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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 9th December, 2009/18th Agrahayana, 1931 (Saka)

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

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 281.

281. * [The questioner Shri Tariq Anwar was absent. For answer *vide* page 22 *infra*.]

Political dialogue with insurgent groups

*282. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is preparing to initiate peace process through political dialogue with various groups, including ULFA, NDFB etc.;

(b) whether Government has taken initiative to discuss about the anti-terror measure and cross border terrorism in the border areas of Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Myanmar etc.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Government has always shown its willingness to enter into dialogue with any group which is willing to abjure violence and place its demand within the framework of the Constitution of India. While tripartite dialogue is presently underway with the National Democratic Front of Boroland (NDFB), the anti-talk faction of NDFB led by Ranjan Daimari still continues to oppose the peace process.

No formal request for peace dialogue has been received so far at the organizational level from United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA). However, 2 Coys of the self-styled 28 Battalion of ULFA, who have declared a unilateral ceasefire, have submitted a charter of demands to the State Government.

In so far as other groups of Assam are concerned, tripartite talks are also presently underway with Dima Halam Daogah (DHD), United Peoples Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) and DHD(J). The Government has appointed a Representative to negotiate with these groups in order to hasten the peace process.

(b) to (c) The matter of closer cooperation on security issues including counter terrorism and presence of Indian Insurgent groups are regularly taken up appropriately with the neighbouring countries of Myanmar, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal at various levels, including at the highest level. These issues are also taken up in institutional official level talks with Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar. Some of the issues raised, depending on the country concerned, include:—

- (a) mechanism of sharing of real time information on security related matters;
- (b) effective border management to check cross border terrorism including measures to control exfiltration/infiltration of terrorists;
- (c) action against organized smugglers of arms and ammunitions, fake currency notes;
- (d) closer cooperation between border guarding forces;
- (e) action against illicit trafficking in drugs, narcotic substances and precursor chemicals;
- (f) enhanced cooperation in capacity building in police and other law enforcement agencies.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Home Minister has given some positive news. Sir, terrorism and counter-terrorism is creating havoc in the North East Region. The people of Assam really want to have a permanent solution to the ULFA and NDFB problems. For the past few days, a very unpleasant situation has been prevailing in Assam on the issue of arrest or surrender of the ULFA Chairman, Arabinda Rajkhowa and his other colleagues. With regard to the peace process, we have seen various self-contradictory news-items in the electronic media and also the print media. The Union Home Secretary, Mr. Pillai said, “the ULFA leader, Arabinda Rajkhowa, has surrendered”. But the State Government and officials, at the Ministerial level, said that they had been arrested. On the other hand, the ULFA leaders stated in the local news channel that they would never surrender.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, it is a serious question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just put the question.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, what is serious is that the ULFA leaders have been handcuffed in the area where they were produced before the court. Moreover, Sir, the Secretary General of ULFA, Anup Chetia, is yet to be handed over to India by the Bangladesh Government as there was no extradition treaty between India and Bangladesh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Das, what is the question?

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I just want to know as to what will be the solution of this problem and, will it be solved through negotiations at the political level. This is my question.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, on more than one occasion, I have spoken on behalf of the Government and said that if any insurgent group in the North East abjures violence, lays down arms, and gives up the demand for sovereignty, we are willing to talk to that group. I said this with specific reference to ULFA only a week ago, and, I expressed my hope that ULFA will be able to make a political statement, and, if that political statement contains an offer for talks, I said, the Government of India will be prepared to hold talks. I still hope that ULFA will be able to make such a political statement. No such statement offering talks has been made so far by ULFA. If they make an offer for talks, we are prepared to talk to ULFA.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, if we discuss it in a factional manner, we think that in the North East, this will create another problem. Another thing, which I want to know from the hon. Home Minister, is that since 1998, the NSCN (IM) is holding talks with the Government of India, what is the outcome so far because they have not given up the issue of sovereignty? Time and again, NSCN (IM) has given statements of demand of sovereignty. The Government's agenda should be first ascertained so that some political settlement could be arrived at. In the third round talks with the PCC group with regard to the ULFA problem, the Union Home Secretary said that talks could be held on core issues. So, there is a hindrance for talks with regard to sovereignty. What is the Government's next priority with regard to the action taken with regard to talks between ULFA and NDFB and other insurgent groups?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I think, a number of names have been mentioned in the question. Hon. Member first referred to NSCN(IM) and then he referred to ULFA. On ULFA, I have already stated the Government's position. On NSCN(IM), there is a ceasefire agreement. There are, of course, breaches of the ceasefire agreement. But, by and large, the ceasefire agreement has brought down considerably the level of violence within Nagaland. We are in touch with the NSCN(IM) as well as the NSCN(K). At the moment, I am not in a position to disclose what is likely to be the outcome of these back channel communications. But I am confident that the NSCN groups also will sooner than later move on the path of talks. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the next question come.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Sir, my supplementary is this. It is a happy occasion that for these three to four years insurgency in Tripura has come down due to the steps taken by the Central Government and the State Government and also due to the people's movement inside the State of Tripura. My question, Sir, is: What about Biswamohan, the NLFT leader? In some newspapers it comes that he is under the custody of some Bangladesh authorities. I would like to know whether he has been caught. The second part of my question is whether the Central Government is taking steps — because now the NLFT is getting desperate to heighten its activities in the State of Tripura and one or two incidents have occurred just now in neighbouring countries — so that insurgency can be held from nowhere in the North Eastern States, including Tripura.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, thanks to the coordinated efforts of the Central Government and the Government of Tripura, militant activities in Tripura have been, by and large, contained. Yes, there have been one or two incidents. But these are isolated incidents. I don't think that there is any threat of heightened militant activities by the NLFT or the ATTF. Now, whether a particular leader of the NLFT is in the custody of the Bangladesh authorities, my answer is, "I don't know".

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Hon. Chairman, Sir, it is a very important question. I would like to know from the Minister regarding the People's Consultative Group (PCG) of Assam; what is the outcome of that; and, what is the outcome of your new interlocutor, Mr. P.C. Haldar, whom you have deputed for this job? The second part of the question is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one question please.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: This is the second part, Sir, part 'a' and part 'b'.

The other day, last week, while replying to some queries in response to his statement on the floor of the House, the Home Minister said that within a short time, we will find that ULFA is also going for peace talks, they are surrendering. So, my specific question is, did Mr. Rajkhowa surrender, or, was he arrested? If he surrendered, then why is he in police custody? If he is arrested, certainly, he will be in police custody. But if he surrendered, then, why was he handcuffed and why is he in police custody?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, do I have a choice of choosing between the first and the second part?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Do you want to negotiate with them under police custody with a gun in their hands?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will answer. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will answer this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, as regards the first part of the question, I have already explained last week the efforts taken by the PCG at that time. Unfortunately, they did not lead to any fruitful talks, although some efforts were indeed made. The PCG members are still active and as and when talks take place, I am sure we will have the help of the PCG members. Mr. P.C. Haldar — please don't call him PCH now — is a knowledgeable officer, extremely knowledgeable about that area and, therefore, we have appointed him an interlocutor. An interlocutor is supposed to be faceless and voiceless. So, let him remain voiceless and faceless, at least, for some time, and let him come back and tell us what he has been able to achieve.

On the second part of the question on information that the BSF had apprehended two or three people on the border of Meghalaya between India and Bangladesh, a team of police officers from Assam went there and took custody of the three persons who had been apprehended by the Border Security Force. The Border Security Force handed over these people to the Assam Police. After their identities were established, since they were involved in cases, the Assam Police has arrested them. So, the correct position is that they were apprehended on the border and they were arrested.

Now, certainly, if there is an offer for talks from these leaders of ULFA, we will be very happy to hold talks with them and when talks take place, certainly, they will be treated in a dignified manner.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: That means it's not surrender.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have answered, Sir.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी : सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से आज अल्फा के अरविंदो राजखोआ और राजू बरुआ को arrest करने के बाद, उनके साथ negotiation करने के लिए appeal कर रहे हैं, कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हम लोगों को अखबार से पता चला है कि NDFB के रंजन दैमारी चेरमैन और NLFT के विश्वमोहन देव वर्मा को भी अरेस्ट किया हुआ है। क्या इन लोगों से भी अल्फा की तरह बात करने के लिए हमारी सरकार की तरफ से हम प्रयास करेंगे या अपील करेंगे? दूसरी बात यह है कि NDFB जो negotiation कर रहा है, उन लोगों ने क्या demand दी है? उन लोगों ने यहां negotiation करने के बाद, असम में जाकर एक आम सभा organise की है। वे लोग बोल रहे हैं कि पृथक्क बोडोलैण्ड, separate बोडोलैण्ड देने के बारे में अभी बात चल रही है। वहां पृथक्क राज्य या separate बोडोलैण्ड का एक sentiment है और इसको लेकर वहां एक नया जागरण हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आपकी NDFB के साथ क्या बात हो रही है तथा अल्फा से जिस तरह से अपील की है, उस तरह से NDFB और NLFT के साथ arrest करने के बाद अपील करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, my appeal is common to all insurgent groups in the North-East. They must give up any demand for sovereignty. They must abjure violence and lay down arms and then, certainly, the way is open to talks. That applies to all the groups in the North-East. I think a clear, categorical, and firm stand on these lines has paid dividends in the last few weeks and in the last few months.

As far as the NDFB is concerned, there is a pro-talk faction in the NDFB and, at the moment, talks are under way with the pro-talk faction through the interlocutor. As far as the anti-talk faction led by Ranjan Daimary is concerned, I don't know where he is and I don't know what his status is.

Action plan to eradicate Maoist menace

*283. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether some parts of the country are affected by the Maoist violence;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to free the country from such violence;
- (d) whether it is a fact that Maoists get assistance from across the border;
- (e) whether Government contemplates any political solution to the problem;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the action plan, if any, formulated by Government to eradicate the Maoist menace forever?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The details are given in the Annexure.

(c) to (g) Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with LWE activities in the area 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 Extremist affected States; assistance in training of State Police through Ministry of Defence, Central Police Organizations 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 civil actions and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Central Ministries.

There is no evidence to indicate that the Maoists are getting any assistance from across the border.

State Government have, from time to time, appealed to the Left Wing Extremists to abjure violence and hold talks with the Government on issues that are of concern to them. 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".

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, in fact, this question was subjected for discussion in the House on 'internal security' wherein the Minister dealt with most of the points, quite convincingly also. But, however, I am not satisfied with the answer he has given today. Sir, the first sentence of the answer says, "Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with LWE activities in the area of security, development and public perception". But, the whole page of the answer deals with action taken from the security angle, and only makes a casual mention of the development. So, this approach is not acceptable. Sir, this Maoist menace should be seen as a problem not just of law and order, but, equally or more than a problem of economy and development. I don't want to take much time. I would like to know whether the Government has any special development programme for the LWE-affected areas; if so, give me the details, and if not, whether the Government will consider special package for development of these LWE-affected areas.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, last week, when the question of similar nature appeared, I had replied in detail as to what the Government is doing as far as the developmental front is concerned.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: But you did not give it in the answer.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: I am just telling you now. Sir, the Government has come out with a focus area approach in which 34 districts of eight States are chosen for special attention on planning, implementation and monitoring of development schemes. Out of these, eight most affected districts in four States have been selected in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand for integrated security and development action plan. Three specific schemes are being implemented for these areas. First and foremost, the road requirement plan has been prepared for the National Highways, State Highways and major district roads in these areas for which Rs. 7300 crores have been allocated. Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, three years' prospective plan for all habitations of 250 and above in tribal areas, and 500 and above in plain areas are being taken up and these norms are much less than what the normal norms are. Hundred per cent Central assistance for Ashram schools in tribal sub-plan areas and hostels for ST girls and boys are being sanctioned. Besides, 69 schemes of 20 different Ministries are also underway, and all these schemes and different plans are being monitored at the level of Cabinet Secretary. Under the Backward District Initiative Scheme also, we had sanctioned Rs. 2475 crores in 55 Naxaliteinfested districts. On the request of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has allowed one hectare of forest land for non-forest purposes and for social and physical infrastructure, including schools and other social activities. Also, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has allowed us to convert all *kutch*a village roads into *pucca* village roads.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: If these are the development programmes, I am satisfied. Sir, the Minister, in his reply, in the last para said, "From time to time, the Government have appealed to the Left Wing Extremists to abjure violence and hold talks with the Government on issues that are of concern to them". This is an appeal made by the Government of India. But, in the reply, in this House, the hon. Minister said that Left Wing Extremists, through somebody, informed that they are not prepared to abjure violence. What does that mean? It means that the violence will continue, the Government will continue and the menace will continue. What I want to know is whether the hon. Minister will make a special effort to establish contacts with their leaders directly or through the middlemen or through the appointment of some interlocutors acceptable to them so that even when they say that they don't abjure violence there is some communication with them, and we can find out whether there is any possibility of having a solution to the problem.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I appreciate the sentiment of the hon. Member. But, I think, there is no room at all for sending contradictory signals in this behalf. As I said in the discussion last week, we must understand the character of Naxalite movement. Once we understand the character of Naxalite movement, I think, it is imperative that we require that they should abjure violence before we hold talks. I reiterate that if the Naxalites abjure violence, we are willing to hold talks with them on any matter of concern, whether it is development or mining or infrastructure or governance infrastructure. On any matter of concern we are willing to hold talks

with them. There are, of course, a number of well-meaning individuals and groups which offer to mediate these talks between the Government and the Naxalites. I encourage them. But, so far, I have not received any concrete offer on behalf of the Naxalites offering to abjure violence and come forward for talks.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: सर, मेरा एक ही प्रश्न है और वह यह है कि भारत के विभिन्न जिलों में जहां-जहां पर भी नक्सलाइट मूवमेंट है, चूंकि उन जिलों में नक्सलाइट्स के बड़े-बड़े लीडर्स बंद हैं। जब आप उल्फा से बात कर सकते हैं, साथ ही दूसरे अन्य कई लोगों से भी बात कर सकते हैं, तो क्या उन लोगों को भी बुला करके कोई पीस टॉक कर सकते हैं या उनको बुला करके शांति की बात कह सकते हैं? उनसे बात करने के बाद क्या आपको कुछ सफलता मिल सकती है? मेरा बस इतना ही प्रश्न है।

श्री अजय माकन: मेरे खयाल से मेरे सीनियर कुलीग ने बड़े विस्तार से इस बात का जवाब दे दिया है। जब तक हिंसा नहीं त्यागी जाए, तब तक उनसे बात कैसे की जा सकती है? अपने लैवल पर अलग-अलग गुप्स एवं अलग-अलग लोगों ने, जिनका अच्छा मकसद है, ऐसे लोगों ने जब मेरे सीनियर कुलीग से इस बारे में बात की, तो उन्होंने उनको एनकरेज किया और कहा कि अगर आप बात करवा सकते हैं और हिंसा त्याग करके वे बात-चीत की टेबल पर आ सकते हैं, तो वह बहुत ही अच्छा होगा। लेकिन अभी तक ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सामने नहीं आया है।

श्री विनय कटियार: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पिछले दस सालों के अन्दर उल्फा और माओइस्ट्स से राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने के लिए या चुनाव में उनका सहयोग लेने के लिए किसी राजनीतिक दल ने कोई समझौता किया था? अगर किया था तो क्यों?

श्री अजय माकन: हमारे पास इस बात की औपचारिक रूप से कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prasanta Chatterjee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार: सर, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, one question at a time. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार: हमें आपका संरक्षण चाहिए, लेकिन मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर अभी नहीं आया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह तो क्वेश्चन नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, मंत्री महोदय ने तो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, everybody knows that in the 2004 Assembly elections, the Congress ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार: सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... विनय कटियार जी, आपका सवाल हो गया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, यह जो उत्तर दिया गया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pany, I am cautioning you again. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार: उल्फा से उन्होंने समझौता ...*(व्यवधान)*... नक्सलियों से किसने किया ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं-नहीं, आपने सवाल पूछ लिया है, एक सवाल से ज्यादा आप नहीं पूछ सकते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विनय कटियार: नहीं-नहीं सर, हम संरक्षण चाहते हैं, लेकिन मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बलबीर पुंज: 2004 में आंध्र प्रदेश के विधान सभा के चुनाव के पहले क्या कांग्रेस ने माओइस्ट्स से हाथ नहीं मिलाया था ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not called out your name. I am sorry. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please resume your places. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please resume your places. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please don't create indiscipline in the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री विनय कटियार: सभापति जी, हम जो पूछना चाहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री बलबीर पुंज: 2004 के चुनाव से पहले कांग्रेस ने आंध्र प्रदेश में क्या उनसे समझौता किया था?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री विनय कटियार: उन्होंने अनौपचारिक किया था क्या ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने कहा कि औपचारिक जानकारी नहीं है तो क्या अनौपचारिक किया था ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर किसी प्रकार का समझौता नहीं किया था, तो भी बता दें ...**(व्यवधान)**...।

श्री सभापति: अगर आप समझते हैं कि सवाल का जवाब misleading है, तो आप उसका notice अलग से दीजिए। उसके लिए अलग procedures हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विनय कटियार: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर वह जवाब देना चाहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, the Minister is trying to avoid the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You raise it by appropriate methods. This is not the way to do it. Please go ahead.

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... सवाल का जवाब अगर नहीं आएगा...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, एक सवाल का एक जवाब। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने कहा कि एक सवाल का एक जवाब ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर उसका जवाब नहीं आया तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: देखिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप इस जवाब को unsatisfactory समझते हैं, तो आप लोग लिखित में इसका notice दीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर जवाब misleading है या गलत है, तो उसके लिए दूसरे procedures हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please go ahead.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has described the Maoist violence as the greatest danger. Now one of his Cabinet colleagues has openly and repeatedly said that there is no Maoist in West Bengal where Joint Operation is going on in certain areas. Such utterance is undermining the Joint Operation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: What is the hon. Minister's reaction on this?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I cannot react to a statement attributed to a Minister and which is published in newspapers. I can only answer questions on matters that are within my knowledge and within the knowledge of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In the heat of political

debate in West Bengal we find that a number of statements have been made by different political parties and different political leaders. Obviously, Sir, you will not ask me to comment upon the correctness or otherwise of one statement or the other.

Funds for maintenance of NHs in Maharashtra

*284. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds were provided for maintenance of National Highways (NHs) in Maharashtra from 2005 to 2009;

(b) if so, the details of funds provided, year-wise;

(c) the amount spent from the funds provided; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not providing the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry is regularly providing funds for maintenance of National Highways so as to keep them in traffic worthy conditions through the State PWD/NHAI/BRO. The details of the funds allocated/spent from 2005 up to 30.11.2009 are given in Statement which is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Details of Allocation and Utilization of Funds for maintenance and repairs of National Highways in the State of Maharashtra

Year	Amount allocated (Rs. in crores)	Amount utilized (Rs. in crores)
2005-06	64.07	62.07
2006-07	64.74	64.18
2007-08	68.14	68.14
2008-09	94.94	94.94
2009-10	84.24	43.78*

(*up to 30.11.2009)

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Sir, the figures given by the hon. Minister show a very depressing picture. For the year, 2009-10, whereas, the funds allocated were Rs. 84.24 crores, the amount actually utilised is only 50 per cent, that is, Rs. 43.78 crores. I would like to submit that maintenance of Highways is as important as building it. Will the Government consider giving stretches of Highways to private corporations to maintain them and get in return only the advertisement value of their products as it is done in some other countries?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, the funds for maintenance of National Highways in the State of Maharashtra has been allocated as Rs. 84 crores. Like in other States, this money is allocated to

the BRO NHAI. Same is in the case of Maharashtra. It is allocated to the State PWD/BRO/NHAI. The State Government has to decide how long it is going to take and how much money is going to be spent by them. We have come up with suggestions to all State Governments that instead of allocating funds for stretches of five kilometres and ten kilometres, we would like you to do it for long stretches so that there is marked improvement in Highways which cannot be done in small patches, but it can be done in long stretches. We have come up with suggestions. I think it is going to be implemented and it will be taken into account from the next year.

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Does maintenance of National Highways extend only to the maintenance of road surface or also providing breakdown services and first aid services for accidents taking place on the Highways? Or is it only road maintenance?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, as far as maintenance of roads is concerned, we have funds allocated for this purpose. But these funds are not allocated for ambulances, or, for accident-related things. These maintenance works are categorised under four heads. They are Ordinary Repairs, Periodical Renewals, Special Repairs and Emergent Repairs. Under the Ordinary Repairs, we have, for example, potholes and things like that where sealing of the road top has to be done. Under Periodical Renewals, in respect of National Highways, which have been developed, every four or five years, they need some overlay work on them. This is done periodically. So, the funds are allocated towards that. Then, there is the Special Repairs head; that is, where bridges and bigger structures damaged are repaired, we allocate funds under this head. The last is the 'Emergent Repairs', where roads damaged because of floods, cyclones and other natural calamities are repaired.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Manohar Joshi.

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Then, who will provide for ambulances and other services?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: That is on the national highway stretches on BOT.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what mechanism is there to know that the road is in bad condition and whether there is any supervisory authority of the Central Government to see whether the roads are being properly repaired. I would also like to know whether the money allocated for meeting the expenses on a particular road, is also used for repairs on the other roads. Is the Minister aware of this?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, we have officers from our Ministry, posted in every State, who look into the works which are done and also the estimates which come from the State. But I can understand the hon. Member's statement that the work of repairs may not be up to the quality which is desired. During the current financial year, the Ministry has got a sum of Rs. 1,060 crore under Maintenance and Repairs, against our requirement of Rs. 2,500 crore. This is about 43 per cent of the requirement. We have asked for more funds as far as repairs and maintenance of National Highways is concerned. We always keep updating and checking the progress. It is always that the works, which are approved by our Ministry, are looked into, including the works carried out by the State PWD.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before we take the next supplementary, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the specific wordings of this question. I find from the main supplementary, as also from other supplementaries, that we are deviating from the question and making it a more generalised subject. The question relates to maintenance of National Highways in Maharashtra, and I would request that supplementaries be put precisely on that. Now, Shrimati Jaya Bachchan...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not relevant. The concerned Minister has answered.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, this should not go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I am very glad that a substantial amount of money has been given for the upkeep and maintenance of the National Highways in Maharashtra. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether they have really supervised, or, seen what kinds of repairs and maintenance are being done. And if you have done, when it was done. I am sure it was not done in the last five or six years.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, I have already answered it. We have officers from our Ministry stationed in all places. We keep looking at the upkeep of roads because the National Highways are under our Ministry. We have officers who are placed in all these States. And, I would like to tell the hon. Member that we are looking after all our roads, and we are checking them periodically.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I disagree and I am not satisfied with the Minister's answer.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Sir, it is a question of funding for maintenance of national highways. Sir, I would like to put a supplementary about Jammu and Kashmir ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Maharashtra, please.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: There is a precedent in this House. The question is about funding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, मैंने अभी कहा है कि आप सब्जेक्ट पर पूछिए।

प्रो. सैफुद्दीन सोज : मेरी दरखास्त यह है कि हमारे जम्मू-कश्मीर में नेशनल हाइवेज का जो मेंटिनेंस है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز: میری درخواست یہ ہے کہ ہمارے جموں کشمیر میں نیشنل ہائی ویز کا جو مینٹیننس ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

*Not recorded.

† [Transliteration in Urdu Script]

श्री सभापति : आप बहुत सीनियर आदमी हैं।

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: It is a question of funding. Therefore, I must be permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a precedent in this House. Initially it can remain confined to Maharashtra, but, then, this question should open up to cover the entire country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't think the practice of opening up is particularly helpful. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, I will briefly raise the question of Jozilla. The funding for maintenance of national highways in Jammu and Kashmir must be augmented because one of the national highways, *i.e.*, Sri Nagar — Leh through Kargil...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, I have to rule this out of order because it does not pertain to the question.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: It is the question of funding for maintenance of national highways. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please read the question.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, it is about Maharashtra. That is true, but, there is a precedent in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, it is about a strategic part of a road which is connecting to the border of our country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I fully appreciate the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, kindly listen to the question and you will appreciate it. Sir, the question is that it was with great sacrifices that our armed forces did proud to this country that they captured Jozilla way back in 1947. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Soz Saheb, my request to you...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: We want a tunnel there so that it remains an all-weather road. The people of Kargil are in difficulty. You kindly augment the funding so that we have a tunnel at Jozilla which will bring relief to the armed forces as well as to the people of Kargil. At present, Kargil is isolated. There is an agitation going on...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is Jozilla in Maharashtra? ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Jozilla is in India. ...*(Interruptions)*... Jozilla is in India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing Maharashtra. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, give me two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री बलवीर पुंज : सर, आप महाराष्ट्र की बात करते हैं, राष्ट्र की बात नहीं करते।

श्री सभापति : मैं सवाल की बात कर रहा हूँ, किसी और चीज की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, it was Field Marshall Thimayya. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member can write me a letter regarding this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please write a letter and get an answer. The Minister has offered to answer the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you. We go on to the next question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी: चेयरमैन साहब, कभी हमको भी मौका दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, महाराष्ट्र के बारे में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you have a question on Maharashtra? ...*(Interruptions)*... Just put one supplementary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सभापति महोदय, महाराष्ट्र में जो हालत नेशनल हाइवेज की अनेक जगह है, उसको देखते हुए मेरा स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन है कि महाराष्ट्र ने रिपेयर्स के लिए कितना पैसा मांगा था? इन्होंने तो कितना दिया है, यह बताया है, लेकिन कितनी मांग थी और कितना दिया है, यह मुद्दा है। इसी के साथ बहुत सारे रोड्स को नेशनल हाइवे की मान्यता देने का भी प्रस्ताव महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने दिया है, उसके बारे में क्या किया गया है?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, I have already told the House earlier that yes; I agree that there is a great demand for upgrading and maintenance of roads.

श्री बलबीर पुंज : सर, हिन्दी में सवाल किया गया है, मंत्री जी हिन्दी में जवाब दें, मंत्री जी हिन्दीभाषी प्रदेश से आते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is enough. We have taken precious time on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, I would again read out to the hon. Member that during the current financial year, the Ministry has got a sum of Rs. 1060 crores under maintenance and repair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी: मंत्री जी देशभर का बता रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप जवाब सुन लीजिए, आप बीच में क्यों बोल रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: महाराष्ट्र ने कितना मांगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी: सभापति महोदय, एक मिनट मुझे दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए, आपने सवाल नहीं पूछा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI : Sir, I want to put a supplementary on this question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no supplementary...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH : We have already given Rs. 84.24 crores to Maharashtra. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री बलबीर पुंज: मांगा कितना था? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मांगा कितना था, यही मैं पूछ रहा हूँ? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ललित किशोर चतुर्वेदी: मांगा कितना था? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: बात सुन लीजिए। आप पूरी बात सुन लीजिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मांगा कितना था ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: We can only give the amount of money which we have with us. I have already told you that from the Ministry, Rs. 2500 crores....(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सभापति जी, यह जवाब ठीक नहीं है ...(व्यवधान).... कितनी रकम मांगी थी, यह मैंने पूछा था। इसमें क्या गुप्त है ...(व्यवधान).... What is so secret about the demand from the State? What is so secret about it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let me clarify one position. Please focus on the question.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: यह तो मंत्री जी को भी बताना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, I have asked only one question. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: I do not have the figures. The amount of money which the Maharashtra Government asked for the maintenance of the...(Interruptions).... I will send you the details whatever the Maharashtra Government has asked...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, उन्होंने 800 करोड़ रुपए मांगे थे ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान).... आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान).... एक मिनट, प्लीज ...(व्यवधान)....

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: As I have told you, under what heads the money can be given. We only have Rs. 1,060 crore for all the States.

श्री सभापति: आप बीच में इंटररप्ट मत कीजिए, आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान).... Why this chaos? I do not understand. Please maintain silence for a minute. I would request the hon. Members to read the precise wording of the question. It does not relate to the amount asked by the State Government. ...(Interruptions).... It does not. Please read the question. ...(Interruptions).... Please read the question. It is not correct. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, no, it is not like that. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If any Member has the problem with the ruling, please come and see me in the Chamber. ...(Interruptions).... I am sorry, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, he has asked a specific question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, I would request those Members....(Interruptions).... Mr. Ahluwalia, when the Chair is speaking, you know well enough what to do. ...(Interruptions).... Please sit down, all of you. ...(Interruptions).... Please, if any Member has a problem with the Chair's ruling, he is welcome to come and see the Chair in the Chamber, after the Question Hour. Now, Question No. 285.

Decline in negative growth of exports

*285. MS. MABEL REBELLO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:††

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

(a) whether exports were shrinking slower at 11.4 per cent in October than in recent months following an improved show by a number of sectors and whether his Ministry is hopeful that position will further improve if current trend continues;

(b) whether decline in exports which was 11.4 per cent in October is still seen as an improvement as the fall in exports was steeper in preceding months, such as 39 per cent in May, 2009 and 13.8 per cent in September; and

(c) if so, the latest position and by when Government is confident of improving it further?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Due to the significant impact of global economic slowdown and recession in our traditional export markets in developed countries, the rate of growth of exports has been negative since October, 2008. India's merchandise exports from October, 2008 to October, 2009 are given in Statement-I (*See below*). They show that as compared to corresponding month of the previous year, although there was a steep decline in exports in Dollar terms of 38.9 per cent in May, 2009, the decline was 13.8 per cent in September, 2009, which was further reduced to, a decline of 6.6 percent in October, 2009. This progressive reduction in the decline indicates that while the impact of global recession is still continuing on our exports, the steps taken by Government/RBI are contributing to arresting the steep decline in exports. The Government expects the position to improve further in the coming months.

Statement-I

Merchandise Export figures for the period October 08 to October 09)

Month	2007-08* (US \$ Billion)	2008-09** (US \$ Billion)	Increase(+)/ Decrease(-)
October	14.675	14.131	-3.7
November	12.909	11.163	-13.5
December	14.625	13.368	-8.6
January	14.889	12.869	-13.6
February	15.221	11.941	-21.5
March	17.254	12.916	-25.1

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

Month	2008-09** (US \$ Billion)	2009-10*** (US \$ Billion)	Increase(+)/ Decrease(-)
April	18.460	11.750	-36.3
May	18.687	11.418	-38.9
June	19.181	12.972	-32.4
July	19.030	13.623	-28.4
August	17.759	14.289	-19.5
September	15.789	13.608	-13.8
October	14.131	13.193	-6.6

(Source: DGCI&S)

* 2008-09 data includes exports from SEZ, whereas 2007-08 data does not include exports from majority of SEZs.

** Revised Estimate.

*** Quick Estimates. The figures are provisional and subject to change.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, due to the global recession, the exports have fallen down considerably. For instance, if you compare 2008 and the current year, the decline in the month of March is 25 per cent, then it is 36 per cent in the next month. It has gone on declining. Sir, in the answer, the Minister has said that though there is progressive decline, he has indicated that gradually in the last two months there is an improvement in the exports and the decline is receding. At the same time, you said that the steps taken by the Government through RBI are contributing in arresting the steep decline. I would like to know the details of the steps you have taken as to how you are successful. With this, when are you going to turn positive as far as exports are concerned?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I have mentioned in the reply, the global economic crisis has adversely impacted global trade. India's exports too have been falling since October, 2008. As per the WTO and the IMF projections, this year, there is going to be a major contraction in the world trade—9 per cent as per the IMF and 11 per cent as per the WTO. Sir, given this contraction, our exports to traditional destinations too have been affected, particularly the labour intensive sectors. The Government has taken many measures, fiscal stimulus, policy interventions and incentives, to support those sectors which have been badly hurt. And those actions of the Government and the incentives have helped in arresting the steep decline and reversing the trend. In May, we were falling close to 39 per cent in the negative. That was a huge fall and a matter of grave concern. But, that has improved, and after the new foreign trade policy, which we unveiled in August, 2009, there has been further improvement as is reflected in the last figures—last two months which we have.

The fall has now come to single digit, to 6.6 per cent in dollar terms. The various measures that we have taken are — as the hon. Member wishes to know — there have been across the board duty cuts, interest subvention of two per cent for major sectors that has been continued. Then, we have the duty entitlement passbook scheme which has been extended up to 2010. We have consciously gone in for the expansion and diversification of the markets given the fact that traditional markets are shrinking, are in contraction. That is why we have identified 39 new markets under the two schemes, 26 under the focussed market scheme and 13 under the market linked focussed product scheme. There are 26 markets, out of which 16 are in Latin America, 10 in Oceania and there are 13 big markets, out of which six are in Africa, two in Latin America, South America. Then, we have two in the Pacific, two in Far East, and one in Central Europe. If the hon. Member wishes to know, I can get that.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that in the leather goods, engineering goods, electronic goods, cotton yarn, petroleum products etc., the exports have fallen down considerably on these following products. Are you planning to specifically focus on giving an incentive to these sectors and achieve much more so that their exports increase?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: These sectors have already been given support through the policy interventions and also, by providing incentives; most of these are covered under the focussed product scheme or the focussed market scheme. Handicrafts, handloom was badly hurt. Under a special focussed product scheme, they have been given the highest incentive. We have increased the incentives under both the schemes which I have mentioned. In the first scheme, from two-and-a-half per cent, we have increased it to three, and in the second in the focussed product scheme, we have again increased the incentives. We have also asked for a sectoral review. We have come out with a policy after having detailed discussions with the stake holders, chambers of industry and the export councils. The sectoral reviews are presently on. We have said that this policy is initially for two years, the new foreign trade policy, and we will have a mid-term review after two years. But in November, we started the sectoral review, and the sectors which need more support, the Government will be considering that.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि भारत के निर्यात में जो माइनस ग्रोथ है, वह अभी भी चल रहा है। इसके लिए आपने यह कहा है कि सरकार और रिजर्व बैंक ने जो प्रयास किए हैं, उनकी भी इसमें भूमिका है। मेरे ख्याल से आप यह समझते होंगे कि निर्यात में जो कमी है, वह सिर्फ हमारे कारण नहीं है, बल्कि दुनिया में जो कमी आई है, उसके कारण है, इसलिए दुनिया की कमी के कारण अभी क्या स्थिति है, यह बताते तो अच्छा लगता। दूसरी बात जो बहुत आवश्यक है, वह यह है कि निर्यात क्षेत्र से जुड़े हुए कई क्षेत्रों में भयंकर बेरोजगारी आई है, जैसे कपड़ा के क्षेत्र में, हस्तकरघा के क्षेत्र में, आदि। क्या आप सदन को कृपापूर्वक यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस माइनस ग्रोथ के कारण भारत के निर्यात क्षेत्र में लगे हुए कितने लोग बेरोजगार हुए हैं?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है, मैंने उसके संबंध में प्रारंभ में ही कहा था कि विश्व कि अंदर जो आर्थिक संकट है, उसका प्रतिकूल प्रभाव हमारे निर्यात पर पड़ा है। लगभग एक साल से

निर्यात में कमी आई है। उसके लिए भारत सरकार की तरफ से जो भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप हो सकता था और जो समर्थन दिया जा सकता था, वह दिया है। पर, माननीय सदस्य इस बात को अच्छी तरह समझते हैं कि दूसरे देश के बाजार के अंदर जहां भारी गिरावट आई है, दुनिया के बड़े बाजार टूटे हैं, वहां कब डिमांड और मांग इतनी बढ़ जाएगी, जो गिरने से पहले थी, उसके लिए कोई भी भविष्यवाणी आज की परिस्थिति में संभव नहीं है।

जैसा मैंने कहा था कि डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. ने कहा कि पूरे विश्व के व्यापार में 9 प्रतिशत की गिरावट होगी और आई.एम.एफ. के मुताबिक यह 11-12 प्रतिशत हो सकती है, फिर भी हमने जो हस्तक्षेप किया, नीति बनाई, उससे स्थिति सुधरी है। आपने रोजगार के संबंध में जिक्र किया और प्रश्न किया, तो कुछ ऐसे sectors थे, जैसे handloom, handicrafts — उनमें भी गिरावट आई। Gems and jewellery में काफी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा था, विशेषकर अक्टूबर से मार्च के महीनों में। Export Councils की तरफ से इस पर स्टडी की गई। मार्च महीने के बाद जो export oriented sectors हैं, उनमें रोजगार में गिरावट रुक गई। जहां तक इसके statistics का सवाल है, वह ब्योरा में लेबर मिनिस्ट्री से मंगवाकर आपको दे सकता हूं, पर हमने जो कदम उठाए हैं, उनसे तीन-चार महीनों में रोजगार में जो कमी आई थी, जिसकी बहुत चिंता थी, उसके लिए मैंने कहा कि जो labour intensive sectors हैं, उनको विशेष तौर पर हमने मदद दी है और उसके लिए sectoral review अभी चल रहा है।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, while appreciating the steps taken by the Government of India and the RBI to arrest the decline in exports, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there are any other reasons for the decline in exports other than the exchange rate fluctuation. If there are any other factors, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government is taking to address the situation.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this question is not relating to the exchange rate fluctuations. I have already answered the reasons for which exports have fallen. For the benefit of the hon. Member, I would like to submit that it is due to the global crisis and global situation. Our share in the global trade, which, otherwise, is very low, has been adversely impacted. We have taken measures. We have set targets. I can inform the august House that we hope, there will be a 15 per cent increase by 2011. We will be able to achieve a target of exports of US \$ 200 billion in merchandise goods and we also hope to double India's exports, both in goods and services, by 2014 and our share in terms of percentage of the world trade by 2020.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the reply states about the steps taken by the Government of India and the RBI. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any of these steps taken by the Government is linked with a condition to protect the workmen in the export-oriented units.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have already answered this supplementary. Our concern has been about those sectors which are labour-intensive in export-oriented units. Therefore, special measures were taken by giving incentives and support in addition to what the hon. Finance Minister had given in the Budget. There has been a positive outcome or impact of the measures that have been taken which is clearly reflected in numbers.

Assessing performance of SEZs

*286. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed the performance of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the impact of global meltdown on the performance of SEZs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) In terms of provisions of SEZ Act, 2005 and SEZ Rules, 2006, SEZ units are required to submit Annual Performance Report and Developers are required to submit Quarterly Report on their performance. These are scrutinized/monitored by the Development Commissioners of the concerned SEZs.

(c) The impact of the economic meltdown on the performance of SEZs cannot generally be ruled out. However, exports from the SEZ during the first two quarters of the current financial year (2009-10) has been Rs. 89,750.75 crores as against the export of Rs. 48,838.20 crores during the corresponding period of the financial year 2008-09, registering a growth of about 84%.

The growth registered in the SEZs in investment and employment in September, 2009 with reference to September, 2008 has been indicated in the table below:—

	September, 2008	September, 2009	Growth (%)
Investment	Rs. 93,507.23 cr.	Rs. 1,30,341.62 cr.	39.40
Employment	3,62,650 persons	4,18,129 persons	15.30

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that the Maha Mumbai SEZ, which is promoted by M/s Reliance, had challenged the very existence of Reliance. The company went to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court has ordered the withdrawal of this particular writ petition. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware as to what the company has done and whether the Government is going to ask the company not to come back to the Government on the same issue.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member will appreciate that the question is about the assessment of SEZs in the country and the impact of global meltdown. It is not a company specific SEZ question. I can inform the hon. Member, as I have given in the written reply about the status of SEZs in the country and the positive impact on India's exports as well as on generation of employment, that we have, in the country, 570 SEZs which were

given approvals. Each approval is given only if the State Government has recommended and approved. These decisions are taken by the State Governments and we have in-principle approvals for 147 SEZs and 101 SEZs are operational. There has been a significant improvement, both in exports and employment. The SEZs, currently, employ more than 4,18,000 people, the exports last year were close to Rs. 1,00,000 crores from the SEZs and this year, in the first six months, we are reaching close to Rs. 90,000 crores.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, Would the Minister be able to give information to the House as to how many SEZs exist today and how many existing SEZs have been cancelled?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have already given this information just now that formal approvals was given for 570 SEZs, in-principle approval for 147 SEZs and there are 101 SEZs which are operational. I have given the details of the employment generated and the amount earned in exports. Sir, just for the benefit of hon. Member, Shri Manohar Joshi, I would also like to mention that there is a regular review of the functioning of the SEZs by the Development Commissioners. All operational SEZs are required, it is mandatory, to give a quarterly report about what is imported into the SEZs even from the domestic tariff area, what is consumed and what are the stocks. And there are penal provisions if there is a violation of the policy. As far as the Government of India is concerned, only the Board of Approval gives the approval on the recommendation and on the approval of the State Governments.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, obviously, exports are a major determinant and more the exports more the investment and employment will take place. Hence, Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is this. Now that most of these SEZs have been established for some time and settled down, why do not we make a requirement, I am not trying to be unfair to the SEZs that their exports should be at least, two, three, four, five times their imports. Today, foreign exchange neutrality is the only requirement and there could be many companies I know where only three per cent of that is exported. So, why do not we make a tougher but a reasonable requirement for exports to see that the country is benefited? The main purpose of these things are exports which, in turn, lead to investment and employment.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the hon. Member knows about industries and SEZs; these are export zones. So, primarily, what is manufactured, what is produced in the SEZs is meant for exports. I have given the details of the export earnings which are very encourageable. The SEZs also help in attracting investments and new technologies, and creating infrastructure.. Sir, it is a matter of policy that all the SEZs have to give a bond and a legal undertaking, and within five years, there has to be substantial foreign exchange earnings. It is part of the policy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: What about the foreign exchange neutrality? ..*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, no; it is the positive net foreign exchange earnings; otherwise, they attract penal provisions. Currently, 84 per cent of the turnover from the SEZs are physical exports.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Raising funds for projects of NHAI

281. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the next phase 90 projects of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) requires \$ 3-4 billion in the next two-three years: and

(b) if so, the steps Government is taking to raise funds for the execution of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) National Highways Authority of India has prepared Work plan for 2009-10 which envisages award of 122 projects of total length 11,947 km at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,00,000 crore. Under the financing plan for National Highways Development Programme (NHDP) recommended by the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee, NHAI would require borrowings of about Rs. 1,90,000 crore which may be raised through Capital Gain Tax Exemption Bonds, Tax free Bonds with 10 years maturity, Loans from insurance companies, Infrastructure Bonds, Loans from Multilateral Agencies (World Bank and Asian Development Bank), Market Borrowing (with Government Guarantee) and Loans from Domestic Financial Institutions (Bank).

Security implication of visa-on-arrival

*287. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the national security implications arising out of grant of highly disproportionate number of visa-on-arrival by Indian Immigration authorities in recent months;

(b) whether unlike Thailand or Indonesia, where temporary landing facility to foreign tourists are granted only upon emergent situations like death or illness in the family, India's immigration rules permits visa-on-arrival; and

(c) whether such laxity on the part of Indian immigration officials in the guise of tourism-friendly visa procedure, is posing a threat to national security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) It has been decided to introduce Visa-on-Arrival scheme for tourists from five countries viz. Singapore, Finland, New Zealand, Luxembourg and Japan on a pilot basis for a period of one year. The guidelines for the implementation of the scheme are to be notified shortly. At present, Temporary Landing Facility (TLF) up to a maximum period of 15 days is provided to a foreigner who arrives in India without a Visa in an emergent situation like death/serious illness in the family. In addition, Government had in August, 2003 made a provision for issuing Collective Landing Permits (CLPs) to foreign tourists in groups of 4 or more sponsored by recognised/approved Indian travel agencies and

arriving by air or sea. CLPs are granted on a written request from the travel agencies to the Immigration Officers with full personal and passport details of the group members, itinerary; and an assurance that no individual would be allowed to drop out from the group at any place. Due procedure is followed by the immigration authorities before granting Temporary Landing Facility or Collective Landing Permits.

(c) No instance of national security having been compromised due to issuance of Temporary Landing Facility or Collective Landing Permits to bonafide tourists has been reported.

Political indulgence in defence procurements

*288. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:
PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vice-Chief of Indian Air Force (IAF) has recently stated that politics over defence purchases impinged 'very badly' on the country's military requirements;

(b) if so, to what extent statement made by IAF Vice-Chief is factually correct;

(c) whether Government proposes to take steps to avoid political indulgence in defence procurements/modernization; and

(d) if so, the further reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Defence acquisitions are made to meet the requirements of Armed Forces in accordance with the provisions of the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) without any political consideration. The procedure envisages a timeframe of two to three years for procurement of major weapon platforms and systems. Given the need to streamline the procedure in the light of experience gained during its implementation and to expedite the defence procurements, the DPP is periodically revised. The DPP incorporates a number of provisions to ensure transparency and accountability in the procurement process.

The Vice Chief of Air Staff had expressed his personal view during his talk at a seminar while referring to the delays that had occurred in the past in procurement of aircraft and systems.

Financial status of cotton corporation of India

*289. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial status of Cotton Corporation of India; and

(b) the financial allocations made and spent by the Corporation, State-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh, which are running in losses?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): (a) The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI) is wholly owned undertaking of the Government of India. The Authorized Share capital is Rs. 75.00 crores and Paid up Share capital is Rs. 25.00 crores. The Corporation

Is profit making and dividend paying undertaking of Government of India. The Profit after tax and Dividend paid (excluding dividend tax) during last 5 years are as under:—

Sl. No.	Financial year	Profit after tax (Rs. in crores)	Dividend paid (Rs. in crores)
1.	2004-2005	27.04	5.41
2.	2005-2006	14.55	5.00
3.	2006-2007	15.51	5.00
4.	2007-2008	22.55	5.00
5.	2008-2009	66.78	13.41

(b) Cotton Corporation of India is one of the nominated agencies by the Government for undertaking Minimum Support Price operations. The Corporation has no specific financial allocation State-wise. However, the losses suffered by the Cotton Corporation of India for having undertaken Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations are reimbursed by Government of India.

The State wise loss under MSP operations are as follows:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2006-2007	2008-2009
1.	Gujarat	*-5.49	190.43
2.	Andhra Pradesh	55.91	609.83
3.	Maharashtra	19.86	298.91
4.	Punjab	-1.43	150.69
5.	Rajasthan	2.79	22.68
6.	Karnataka	2.80	33.65
7.	Orissa	1.47	8.83
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2.20	154.64
9.	Haryana	0.02	28.06
10.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00
11.	West Bengal	-0.68	0.83
TOTAL:		77.47	1498.58

*Profit

Note: In the year 2007-2008 there was no MSP Loss.

Effect of rupee appreciation on exports

†*290. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the export of country is adversely affected after the rupee has been strengthened in comparison to Dollar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has recently made any plan to give incentives to export companies to combat this situation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (d) The Rupee appreciation does adversely affect the exporters' earnings in Rupees. However, exports are affected not only due to exchange rate fluctuation, but also due to a host of other factors, including demand and supply conditions (both domestic and international) and global prices. Monthly average Rupee/US dollar exchange rate and month-wise merchandise exports during the period April, 2008 to October, 2009 are given in Statement (*See below*). It would be seen that after depreciating significantly during, 2008-09, the Rupee has appreciated by around 7.15 per cent from April, 2009 to October, 2009.

The Government and RBI closely monitor the economic developments in the country and internationally on a continuous basis, and need based measures are taken, from time to time, keeping in view the financial and overall economic implications.

Statement

Table 1: The monthly average exchange rate of rupee against US dollar during the period from April, 2008 to October, 2009

Month	(INR/US\$)	
	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3
April	40.0224	50.0619
May	42.1250	48.5330
June	42.8202	47.7714
July	42.8380	48.4783
August	42.9374	49.3350
September	45.5635	48.4389
October	48.6555	46.7211
November	48.9994	
December	48.6345	

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
January	48.8338	
February	49.2611	
March	51.2287	

Source: RBI.

Table 2: Monthly Merchandise Export figures (in dollar terms) for the period April '08 to October '09 and growth over the corresponding period previous year

Month	2008-09** (US\$ Billion)	Increase(+)/ Decrease(-) over 2007-08*	2009-10*** (US \$ Billion)	Increase(+)/ Decrease(-) over 2008-09
April	18.460	63.0	11.750	-36.3
May	18.687	50.0	11.418	-38.9
June	19.181	58.5	12.972	-32.4
July	19.030	52.1	13.623	-28.4
August	17.759	40.5	14.289	-19.5
September	15.789	26.1	13.608	-13.8
October	14.131	-3.7	13.193	-6.6
November	11.163	-13.5		
December	13.368	-8.6		
January	12.869	-13.6		
February	11.941	-21.5		
March	12.916	-25.1		

(Source: DGCI&S)

* 2008-09 data includes exports from SEZ, whereas 2007-08 data does not include exports from majority of SEZs.

** Revised Estimate.

*** Quick Estimates. The figures are provisional and subject to change.

Strengthening Disaster Management Institute, Bhopal

†*291 SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal with regard to strengthening of Disaster Management

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Institute, Bhopal and mitigation and management of earthquake disasters is pending;

(b) if so, when this proposal was received and the action taken on the same, so far;

(c) whether the possibility of increase in expenditure on that work enhances due to the long time taken in sanctioning the proposal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) A proposal was received in this Ministry from the Government of Madhya Pradesh during July, 2004 for strengthening the Disaster Management Institute (DMI), Bhopal as a Centre of Excellence for mitigation and management of Earthquake and Industrial disasters (including Remote Sensing Cell).

The above proposal could not be finalized mainly due to wide gap between demand of the State and the provision of funding in the then guidelines of availing Central Assistance for operation of a faculty of Disaster Management in State level Training Institutes. The additional amount demanded by the State Government for the DMI, Bhopal from Central Government for developing a Centre of Excellence for above mentioned disasters was Rs. 42 lakh per annum whereas under the then prevailing Central Sector Scheme, the amount of Central Assistance was only upto Rs. 10 lakh per annum for each Training Institute. However, during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12, the above Scheme is being continued as a Non-Plan Scheme in which the amount of financial assistance has been raised upto Rs. 30 lakh per annum. Expenditure in excess of the limits mentioned above will have to be met by the Institute/State Government concerned from their own resources. This Scheme is being implemented by National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM). Under the present Scheme, there is a provision for developing a few Centres of Excellence on specific type of disasters on the basis of their expertise, capacity and infrastructure. Keeping in view the profile and activities of the DMI, Bhopal, NIDM had sought a detailed proposal from them in June, 2009 for developing a Centre of Excellence for Industrial and Chemical Disasters. The detailed proposal in this regard has been received by NIDM on 07.12.2009.

Child labour

*292. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of children between the age of 5 and 17 currently working under conditions that are considered illegal, hazardous or extremely exploitative;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the various steps taken by Government to combat the problem of child labour?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) As per the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 'child' means a person who has not completed his 14th year of age. As per the 2001 Census, the number of working children in the country was 1.26 crore of which about 12.00 lakh were engaged in the hazardous occupations and processes. State wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Child Labour is a complex socio-economic problem, which needs sustained efforts over a long period of time. Considering the nature and magnitude of the problem, Government is following a sequential approach of first covering children working in hazardous occupations/processes. Besides the enforcement of the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in the country. Under the Scheme, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in to the Special Schools where these children are provided with bridging education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care facilities etc. At present special schools are operational in 20 States in the country.

Statement

*State-wise Distribution of Working Children according to 2001
Census in the age group 5-14 years*

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	2001
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1363339
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18482
3.	Assam	351416
4.	Bihar	1117500
5.	Chhattisgarh	364572
6.	Delhi	41899
7.	Goa	4138
8.	Gujarat	485530
9.	Haryana	253491
10.	Himachal Pradesh	107774
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	175630
12.	Jharkhand	407200
13.	Karnataka	822615
14.	Kerala	26156

1	2	3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1065259
16.	Maharashtra	764075
17.	Manipur	28836
18.	Meghalaya	53940
19.	Mizoram	26265
20.	Nagaland	45874
21.	Orissa	377594
22.	Punjab	177268
23.	Rajasthan	1262570
24.	Sikkim	16457
25.	Tamil Nadu	418801
26.	Tripura	21756
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1927997
28.	Uttarakhand	70183
29.	West Bengal	857087
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1960
31.	Chandigarh	3779
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4274
33.	Daman and Diu	729
34.	Lakshadweep	27
35.	Puducherry	1904
TOTAL:		12666377

Simplifying FDI related guidelines

*293. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether in an attempt to ensure better understanding of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) related procedure amongst prospective investors, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion is exploring possibility of doing away with press notes released in past two decades and instead have a single platform that specifies overseas investment rules;

(b) if so, whether this would be done by amending provisions of press notes in FDI rules;

(c) whether Prime Minister had also called for simpler FDI related guidelines to attract foreign investment into country; and

(d) if so, the other main points that have been simplified and to what extent it will invite more FDI?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. FDI policy is announced *vide* Press Notes, as also through other circulars and regulations. There are 176 Press Notes announcing various policies on foreign direct investment that have been issued since 1991. Recognizing the need to place all the decisions of the Government on FDI policy at one place, with a view to providing foreign investors a better understanding of the FDI policy of the Government and to facilitate investment in the country, the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has initiated the process of preparing a single consolidated document of FDI policy.

(b) No, Sir. The process is only for consolidation of FDI policy contained in earlier pronouncements. Amendments to the existing policy are not contemplated through this process of consolidation.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister has recently called for rationalization and simplification of procedures so as to create an investor friendly environment.

(d) The Government's FDI policy over a period has placed most sectors in automatic route up to 100% participation and also opened up many sectors to facilitate investment in the country. Thus, the Government's decisions on FDI policy have resulted in greater FDI inflow over the years as given under:

(Amount in US \$ billion)

Financial year	FDI inflows as per International Practices	Percentage growth	DIPP's FDI equity inflows	Percentage growth
2004-05	6.05	(+) 40%	3.22	(+) 45%
2005-06	8.96	(+) 48%	5.55	(+) 72%
2006-07	22.83	(+) 146%	15.73	(+) 184%
2007-08*	34.36	(+) 51%	24.58	(+) 56%
2008-09*	35.17	(+) 2%	27.31	(+) 11%
2009-10 (up to October)	—	—	17.65	—

* Provisional

Non-completion of roads along LAC with China

*294. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:
SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that out of 73 roads earmarked for construction along the unresolved 4056 km Line of Actual Control (LAC) with China only 12 roads are ready;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of exact reasons identified for non-completion of several roads along LAC with China; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to remove various hurdles in completion of the roads?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) There are 73 roads along Indo-China LAC, out of which 61 are being constructed by BRO. Till date 12 such roads have been completed. Work is in progress on 41 other roads.

(c) Some of the reasons for delay in completing these roads are:—

- (i) Delay in obtaining forest and wild life clearance.
 - (ii) Many roads pass through high altitude areas where working season and daily working time is limited.
 - (iii) Many roads pass through areas where no labour is available.
 - (iv) Since jobs are locally available to labour under scheme like NREGA, labour is hesitant to migrate to difficult areas.
 - (v) Good contractors are not available in far-flung and difficult areas.
 - (vi) Since many sites are in remote areas not connected by road, supply and material have to be transported there by air.
 - (vii) There is shortage of manpower with BRO.
- (d)
- Efforts have been made to obtain forest clearances quickly by inter-ministry coordination as well as coordination with the State Governments.
 - Procurement procedure of BRO for purchase of equipment has been simplified.
 - Cooperation of State Governments of Jharkhand and Orissa has been solicited for recruitment of migrant labour from these States.
 - Permission for outsourcing air effort has been granted.
 - A scheme of providing incentives to the contractor to work in these difficult areas is being formulated.

- Manpower resources in these project areas have been increased by creating 118 units in the region along with 5 new task forces and 9 road construction companies.
- Additional recruitment of manpower with BRO is also being made through UPSC and General Reserve Engineering Force Centre.

Extortion activities carried out by militant outfits in North East

*295 SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the extortion activities carried out by militants/terrorists in the north eastern region as a result of which there is draining out of national exchequer meant for the development of north eastern region;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to stop this pilferage of national funds meant for development of States; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government on the basis of investigation by National Investigation Agency so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Development funds under various programmes are released to the State Governments concerned, who are responsible for implementation. Some inputs indicate that militant groups are resorting to extortion and siphoning of funds of some of the developmental schemes.

Whenever specific cases in respect of such activities are reported, cases are registered and other counter-measures and action, as necessary, are taken. Concerted efforts are being made by the State Governments in the region to counter the activities of the groups and misguided elements, who have been indulging in violence and extortion etc., and to create an atmosphere of peace and normalcy. The Central Government is supplementing their efforts through various measures such as deployment of additional Central Security Forces for carrying out intensive counter insurgency operations and providing security for vulnerable installations and projects, based on threat assessments; sharing of intelligence; financial assistance for strengthening of the local Police Forces and intelligence agencies under the Police Modernization Scheme; assistance for strengthening various aspects of security apparatus and other aspects of anti-militancy operations by way of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure; raising of additional Forces in the form of India Reserve Battalions; etc. The Central Government is maintaining close and continuous coordination with the State Governments in the region with a view to periodically review the situation and take further steps, as may be necessary.

The National Investigation Agency (NIA) has completed its investigations and submitted a charge sheet in the matter of siphoning of developmental funds meant for North Cachar Hills Autonomous Council, Assam to the militant outfit Dima Haram Daogah (Joel faction).

Part-time job by IAF personnel

*296. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Air Force (IAF) has received information that its officers and other personnel are engaging themselves in part-time jobs/private enterprises that has caused severe threat to the national security; and

(b) is so, whether his Ministry has taken any action against the erring IAF officers and personnel?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) A few complaints have been received by Air Force regarding its personnel engaging themselves in private business. Indian Air Force has examined the complaints and found that none of the cases cause any threat to national security.

In each case action has been taken by the Indian Air Force as per laid down procedure.

EGM to fast track road projects

*297. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether Prime Minister has constituted an Empowered Group of Ministers to fast track infrastructure projects, especially in road sector;

(b) if so, whether it will look into the ironing out of all inter-ministerial issues related to financing of infrastructure projects, especially those related to banks and Reserve Bank of India;

(c) whether with a national target to build 20 kms. of roads a day, the setting up of such a group by Government was an urgent need; and

(d) if so, by when this group will give final recommendations and by when the work on the projects is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) While accepting the recommendations of B.K. Chaturvedi Committee Report on NHDP, Government has approved setting up of an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) comprising Finance Minister, Minister for Road Transport and Highways and Deputy Chairman Planning Commission.

(b) The EGOM has been set up to consider the financing plan for NHDP for 2010-11 onwards for further action, including such changes to the work plan as may become necessary. 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.

(c) EGOM was set up by the Government with a view to resolve the procedural and financial impediments to the implementation of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) and improve the road sector infrastructure expeditiously.

(d) EGOM is likely to deliberate on the Financing Plan for NHDP, including such changes to the work plan, as may become necessary and complete its task at the earliest. There is no fixed time frame for the EGOM for giving its recommendations. As per the Work Plan for 2009-10, the work is already going on in full swing and for the year 2010-11 onwards, once the Financing Plan is finalized by EGOM, all the necessary activities such as preparation of the Feasibility report, Detailed Project Report (DPR) etc. shall be finalized to arrive at the Work Plans for future much before the beginning of the next Financial Year.

Road linkages for DMIC

*298. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has taken decision to develop road linkages for Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) along the proposed Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) of the Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government of Gujarat has also submitted a proposal for the development of various infrastructure linkages for overall development of DMIC; and

(d) if so, the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government of India accorded 'in-principle' approval to the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project outline in August, 2007 covering the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The project envisages *inter-alia* Project Development Work for implementation through Public Private Partnership of world class infrastructure in the region including road transport connectivity. A Special Purpose Vehicle named DMIC Development Corporation (DMICDC) was incorporated in January, 2008 and the Corporation has appointed an International Consultant for preparation of Detailed Perspective Plan for overall DMIC Region with pre-feasibility studies which includes road linkages to be developed in the region. DMICDC has also awarded the work of preparation of Development Plan of Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region in Gujarat, Pitampura-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region in Madhya Pradesh and Manesar-Bawal Investment Region in Haryana. The Process for taking up the Development Plan for Investment Regions in Rajasthan and Maharashtra have also been initiated. A Total of 24 early bird infrastructure projects have also been finalized - four each for the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana, seven for Maharashtra and five for Rajasthan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) DMICDC has appointed an International Consultant in October, 2008 for preparation of Development Plan for the identified Investment Region (IR) in the State of Gujarat. The final report on Concept Plan of this IR after incorporating the suggestions of the State Government have been received by DMICDC.

Revised proposal of Gujarat for coastal security

*299. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the original proposal of Government of Gujarat regarding coastal security scheme;

(b) the amount and items sanctioned by Government;

(c) whether any revised proposal to upgrade additional coastal police stations and also sanction of additional amount for coastal security has been received; and

(d) the details of amount spent during 2008-09 for coastal security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Government of Gujarat had submitted a perspective plan for the State for Coastal Security Scheme on 30th May, 2005 for an amount of Rs. 321.71 crore, which included Rs. 249.61 crore for non-recurring expenses for setting up 10 new coastal police stations, upgradation of 39 existing police stations, setting up 46 out posts and 25 check posts, erection of 90 watch towers, 53 camels, Fishermen Watch Group and Sagar Rakshak Dal, and also Rs. 72.10 crore for recurring expenses.

(b) Total amount of Rs. 5842.60 lakh was approved for Gujarat under the Coastal Security Scheme for setting up 10 coastal police stations, 25 check-posts and 46 out-posts, equipped with 20 jeeps, 101 motorcycles, 20 boats of 12 Tonnes and 10 boats of 5 Tonnes, as well as lump-sum assistance at the rate of Rs.10 lakh per coastal police station.

Out of the approved outlay of Rs. 5842.60 lakh for Gujarat, the amount of Rs. 842.60 lakh pertained to the approved Coastal Police Station, check posts, out posts, vessels, boats etc. which has been released in full to the State. The remaining amount pertains to the cost of interceptor boats which are being procured centrally.

Gujarat has operationalised all ten approved Coastal Police Stations and construction work is complete in nine of these. Further, out of the 20 boats of 12 Ton and 10 boats of 5 Ton approved for Gujarat under the Scheme, a total of 8 boats (5 boats of 12 Ton and 3 boats of 5 Ton) have been delivered to the State.

(c) Yes, Sir. A proposal from Government of Gujarat was received In 2006-07 for upgrading 40 police stations. But the proposal could not be considered as the ongoing Coastal Security Scheme, which is under implementation since 2005-06, was approved for five years and any such proposal could be considered only at the time of review at the end of the period. The

State Government was informed accordingly. Moreover, Government of Gujarat has also sent a proposal for additional 12 coastal police stations, 17 out-posts and vessels to be incorporated in the proposed Phase-II of Coastal Security Scheme.

(d) The details of the amounts released during 2008-09 under the Coastal Security Scheme are given below:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total release of funds
1.	Goa	20.00
2.	Tamil Nadu	337.80
3.	Andhra Pradesh	74.10
4.	Lakshadweep	75.80
5.	Daman and Diu	10.20
6.	Training charges to Coast Guard	31.58
7.	Payments for Boats	5316.40
GRAND TOTAL :		5865.88

Opposition to Marble Import Policy, 2008

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

(a) what is the basis of being in existence prior to March 2001, in deciding the parameters for obtaining licence under Marble Import Policy Circular No. 13 issued in June, 2008;

(b) the basis for fixing sales cap of rupees one crore in each of the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that this policy runs counter to new enterprise and will entail closure of 1200 gangsaw machines in Rajasthan;

(d) whether this circular is being opposed by marble businessmen every where; and

(e) by when it would be amended by Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (e) In 2008, a dual Policy was in operation, allowing import entitlement to two categories (*i.e.*, the erstwhile Special Import Licence (SIL) category marble importers, and the 'domestic processors'). The criteria of processing unit being in operation prior to March, 2001 was stipulated in the Policy for domestic processors (*i.e.*, Policy Circular No. 13 of 2008), so as to maintain uniformity with the condition stipulated under the separate policy for SIL category

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

importers. The criteria of minimum turnover of Rupees one crore in each of the last three years was stipulated based on the recommendations of an Inter-ministerial Committee which had felt that small units would not have the capability to import rough marble blocks/slabs directly on their own.

The dual Policy of 2008 has been superseded and amended by a new unified Policy based on a uniform single set of criteria, announced *vide* Policy Circular No. 12 dated 23rd October, 2009. The new Policy not only permits inclusion of new units every year, but also ensures uniformity in allocation for a large number of domestic processors having capability to import themselves and process rough marble blocks/slabs.

Inclusion of domestic processors for the eligibility for import of rough marble blocks/slabs was appreciated by the trade, as well as the Government of Rajasthan.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Acquiring mining rights of Ramandurg iron ore by MMTC

2152. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation (MMTC) has acquired mining rights pertaining to Ramandurg iron ore mine in Bellary district, Karnataka;

(b) if so, the salient details of Ramandurg mine indicating its estimated reserve, terms and conditions of acquisition etc.;

(c) the details of the process which culminated into MMTC's obtaining grant of the mining right and objective behind the acquisition;

(d) whether MMTC acquired any other iron mines preceding Ramandurg; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Subsidising bio-fuel production by industrialised countries

2153. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:
SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

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

(a) whether industrialised countries are spending a gigantic amount of nearly \$15 billion on subsidies for bio-fuel raw-material cultivation or meeting the requirements of bio-diesel derived from palm oil, etc.; and

(b) whether we are seriously taking up this issue of subsidising bio-fuel or bio-diesel production in international forums like G-20, WTO and other similar organizations so that global food prices are not unduly increased and interests of underdeveloped and developing nations are not jeopardized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per a report published by Oxfam International in June 2008, rich countries spent upto \$15 billion in the previous year supporting bio-fuels.

A substantial reduction in trade-distorting domestic support (subsidies) for agriculture is a key part of the mandate of the Doha Round of trade negotiations in the World Trade Organisation (WTO). India is a member of the G-20 group of developing countries working towards ambitious reforms of agriculture in developed countries with some flexibility for developing countries. India is working closely with the G-20 to keep up pressure on developed countries to seek effective cuts in their Overall Trade-distorting Domestic Support and to bring about effective disciplines in domestic support.

Bilateral trade relations between India and China

†2154. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

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

(a) whether India and China have recently evolved any mechanism to solve the issues related to bilateral trade between both the countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to deal with the effects of global recession by strengthening the bilateral trade and by bringing the diversity in exports between both the countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken by Government to make normal trade relations between both the countries and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) India has several bilateral dialogue mechanisms with China including the Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade, Science and Technology (JEG) at Ministerial level and Joint Working Group on Trade at Joint Secretary level. China has become the largest trading partner of India. Both India and China have regular interactions to discuss trade related issues. The Chinese Vice-Minister of Commerce Mr. Gao Hucheng visited India in October, 2008 and another Chinese Vice-Minister of Commerce Mr. Zhong Shan visited India in March, 2009. Commerce and Industry Minister also met Chinese Commerce Minister in 2009 and discussed trade related issues. Government is pursuing with Chinese side greater market access as also undertaking trade promotion activities for our products such as agricultural products, basmati rice and pharmaceuticals. Indian companies

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

have also participated in trade fairs in China to enhance awareness about Indian products. The first meeting of India-China Trade Remedies Cooperation Mechanism was held on 19th June, 2009 in Beijing. The purpose of the meeting was to have an exchange of views and to better understand each other's practices including investigation procedures.

Meeting between India and US under Trade Policy Forum

†2155. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that recently a meeting was held between India and USA under Trade Policy Forum;
- (b) if so, the suggestions given by USA to India in the said meeting;
- (c) India's reaction on these suggestions and the details of suggestions accepted;
- (d) whether India also gave some suggestions in the meeting; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the details of suggestions accepted by US?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) India-US Trade Policy Forum meeting, co-chaired by Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry on Indian side and Ambassador Ron Kirk, United States Trade Representative on US side, was held at New Delhi on 26.10.2009. During the meeting both sides agreed to continue their dialogue to boost bilateral trade under five Focus Groups: Agriculture, Innovation and Creativity, Investment, Services and Tariff and Non-Tariff Barriers.

No consensus in meetings of WTO members

†2156. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the meetings of WTO members during the last many years have been concluding without reaching any consensus;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the major issues discussed in these meetings; and
- (d) the details of the opinions expressed by developed and developing countries on these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The Doha Round of trade negotiations at the World Trade Organisation. (WTO), which began in 2001, is still underway.

(b) In the WTO, decisions on any issue are taken on the basis of consensus amongst all its Members, which number 153 at present. The process of negotiation amongst 153 members is

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

often a cumbersome one. While the years 2007 to 2009 have seen intensive discussions in the WTO and progress achieved on several complex subjects, differences still persist in many areas.

(c) The negotiations cover several areas such as agriculture, market access for non-agricultural products, Trade-related intellectual property rights, rules (covering antidumping and subsidies), trade facilitation etc. The conduct, conclusion and entry into force of the outcome of the negotiations are parts of a single undertaking, *i.e.* “nothing is agreed until everything is agreed”.

(d) In the negotiations, developing countries are seeking an ambitious, balanced and development — oriented outcome that would include adequate and appropriate Special and Differential Treatment (S&DT) to, *inter alia*, safeguard their food, livelihood security and rural development needs and to protect their sensitive industrial tariff lines. Developed countries too have both their defensive and offensive concerns. They are seeking greater market access into developing countries while safeguarding their domestic support programmes and sensitive tariff lines. The challenge in the negotiations is to balance various interests in order to arrive at an outcome that would be agreed to by all Members.

SEZs notified in Andhra Pradesh

2157. SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:
SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:
SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

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

(a) whether it is true that Andhra Pradesh is having the highest number (68) of notified SEZs in the country;

(b) if so, the sector-wise details thereof;

(c) the number of formal approvals given for setting up of SEZs in the country;

(d) the progress of 68 SEZs notified and by when they will become fully operational;

(e) whether it is a fact that nearly 10,000 hectares of area in Andhra Pradesh has been notified; and

(f) if so, how much land has so far been acquired for SEZs, SEZ-wise and sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The list of notified SEZs in the State of Andhra Pradesh alongwith sector and land is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) 570 SEZs have been formally approved as on date.

(d) Of 73 notified SEZs in the State of Andhra Pradesh, 19 are already exporting. Besides, Visakhapatnam SEZ as set up the Central Government is also operational.

(e) and (f) Land being State subject, land for SEZs is acquired as per the rules and procedure followed by the State.

Statement

List of Special Economic Zones notified in the Andhra Pradesh (as on 4.12.2009)

Sl. No.	Name of the Developer	Location	Type	Area (hectares)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Divi's Laboratories Limited	Chippada Village, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Pharmaceuticals	105.495
2.	WIPRO Limited	Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Information Technology	6.48
3.	Apache SEZ Development India Private Limited	Mandal Tada, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh	Footwear	126.9
4.	L&T Phoenix Info Parks Private Limited	Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	10
5.	Hyderabad Gems SEZ Limited	Maheshwaram Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	Gems and Jewellery	80.93
6.	Satyam Computers Services Limited	Bahadurpally Village, Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	10.5
7.	Satyam Computers Services Limited	Hiotec City, Madhapur, District Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	12
8.	Sundew Properties Private Limited (previously K. Raheja IT Park (Hyderabad) Private Limited)	Madhapur, Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	16.29

1	2	3	4	5
9.	CMC Limited	Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	20.59
10.	Sanghi SEZ Private Limited	Rangareddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	202.4
11.	Whitefield Paper Mills Limited	Tallapudi Mandal, West godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	Writing and printing paper mill	109.81
12.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Limited	Madhurawada Village, Visakhapatnam Rural Mandal, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	36
13.	Hetro Infrastructure Private Limited	N. Narsapuram Village, Ch. Lakshmpuram Village, Pajayyapeta Village, Nakkapalli Mandal, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	Pharmaceuticals	100.28
14.	FAB City SPV (India) Limited	Village Srinagar and Raviraya, Mahewharam Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	Manufacturing and developing of semiconductor facility with Free Trade and Warehousing Zone	120.06
15.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Limited	Kesarapalli Village, Gannavaram Mandal, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh	ITES	12
16.	Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited	Atchutapuram Mandal, Visakhapatnam District, in the State of Andhra Pradesh	Textile	404.7
17.	Lanco Hills Technology Park Private Limited	Manikonda Village, Rajendranagar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District in the State of Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	11.77
18.	Indu Techzone Private Limited	Kancha Imarat, Raviriyal Village, Maheshwaram Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	60.7

19.	Emaar Hills Township Private Limited	Manikonda Village, Rajendranagar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District in the State of Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	10.33
20.	Brahmani Infratech Private Limited	Mamidipalli Village, Saroornagar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	60.7
21.	M/s Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited	Madhurwada, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	16
22.	M/s Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited	Atchutapuram, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Multi product	2206.03
23.	Maytas Enterprises SEZ Private Limited	Gopanaply Village, Serilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	15.96
24.	Kakinada SEZ Private Limited	Ramanakkapeta and A.V. Nagaram Villages, East Godavari District, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	Multi product	1035.6688
25.	M/s Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited	Nanakramguda Village, Serilingampalli Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	20.53
26.	DLF Commercial Developers Limited	Gachibowli Village, Shirlingampalli Manda, Ranga Reddy District	IT/ITES	10.617
27.	Ramky Pharma City (India) Private Limited	E-Bonangi Villages, Parawada Mandal, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh	Pharmaceuticals	247.39
28.	Topnotch Infrastructure Limited	IDA Uppal Industrial Development Area, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	14.5
29.	DivyaSree NSL Infrastructure Private Limited	Raidurga Village, Serilingampalli Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	10.52

1	2	3	4	5
30.	J.T. Holdings Private Limited	Imarat Kancha, Raviriyal Village, Himarath Taluka, Maheshwaram Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	28.33
31.	Rudradev Infopark Private Limited (RIPL)	Kistapur Village, Chevella Mandal Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	12.25
32.	M/s Satyam Computer Services Limited	Thotlakonda, Visakhapatnam	IT/ITES	20
33.	Stargaze Properties Private Limited	Kancha Imarath, Maheswaram (M), District Ranga Reddy, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES/Electronic Hardware	68.96
34.	Serene Properties Private Limited	Pocharam, Hayathnagar Taluka, Ghatkesar Mandal Ranga Reddy District Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	26.895
35.	Mahaveer Skyscrapers Limited	Chevella, Besides Faraha Engineering College, Ranga Reddy, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	22.78
36.	Neogen Properties Private Limited	Thumkunta and Gollapuram Village, Hindupur Mandal, Anantpur District, Andhra Pradesh	Apparel Sector	141.65
37.	Information Technology and Communications (IT&C) Department – Hyderabad Urban Development Authority (HUDA)	Sy. No. 239/240 (P), Kokapet Village, Serilingampalli Mandal, RR District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	47.6
38.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC)	Rajapur and Pollepally Village, Balangar and Jedcharla Mandal, Mahaboobnagar District, Andhra Pradesh	Pharmaceutical (formulations)	101.17

39. Maytas Ventures SEZ Private Limited	Gundla Pochampalli Village, Medchal Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	14.15
40. Maytas Hill County SEZ Private Limited	Bachupally Village, Quthbullapur Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	29.87
41. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC)	Karkapatla Village, Mulugu Mandal, Medak District, Andhra Pradesh	Bio-technology	40.47
42. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation	Maheshwaram Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	Electronics Hardware	111
43. Lahari Infrastructure Limited	Kondalal and Bhulkapur villages, Shankarpally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	Services Sector	108.49
44. V.R. Enterprises	Ananthasagar Village, Hasanparthy Mandal, Warangal, District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	10.12
45. Navayuga Legala Estates Private Limited	Serilingampally village, Srilingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	10.218
46. Sri City Private Limited (earlier Satyavedu Reserve Infracity Private Limited)	Chengambakkam, Appaiahpalem, Gollavaripalem, Mallavaripalyam, Aroor, Moporapalle villages at Satyavedu and Vardayya Palem, Mandals, Andhra Pradesh	Multi Product	1537.622
47. VGTM Urgan Development Authority	Nowluru Village, Mangalagiri Mandal, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	16.44
48. Mas Fabric Park (India) Private Limited	Chintavaram Village, Chillakru Mandal, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh	Textile and apparel	229.29

1	2	3	4	5
49.	WIPRO Limited	Goapnpally and Vattinagulapally Villages, Serilingampally Mandal Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	40.88
50.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC)	Madikonda Village, Hanamakonda Mandal, Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	14.5
51.	Parry Infrastructure Company Private Limited	Vakalapudi Village, Kakinada Rural Mandal, Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	Food Processing	101.12
52.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited	Sarpavaram Village, Kakinada Rural East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	10.413
53.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation	Kurukalva Village, Renigunta Mandal, Tirupati Division, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	32.51
54.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation	Putlampalli Village, Cuddapah Mandal, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	21.36
55.	Genpact India Business Processing Private Limited	Jawaharnagar Village, Shameerpet Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	20.234
56.	Cognizant Technology Solutions India Private Limited	Survey No. 255, Adibatla Village, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	16.19
57.	Infosys Technology Limited	Pocharam Village, Ghatkesar Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT	60.94
58.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited	Aditya Nagar, Adhibatla Village, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	Aerospace and Precision Engineering	101.17

59.	Vivo Bio Tech Limited	Pregnapur Village, Gajwel Mandal, Medak District, Andhra Pradesh	Biotech	10.926512
60.	Tata Consultancy Services Limited	Adibatla village, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	30.35175
61.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited	Villages Dawarkapuram and Palepolam, Mandals-Naidupet and Pellakuru, District-Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	Multi Product	1032.27
62.	Raagamayuri Builders Private Limited	Village Tadakanapalli, Rural Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	12.15
63.	S2Tech.com India Private Limited	Village and Mandal Kandukur, District Ranga Reddy, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES, Electrical Hardware	10.0964
64.	Rassai Properties and Industries Limited	Villages Parigi and Serikolum, Mandal Parigi, Ananthapur District, Andhra Pradesh	Multi-services	366.409
65.	APIIC	Gambheeram Village, Andhra Pradesh	IT/ITES	20.76
66.	Dr. Reedy's Laboratories Limited	Village Lingampally and Melasangam, Mandal Munipally, District Medak, Andhra Pradesh	Pharmaceuticals	103
67.	Bhartiya International SEZ Limited	Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	Leather sector	101.37
68.	Anrak Aluminium Limited	APIIC Industrial Park, Village G. Koduru, Mandal Makavarapallem, District Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	Alumina/Aluminium refining, smelting, associated processes, products and raw material	113.69159

1	2	3	4	5
69.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Limited (APIIC)	Villages Ratchumarripalli, Peddarangapuram and Venkatampalli, Mandal Pulivendula, District Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	Biotechnology	31.99
70.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Limited (APIIC)	Village Annangi and Bodduvanipalem, Mandals Maddipadu and Korispadu, District Prakasham, Andhra Pradesh	Building Products	106.46
71.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructural Corporation Limited (APIIC)	Genome Valley, Village Lalgadi Malakpet, Mandal Shameerpet, District Reddy, Andhra Pradesh.	Biotechnology	20.44
72.	GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited	Village Mamidipally, District Ranga Reddy, Andhra Pradesh	Aviation	101.92
73.	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited	Village Devunipalavalasa, Mandal Ranasthalam, District Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh	Pharmaceutical	100.37

Employment provided by SEZs

2158. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:
SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:
SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

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

- (a) the details of assurance given by various promoters of SEZs for providing employment at the time of getting approval, State-wise and SEZ-wise;
- (b) the details of employment generated in various SEZs as per the agreement entered into with the Government;
- (c) whether any action his Ministry has taken or proposed to take against the promoters who have failed to provide employment as assured by them;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) The details of employment in SEZs are as under:—

Employment (As on 30th September, 2009)	Incremental Employment (in persons)	Total Employment (in persons)
SEZs Notified under the Act	2,14,724	2,14,724
State/Pvt. SEZs set up before 2006	48,508	60,976
Central Government SEZs	20,193	1,42,429
TOTAL:	2,83,425	4,18,129

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.

Action against developers of SEZs for delay in completion of projects

2159. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:
SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:
SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

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

- (a) the volume of land allotted to SEZs in the country, SEZ-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the amount of land acquired from farmers, SEZ-wise and State-wise;

(c) the action taken on the developers of SEZs who have acquired land but not started operations and delayed in completing the projects, SEZ-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether there is any proposal before Government to give direction to State Governments not to acquire land for SEZ, so that, developer or promoter himself acquires/purchases land from the landowner;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) A statement containing number of state-wise notified SEZs with the area of land involved is given in Statement (*See below*). Total land involving in 346 notified SEZs is 41090.32 hectares.

(b) to (f) Land is a State subject. Land for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is procured as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments. State Governments have been advised that in case of land acquisition for SEZs, first priority should be for acquisition of waste and barren land and if necessary single crop agricultural land could be .acquired for the SEZs. If perforce a portion of double cropped agricultural land has to be acquired to meet the minimum area requirements, especially for multi-product SEZs, the same should not exceed 10% of the total land required for the SEZ. 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.

Statement

State-wise land area of notified SEZs

Sl. No.	State	Notified SEZs	Land area in hectares#
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73	10253.9781
2.	Chandigarh	2	58.4566
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	23.11
4.	Goa	3	249.475
5.	Gujarat	30	12616.954
6.	Haryana	31	1351.4241
7.	Jharkhand	1	36.4218

1	2	3	4
8.	Karnataka	29	2012.3431
9.	Kerala	15	618.3172
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6	265.327
11.	Maharashtra	58	8165.54
12.	Nagaland	1	50.7
13.	Orissa	5	683.9263
14.	Punjab	2	46.124
15.	Rajasthan	7	556.2584
16.	Tamil Nadu	52	3627.8032
17.	Uttarakhand	2	28.1426
18.	Uttar Pradesh	16	235.5661
19.	West Bengal	11	210.44429
TOTAL:		346	41090.3118

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

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.

Approval to FDI proposals

2160. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:
DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:
SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:
SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has recently approved several FDI proposals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether on the recommendations of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) Government has also deferred or rejected proposals of FDI;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the benefit accrued to Government by approving FDI proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir, in its last meeting held on 20.11.2009, the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) has recommended 17 proposals of Foreign Direct Investment amounting to Rs. 4,551.05 crore approximately for approval, 3 proposals for deferment and 4 proposals for rejection. The recommendations of the FIPB were approved by the Government of India. Press Release of the cases considered by FIPB is available in the website of Ministry of Finance at <http://finmin.nic.in/fipbweb/fipbwebreports/webpage.asp>.

(e) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) complements and supplements domestic investment. Domestic companies are benefited by FDI by way of capital, state-of-art technology and best managerial practices so that they have better access to foreign technology and get opportunity of integration into the global market.

Impact of FTAs on domestic rubber producers

2161. SHRI MAHMOOD A. MADANI:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

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

(a) whether the Rubber Board considered the impact of recent Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) on the domestic rubber producers;

(b) if so, when was the issue taken up by the Rubber Board and what were their recommendations; and

(c) whether the recommendations of the Rubber Board accommodated in the FTAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) 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 or the sensitive list. On such items, limited or no tariff concessions are granted to the trading partner. Such lists are prepared after consulting all stake holders including Rubber Board. Natural Rubber has been kept in the Negative List of most FTAs.

Exempting SEZs from State and local taxes

2162. SHRI D. RAJA:
SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

(a) whether the Central Government has requested the State Governments to exempt SEZs from State and local taxes;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether some State Governments have opposed this proposal;
- (d) if so, the names of these States and what are their objections; and
- (e) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) Central Government has recognized the pivotal role of State Governments in the Setting up and successful operation of SEZs. The Board of Approval (BOA) for SEZ does not consider any proposal unless recommended by State Governments. Section 50 of the SEZ Act, 2005 read with rule 5(5) of the SEZ Rule, 2006 envisage that the State Government may notify policies for developers and units and take suitable steps for enactment of any law granting exemption from State Taxes, levies and duties to the developer or the entrepreneur, delegating the powers conferred upon any persons or authority under any State Act to the Development Commissioner in relation to the developer or entrepreneur.

Some of States viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu etc. have since enacted State SEZ Act and Rules.

Sharp decline in country's export

2163. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:
SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

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

- (a) whether the country's exports registered a sharp decline in September this year, year-on-year basis;
- (b) if so, to what extent; and
- (c) the reasons for such sharp fall in exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) As per the quick estimates of DGCI&S, merchandise exports in September, 2009 was US\$ 13.608 billion, registering a decline of 13.8% in comparison to the same period last year. Decline in India's merchandise exports since October, 2008 can be attributed significantly to shrinkage of demand in developed countries due to global economic slowdown, and the reduced international prices of commodities.

Training to small tea growers by Tea Board

2164. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:
SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

- (a) whether Government has decided to withdraw a Tea Board project introduced in 2004, for training to small tea growers;
- (b) if so, the targets fixed and achievements so far under the scheme; and
- (c) the expenditure incurred so far thereon?

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

(b) and (c) Government is supporting training programmes for the various stakeholders — managerial personnel in tea gardens, workers and small growers through the ongoing Human Resource Development Scheme of Tea Board. A special training on modern aspects of tea growing is organized for the small tea growers representing Self Help Groups (SHGs) who, in turn, on completion of the training, are expected to impart training to other members of the SHG. Besides meeting the training fee, the boarding and lodging cost for the training period is fully met by the Board. Against the Eleventh Plan financial target of Rs. 12.50 crore for the aforementioned training programmes, an expenditure of Rs. 1.40 crore has been incurred during the period from 1st April, 2007 to October, 2009 by providing training to 24,116 growers.

Growth in export earnings

2165. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

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

- (a) whether Commerce Ministry has pointed that exports turn over this year would be \$175 billion with give or take five to 10 billion;
- (b) if so, the total exports earning so far during 2009 and to what extent there will be improvement in 2010; and
- (c) whether Government is confident that exports will further improve and what steps are being taken to improve position further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Government has set merchandise export target of US\$ 200 billion by March, 2011. As per the quick estimates of DGCI&S, India's merchandise exports from April, 2009 to October, 2009 had been US\$ 91.048 billion. While the impact of global recession is still continuing on our exports, quick estimates of DGCI&S indicate that there has been a progressive reduction in the rate of decline in export growth in dollar terms from May, 2009 to October, 2009. Government is committed to revive the growth in exports. Government is closely monitoring the trend in exports growth and the export potential and is reviewing the progress on continuous basis. Accordingly, need based appropriate measures are taken, keeping in view the financial implications.

Industries registering growth in export

‡2166. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:
SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that export in some industries in the country has increased as compared to last few years despite the negative impact of national economic slowdown during the financial year 2008-09;

(b) if so, the names of such industries in the country and the growth rate registered in exports in each of these industries compared to last year; and

(c) the relief packages announced by the Government during the said year to promote export in these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Exports of Major Principal commodities along with their growth rates for the last three years and the current year in dollar terms, are given in Statement-I (*See below*). To arrest the decline in exports, the Government/RBI announced stimulus packages including the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10 are given in Statement-II (*See below*) and in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14 to provide support, particularly, to promote employment intensive sectors. Details of FTP 2009-14, have been laid in Parliament and are available in website <http://dgft.gov.in>.

Statement-I

Details of Export of Major Principal Commodities

(A) Exports* (in value terms) of Major Principal Commodities (item-wise and year-wise) during the last three years

Sl. No.	Commodities	Value in US \$ million			% growth in 2008-09 over 2007-08
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tea	434	507	585	15.38
2.	Coffee	435	464	496	6.90
3.	Rice	1557	2927	2454	-16.16
4.	Tobacco	372	480	751	56.46
5.	Spices	699	1045	1392	33.21
6.	Cashew	550	549	639	16.39
7.	Oil Meals	1226	2038	2252	10.50
8.	Fruits and Vegetables	800	876	1106	26.26

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Marine Products	1767	1723	1534	-10.97
10.	Iron Ore	3919	5836	4769	-18.28
11.	Mica, Coal and other Ores Minerals including Processed Minerals	3108	3309	3128	-5.47
12.	Leather and Leather Manufacture	2933	3400	3495	2.79
13.	Gems and Jewellery	15984	19692	28411	44.28
14.	Drug, Phrmcutes and Fine Chemicals	5951	7652	8789	14.86
15.	Other Basic Chemicals	5017	6302	6920	9.81
16.	Engineering Goods	26506	33737	40487	20.01
17.	Electronic Goods	2855	3354	6826	103.52
18.	Computer Software	85	148	341	130.41
19.	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./ made-ups. Etc.	4218	4653	4162	-10.55
20.	Manmade Yarn/Fabs./ made-ups. Etc.	2206	2902	3054	5.24
21.	RMG of all Textiles	8901	9687	10931	12.84
22.	Jute Manufacturing including Floor covering	259	327	304	-7.03
23.	Carpet	928	945	784	-17.04
24.	Handicrafts excluding hand made Carpet	437	509	303	-40.47
25.	Petroleum Products	18635	28413	27547	-3.05
26.	Plastic and Linoleum	3253	3422	3050	-10.87
SUB TOTAL :		113034	144895	164511	13.54
GRAND TOTAL :		126414	163132	185295	13.59

(Source: DGCI&S)

Note: 2008-09 data includes exports from SEZ, whereas 2006-07 and 2007-08 data excludes SEZ, except SEEPZ Manikanchan and Falta.

(B) Quick estimates of exports of October '09 and April-October '09 for major principal commodities

Sl. No.	Commodities	Value in US \$ million				% change	
		October, 08**	April-October, 08**	October, 09**	April-October, 09**	October, 09**	April-October, 09**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Tea	53	369	50	248	-7.0	-32.9
2.	Coffee	34	329	30	297	-13.5	-9.6
3.	Rice	105	1525	89	1459	-15.3	-4.3
4.	Tobacco	63	451	98	544	55.4	20.5
5.	Spices	110	885	129	689	18.2	-22.1
6.	Cashew	49	422	59	330	20.6	-21.9
7.	Oil Meals	114	1250	137	785	19.8	-37.1
8.	Fruits and Vegetables	78	607	82	641	4.8	5.7
9.	Marine Products	197	968	205	958	3.7	-1.1
10.	Iron Ore@	90	2624	315	2102	250.6	-19.9
11.	Mica, Coal and other Ores Minerals including Processed Minerals	249	2189	192	1636	-22.8	-25.3
12.	Leather and Leather Manufacture	253	2213	218	1657	-13.8	-25.1
13.	Gems and Jewellery	2319	19706	1929	14449	-16.8	-26.7
14.	Drug, Phrmcuts and Fine Chemicals	669	5064	731	4607	9.3	-9.0
15.	Other Basic Chemicals	639	4647	556	3488	-13.0	-25.0
16.	Engineering Goods	3109	26324	2654	18407	-14.7	-30.1
17.	Electronic Goods	628	4258	565	3026	-9.9	-28.9
18.	Computer Software#	23	221	1	103	-94.0	-53.4
19.	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./made-ups. Etc.	351	2708	317	1932	-9.7	-28.7
20.	Manmade Yarn/Fabs./made-ups. Etc.	274	1961	267	1985	-2.4	1.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	RMG of all Textiles	732	6155	603	5579	-17.5	-9.4
22.	Jute Manufacturing including Floor covering	24	209	16	128	-32.3	-38.9
23.	Carpet	67	505	53	360	-21.3	-28.6
24.	Handicrafts excluding hand made Carpet	30	197	27	144	-8.5	-26.6
25.	Petroleum Products	2124	20845	2289	12938	7.8	-37.9
26.	Plastic and Linoleum	264	2095	299	1705	13.2	-18.6
SUB TOTAL:		12648	108725	11913	80196	-5.8	
GRAND TOTAL:		14131	123038	13193	91048	-6.6	-26.0

#Excludes exports through satellite transmission and off-shore development.

*: The figures for October, 09, April-October, 09 are provisional and subject to change.

** :The figures for October, 08. April-October, 08 includes late receipt of data.

@: High values of export of Iron Ore reported in EDI data (October, 09) of Kolkata Sea, Chennai Sea, Vizac Sea, New Mangalore Sea and Marmagoa Sea to China.

Statement-II

Steps taken by Government/RBI to address the concerns arising out of Global economic slowdown

Government announced a number of Stimulus packages, including the measures taken by RBI on the fiscal front since last quarter 2008 and the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10, to address the immediate impact of the Global economic slowdown and its impact on Indian economy. The Government and the RBI are closely monitoring the economic developments in the country and internationally. Measures taken by the Government constituted substantial counter-cyclical stimulus during the last one year. Broadly the announcements were.

(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, Carpets, Leather, Gems and 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 (VKGUY);
- (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, 2010;
- (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-à-vis* assessee;
- (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 increased 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 and 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;
 - (25) 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 October '08, CRR reduced from 9% to 5%, SLR reduced from 25% to 24% (now restored to 25% in (October '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.

Issue of 'country of origin' in ASEAN agreement

2167. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:
SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

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

- (a) the salient features of the recent Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN);
- (b) whether the issue of 'country of origin' has been addressed in the agreement considering that the countries of ASEAN could be having similar FTA with third trading entity; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) India and ASEAN have signed the Trade in Goods Agreement on 13th August, 2009 which is envisaged to come into force with effect from 1st January, 2010. The Agreement provides for exchange of tariff concessions by India and ASEAN countries during 01.01.2010 and 31.12.2024. Details are available at http://commerce.gov.in/trade/international_ta_indasean.asp.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Rules of Origin have been incorporated in the India — ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement. As per these Rules, a product shall be deemed to be originating in a country if: (i) the ASEAN — India Free Trade Agreement (AIFTA) content is not less than 35 per cent of the Free on Board (FOB) value; and (ii) the non-originating materials have undergone at least a Change in Tariff Sub-Heading (CTSH) level of the Harmonized System, provided that the final process of the manufacture is performed within the territory of the exporting Party. The Rules also ensure that a product shall not be eligible for tariff concessions if only minimal operations such as packaging, labeling, washing, cutting, etc. are undertaken.

Impact of FTAs on domestic tea producers

2168. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

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

- (a) whether the Tea Board considered the impact of recent Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) on the domestic tea producers;
- (b) whether the Board also considered the issue of 'country of origin' as few partners of the FTA could be having free trade agreements with any third trading entity;

- (c) if so, what are their recommendations; and
- (d) whether the recommendations of the Tea Board accommodated in the FTAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. While negotiating Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) Government holds consultation with all stakeholders including Tea Board. In so far as India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement is concerned, inputs were obtained from the Tea Board and considered while finalizing the Agreement. The Indian-ASEAN FTA is not likely to adversely affect the tea industry as, even after gradual reduction of duty under FTA, rates of import duty will be high to protect the domestic tea industry. There are provisions for rules of origin under various FTAs which ensure substantial manufacturing in the final exporting country to avail tariff concessions in the importing country.

Impact of FTAs on domestic coffee producers

2169. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:
DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:
SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

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

- (a) whether the Coffee Board considered the impact of recent Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) on the domestic coffee producers;
- (b) whether the Board also consider the issue of 'country of origin', as a few partners of the FTA have trade agreements with any third trading entity;
- (c) if so, what are their recommendations; and
- (d) whether the recommendations of the Coffee Board accommodated in the FTAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. While negotiating Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) Government holds consultation with all stakeholders including Coffee Board. Insofar as India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement is concerned inputs were obtained from the Coffee Board and considered while finalizing the Agreement. The India-ASEAN FTA is not likely to adversely affect the coffee industry as, even after gradual reduction of duty under FTA, rates of import duty will be still high to protect the domestic coffee industry. There are provisions for rules of origin under various FTAs which ensure substantial manufacturing in the final exporting country to avail tariff concessions in the importing country.

Implementation of NEIIPP, 2007

2170. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether attention of the Government is drawn by various organizations about the slow implementation of North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP) 2007;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in implementation including disbursement of subsidies and income tax exemption issue related to NER; and

(c) the action taken by the Government for implementation of the policy in letter and spirit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) No instance of slow implementation of NEIIPP, 2007 has been reported. However, representations have been received from industry associations against modification of the basis of refund of 'excise duty exemption' *w.e.f.* 27.3.2008 by linking it to the rate of value addition notified for each industry, resulting in slowing down of investments in the region. They have also requested that 'subsidies and incentives' may not be treated as 'other income' of the industrial units for the purpose of calculation of income tax. However, it has not been found feasible to accede to these requests.

The funds for disbursement to the eligible units are released as per the requirement and availability of funds. Moreover, as and when any issue is raised by any of the stakeholders, it is resolved on the basis of mutual consultation.

Chinese counterfeit medicines with Made in India label

2171. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the counterfeit medicines labelled "Made in India" and shipped to Nigeria had actually originated from China and not in India;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken up the issue with the Nigerian and Chinese Governments, given that this could damage the reputation of the Indian pharmaceutical industry in the global market; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India's attention has been drawn to the press release issued by NAFDAC, Nigerian Government Drug Regulatory Authority, about detention and seizure of a large consignment of fake antimalarial generic pharmaceuticals labelled "Made in India" but produced in China. Taking serious note of the contents of NAFDAC's Press Release, a strong protest was lodged with concerned Chinese authorities with a request to take stringent action against such unscrupulous elements. Consequent to India's strong protest, the Chinese Government conducted an investigation and found a nexus between Chinese drug manufacturers and importers in Nigeria. The principal suspects have been caught and their factories sealed. The Chinese Government is taking action against the accused as per their law.

Comprehensive change in Foreign Trade Policy

‡2172. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to make a comprehensive change in Foreign Trade Policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government propose to introduce a new tax-structure for exporters; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The Government has already released the new Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2009-14 on 27.8.2009, wherein, significant support has been provided for market diversification and for incentivizing exports. FTP, 2009-14 includes a mix of policy measures; including fiscal incentives, procedural rationalization, support for enhanced market access across the world and diversification of export markets. FTP, 2009-14 has been laid in Parliament and is also available in public domain on website <http://dgft.gov.in>. It is the endeavour of the Government to neutralize and rebate the taxes and duties on export products.

Impact of global recession

2173. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment about the effect of global economic recession;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of persons suffering due to loss of job as a result of global economic recession in the country; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to resolve the problem of growing unemployment due to global economic recession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) There has been decline in India's merchandise exports since October, 2008, which can be attributed significantly to shrinkage of demand in developed countries due to global economic slowdown India's merchandise exports from October, 2008 to October, 2009 are given in Statement (*See below*). As per the Quick Employment Surveys conducted by the Labour Bureau, the overall employment has

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

declined by 1.31 lakh during April to June, 2009 over January to March, 2009. To counter the negative fall out of the global slowdown on the Indian economy, the Government/RBI responded by providing carefully designed and calibrated fiscal stimulus packages, including the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10 (as given in [Refer to Statement-II appended to the Answer to the Unstarred Question 2166 (a) to (c)]) and in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14, to provide support, particularly to employment intensive sectors. Details of FTP 2009-14, have been laid in Parliament and are available in website <http://dgft.gov.in>.

Statement

Merchandise Export figures for the period October '08 to October '09)

Month	2007-08* (US \$ Billion)	2008-09** (US \$ Billion)	Increase(+)/ Decrease(-)
October	14.675	14.131	-3.7
November	12.909	11.163	-13.5
December	14.625	13.368	-8.6
January	14.889	12.869	-13.6
February	15.221	11.941	-21.5
March	17.254	12.916	-25.1
	2008-09** (US \$ Billion)	2009-10*** (US \$ Billion)	Increase(+)/ Decrease(-)
April	18.460	11.750	-36.3
May	18.687	11.418	-38.9
June	19.181	12.972	-32.4
July	19.030	13.623	-28.4
August	17.759	14.289	-19.5
September	15.789	13.608	-13.8
October	14.131	13.193	-6.6

(Source: DGCI&S)

* 2008-09 data includes exports from SEZ, whereas 2007-08 data does not include exports from majority of SEZs.

** Revised Estimate.

*** Quick Estimates. The figures are provisional and subject to change.

FTZ/AEZ/SEZs functioning in Uttar Pradesh

‡2174. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the places in the country, specially in Uttar Pradesh where export processing zone, special economic zone, foreign trade zone and agriculture export zone are functioning;

(b) the details of the activities conducted in these zones during last three years;

(c) whether these zones are not working as per their goals;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the incentives being provided by Government to achieve these targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) In addition to the Seven Central Government SEZs and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005 formal approval have been accorded to 570 proposals out of which 346 SEZs have been notified. Of these, 16 notified SEZs are located in Uttar Pradesh, besides, Noida SEZ established by the Central Government. Details of location, sector and land involved in 16 notified SEZs are given in Statement (*See below*).

A total of 60 Agri Export Zones have been established in the country out of which 4 are located in Uttar Pradesh.

As on 30th September, 2009, an investment of Rs. 1,30,341 crore has been made in SEZs, direct employment for 4,18,129 persons have been generated and export of Rs. 89,750.75 crore has been made from SEZs in period of April-September, 2009 as against the total export of Rs. 99,689 crore during the financial year 2008-09.

(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. As regards incentives etc., SEZs developers/units do enjoy duty benefits as per the provisions of the SEZ Act, 2005 and SEZ Rules, 2006. Some State Governments have also extended duty benefits apart from a hassle free clearance mechanism under a single window.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Notified SEZs in Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the SEZ	Location	Sector	Area
1.	Moser Baer India Limited	Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh	Non-conventional 11.9 Energy including solar energy equipments/cell	
2.	Ansal IT City and Parks Limited	Techzone, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	30.41
3.	HCL Technologies Limited	Sector 126, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	16.91
4.	OSE Infrastructure Limited	Plot No. C-001, Sector-67, Noida, Gautam Budh Nagar District, Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	10.11753
5.	NIIT Technologies SEZ Limited	Plot No. TZ-02, Sector-Tech Zone, ITES Park, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	10.2
6.	WIPRO Limited	Plot No. 2, 3 and 4, Knowledge Park IV, (IT Park), Gautam Budh Nagar, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	20.23
7.	Seaview Developers Limited	Plot No. 20 and 21, Sector-135, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	IT	12
8.	Unitech Infra Con Limited	Plot No. TZ-04, Noida District Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	20.23
9.	Aachvis Softech Private Limited	Plot No. 7, Sector-144, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	10.0498

10. Perfect IT SEZ Private Limited	Plot No. 6, Sector-144, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	10
11. Unitech Hi-tech Projects Private Limited	Plot No. 1, Sector-144, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	10.08
12. Gallant Infrastructure Private Limited	Plot No. 202, Sector Knowledge Park-V, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	33.2169
13. Jubliant Infracon Private Limited	Plot No. 3, Sector-140A, Noida, Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	10.1769
14. Sarv-Mangal Realtech Private Limited	Plot No. 1, Sector-140A, Noida Uttar Pradesh	Electronic hardware and software including IT/ITES	10.045
15. IVR Prime IT SEZ Private Limited	Plot No. 5, Sector-144, Noida Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	10
16. Golden Tower Infratech Private Limited	Plot. No. 8, Sector-144, Noida Uttar Pradesh	IT/ITES	10

Steps to boost export of Indian diamonds

2175. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the \$ 2 billion Indian diamond sector has lost its brilliance with the US market facing a slowdown; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years, year-wise and the steps being taken to improve the exports to each country in the current five year plan especially from Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There has been a fall in the consumer demand in major export destination, including USA markets due to economic slowdown. Export of cut and polished diamonds and rough diamonds for last five years are given below:—

Item	US \$ in Million					
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (upto February)
Cut and Polished Diamonds	8239.80	10132.45	11171.49	10088.10	13685.01	13552.69
Rough Diamonds	61.23	229.42	438.78	496.03	523.84	585.52

The Government had given two fiscal stimulus packages to promote and protect the industry including the diamond sector. Further, the Government has announced a number of measures in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14 and the Union Budget 2009-10 to promote export of diamond and jewellery, such as permission to import of diamonds on consignment basis for Certification/Grading and re-export by the authorized offices/agencies of Gemmological Institute of America (GIA) in India or other approved agencies; recognition of Surat (Gujarat) as a Town of Export Excellence; increase in the value limit of personal carriage from US\$ 2 million to US\$ 5 million in case of participation in overseas exhibitions and from US\$ 0.1 million to US\$ 1 million in case of samples in personal carriage for export promotion tours; extension in number of days for re-import of unsold items in case of participation in exhibition in USA increased to 90 days; reduction in the threshold limit for recognition of Premier House from Rs. 10000 crores to Rs. 7500 crores in export turnover in the previous three years and current year taken together; extension of interest subvention of 2% on rupee export credit up to March 31, 2010; exemption of Service Tax on services received by exporters from goods transport agents and commission agents where the liability to pay service tax is *ab initio* on the exporter, etc.

Establishing Spice Parks

2176. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to establish common infrastructure facilities (Spice Parks) in various parts of the country during the Eleventh Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of spices exported from the country during 2008-09 and 2009-10 as compared to corresponding period of previous years; and
- (d) the extent to which exports of Indian Spices is likely to be increased by setting up of such common infrastructure facilities centres in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved the setting up six Spice Parks to establish common infrastructure facilities for cleaning, grading, processing, packing facilities etc., primarily to empower the spices farmers through value addition and quality improvement of spices, along with backward linkage in various parts of the country. These Spice Parks are at Guntur (Andhra Pradesh), Sivaganga (Tamil Nadu), Puttadi, Idukki (Kerala), Rajasthan, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. Spice park at Puttady is near completion. A Spices Park was also set up at Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh under the ASIDE scheme and has been operational since February, 2008.

(c) and (d) The extent to which establishment of Spices Parks will increase the exports can not be forecast. The export of Spices from India during 2008-09 and 2009-10 as compared to the same period of previous year is given below:—

Year	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. crores)	Value (MLN US\$)
2007-08	444,250	4435.50	1101.80
2008-09	470,520	5300.26	1168.40
April – October, 2009	288,910	3070.35	636.04
April – October, 2008	299,275	3260.26	751.29

Source: Spice Board

Abolition of import duty on rice

2177. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has abolished import duty on rice;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the country-wise details of the basmati rice exported from the country during 2008-09 and 2009-10 compared to corresponding period of previous years;
- (d) the estimated quantity of rice production declined in the country in current season;
- (e) whether Government proposes to import non basmati rice to meet the demand of the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The basic customs duty on Semi Milled or Wholly Milled Rice (Chapter Heading 100630) was reduced to nil *vide* Notification No. 118/2009-Customs dated 14th October, 2009.

(c) The country-wise details of exports of Basmati Rice (HS: 10063020) for the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (April-July, 09) is as under:—

Quantity: in Tonnes, Value: in Rs. Lakhs

Country	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		April'09-July'09(P)*	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Saudi Arab	499585	124095.96	543530	203834.60	524402	310280.84	243070	133438.25
U Arab Emts	104998	30521.18	193102	68983.28	456147	278620.50	253177	140605.49
U.K.	71412	19622.59	71378	29108.34	62563	43103.89	11047	6609.19
Yemen Rep.	40689	9321.39	49959	13715.18	31476	17515.88	24970	13383.49
U.S.A.	34502	11467.37	35789	14210.11	39625	27259.70	10074	6211.97
Belgium	24387	5481.85	13347	4927.46	6899	3836.29	1236	676.60
Netherland	18851	4605.16	17852	5949.42	11147	6529.60	2933	1648.57
Canada	15870	5778.83	13565	5754.19	17835	12007.75	4787	3222.54
Iran	15111	4617.32	4429	2033.41	170947	98075.99	210200	124106.16
Germany	11404	3171.40	10797	4199.11	5045	3380.44	1164	891.72
Italy	9943	2468.02	10847	3814.25	3284	1995.14	1279	681.09
Australia	7806	2642.72	5365	2182.18	6999	4723.08	1859	1313.25
Mauritius	7152	2021.55	9675	3189.52	6529	3614.26	1870	1045.38
Others	184005	53465.55	203771	72557.07	213513	136759.62	89759	64108.97
Total	10576	272808	183366	43458.2	156411	94702.8	85425	479426

Source: DGCIS; *Purely Provisional and subject to change.

(d) As per the First Advance Estimates of Kharif Production; released by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, the production of rice in Kharif Crop 2009-10 is estimated to be 151 lakh tonnes lower than Rice Production in Kharif crop last year.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. Government has assessed the stock position of rice and decided that

import of rice for Central Pool is not required at this stage. However, if trend of procurement shows shortfall, the Government may, at an appropriate time, decide to consider import of rice to ensure availability of rice in the domestic market at affordable price.

Separate FTA's with Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia

2178. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in addition to Indo-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (FTA) the Competent Authority is negotiating additional and separate FTAs with Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of above negotiations;

(c) whether steps be taken to consult with the State Governments before finalizing above agreements;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) India is currently negotiating Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Thailand and Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) with Malaysia.

(c) and (d) Domestic consultations are being held through various rounds of Inter-Ministerial meetings and stakeholders dialogues.

(e) Question does not arise.

National Design Policy

2179. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:
SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:
SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

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

(a) the salient features of the National Design Policy and how it helps in promoting "Made in India" brand abroad;

(b) whether any request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been received by Ministry for setting up of National Institute of Design; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken so far on the above request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The National Design Policy was approved by the Government on 8th February, 2007. The salient features of the Policy include:—

- Preparation of a platform for creative design development

- Design promotion and partnerships across many sectors, States and regions for integrating design with traditional and technological resources
- Raising Indian design education to global standards of excellence
- Creation of awareness among manufacturers and service providers about the competitive advantage of original designs
- Attracting investments, including foreign direct investments, in design services and design related R&D
- Involving industry and professional designers in the collaborative development of the design profession

The Concept of a [design enabled Indian industry] would help in promoting 'Made in India' brand abroad.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government of Andhra Pradesh has been requested to allot land at Hyderabad for setting up the Institute.

Negative list of items in ASEAN FTA

2180. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:
SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

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

(a) whether the negative list of 489 items in Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Free Trade Agreement (FTA) has been approved by the seven members of the pact; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The items included in the Exclusion (Negative) List of India's offer have been agreed to by all the ten ASEAN member countries. These are 1297 items at 8 – digit classification equivalent to 496 items at 6 – digit classification.

(b) The details of items included in the Exclusion (Negative) List of India's offer are available at http://commerce.gov.in/trade/international_ta_indasean.asp.

Use of plastic bags in Trade Fair

2181. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite ban on the use of plastic bags the same had been freely supplied to the buyers at recently concluded Trade Fair;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government had not briefed the participants in advance about the ban of plastic bags;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (d) India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) had instructed all the exhibitors not to give polythene bags and instead give only paper or jute bags to the customers. During the Fair, ITPO had also made regular announcements to this effect through the Central Control Room set up at Pragati Maidan. ITPO with the support of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Jute Manufacturers Development Council (JMDC), ITC and Government of NCT of Delhi made available eco-friendly bags (paper, jute, cloth) at 28 vending points to facilitate availability of these bags to the visitors. A team of officers from ITPO and Government of NCT of Delhi had conducted regular inspections of the halls to check misuse of polythene bags at the Fair.

(e) Does not arise.

Indian export in negative territory

2182. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian exports continue to be in the negative territory for the tenth consecutive month;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government is taking to increase the exports in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) India's merchandise exports from October, 2008 to October, 2009 are given in Statement [Refer to Statement-I appended to the Answer to Unstarred Question 2173 (a) to (d)]. Decline in India's merchandise exports since October, 2008 can be attributed significantly to shrinkage of demand in developed countries due to global economic slowdown, and the reduced international prices of commodities. Government and RBI closely monitor the economic developments in the country and internationally on continuous basis and need-based measures are taken, from time to time, keeping in view, the financial implications. To counter the negative fall out of global slowdown on the Indian economy, the Government/RBI responded by providing carefully designed and calibrated fiscal stimulus packages including the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10 is given in the Statement [Refer to Statement-II appended to the Answer to Unstarred Question 2166 (a) to (c)] and in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14 to provide support, particularly to promote employment intensive sectors. Details of FTP 2009-14, have been laid in Parliament and available in website <http://dgft.gov.in>.

Return of medals by ex-servicemen and officers

†2183. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that retired soldiers and officers have returned their medals during last few years;
- (b) if so, the number of medals returned by them;
- (c) the reasons for returning these medals;
- (d) whether Government has made any efforts to arrive on a consensus to solve those issues; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nine cardboard boxes full of medals have been received.

(c) In protest against non-acceptance of their demands of 'One Rank, One Pension'.

(d) and (e) Although the 'One Rank One Pension' demand has not been accepted, keeping in view the spirit of the matter, the Committee constituted has recommended substantial improvement in pension of pre 01.01.2006 PBOR pensioners and bring pre 10.10.1997 pensioners on par with post 10.10.1997 pensioners.

Commanders' Conference

2184. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether continuing Chinese military build up and its repercussion on Indo-China border were discussed during top Indian leaders at Commanders' Conference in October, 2009;
- (b) if so, whether Armed Forces also discussed rapid pace of infrastructure development on Chinese side of border;
- (c) whether this Conference was also attended by PM, Defence Minister, National Security Adviser;
- (d) if so, the outcome of the discussions held and decisions taken; and
- (e) whether in the Conference India's border in Ladakh, Arunachal sector in the wake of Chinese belligerence and delay in armament acquisition for Indian army, were main topics discussed?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) The Combined Commanders' Conference of the three services was held on 20th October, 2009. The Prime Minister, Defence Minister and National Security Adviser attended the Conference. Many important issues were discussed in the meeting. In view of the sensitiveness of the matter, the details cannot be disclosed on the floor of the House.

Protection of Indian fishermen and their boats by Coast Guard

2185. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian fishermen are harassed and Indian fishing boats are being seized by foreign navies frequently;

(b) if so, the number of fishing boats seized and fishermen put in prisons by foreign navies during the last one year;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Indian Coast Guard has not accorded due protection to Indian fishermen and their boats in Indian waters; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve Coast Guard activity to check seizure of Indian boats and fishermen by foreign navies along Indian coasts?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Indian fishermen are generally apprehended by foreign navies when they have been engaged in fishing inside their territorial waters. As per records in Navy, 35 Indian fishing boats with 200 fishermen have been apprehended by Pakistani Navy and 31 fishing boats with 123 fishermen have been apprehended by Sri Lankan Navy this year. Indian Coast Guard aircrafts and ships carry regular patrols to prevent Indian fishing boats crossing the International Maritime Boundary Lines (IMBL) and also conduct 'Community Interaction Programme' to inform the fishermen on the perils of cross border fishing.

Modernization/technical upgradation of ordnance factories

2186. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of modernization/technological upgradation programme of defence ordnance factories during the next five years; and

(b) the factory-wise capital investment envisaged for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Modernization and capacity augmentation of production facilities in OFB are taken up based on the long-term requirements of weapons, ammunitions armoured vehicles etc. of armed forces and para military forces, as well as to absorb new technologies. The details of the modernization plan for the next five years are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of Investment Plan of Ordnance Factory Board (Factor-wise)

(Figure in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Factory	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ammunition Factory, Khadki	2714.00	1217.28	2265.70	758.95	2128.56
2.	Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu	400.00	100.17	104.67		
3.	Engine Factory, Avadi	1000.00	1357.90	1193.37	1369.44	370.74
4.	Field Gun Factory, Kanpur	360.00	1000.64	1091.05	3047.17	1615.94
5.	Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur	500.01	291.03	298.43	1057.00	287.68
6.	Grey Iron Foundary, Jabalpur	100.00	161.73	137.17		
7.	Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore	300.00	270.00	250.35	1289.76	322.44
8.	Heavy Alloy Penetrator Project, Trichy	100.00	217.55	147.33	191.33	287.83
9.	Heavy Explosive Factory, Khadki	200.00	237.55	1038.00	3627.00	1116.00
10.	Heavy Vehicle Factory, Avadi	3500.00	2937.67	2745.34	281.14	
11.	Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambarnath	300.00	442.92	382.69	1414.42	142.59
12.	Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore	1000.00	1306.09	1022.65	354.12	
13.	Ordnance Clothing Factory, Avadi	380.00	435.93	450.00		
14.	Ordnance Cable Factory, Chandigarh	50.00	100.00	100.00		
15.	Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahajahanpur	240.00	416.63	408.62		
16.	Ordnance Equipment Factory, Kanpur	630.00	795.80	815.00	60.00	
17.	Ordnance Equipment Factory, Hazratpur	110.00	150.00	150.00		
18.	Ordnance Factory, Ambarnath	700.00	1568.34	1638.80	3636.19	1355.23
19.	Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari	7000.00	3933.21	4057.63	2753.39	1392.19
20.	Ordnance Factory, Bhandara	500.00	3838.99	11670.59	16943.18	25000.00
21.	Ordnance Factory, Bhusawal	100.00	185.95	242.00	216.00	404.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Ordnance Factory, Badmal	60.00	50.00	50.00		
23.	Ordnance Factory, Kanpur	1800.00	2860.00	2749.00	1048.58	2897.16
24.	Ordnance Factory, Chanda	300.00	299.91	301.23	175.00	75.00
25.	Ordnance Factory, Dehradun	100.00	299.84	219.72	19.68	230.70
26.	Ordnance Factory, Dumdum	6.00	100.00	100.00	59.20	14.80
27.	Ordnance Factory, Dehu Road	20.00	99.23	118.59	24.70	
28.	Ordnance Factory, Itarsi	100.00	176.39	211.64	731.35	2720.44
29.	Ordnance Factory, Khamaria (OFK)	800.00	1023.42	2533.77	1899.81	1990.78
30.	Ordnance Factory, Katni	1000.00	213.06	280.08	418.03	1508.46
31.	Ordnance Factory, Moradnagar	200.00	293.93	566.30	580.52	64.00
32.	Ordnance Factory, Medak	150.00	182.40	145.60	400.00	
33.	Ordnance Factory, Tirucharipalli (OFT)	100.00	130.42	151.91	1606.49	90.60
34.	Ordnance Factory, Varangaon	2000.00	3279.07	6194.33	5529.41	7544.50
35.	Opto Electronic Factory, Dehradun	100.00	401.41	906.13	659.34	
36.	Ordnance Parachute Factory, Kanpur	780.00	180.00	160.00		
37.	Rifle Factory, Ishapore	600.00	687.87	626.60	446.25	
38.	Small Arms Factory, Kanpur	200.00	407.87	319.97	622.77	
39.	Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur	1500.00	1444.30	1731.00	697.00	45.00
GRAND TOTAL:		29999.98	333096.47	47575.26	51917.30	51604.63

One Rank one pension formula

2187. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:
SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has agreed to “One Rank one Pension Formula” for the Ex-servicemen of Indian Defence Forces;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to put in operation this Formula; and

(d) what will be the average hike in pension of Ex-servicemen of the three forces of Indian Defence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (d) A Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary to look into the issue of One Rank One Pension and other related matters. After considering all aspects of the issue, the Committee did not find it administratively feasible to recommend One Rank One Pension, as such. However, keeping in mind the spirit of the demand several other recommendations to substantially improve pensionary benefits of Personnel Below Officer Rank (PBOR) and Commissioned Officers have been made, which have been accepted by the Government:—

- (i) Inclusion of Classification Allowance for PBOR from 01.01.2006.
- (ii) Removal of linkage of full pension with 33 years from 01.01.2006.
- (iii) Revision of Lt. General pension after carving out a separate pay scale for them.
- (iv) Bringing parity between pension of pre and post 10.10.1997 PBOR pensioners.
- (v) Further improving PBOR pensions based on award of GOM, 2006.
- (vi) Broadbanding of percentage of disability/war injury pension for pre 01.01.2006 disability/war injury pensioners.
- (vii) Removal of cap on war injury element of pension in the case of disabled pensioners belonging to Category 'E'.

The recommendations at (i) and (ii) stand implemented by issue of Government letter dated 30.10.2009. Average hike in pension of Ex-servicemen of the three forces of Indian Defence will be known only after all the recommendations of the Committee have been implemented.

Voluntary retirement by pilots of IAF

2188. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that about 100 Air Force pilots have sought voluntary retirement;
- (b) if so, the reasons given by these pilots in support of their requests; and
- (c) the action Government has taken on their requests and to augment the strength and increase the number of pilots in the Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Around 101 pilots of IAF have applied for grant of Premature Retirement during the last one year. The broad reasons furnished by the applicants for grant of Premature Retirement are Supersession, Lack of Career Progression, Medical/compassionate etc. Such applications are considered on a case to case basis in accordance with extant Government policy and service exigencies. Concerted efforts

are taken by the Indian Air Force to carry out a proactive publicity campaign to reach the target group across the country, such as (i) participation in career fairs and exhibitions to enhance one-to-one interaction; (ii) advertisement in print and electronic media including recruitment and career related articles; (iii) motivational lectures in schools/colleges; (iv) distribution of publicity material to target group; (v) visuals/signages at vantage points all over the country at strategic locations. The Short Service Commission for Flying branch has been modified to make men also eligible for induction in this branch. The implementation of the recommendations of VIth Central Pay Commission will also go a long way in attracting youth.

Replacing INSAS rifles with AK-47

2189. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that soldiers using INSAS rifle in counter-insurgency operation find it ineffective;

(b) whether it is also a fact that INSAS gun which has a smaller calibre is meant to incapacitate the enemy rather than kill and is no longer found suitable for soldiers in counter-insurgency operation; and

(c) if so, whether INSAS guns are being replaced with modern rifle like AK-47 rifles and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) A large number of small arms/weapons are used in counter-insurgency operations by the Army apart from 5.56mm INSAS rifle. These include pistols, carbines, assault rifles like AK-47, LMGs etc. Soldiers are provided with operation-specific weapons when embarking on any operation including counter-insurgency operations.

The 5.56mm caliber ammunition of INSAS rifle is of high velocity and small size. Hence, it penetrates fully into the human body and exits.

As a part of the modernization of Indian Army, improvement of weapons is an ongoing process.

Regular monitoring of illegal infiltration in Southern Coastal areas

2190. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has directed Navy and Coast Guard for regular monitoring and vigilance over illegal infiltration in Southern Coastal areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The Indian and Coast Guard have been regularly patrolling the coastline including Southern Coastal States for Coastal Security including prevention of illegal infiltration. Surface and air surveillance have been enhanced by Indian Navy and Coast Guard all along the coast and in all offshore development areas. Further, Joint and operational exercises are taking place between Navy, Coast Guard,

Coastal Police and Customs and other agencies in order to check the effectiveness of the new systems.

Campaign by DRDO to meet country's defence requirements

2191. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Defence Research Development Organisation (DRDO) is launching a campaign aiming to meet 70 per cent of country's requirement of military hardware and software for the Defence Forces;

(b) if so, how the existing 30—70 per cent ratio in favour of foreign armament manufacturers is designed to be reversed by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017);

(c) the details of percentage of budgetary allocations made towards pursuing R&D activities during 2007-08 and 2008-09; and

(d) whether these actually spent or some of the funds lapsed to Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Achieving self-reliance for military hardware and software for the Defence Forces is a joint responsibility of Ministry of Defence (MoD), Defence Industries (both public and private), Ordnance Factories (OFs) and Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). As per provisions in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) for "MAKE" Category, DRDO is concentrating only on development of strategic, complex and security sensitive systems. Provisions have also been made in DPP for the development. "High Technology Complex System and upgrades under 'MAKE' category" to share the fund between MoD and Indian Defence Industries in the ratio of 80:20.

(c) The percentage of budgetary allocation during the year 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 for Department of Defence Research and Development was about 6% of the total Defence Budget.

(d) The Department of Defence Research and Development achieved 97.57% and 99.44% of expenditure during the year 2007-2008 and 2008-2009, respectively out of total allocated budget.

Interception of North-Korean ship by Indian Navy in Indian water

2192. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding interception of a North Korean Ship which intruded into Indian waters near the Andaman and Nicobar;

(b) whether it is a fact the intrusion was noticed by local fishermen only after some hours of intruding into Indian waters;

(c) the reasons for tardy response by the Navy and the Coast Guard to such intrusions in the Indian waters;

(d) the details of agencies involved in the investigations of the ship and the details of facts ascertained after the investigations; and

(e) whether Government has conveyed its protest to the Government of North Korea?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) North Korean ship MV Mu San entered Indian territorial waters off the Andaman Islands without notification and permission of the Indian maritime authorities. Since it did not respond to radio communications from the Coast Guard, it was brought to Port Blair for Joint investigation by different security agencies.

After thorough investigations, the ship was found to be carrying sugar. The Government had taken up the matter with the North Korean authorities. North Korean Embassy in India reiterated in writing that the Captain sincerely apologized for not complying with the Indian Coast Guard's orders.

Desire of painter to return to India

†2193. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that painter Maqbool Fida Hussain has expressed his desire to return to India;

(b) whether Government will give assurance for his safety; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Government has seen press reports to the effect that Shri M.F. Hussain has expressed desire to come to India. The Government would provide him with adequate security on the basis of local threat perception for him, if and when Shri M.F. Hussain comes to India.

Air Defence Missile System from Israel under CBI Scanner

2194. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has entered into contract for the supply of Air Defence Missile System from Israel Aircraft Industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the industry is already under CBI investigation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) has undertaken joint development of missiles

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

viz. Long Range Surface to Air Missile (LRSAM) for Indian Navy and Medium Range Surface to Air Missile (MRSAM) for Indian Air Force with M/s Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI), Israel.

(c) and (d) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered a regular case relating to the procurement of Barak Anti Missile Defence System for the Navy in which M/s IAI, Israel is also involved. The case is pending investigation.

Use of defence aeroplanes/helicopters for private use

2195. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria for making available the services of helicopters/ aeroplanes in case of emergency requirements in any part of the country;

(b) what are the reasons for not making available the aeroplane, when the Thekkady disaster took place in Kerala;

(c) what are the reasons for allowing the Defence aeroplanes/helicopters to transport the motor vehicles for private use;

(d) the details of the aircrafts allowed for private use for the last one year; and

(e) the amount collected, if any, by way of transportation charges?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) As per extant instructions, Air Force aircraft can be made available to meet requests from State Governments/Union Territories for assistance in grave emergency or catastrophe. Evacuation of casualties/transportation of dead bodies is considered generally in cases of locations which are remote/inaccessible, against payment. In case of Thekkady disaster in Kerala, although the Government of Kerala had initially requested for transportation of dead bodies of metropolitan cities, since Cochin was well connected on civil airline network, and it would have taken time to withdraw the IAF aircraft and because of other operational reasons it was decided that the best way would be to use civil aircraft.

(d) and (e) Based on the request of Indian Olympic Association, one helicopter each has been provided for aerial photography for the purpose of live telecast of Bangalore marathon in May, 2009 and Delhi Half marathon in November, 2009. Bills for airlift are raised as per Government orders and rates notified.

Army officers obliged by gifts by US arms companies

†2196. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news item published in newspapers is correct that army officers were obliged by gifts from American companies during purchasing of military items from United States of America;

(b) whether Government has initiated any inquiry on the basis of the same;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether such allegations of corruption were also levelled at the time of purchasing Bofors guns and after that from time to time;

(d) whether corruption has become common practice due to non-punishment of anyone; and

(e) steps taken to check such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) No case relating to Army officers being obliged by gifts from American Companies, have been brought to the knowledge of the Government, in the recent past. Indian Armed Forces are governed by their respective Acts namely Army Act, Navy Act and Air Force Act. Appropriate provisions are there in these Acts to take action against Force personnel indulging in corrupt practices. In addition, for all procurements/purchases/award of works well defined procedures with adequate checks and balances are followed. All procurement/purchase decisions/award of works worth Rs. 75 crore and above are subjected to scrutiny/Special Audit by Comptroller and Auditor General and where necessary by Central Vigilance Commission. Further, in accordance with Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) 2008, signing of an [Integrity Pact] would be considered between Government department and the bidder for schemes exceeding Rs. 100 crore. Wherever considered appropriate, cases are also referred to Central Bureau of Investigation.

Damages caused by crash of I.A.F. aircrafts

2197. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.F. aircraft which were destroyed due to accidents during 2009, category-wise and the number of I.A.F. personnel who lost their lives due to these accidents;

(b) the present strength of the I.A.F. aircraft as on 1st November, 2009 as against the sanctioned strength, category-wise; and

(c) the loss caused to civilian property and the number of civilians who lost their lives due to these accidents during 2009?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The number Indian Air Force (IAF) aircraft which crashed since January, 2009 till 30th November, 2009 and their make are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Date of Accident	Aircraft Type	Number of IAF personnel killed
1	2	3	4
1.	21st January, 2009	Kiran MK II	1
2.	7th March, 2009	MIG 27 ML	—

1	2	3	4
3.	30th April, 2009	SU 30 MKI	1
4.	1st May, 2009	MI 8	—
5.	15th May, 2009	MIG 27 UPG	—
6.	27th May, 2009	MIG 21 Bison	—
7.	9th June, 2009	AN 32	7
8.	18th June, 2009	MIG 21 FL	—
9.	31st July, 2009	HPT 32	2
10.	10th September, 2009	MIG 21 M	1
11.	23rd October, 2009	MIG 27 ML	—
12.	30th October, 2009	MI 17	4
13.	30th November, 2009	SU-30 MKI	—

(b) This information cannot be divulged in the interest of national security.

(c) One civilian was killed in the accident on 15th May, 2009. The compensation paid by the Government for loss of civilian lives and property was Rs. 8,04,480/-.

Unified command in Naxal affected States

2198. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a unified command in Naxal-affected States would be created to effectively carry out anti-naxal and Maoist operations, to prevent, detect and ultimately control the attacks by these forces, rather than to intensify searches of suspects after incidents had taken place;

(b) if so, whether fully trained personnel armed with latest weapons, duly supported by intelligence inputs and feedbacks may man such a Command, after arriving at a consensus with State Government; and

(c) whether in view of random killing of police personnel by using reckless mining, abduction of key police officials, targeting prestigious trains by these forces, adoption of concerted strategy is needed by Government by synergizing with local law-enforcing agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) to (c) The system of a unified command can be implemented within a particular State, with the objective of ensuring coordination between State and Central agencies involved in internal security duties by that State. A meeting of Chief Ministers of seven naxal affected States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal with

Union Home Minister was held on 17.8.2009. There was consensus to launch coordinated joint anti-naxal operations and to focus on the development fronts. It is constantly the endeavor that the mechanism of *Inter-State* coordination functions in the most effective manner and towards that end, discussions and interactions with different States/Groups of States with reference to the specific *Inter-State* coordination requirements in different areas are held from time to time, both by the State themselves and by the Central Government.

Naxalism biggest threat to internal security

†2199. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:
SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that naxalism is the biggest threat to the internal security of the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government is formulating any effective plan to counter naxalism;
- (c) if so, whether Government has any programme to bring naxalites into the mainstream in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) :
(a) to (d) Naxal menace is a serious internal security issue. State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts in several ways.

States Governments have from time to time, appealed to the Left Wing Extremists to abjure violence and hold talks with the Government or any issues that are of concern to them. As far as the Central Government is concerned, it will welcome such talks between State Governments and left Wing Extremists provided Left Wing Extremist abjure violence and give up their so-called [armed struggle].

In order to bring naxalites into the mainstream, the States have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies. Government of India has recently approved/revised guidelines for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of naxalites in the naxal affected States which *inter alia* provides for an immediate grant of Rs. 1.5 lakh, a stipend of Rs. 2000 for three years, vocational training and incentives for surrender of weapons.

Policy of quiet diplomacy for solving Jammu and Kashmir problem

2200. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:
SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Government has decided to follow the policy of quiet diplomacy to find a solution to the problem in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) if so, whether Government has invited leaders of all shades to come and discuss the issue;
- (c) if so, the details of discussions held and outcome thereof; and
- (d) to what extent the problem in Jammu and Kashmir is likely to be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) to (d) The Central Government is holding talks with every shade of opinion in Jammu and Kashmir. In a speech on October 28, 2009, Prime Minister stated that talks could be held with anyone who had 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.

Pumping of fake notes into India by Pakistan

2201. SHRI N.K. SINGH:
SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Investigation Agency (NIA) which has recently submitted its first ever report has indicted Pakistan behind pumping fake notes into India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government on the basis of NIA report has taken any further action to check entry of fake notes in India; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) to (d) The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was directed to investigate a case relating to circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICNs) in the country. Investigation conducted by NIA has given indication about pumping fake notes by Pakistan into India. NIA has filed charge sheet in the Court against 07 accused.

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.

Plan for modernization of police force in Maharashtra

2202. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a plan for modernization of Police Forces has been received by the Central Government from the State of Maharashtra for the year 2009-10;

(b) what is the status of this proposal;

(c) whether the Police Forces are adequately modernized in wake of the impending terrorist threat perception to Mumbai; and

(d) if not, the details of the plan envisaged by the Central Government towards modernization of State Police Forces in different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The annual action plan proposal for 2009-10 seeking funds to the tune of Rs. 178.26 crore for modernization of State police forces was received from the State Government of Maharashtra and was considered in the meeting of the High Powered Committee in the Ministry of Home Affairs held on 16.06.2009, which was attended by the representatives of the State Government of Maharashtra. The Central allocation for 2009-10 to Maharashtra under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) is Rs. 84.05 crore. It includes Rs. 2.00 crore allocated to the naxal affected district of Chandrapur of Maharashtra under the MPF Scheme as 100% Central assistance for construction of police stations/outpost and their fortification.

(c) and (d) [Police] is a State subject as per VII Schedule to the Constitution of India. As such, the primary responsibility to modernize/adequately equip their police forces rests with the respective State Governments. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Non-Plan Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) and supplementing the efforts of the State Governments for modernization of their police forces. Under the Scheme, assistance is being provided to the States for procurement of modern weaponry, construction of residential and non-residential buildings. Procurement of vehicles, security/communication/forensic science equipments etc. The State Governments formulate their annual action plans based on their assessed requirements which are considered and approved by a High Powered Committee in Ministry of Home Affairs and funds are released against approved plans under the MPF Scheme.

Proposal to increase no fishing zone for coastal security

†2203. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to increase the number of coastal police stations as well as to increase the coastal security alongwith the 7500 km. long coast line of the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to increase area under no fishing zone near important establishments;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) by when the new coastal security scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a), (b) and (e) Government has accorded highest priority to coastal security and an integrated approach is being adopted for further strengthening of coastal security.

Pursuant to a decision taken by the Government to further strengthen the coastal security, the coastal States and Union Territories have carried out vulnerability/gap analysis jointly with Coast Guard to firm up their additional requirements in respect of additional coastal police stations, boats, vehicles etc. and submitted their proposals for formulation of Phase-II of the Coastal Security Scheme. The proposal for additional 131 coastal Police Stations and 185 boats/vessels is under consideration.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has informed that, in view of the changed maritime and coastal security scenario in the country, the need to extend the safety zone around petroleum installations beyond the existing 500 meters is under discussion with concerned authorities.

Setting up 'Truth and Justice Commission'

†2204. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:
SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Kashmiri Pandits have demanded to set up 'Truth and Justice Commission' in their meeting with political parties on Kashmir issue held in Delhi recently;
- (b) whether any official/unofficial stand was taken by someone on behalf of Central Government; and
- (c) the details and status of resettlement of Kashmiri Pandits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) and (b) The Kashmiri Pandit Sangarsh Samiti had sent a memorandum in October, 2009 to public representatives demanding establishment of 'Truth and Justice Commission'.

(c) With a view to facilitate the return of migrants who are willing to return to the Valley, the Central Government has approved the construction of 200 flats at Sheikhpura in Budgam district. The Shrine in Mattan and Kheer Bhavani has been developed into two model clusters

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

containing temporary shelters for Kashmiri migrants where they could be settled temporarily till such time they can repair their existing residential houses. The State Government has constructed 18 flats at Mattan and 100 one-room tenements at Kheer Bhavani. A Package of Rs. 1618.40 crore for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants to the Valley has been announced on 25.4.2008 and an initial amount of Rs. 8.35 crore has been released. The package provides for, provision of assistance for repair/renovation of damaged houses, transit accommodation, continuance of cash and rations relief, students' scholarship, employment in Government and financial assistance for self-employment, financial assistance to agriculturists and horticulturists and waiver of interest on loans.

Review of security of atomic establishments

†2205. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:
SHRI S. ANBALAGAN:
SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that intelligence agencies have recently cautioned the Government that atomic establishments of India can fall prey to terror strikes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has reviewed security of atomic establishments; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken by Government for security of atomic establishments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. In view of the prevailing security scenario, the atomic establishments continue to remain prime target of the terrorist groups and outfits. However the Central Security Agencies conduct security audit of Atomic Establishments every two years and also sensitize the concerned State Governments/Managements of these installations from time to time. The CISF has been mandated to undertake security arrangements for all strategically sensitive atomic establishments. Besides CISF, in some cases air defence measures are also additionally provided in cooperation with the defence forces for these atomic establishments. As such, adequate security arrangements are ensured which are periodically updated to protect Atomic Establishments in the country.

Federal anti-terror law to strengthen NIA

2206. SHRI JABIR HUSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Centre is likely to enact a federal anti-terror law to lend more teeth to the National Investigation Agency;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether this question was discussed at a conference on anti-terror law;
- (c) whether at a conference of inter-State and international terrorism resulted in the creation of a National Investigation Agency and it is equally important to have a federal law; and
- (d) if so, whether Government has accepted the suggestion and what steps are being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
 (a) to (d) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act which is the comprehensive central Act to combat terrorism has been amended and notified on 31.12.2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency Act has been enacted and Notified on 31.12.2008 and under the said Act the National Investigation Agency has been constituted, to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule. These legislations are culmination of deliberations in several fora including State Chief Minister's conferences, Standing Committees of Parliament, Second Administrative Reforms Commission, Several Experts Groups etc.

Bunkers and observation towers built by Pakistan on IB

2207. SHRI N.K. SINGH:
 SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:
 SHRI BALBIR PUNJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Border Security Force (BSF) has recently claimed that Pakistan is building bunkers and observation towers on the International Border with India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the BSF had lodged any protest with the Pakistani Rangers on the construction of bunkers and towers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the further reaction of the Pakistani rangers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per available information, Pakistan has constructed 19 bunkers and 39 O.P. Towers along the International Border during the current year.

(c) and (d) BSF has lodged strong protest notes with the counterpart. The matter has also been discussed with the Pakistan Rangers at various levels. However, Pakistan Rangers generally deny construction of new bunkers and claim that the existing defence structures are being renovated.

Improving crime investigation techniques

2208. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL:
SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:
SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Home Minister announced on 15 November, 2009 that series of measures including launch of a DNA databank and amendments of Arms Act are being considered seriously for improving country's crime investigation techniques;

(b) whether he has also pointed out that there was huge gap in crime investigation methods adopted in West and in India and has assured that during 2010 we will bridge the gap; and

(c) if so, by what time final decision in this regard is likely to be taken and to what extent police adopting primitive methods will be acquainted with new technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In order to upgrade the investigation techniques and bridge the gap in crime investigation methods, following steps have been taken by the Government:—

Under the Eleventh Five Year Plan following Schemes of Directorate of Forensic Science (DFS) have been approved viz:—

- (i) Composite Scheme on "Modernization of Forensic Science Application" for DFS and its outlying units of MHA, GOI-outlay Rs. 200 crore.
- (ii) Composite Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme of "Creation of RFSLs and DMFUs" for States and UTs-Outlay Rs. 100 crore.

In the Composite Scheme on "Modernization of Forensic Science Application" approved in October, 2008, there are 26 Plan Schemes which *inter-alia* contains the schemes of establishment of New Hi-Tech Central Forensic Science Laboratories (CFSLs) and Government Examiners of Questioned Documents (GEsQD), Creation of National DNA database facility, Creation of New Forensic Divisions/Modernization of CFSLs and GEsQD etc. Similarly in respect of the scheme of "Creation of Regional Forensic Science Laboratories (RFSLs) and District Mobile Forensic Units (DMFUs)" approved in September, 2009 there is a proposal for creation of 6 Regional forensic Science Units Laboratories and 52 District Mobile Forensic Units in different States/Union Territories.

Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) imparts specialized training in investigating skills through Central Detective Training Schools located at Chandigarh, Kolkata and Hyderabad for investigating officers on various subjects such as scientific investigation, Post Blast Investigation, Homicide Investigation, Crime against women, Scene of Crime etc. The training also provides exposure to new gadgetry and tactics adopted by criminals/militants and

commensurate improvements in the methodology of investigation. Central Forensic Science Laboratories and Government Examiner of Questioned Documents under Directorate of Forensic Science provide forensic support to investigating agencies in scientific investigation of crime.

In addition, under the MPF scheme Financial assistance is provided to States towards upgradation of State Forensic Labs.

All these efforts would improve Forensic Science services/support resulting in crime prevention and timely detection resulting in increase in overall conviction rate which would act as a deterrent to perpetration of crimes.

Tightening norms for Business Visa

2209. SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:
SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:
SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has tightened the norms to issue Business Visas to foreign nationals;
- (b) whether any cap has been fixed for issue of Visas to a particular country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. It has come to the notice of the Government that a number of foreign nationals coming for execution of projects/contracts in India have come on Business Visa instead of the Employment Visa. The matter has, therefore, 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 in India or who want to purchase/sell industrial products or commercial products or consumer durables etc. Suitable instruction/guidelines have been issued to the Indian Missions abroad to effectively regulate Business Visa and Employment regimes and ensure that these are issued strictly as per prescribed norms.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

Human trafficking

2210. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:
DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that half of the districts of India are affected by human

trafficking and the States in southern and eastern India are the most vulnerable as far as trafficking is concerned;

(b) whether Government is also aware that women and children are most affected in human trafficking;

(c) if so, what measures have been taken by Government to stop human trafficking;

(d) whether human trafficking laws are not sufficient and stringent to stop such menace; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) and (b) As per the statistics compiled by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the State/UT-wise details of the cases registered under human trafficking during 2006 to 2008 is given in Statement (*See* below). No such information is maintained district-wise. NCRB statistics relating to human trafficking under various heads concern women and children.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State Governments. However, the Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking *viz.*, issuing of Advisory dated 9.9.2009 to States/UTs to deal with the crime of trafficking in a holistic manner and to evolve a effective and comprehensive strategy encompassing rescue, relief and rehabilitation of victims besides taking deterrent action against the law violators; setting up of Anti-Trafficking Nodal Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs; organizing training and workshops on the issue to create awareness among law enforcement agencies. The Advisory has listed special measures to prevent child trafficking like identification of children at risk, development of victim profiling with other agencies, carry out checks on sponsors and people who claim to be the relatives of children identified as being at risk of trafficking, etc.

Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has launched a comprehensive scheme [Ujjawala] for prevention of trafficking, and for rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of the victims of commercial sexual exploitation. MWCD also runs shelter based homes, such as Short Stay Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

(d) and (e) State/UTs have been advised to adopt a victim centric approach in the investigation and to invoke sections 3, 6 and 7 of Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act, 1956 (ITPA) pertaining to pimps, brothel owners, clients who are actual perpetrators of the crimes, rather than sections 8 and 20 of the said Act which leads to re-victimization of victims. Ministry of Women and Child Development has proposed amendments to ITPA to widen its scope so as to make its implementation more effective, by focusing on traffickers and provide for stringent punishments for them.

Statement

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for total crimes committed under Human Trafficking * during 2006 to 2008*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006						2007						2008					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	720	672	267	1954	1883	711	681	666	143	1846	1735	366	427	437	77	1307	1398	251
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	31	32	10	126	68	20	22	20	6	53	46	15	28	26	10	63	91	17
4.	Bihar	61	57	8	103	97	13	128	102	9	212	169	17	114	95	17	212	176	29
5.	Chhattisgarh	19	18	3	94	94	8	21	19	2	80	80	8	13	13	3	28	28	5
6.	Goa	27	24	25	62	74	61	10	7	3	27	22	6	15	12	12	46	34	43
7.	Gujarat	99	83	15	417	390	95	83	82	13	304	344	44	82	76	12	322	313	45
8.	Haryana	92	82	13	383	347	78	92	93	15	360	367	27	81	85	21	375	376	117
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	0	6	4	0	3	3	0	9	11	0	5	2	1	15	4	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	4	0	14	13	0	1	2	0	9	10	0	4	4	0	10	10	0
11.	Jharkhand	42	28	2	64	79	5	43	32	3	80	73	4	66	42	5	142	122	13
12.	Karnataka	794	742	409	2547	2497	1014	624	620	396	1911	1877	877	529	522	216	1684	1670	576

13. Kerala	225	195	48	494	476	167	224	205	50	544	515	176	204	210	134	443	523	197
14. Madhya Pradesh	22	22	16	82	84	34	42	42	8	148	148	55	32	24	8	84	67	14
15. Maharashtra	433	328	16	1841	1372	42	373	375	36	1356	1356	61	371	350	62	1490	1317	144
16. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya	6	0	0	4	0	0	10	1	0	2	1	0	3	1	0	14	1	0
18. Mizoram	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
19. Nagaland	9	7	7	19	15	11	4	3	5	20	3	3	1	1	1	10	1	1
20. Orissa	59	40	3	133	143	18	41	52	3	133	131	24	30	37	3	108	83	15
21. Punjab	79	50	6	298	179	45	50	56	11	161	256	35	49	50	12	178	166	28
22. Rajasthan	150	147	54	400	402	245	95	92	13	321	321	22	75	72	65	255	255	41
23. Sikkim	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	1739	1696	1631	2253	2292	2385	1203	1056	893	1978	1839	1282	692	735	809	1285	1215	1032
25. Tripura	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh	70	70	28	491	536	130	50	49	26	308	278	140	57	47	38	383	375	285
27. Uttarakhand	16	16	5	55	60	3	10	7	2	61	45	10	5	5	6	22	28	20
28. West Bengal	268	146	77	395	239	84	191	149	22	363	302	14	169	119	12	312	258	20
TOTAL STATE:	4970	4464	2644	12237	11346	5169	4004	3735	1659	10298	9934	3186	3053	2966	1524	8789	8512	2894

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
30.	Chandigarh	3	6	1	7	16	6	5	7	2	21	27	6	7	2	0	35	3	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	3	4	0	22	20	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	28	0	0	6	6	0	30	48	0
33.	Delhi UT	114	185	89	378	371	103	65	97	76	220	225	112	61	51	40	166	293	119
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	8	8	3	42	42	28	5	5	5	24	24	21	3	3	1	19	19	7
TOTAL UT:		126	200	93	432	434	137	83	109	83	301	276	139	80	67	41	272	385	126
TOTAL ALL INDIA:		5096	4664	2737	12669	11780	5306	4087	3844	1742	10599	10210	3325	3133	3033	1565	9061	8897	3020

*Includes heads (Immroral Trafficking + Importation of Girls + Procuration of Girls + Buying of Girls + Selling of Girls + Child Marriage Restrict Act).

Casualty due to terrorist attacks

2211. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total casualty due to terrorist attacks during last two years;
- (b) the State-wise break up list of the people killed by the terrorists; and
- (c) which terrorist outfit has taken toll of how many lives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) to (c) As per available information, details of the number of civilians, security personnel and terrorist/extremist/naxalite killed in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, North-Eastern States and naxal affected States are as under, statistics on terrorist outfit wise, number of casualties inflicted in not compiled due to non availability of conclusive proof in such matters.

Year	Jammu and Kashmir		North-Eastern States		Naxal affected States	
	No. of civilians and SFs killed	No. of terrorist killed	No. of civilians and SFs killed	No. of extremist killed	No. of civilians and SFs killed	No. of naxalite killed
2008	166	339	512	640	721	199
2009 (upto October 31, 2009)	123	212	261	497	742	170

Besides the above, in the hinterland in the year in 2008, major terrorist incidents/bomb blasts occurred at CRPF Group Centre, Rampur (Uttar Pradesh), Jaipur, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Delhi, Malegaon (Maharashtra) and Modasa (Gujarat). In these incidents, 168 persons lost their lives. In the terrorist attack in Mumbai in November, 2008, 164 persons lost their lives. There has been no incident of major terrorist attack in the hinterland in the year 2009.

Parallel Governments run by Naxalites

†2212. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:
SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Prime Minister and Home Minister have now conceded that extermination of naxalism has become necessary;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that naxalites run parallel Government in Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh;

(c) whether occupants of the properties of dislodged tribals in States like Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra are abetting naxalism to secure their occupancy; and

(d) the plan of Central Government for extermination of naxalism with the number of phases and time in which it will be carried out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) to (d) While there is no information regarding naxals running parallel governments in certain states, the CPI (Maoist) is making efforts to establish a parallel government particularly in Dandakaranya region of Chhattisgarh, where they are trying to form 'Janatana Sarkar' There is no information regarding occupants of the properties of dislodged tribals abetting naxalism.

State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements their efforts in several ways on security and development fronts. Presently, 59 Bns. of CPMF have been provided to naxal affected states.

Dowry deaths

†2213. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1696 given in Rajya Sabha on 5th December, 2007 and state the State-wise details of dowry deaths and the number of conviction under Dowry Prohibition Act alongwith the number of cases in which alleged persons were acquitted during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): As per statistics provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT-wise details of cases registered, charge-sheeted, convicted and persons arrested; and persons charge-sheeted, persons convicted, persons acquitted under Dowry Death (Section 304B IPC) during 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) and Persons Acquitted (PAQ) under Dowry Deaths (Section 304-B IPC) during 2004-2005

Sl. No.	State/UT	2004							2005						
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	PAQ	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	PAQ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	512	417	66	1102	1123	194	891	443	473	118	1280	1329	202	1033
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	74	63	14	161	125	30	54	99	61	15	174	99	31	53
4.	Bihar	1029	490	88	2317	1679	171	1024	1014	680	110	2323	2162	223	1136
5.	Chhattisgarh	71	78	32	220	227	83	142	100	91	26	296	289	60	150
6.	Goa	2	0	0	8	0	0	9	2	3	0	2	9	0	4
7.	Gujarat	58	57	5	122	120	5	135	48	48	10	136	139	16	130
8.	Haryana	251	209	63	563	535	143	463	212	185	52	481	502	141	484
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	7	1	25	25	2	15	2	1	1	6	3	1	11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	9	2	24	24	2	20	5	7	1	26	23	1	2
11.	Jharkhand	275	225	52	578	492	142	205	257	166	71	503	421	118	425
12.	Karnataka	259	214	35	553	560	77	484	261	233	63	578	538	129	614

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
13.	Kerala	31	39	5	53	91	13	15	21	18	10	31	19	18	38
14.	Madhya Pradesh	751	753	260	2257	2255	668	1270	739	715	262	1992	2023	716	1536
15.	Maharashtra	314	322	36	1235	1270	99	846	341	336	34	1379	1315	72	792
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	319	298	44	932	849	121	489	334	268	35	708	714	72	445
21.	Punjab	113	104	47	345	338	141	150	99	89	28	246	248	89	85
22.	Rajasthan	379	320	126	680	689	270	340	361	281	119	560	559	256	297
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	225	213	42	514	545	116	340	215	212	71	492	507	152	388
25.	Tripura	20	22	1	28	33	2	17	34	28	7	43	35	4	20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1708	1393	727	4836	4480	2262	2271	1564	1367	678	4523	4233	1900	1951
27.	Uttarakhand	82	65	30	267	204	119	46	63	48	14	160	135	43	84
28.	West Bengal	396	344	29	976	802	69	583	446	389	94	956	805	173	564
TOTAL STATE:		6888	5642	1705	17799	16467	4729	9809	6665	5703	1821	16896	16107	4417	10242

29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh	6	4	0	13	9	0	7	3	4	0	6	9	0	12
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT	126	118	29	298	327	105	86	114	95	40	267	227	158	186
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	6	3	0	9	5	0	1	4	2	0	4	5	0	0
TOTAL UT:	138	125	30	320	341	106	94	122	102	40	277	241	158	203
TOTAL ALL INDIA:	7026	5767	1735	18119	16808	4835	9903	6787	5805	1861	17173	16348	4575	10445

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS),
Persons Convicted (PCV) and Persons Acquitted (PAQ) under Dowry Deaths (Section 304-B IPC) during 2006-2008*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006								2007								2008*							
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	PAQ	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	PAQ	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	PAQ			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	519	426	73	1274	1062	248	1100	613	573	97	1562	1450	252	860	556	471	67	1585	1619	179	903			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
3.	Assam	105	74	30	201	144	33	45	100	72	20	172	139	29	64	103	83	20	159	143	32	70			
4.	Bihar	1188	749	138	2674	2255	355	1568	1172	1028	167	3265	2512	375	1438	1210	783	177	2605	2561	381	1644			
5.	Chhattisgarh	103	99	23	273	267	69	184	100	106	23	247	241	131	129	106	92	25	254	250	89	149			
6.	Goa	0	1	0	0	1	0	8	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	10	0	0			
7.	Gujarat	50	43	3	150	133	5	105	42	38	4	121	139	11	141	27	27	1	79	76	1	64			
8.	Haryana	255	215	69	533	514	169	340	269	238	62	572	581	160	393	302	258	69	622	603	169	392			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	4	1	12	13	1	12	8	5	1	31	29	3	11	3	5	3	8	12	7	20			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	8	0	12	13	0	4	9	7	0	21	21	0	24	21	15	0	25	24	0	3			
11.	Jharkhand	281	170	60	557	474	140	424	303	223	92	559	518	131	364	266	219	55	570	538	96	231			
12.	Karnataka	244	213	41	587	521	81	541	251	189	27	582	620	66	473	259	244	24	698	669	66	377			

13. Kerala	25	21	6	39	37	13	42	27	27	4	40	52	8	41	31	25	2	35	25	3	10
14. Madhya Pradesh	764	735	280	2203	2187	663	1042	742	738	279	2127	2120	727	1362	805	790	295	2302	2292	765	1203
15. Maharashtra	387	374	27	1348	1266	76	760	436	376	30	1349	1286	89	852	390	397	24	1464	1408	73	811
16. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya	6	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	3	0	0
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Orissa	457	317	44	969	990	123	424	461	338	31	958	866	175	579	401	333	37	733	693	93	566
21. Punjab	130	106	31	331	259	106	114	133	119	43	316	291	141	191	128	88	39	286	224	108	137
22. Rajasthan	394	327	127	665	672	357	430	439	330	118	683	674	215	248	439	348	121	643	643	234	304
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	187	169	48	457	403	98	446	208	189	64	503	457	117	313	207	187	44	488	433	114	349
25. Tripura	35	22	10	25	11	8	4	36	21	11	42	40	23	28	16	31	2	31	27	5	18
26. Uttar Pradesh	1798	1464	695	5280	4944	2206	2155	2076	1768	739	7310	6018	2551	2628	2237	1777	870	8541	6439	3142	2907
27. Uttarakhand	80	51	18	227	187	66	103	70	74	28	244	225	81	91	73	64	19	168	164	101	140
28. West Bengal	445	478	57	1058	1039	129	437	451	459	46	1068	1148	73	876	451	339	40	1082	943	80	876
TOTAL STATE:	7467	6069	1781	18875	17394	4946	10288	7950	6919	1886	21784	19428	5358	11106	8036	6580	1934	22383	19799	5738	11174

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	0
30. Chandigarh		10	9	0	30	24	0	7	1	2	3	3	7	8	4	3	3	1	7	7	1	5
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu		0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
33. Delhi UT		137	134	47	320	309	192	103	138	123	56	313	272	211	122	129	115	13	230	297	75	56
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		3	7	2	7	9	6	4	2	3	1	8	7	3	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL UT:		151	151	49	359	343	198	114	143	129	60	329	289	222	130	136	120	14	241	307	76	65
TOTAL ALL INDIA:		7618	6220	1830	19234	17737	5144	10402	8093	7048	1946	22113	19717	5580	11236	8172	6700	1948	22624	20106	5814	11239

Source: Crime in India.

*Provisional Data.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Statement-II

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) and Persons Acquitted (PAQ) under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 during 2004-2005

Sl. No.	State/UT	2004							2005						
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	PAQ	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	PAQ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	339	300	40	476	394	80	442	306	242	39	452	394	76	487
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	36	27	13	46	51	24	125	82	45	8	122	88	15	21
4.	Bihar	1220	570	69	1966	1463	146	990	789	606	76	1898	1517	149	972
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	8	6	28	24	22	36	5	5	15	16	16	31	18
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	6	3	0	7	7	0	6	7	3	0	10	10	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	2	0	3	3	0	3	1	2	0	12	7	0	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	0	1	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
11.	Jharkhand	199	236	37	774	650	119	646	313	187	21	566	579	124	528
12.	Karnataka	337	236	6	572	763	22	295	361	245	13	730	615	29	545

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
13. Kerala		2	1	0	1	1	0	5	4	2	0	3	1	0	9
14. Madhya Pradesh		40	38	13	106	107	43	46	36	32	23	94	94	35	67
15. Maharashtra		21	16	1	59	47	4	24	23	23	1	75	74	4	30
16. Manipur		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Mizoram		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Orissa		532	517	38	697	662	104	406	446	324	34	1059	1026	81	693
21. Punjab		7	1	0	2	1	5	0	5	1	0	11	2	0	0
22. Rajasthan		13	8	0	23	23	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		294	233	125	356	325	195	232	193	233	68	512	534	147	166
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh		477	343	173	1064	912	552	425	586	424	172	1498	1464	526	578
27. Uttarakhand		2	2	1	5	5	2	2	2	1	1	4	4	3	0
28. West Bengal		36	37	1	43	16	1	1	18	32	6	97	90	16	34
TOTAL STATE:		3575	2579	523	6229	5455	1320	3697	3178	2407	477	7159	6515	1236	4158

29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT	11	4	0	25	20	0	0	9	7	5	15	14	13	39
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	6	1	0	7	2	0	11	17	7	2	23	18	7	9
TOTAL UT:	17	5	0	32	22	0	11	26	14	7	38	32	20	48
TOTAL ALL INDIA:	3592	2584	523	6261	5477	1320	3708	3204	2421	484	7197	6547	1256	4206

Source: Crime in India.

*Provisional Data.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS),
Persons Convicted (PCV) and Persons Acquitted (PAQ) under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 during 2006-2008*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006								2007								2008*							
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	PAQ	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	PAQ	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	PAQ			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	474	342	28	705	515	71	1389	817	591	26	1201	1176	35	724	1069	931	39	1433	1284	38	381			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
3.	Assam	31	58	19	49	77	19	30	16	21	13	75	40	23	28	11	13	4	14	21	19	58			
4.	Bihar	909	544	68	1674	1621	156	769	978	681	106	2295	1896	237	1398	1288	816	110	2709	2165	256	1131			
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	9	1	31	30	2	12	14	10	8	38	38	40	19	14	13	8	23	24	40	37			
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
7.	Gujarat	1	1	3	2	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
8.	Haryana	7	6	0	23	21	0	10	8	6	0	21	20	0	11	13	8	0	19	22	0	18			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	0	0	5	0	3	4	2	0	8	4	0	5	2	2	0	4	8	0	0			
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	2	2	0	0			
11.	Jharkhand	345	244	32	578	432	60	148	453	274	71	857	706	98	568	435	289	125	861	821	264	380			
12.	Karnataka	476	353	28	1096	1040	51	661	517	535	23	1239	1190	52	609	628	481	18	1495	1403	37	924			

13. Kerala	5	5	1	5	6	2	6	9	3	0	6	4	0	7	5	3	0	2	4	0	4
14. Madhya Pradesh	32	36	15	107	108	36	48	52	46	15	140	140	28	43	32	35	31	94	94	38	43
15. Maharashtra	55	51	1	178	167	4	39	45	41	0	141	158	0	53	49	48	2	161	160	5	42
16. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Orissa	1394	896	47	1193	1254	62	479	1460	1108	63	1509	1404	215	711	1316	1195	89	2154	2076	170	901
21. Punjab	7	3	0	7	6	0	0	6	3	0	7	5	0	0	4	5	0	7	5	0	4
22. Rajasthan	3	1	1	5	5	4	0	2	1	1	4	4	2	0	3	3	1	8	8	4	15
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	81	44	104	193	167	596	110	368	293	28	971	853	75	271	262	228	30	613	617	130	426
25. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh	628	400	266	1682	1579	843	723	803	448	203	1612	1512	710	604	324	248	169	794	762	752	440
27. Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	0	3	8	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
28. West Bengal	25	18	10	27	38	16	13	40	17	5	145	79	15	58	68	33	5	97	99	7	40
TOTAL STATE:	4487	3014	624	7556	7074	1933	4448	5595	4081	562	10271	9231	1532	5112	5526	4353	631	10490	9575	1762	4844

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	15	21	7	23	12	16	24	16	11	5	23	22	12	15	19	11	3	17	27	5	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	2	12	2	2	14	2	8	11	7	0	26	18	0	8	9	8	0	26	26	0	5
TOTAL UT:		17	33	9	25	26	18	32	28	18	5	50	40	12	23	29	19	3	43	53	5	5
TOTAL ALL INDIA:		4504	3047	633	7581	7100	1951	4480	5623	4099	567	10321	9271	1544	5135	5555	4372	634	10533	9628	1767	4849

Source: Crime in India.

*Provisional Data.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Maoist activists languishing in jails

2214. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of CPI (Maoist) activists arrested in the country; and
- (b) the total number of them languishing in jails, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) and (b) Police being State subject, prevention, detection, investigation, registration and prosecution of crimes are primarily dealt by concerned State Government/UT Administrations and these are continuous processes. As per available information, 1822 naxalites have been arrested in 2009 (till November 30).

Basis for compilation of NRC in Assam

2215. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the basis for compilation of the National Register of Citizen in Assam has been finalized;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the year-wise progress made so far and target set for subsequent years and when it is likely to be completed; and
- (d) the major constraints in its execution and how Government proposes to overcome the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The Government of Assam has initiated steps for updating of 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.

The Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 has been amended *vide* notification dated on 9th November, 2009 providing special provisions as to manner of preparation of National Register of Indian Citizens in the State of Assam based in relevant records. This would enable taking up the process of updating NRC in Assam.

Fatigue amongst CRPF personnel

2216. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is considerable tension and signs of fatigue amongst Central Reserve Police Force personnel because of continuous postings and other factors;

- (b) whether the signs of stress are leading to tendencies of suicide and murder etc.;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that there is no system for redressal of their grievances; and
- (d) the steps Government has taken to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) There are some signs of tension and fatigue amongst CRPF personnel sometimes because of nature of their duties and security situation.

(b) There is no scientific evidence to show that signs of stress are leading to tendencies of suicide and murder etc. Suicide and fratricide occur due to several reasons, mostly personal and domestic.

(c) There is a well laid out centralized public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) in CRPF to redress the grievances of personnel. In addition, a Grievance redress Cell has been formed and functioning at Sector/Range/GC and Unit level since-2001. Toll free helpline facility is also available for counseling.

(d) A number of schemes and stress busters like Yoga Courses, Course on 'Art of living' etc. are being arranged to reduce the stress level of Force personnel. Adequate emphasis is being laid on sports activities. Several welfare schemes have been initiated for the welfare of personnel. These contribute a lot for stress relief. The grievances reported at each level are being redressed through counseling and as per Government of India/Departmental instructions within a period of 45 days.

Naxalite using children for armed struggle

2217. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Maoists in West Bengal taking a cue from Taliban and Khmer Rouge, had started using children in armed struggle against the State;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the numbers of children wing of the Maoists gunned down a few Marxist cadre at various places; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) There is no input suggesting that Maoists are taking a cue from Taliban and Khmer Rouge for using children in armed struggle in West Bengal. However, the CPI (Maoist) in the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa recruit young children from time to time as 'Bal Dasta' or 'Bal Sangham'.

(b) and (c) There are no reports to indicate that the children wing of CPI (Maoist) have gunned down Marxist cadres at various places in West Bengal.

Job opportunities created in Jammu and Kashmir

2218. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is supporting and assisting the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir in bringing about all round economic development;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of job opportunities created during the last three years in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

- (a) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Prime Minister announced an economic package for all round economic development of the Jammu and Kashmir State during his visit in November, 2004.
- (b) The details of the projects/schemes under this package is given in Statement-I (See below).
- (c) The detail of job opportunities created under this package is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

PM's Reconstruction Plan. 2004

Announced in 2004-05

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Project	Cost
1	2
EXPANDING ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE	
POWER	
A thousand micro hydro-electric projects throughout the State	20.00
Completing ongoing NHPC power projects in the Central sector (Dulhasti, Sewa-II and Baglihar) on schedule to add power generation capacity of 1,302 MW)	
Dulhasti	4913.00
Sewa-II	905.88
Baglihar (Additional Central Assistance)	630.00
Electrification of all villages across the State by 2007, and electrification for all households desiring a connection by 2009	636.00 (Revised)
Strengthening Power transmission and distribution network	1350.00

1	2
(i) Construction of access road to Sawalkot hydro-electric power project (600 MW)	119.00
(ii) Ramban-Dhamkund section (first 22 kms)	94.53
Pakal Dul project (1,000 MW), subject to environmental clearance	5088.88
Bursar (multi-purpose project, including 1,020 MW power generation), subject to environmental clearance	4378.00
Uri-II hydro-electric power project (240 MW)	1724.79
Kishanganga hydro-electric power project (330 MW)	3642.04
Srinagar-Leh 220 KV transmission line	634.00
Nimo-Bazgo	621.00
Chutak	611.00
ROADS	
Construction of Mughal Road to connect Poonch region with Jammu	692.00
Widening of Domel-Katra Road	35.00
Advancing the schedule for completing the double-laning of Batote-Kishtwar Road (NH 1B) from the end of 2013 to the end of 2010.	539.26
Upgrading Srinagar-Uri-LOC road	353.38
Construction of Khanabal-Pahalgam Road	110.00
Construction of Narbal-Tangmarg Road	116.00
Double-laning of Srinagar-Leh Road <i>via</i> Kargil	834.79
Construction of Nimoo – Padam – Darcha Road	302.04
Conducting a feasibility study for the construction of a 12 km tunnel to bypass the Zojila Pass.	30.60
Examining the feasibility of opening of Kibar-Korzok road via Parangla Pass to connect Leh with Shimla	—
ASSISTANCE FOR EXTERNAL BORROWINGS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE	
Counterpart funding of State share (30%) for external infrastructure loan	1777.09
EXPANDING PROVISION OF BASIC SERVICES	
EDUCATION	
Extending the Total Literacy Campaign to the remaining 3 districts (Kargil, Poonch and Doda)	1.00

1	2
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
Training to enhance skills of youth for the IT/BPO sector at Jammu and Srinagar.	7.70
Starting 14 new degree colleges	71.60
Setting up of 9 new Women's (ITIs)	33.19
HEALTH	
Anganwadis in every habitation (approx. 6,817 anganwadi centres), opening employment opportunities for around 14,000 women	20.00
Covering the State under a new Central initiative on the anvil for States needing better healthcare	465.00
Construction of health center buildings across the State through external assistance	208.88
Upgrading health facilities at the Jammu Medical College to the level of AIIMS	120.00
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR CIVIC AMENITIES	
Development of one model village in each block in the State with adequate rural infrastructure and civic amenities	142.80
Sewerage and drainage for Greater Jammu and Srinagar	262.15
Augmentation and Improvement of Water Supply for Greater Jammu	396.50
Untied grants-in-aid to the Autonomous Hill Development Councils for Leh and Kargil.	80.00
THRUST TO EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GENERATION	
TOURISM	
Setting up of 50 tourist villages across the State	31.50
Financial support for 12 Tourism Development Authorities.	112.75
Establishing a new tourist circuit covering Lakhanpur-Basoli – Bani – Bhaderwah – Kishtwar – Sinthan – Srinagar	21.79
Conservation of Manser Lake under the National Wetlands Conservation Plan	1.02
Conservation of Dal Lake under the National Lake Conservation Plan	298.76

1	2
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
Conservation of Wullar Lake (Baramulla district) under the National Wetlands Conservation Plan	3.18
Training to tourism industry personnel for building their capacities through the Institute of Hotel Management and Catering, Srinagar	1.06
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
Conservation of Tsomoriri under the National Wetlands Conservation Plan	4.20
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PROCESSING	
Rehabilitation of horticulture industry	100.00
Assistance to agriculture graduates under the agri-clinic scheme for self-employment.	1.35
Construction of food storage facilities at Leh and Kargil	As required
50% subsidy support from ongoing scheme for setting up of solar driers.	As required
OTHER INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION RELATED MEASURES	
Compensation to industries whose units have been used for security forces	2.82
An expert group to be set up to go into issues relating to shahtoosh.	0.00
Creation of moderns passenger handling, flight infrastructure and security facilities at Srinagar airport and upgradation to international airport.	78.00
OTHER EMPLOYMENT MEASURES	
Removal of Government of India restrictions on recruitment by the State Government.	0.00
Provision of self-employment opportunities for urban unemployed persons under programmes of the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation	9.44
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

**RELIEF AND REHABILITATION FOR THE DISLOCATED AND BEREAVED
ASSISTANCE TO THE DISLOCATED AND THE FAMILIES OF THE
VICTIMS OF MILITANCY**

Construction of temporary shelters, rebuilding of village infrastructure, and repair and restoration of damaged houses for people on the international border/LOC affected by cross-border shelling in the Jammu region	59.18
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
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
Enhanced outlay for Rehabilitation Council	3.00

Statement-II

Job Opportunities created under Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP)

Sl. No.	Sectors/Scheme	No. of Job Opportunities created in last 3 years.	
		Under State Government	Under Self employment/Private Sector
1.	Raising of 5 IRP Battalions	5035	—
2.	Full salary support for teachers	8099	—
3.	14 + 10 Degree Colleges	502	—
4.	9 + 5 ITI's	206	—
5.	Urban self employment	—	4329
6.	IT skill promotion (DOECC)	1016	525
7.	Extending total literacy campaign	70631	—
8.	National Rural Health Mission	11798	—
9.	Anganwadis in every habitation	13252	—

Restoring civil administration in naxal affected districts

2219. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has planned to “restore civil administration” in six districts, worst affected by Naxalites in Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Jharkhand;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what are the developmental plans for these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) to (c) Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with LWE activities in the arenas 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. On the security side, these include providing 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; modernisation and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme); re-imbusement 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 Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of Intelligence; facilitating Inter-State coordination; assisting 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.

Steps to protect female workers of IT sector

2220. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that attack on female workers of IT sector is increasing;
- (b) what is Government doing to minimize such incidents;
- (c) whether there is any effective steps taken by Government to protect female workers of IT sector; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) No separate statistics is maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) regarding attack on female workers of IT Sector. However, State/UT wise cases reported under Section 354 IPC (assault or criminal force to women with intent to outrage her modesty) and Section 509

IPC (word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman) during 2006-2007 and 2008 are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(b) to (d) As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments.

However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime against all women, including female workers of IT Sector. Government of India has advised all the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to give more focused attention to the administration of criminal justice system with emphasis on prevention and control of crime against women. In this regard, a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 has also been sent to all States/UT Governments. The comprehensive advisory has enumerated various steps for improving and ensuring safety of women like gender sensitization of police personnel, identification of crime prone areas, ensuring security of women working in the night shifts of the call centres, setting up telephone booths for easy access to police, increase of police patrolling during night, increasing the number of beat constables especially on sensitive roads, installing people friendly street lights on all roads and lonely stretches and increasing the number of women police officers in the mobile police vans.

Measures taken by Delhi Police include creation of 'Anti-Obscene Calls Cell' exclusive helpline 1091 to attend to complaints by women, round-the-clock women mobile team, and imparting self-defence training in schools and colleges.

Statement-I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Section 354 IPC during 2006-2008

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006						2007						2008*					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4534	3528	398	4431	3917	895	4406	3599	654	4893	4967	773	4730	3713	520	4922	4831	608
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	63	33	9	40	38	11	72	48	7	72	59	8	72	64	13	73	66	16
3.	Assam	1290	749	121	1716	1097	260	789	586	94	1466	1045	114	1272	731	78	1307	833	227
4.	Bihar	530	449	80	720	743	117	853	724	82	1360	1118	123	999	684	76	1165	1042	105
5.	Chhattisgarh	1598	1554	362	1880	1850	495	1549	1507	228	1831	1809	261	1621	1605	279	1934	1921	330
6.	Goa	18	20	4	25	30	4	20	9	2	24	13	2	32	26	4	28	33	3
7.	Gujarat	736	700	26	957	950	38	822	804	27	1227	1220	30	828	800	48	1291	1296	111
8.	Haryana	486	393	115	653	618	133	417	403	87	572	584	125	435	385	97	533	540	131
9.	Himachal Pradesh	275	266	19	391	404	23	322	263	23	404	357	27	295	275	30	358	378	44
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	960	897	65	2015	2015	113	986	973	30	2306	2306	55	935	781	11	1748	1748	57
11.	Jharkhand	414	344	62	445	625	69	342	290	92	402	352	78	271	235	43	302	362	51
12.	Karnataka	1683	1535	73	2445	2294	101	1828	1664	67	2456	2442	105	1954	1722	93	2927	2751	110

13. Kerala	2543	2273	231	2951	2893	322	2624	2463	165	2959	3049	228	2745	2441	184	3452	3504	258
14. Madhya Pradesh	6243	6172	1184	7235	7229	1465	6772	6697	1451	8053	8061	2058	6445	6372	1971	7686	7683	2898
15. Maharashtra	3479	3240	168	4246	4074	197	3306	3079	176	3864	3725	206	3619	3340	180	4334	4253	205
16. Manipur	42	1	2	29	1	2	70	0	0	47	0	0	57	0	0	47	0	0
17. Meghalaya	57	34	5	50	38	8	45	25	4	24	15	7	54	24	12	18	19	11
18. Mizoram	51	56	134	60	62	49	66	62	56	64	67	63	78	71	38	76	71	40
19. Nagaland	3	3	4	4	2	6	8	5	5	10	9	8	15	10	3	22	14	5
20. Orissa	2415	2097	144	3565	3435	244	2775	2439	102	3713	3699	277	2782	2342	109	3765	3746	383
21. Punjab	314	262	44	422	361	69	427	245	38	472	352	90	388	265	73	512	458	112
22. Rajasthan	2582	2048	958	2975	2976	1243	2477	1932	766	2753	2748	1041	2520	1964	825	2893	2898	1076
23. Sikkim	14	10	1	16	14	1	13	9	0	11	9	0	19	16	3	18	20	3
24. Tamil Nadu	1179	1072	588	1667	1655	730	1540	1237	477	1945	1788	840	1705	1363	338	2220	2059	543
25. Tripura	207	153	13	162	130	16	244	248	24	197	155	21	346	291	17	349	312	18
26. Uttar Pradesh	2096	1914	998	2785	2763	1575	2522	2244	1164	3485	3212	1676	2955	2599	1502	4109	3723	2277
27. Uttarakhand	153	140	51	204	202	82	146	130	90	306	239	136	120	99	72	160	177	123
28. West Bengal	1837	1529	119	2004	1704	142	2281	1585	87	1712	1839	87	2396	1566	95	1584	1567	93
TOTAL STATE:	35802	31472	5978	44093	42120	8410	37722	33270	5998	46628	45239	8439	39688	33784	6714	47833	46305	9838

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	13	0	19	19	0	21	20	1	32	30	1	24	21	0	32	35	0
30.	Chandigarh	20	19	6	28	25	6	32	18	2	39	24	2	19	23	1	22	30	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	4	1	5	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	4	0	7	7	0
32.	Daman and Diu	2	1	0	5	2	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	0
33.	Delhi UT	718	670	98	887	679	131	868	716	138	1143	1027	144	611	715	184	855	961	266
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	56	48	14	79	67	23	89	92	8	160	179	11	65	65	7	85	92	9
TOTAL UT:		815	755	119	1023	801	161	1012	848	151	1375	1264	160	725	829	192	1002	1126	276
TOTAL ALL INDIA:		36617	32227	6097	45116	42921	8571	38734	34118	6149	48003	46503	8599	40413	34613	6906	48835	47431	10114

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also

*Provisional data

Statement-II

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Section 509 IPC during 2006-2008

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006						2007						2008*					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2411	2090	655	2816	2790	759	3316	2785	917	3614	3654	964	3551	2945	569	3240	3260	636
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	5	6	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
3.	Assam	10	8	1	10	8	0	10	7	2	16	7	2	2	2	0	2	2	0
4.	Bihar	53	43	5	55	47	10	12	11	2	19	18	2	21	12	3	30	28	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	143	135	27	179	178	41	111	106	26	129	130	30	125	123	27	165	162	40
6.	Goa	7	4	0	6	6	0	7	6	1	6	8	1	12	8	0	12	8	0
7.	Gujarat	138	118	15	143	139	19	120	96	11	179	157	9	122	120	5	161	181	12
8.	Haryana	491	475	342	584	581	384	409	394	229	576	575	269	605	567	381	731	716	451
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31	26	5	34	35	5	33	9	1	12	8	1	41	36	5	55	45	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	347	350	82	469	469	119	353	352	83	465	466	117	296	284	69	401	400	96
11.	Jharkhand	44	28	5	33	66	5	15	14	0	23	24	0	23	16	1	63	55	1
12.	Karnataka	38	33	9	42	40	7	28	32	10	44	40	9	44	41	10	38	41	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13.	Kerala	222	178	16	230	220	19	262	232	13	281	284	16	258	244	35	302	293	46
14.	Madhya Pradesh	762	759	259	970	973	467	780	772	263	1104	1104	455	758	739	290	958	956	452
15.	Maharashtra	984	914	41	1195	1188	43	1039	964	31	1291	1242	33	1091	998	70	1352	1351	76
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	1	0
18.	Mizoram	0	2	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2
20.	Orissa	247	214	20	311	306	20	241	218	14	317	315	21	282	258	17	352	356	28
21.	Punjab	60	43	19	75	63	29	48	48	16	59	62	21	49	29	18	61	37	22
22.	Rajasthan	31	26	16	33	33	16	28	19	14	34	34	15	19	12	14	15	15	24
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	852	745	203	857	838	348	875	790	302	931	921	333	974	856	317	1245	1101	379
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	2	8	6	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2714	2715	1716	3852	3825	2312	2882	2864	1649	4149	4124	2301	3374	3318	2130	4958	4876	3179
27.	Uttarakhand	113	113	35	186	185	94	63	58	50	128	123	62	306	289	72	459	443	250
28.	West Bengal	63	51	16	76	55	20	99	64	17	118	98	26	94	70	20	156	125	23
TOTAL STATE:		9765	9072	3491	12160	12051	4722	10738	9848	3651	13505	13405	4690	12057	10973	4056	14767	14459	5738

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	0	6	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	4	2	0
30.	Chandigarh	13	12	3	20	20	3	11	6	0	15	10	0	2	5	6	3	7	6
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	144	114	19	163	41	33	167	123	44	181	179	48	130	131	57	141	163	68
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	39	38	9	70	70	9	32	31	13	52	52	23	21	20	9	28	28	11
TOTAL UT:		201	169	31	260	140	45	212	160	57	248	241	71	157	158	72	176	200	85
TOTAL ALL INDIA:		9966	9241	3522	12420	12191	4767	10950	10008	3708	13753	13646	4761	12214	11131	4128	14943	14659	5823

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also

*Provisional data

Plan of attack by L-e-T and J-e-M on vital installations

†2221. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India apprehends that terrorist outfits like Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed are planning attacks on vital installations in India in the near future;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government from security point of view;

(c) whether these outfits are still getting assistance from Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) As per available information, inputs in this regard indicate that Pak-based terrorist groups primarily the Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), are making concerted efforts to organize terrorist attacks in various parts of the country, *inter-alia*, including iconic institutions, prominent industrial installations, tourist locations, etc.

(b) The intelligence and security agencies are aware of the threats posed by terrorist elements and their nefarious designs. The Central Security and Intelligence Agencies work in tandem with their counterparts in various States. There also exists a well established mechanism for exchange of information and intelligence between the agencies of the Centre and the States, which has resulted in a number of possible strikes have been averted.

(c) Available inputs indicate, that the terrorist infrastructure continues to exist in Pakistan.

(d) The Government has been, on a continuing basis, reviewing the security arrangements in the light of the emerging challenges, 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 reorganizing of Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function on 24 x 7 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. 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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(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. The Government has also, *inter-alia*, repeatedly taken up this issue with Pakistan, in the bilateral fora.

Establishment of Human Rights Courts

2222. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has monitored the establishment of Human Rights Courts under the protection of Human Rights Act; and

(b) if so, the details of Courts established in different States, working, not working, number of cases dealt with by courts, number of convictions awarded in different courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Deaths reported by NHRC

‡2223. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths reported by the National Human Rights Commission during each of the last three years till date in custody, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the State-wise compensation being provided to the next of the kin of the each person who died in custody;

(c) the action taken by Government against the officials responsible for it; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to prevent custodian deaths in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) The State/Union Territory-wise number of custody death cases registered by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) during the period between 2006-2007 to 2009-2010 (up to 30th November, 2009) is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The State/UT-wise amount of monetary relief recommended by the NHRC during the period between 1.4.2006 to 30.11.2009 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) "Police" and "Public Order" are State Subjects under the Constitution of India. It is for the State Governments to take appropriate action in every custodial crime. In respect of deaths of persons in the custody of Central Police Forces, departmental inquiry against the officials responsible for the cause of death is conducted and the officials found guilty are suitably punished. In all proven cases of violation of human rights, the NHRC also recommends either

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

compensation or disciplinary proceedings or prosecution or a combination thereof. Further action by the Government is taken accordingly.

(d) Section 176 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been amended *vide* Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act 2005 to provide that in cases of death or disappearance of a person or rape of a woman while in custody of the police, there shall be a mandatory judicial inquiry and in case of death, examination of the dead body shall be conducted within twenty four hours of death. The Union Government have also been issuing guidelines to the State Governments from time to time advising them to ensure that adequate steps are taken to check instances of custodial deaths.

Statement-I

State/Ut-wise and year-wise details of custody death intimations registered by the NHRC during 1.04.2006 to 30.11.2009

Name of State and UTs	Years			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Up to 30.11.2009)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	0
Andhra Pradesh	125	143	149	79
Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	3	0
Assam	25	31	38	16
Bihar	198	231	142	105
Chandigarh	2	2	5	3
Chhattisgarh	54	48	42	26
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	1	0
Delhi	55	63	44	24
Goa	1	0	2	1
Gujarat	61	71	97	46
Haryana	59	69	60	35
Himachal Pradesh	3	4	7	4
Jammu and Kashmir	1	8	1	3
Jharkhand	64	81	63	56

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	65	82	77	29
Kerala	40	62	45	34
Madhya Pradesh	71	108	93	61
Maharashtra	374	384	270	156
Meghalaya	2	3	4	1
Nagaland	0	2	3	2
Orissa	55	57	58	34
Puducherry	1	2	2	2
Punjab	90	112	78	71
Rajasthan	57	59	64	55
Sikkim	0	2	0	0
Tamil Nadu	118	111	80	53
Tripura	6	5	8	2
Uttar Pradesh	262	356	330	232
Uttarakhand	8	20	14	7
West Bengal	123	149	162	64
TOTAL :	1922	2267	1943	1201

Statement-II

Statement showing State/UT-wise Monetary Relief recommended by the NHRC during the period from 1.04.2006 to 30.11.2009

Name of State and UTs	Number of cases	Amount recommended
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	29	4325000
Arunachal Pradesh	2	125000
Assam	5	1100000
Bihar	34	4700000
Chandigarh	0	0
Chhattisgarh	4	600000

1	2	3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
Delhi	16	2750000
Goa	0	0
Gujarat	13	2100000
Haryana	6	900000
Himachal Pradesh	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	1	300000
Jharkhand	14	1750000
Karnataka	11	1900000
Kerala	5	650000
Madhya Pradesh	10	1300000
Maharashtra	16	2400000
Meghalaya	1	100000
Nagaland	0	0
Orissa	4	400000
Puducherry	1	300000
Punjab	14	1750000
Rajasthan	7	1015000
Sikkim	0	0
Tamil Nadu	15	2100000
Tripura	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	113	16075000
Uttarakhand	5	600000
West Bengal	5	500000
TOTAL :	331	47740000

Floods in Tamil Nadu

2224. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken note of the continuous flood situation in the State of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Situation caused by heavy rains/floods etc. is monitored by the Ministry of Home Affairs. As per information received from Government of Tamil Nadu, 19 human lives and 32 livestock lost, besides damage to 1106 houses fully/partially due to heavy rains/floods etc. during South West monsoon 2009.

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 requisite logistic and financial support.

To ensure ready availability of funds with the States to undertake rescue and relief operations of immediate nature, in the wake of natural calamities including flood situation, a CRF account has been constituted for each State which is contributed by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 3:1. State of Tamil Nadu has been allocated an amount of Rs. 254.13 crore in their CRF for the year 2009-10 comprising Rs. 190.60 crore as Central contribution and Rs. 63.53 crore as State contribution. First installment of Central share of CRF is Rs. 95.30 crore. Out of this an amount of Rs. 47.65 was released, in advance, on 12th December, 2008 in the wake of cyclone storms of 2008 and remaining amount of Rs. 47.65 crore has been released on 28th August, 2009. The 2nd installment of CRF amounting to Rs. 95.30 crore is due to be released in December, 2009. The Government of Tamil Nadu has not sought any financial assistance from NCCF.

Solving border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka

‡2225. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to solve the border dispute between the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka;

(b) whether Government has proposed to constitute any committee like Parliamentary Committee to solve the border dispute between the two States; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Government of India is of the view that the dispute is to be resolved primarily by the State Governments concerned through discussions and mutual accommodation. The Government of Maharashtra has filed a suit in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, which is pending in the Apex Court.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Parallel Government by naxalites in Chhattisgarh

2226. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the reasons for the rapid growth of Maoist menace have been grinding poverty, lack of development and illiteracy and the existing education system;
- (b) the States that are subject to the menace of Maoists;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that nearly 5000 villages in and around the Lalgah belt in Bengal are under Maoist control and in certain parts of Chhattisgarh, Maoists run a parallel Government with shadow Ministries and extort at least 250 to 300 crores rupees annually; and
- (d) the reaction of Government to this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) to (d) The Left Wing Extremism (LWE) scenario in the country is characterized by growing spatial spread, increased intensity of violence, targeted attacks on the police and alleged 'police informers', rapid militarization and stepped-up efforts at mass mobilization. Incidents of LWE violence 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). Maoists also continue to exploit the real and perceived grievances of the people, particularly in the backward/underdeveloped remote areas, and thereby attempt to create a support base for themselves.

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are affected by naxal violence.

There is no input to indicate that Maoists are running a parallel Government in 5000 villages, in and around Lalgah belt, West Bengal and parts of Chhattisgarh. However, the CPI (Maoist) is making efforts to establish a parallel Government, Janatana Sarkar, particularly in Dandakaranya region of Chhattisgarh.

Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with LWE activities in the arenas 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 both on security and development fronts.

Acceptance of foreign funds by NGOs without prior permission

2227. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some NGOs/Institutions are accepting funds from foreign countries without Foreign Contributions Regulation Act (FCRA) registration or prior permission from Government; and
- (b) if so, the details of rules under which these are accepting funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, no Association having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme can accept foreign contribution without registration or prior permission from the Central Government under the Act.

As and when any complaint relating to the violation of provisions of FCRA by Associations come to the notice of the Government, appropriate action is taken against such Associations under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. Such actions may include (i) prohibiting the Association from receiving foreign contribution, (ii) placing the Association in Prior Permission Category, (iii) freezing the bank accounts of the Association and (iv) prosecuting the Association in a court of law. In case, Associations are found to be indulging in serious violations such as misappropriation or diversion of foreign contribution for purposes other than the stated objectives of the Association, the case is referred to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for a detailed investigation and prosecution, if required. However, if the violation is unintentional wherein there is no misutilisation/diversion of foreign contribution for undesirable purposes, such violations are condoned on a case to case evaluation.

On the basis of various complaints received and inquiries made, 41 associations have been prohibited from receiving foreign contribution, 35 Associations have been placed in Prior Permission category and bank accounts of 11 Associations have been frozen. A list of Associations against which action have been taken for violation of various provisions of the Act, is available on Ministry's *website: <http://mha.nic.in/fcra.htm>*.

Communal clashes in States

2228. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many communal clashes have taken place in the country during the last five years, State-wise; and

(b) what steps have so far been taken by Government to control such clashes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) As per available information, the number of communal incidents in the country in the last five years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) 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 composite Rapid Action Force created specially to deal with communal situations, and in the modernization of the 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.

Further, the Central Government has introduced a Bill titled 'The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005' in the Rajya Sabha to address various aspects of the issue of communal violence.

Statement

Number of communal incidents in the Country during the years 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008

States/UTs	Year				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	13	10	24	13	17
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	2	9	7	7	10
Bihar	43	35	40	26	25
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	1	7	6	7	6
Delhi	3	6	7	6	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	2	2	1	1
Gujarat	93	62	35	57	79
Haryana	1	2	2	2	4
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	3	1
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1	0
Jharkhand	16	19	20	18	29
Karnataka	72	48	49	64	108
Kerala	25	33	13	10	22
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	94	112	137	180	131
Maharashtra	109	167	156	140	109

1	2	3	4	5	6
Manipur	0	0	0	0	1
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	17	22	9	15	180
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	1	2	2	5	1
Rajasthan	32	72	44	30	39
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	15	29	14	18	48
Tripura	1	0	0	0	1
Uttarakhand	1	2	4	2	1
Uttar Pradesh	127	121	113	138	114
West Bengal	11	18	14	18	10
TOTAL:	677	779	698	761	943

Police stations linked through cyber network

2229. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of 14,000 police stations across the country linking through a cyber network to improve the connectivity and increase crime-fighting capabilities, has commenced;

(b) if so, how many police stations, beyond 2,760 already connected, had been included in the June 09 approved cyber network; and

(c) the time-frame within which all these 14,000 will become part of this cyber network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) and (b) Under the recently launched Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) Project, about 14000 Police Stations and 6000 other police offices at various levels would be interconnected through a nationwide networked infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled state-of-the-art tracking system. Police stations were not connected through the cyber network under the previous plan, namely, the Common Integrated Police Application (CIPA) programme.

(c) The Police Stations are likely to be connected by the end of 2010-2011.

Naxal activities hurdle in investment in Orissa

2230. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether naxalite activities are a major hurdle in attracting fresh industrial/other investment in Orissa;
- (b) if so, whether Government is planning to take any serious steps against naxalite activities; and
- (c) if so, the details of the steps taken and proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) to (c) No, Sir. The State Government of Orissa has informed that during the last five years, 79 MOU's with a total investment commitment of Rs. 3,65,326,40 crores have been signed by the State Government.

State Government deals with the naxal issues and Central Government assists and supplements the resources of the State in the areas of security and development. Government of Orissa has *inter-alia* banned CPI (Maoist) and seven of its front/allied organizations, created a striking force called [Special Operations Group] and created a dedicated Special Intelligence Wing; is in the process of making four Special Security Battalions and five India Reserve Battalions full operational, set up a unit called [Orissa Special Striking Force] by inducting Ex-servicemen; recruited 2100 tribal youths as Special Police Officers; augmented man power in naxal affected Police Stations; has taken up fortification of Police Stations in a phased manner; extended a Special Incentive Package for the Police personnel engaged in Anti-Naxalite and upgraded infrastructure for training the force in counter insurgency and jungle warfare substantially.

Naxalites hold spreading in Delhi

†2231. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Naxalites have made a hold into twenty police station areas of the capital;
- (b) if so, the action taken so far to check the fast spreading Naxalism and the results thereof;
- (c) the future strategy of Government to solve the problem of Naxalism;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that naxalites are making a conspiracy to free Afzal Guru, accused in the attack on Parliament; and
- (e) if so, the precautionary measures being adopted by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) and (b) Available inputs do not suggest overground activities of CPI (Maoist) in Delhi. However, keeping in view activities of their frontal organizations, a Naxal Cell has been set up in Delhi Police.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) 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.

(d) and (e) No such intelligence inputs have been received.

Policemen not manning police posts fearing naxals

2232. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in naxalite infested areas of various States like Orissa, Andhra Pradesh etc. policemen do not remain in their police posts owing to fear from naxals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether police force in these areas are not fully equipped and trained to challenge and engage with naxalites; and

(d) if so, how the confidence of law abiding citizens is proposed to be restored when their protector police force is demoralized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) and (b) There are no reports to indicate that policemen do not remain on their posts due to fear of naxals in naxalite infested areas.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, with a view to further strengthen the State police; the Central Government supplements the resources of the State Government through the Schemes of Modernization of State Police Forces, Security Related Expenditure Schemes, Special Infrastructure Schemes, and CIAT School etc. the State Governments take appropriate action. Central Government supplements the efforts of the States both on security and development.

Implementation of police reforms in Delhi and UTs

2233. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the hurdles in implementation of police reforms is that police administration is State subject and there are divergent views of States on the issue;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Delhi Police is directly under the Central Government;

(c) if so, whether Government will implement police reforms in Delhi and Union Territories to set role models for other States to follow; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) 'Police' being a State subject in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is the State Government/UT Administration which have to implement the various police reforms measures. The Centre can at best persuade the States from time to time to bring the requisite reforms in the Police Administration to meet the expectations of the people. Review meetings had been held from time to time. The Model Police Act drafted by Soli Sorabjee Committee has been circulated to all States on 31st October, 2006 for information and appropriate consideration. As per available information, States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttarakhand have either enacted police legislation or amended their existing Police Act.

(b) As per Article 239AA of the Constitution, Entries 1 (Public Order), 2 (Police) and 18 (Land) of the 'State List' of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution in respect of the National Capital Territory of Delhi are within the purview of the Central Government.

(c) and (d) In the light of the Supreme Court judgement in Writ Petition No. 310/96-Prakash Singh and Others Vs. Union of India and Others and also concomitant provisions of the Model Police Act, the Central Government has decided to make suitable legislative changes in respect of Delhi and Chandigarh and issue executive instructions in place of enacting a separate UT Police Act in respect of other Union Territories.

Coastal police stations

2234. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of coastal police stations under the central scheme have been started in the country; and

(b) whether there is any restrictions imposed by the existing Coastal Act to construct police stations building in coastal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The comprehensive Coastal Security Scheme, approved by the Government of India, is under implementation in the nine coastal States and four coastal Union Territories. Out of 73 approved coastal police stations, the construction work of buildings has been completed in 35 police stations. The remaining 38 coastal police stations are in various stages of construction. However, the States have been advised to make coastal police stations operational with the trained manpower available with the States. Out of the 73 coastal police stations approved under the Scheme, 64 coastal police stations have been made operational in Gujarat (10), Andhra Pradesh (6), West Bengal (4), Goa (3) and Kerala (1) Maharashtra (12), Tamil Nadu (12), Orissa (5), Karnataka (5), Puducherry (1), Lakshadweep (4) and Daman (1).

(b) In exercise of the powers conferred under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has declared the coastal stretches of seas, bays, estuaries, creeks, rivers and back waters which are influenced by tidal action (in the landward

side) upto 500 metres from the High Tide Line (HTL) and the land between the Low Tide Line (LTL) and the HTL as Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ); and it imposes certain restrictions on the setting up and expansion of industries, operations or processes, etc. in the said Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ). For any coastal police station proposed to be constructed within the CRZ, there is a statutory requirement for permission under the said Act.

Missing girls from North-East

2235. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of girls missing or abducted from entire North-Eastern States during the last three years;
- (b) the total number of cases registered in this regard, State-wise;
- (c) out of this, how many girls have been rescued during the period;
- (d) whether it is a fact that these North-Eastern girls are being forced to work as sex workers;
- (e) whether Government has made some policy for their rehabilitation and bring them back to normal social life; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per statistics provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 1765, 1707 and 2066 cases of kidnapping and abduction of women and girls were registered in North Eastern States comprising Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura during 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively. State/UT wise number of cases registered under kidnapping and abduction of women and girls during 2006-2008 are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) No such information is maintained separately by NCRB. However, State/UT wise cases reported under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, during 2006-2008 are given in Statement-II (See below).

(e) and (f) Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking and has issued a comprehensive Advisory dated 9.9.2009 to States/UTs to deal with the crime of trafficking in a holistic manner and to evolve a effective and comprehensive strategy encompassing rescue, relief and rehabilitation of victims besides taking deterrent action against the law violators.

Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has launched a comprehensive scheme—Ujjawala for prevention of trafficking, and for rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of the victims of commercial sexual exploitation. The scheme provides for shelter, food, counseling, legal support, and also vocational training to help the victims in rehabilitation.

MWDC also runs shelter based homes, such as Short Stay-Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

Statement-I

Cases registered under kidnapping and abduction of women and girls during 2006-2008

Sl. No.	State	2006	2007	2008*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1329	1564	1396
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51	44	47
3.	Assam	1544	1471	1789
4.	Bihar	1084	1260	1789
5.	Chhattisgarh	178	181	216
6.	Goa	10	7	28
7.	Gujarat	945	1089	1119
8.	Haryana	431	554	664
9.	Himachal Pradesh	109	150	137
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	723	707	656
11.	Jharkhand	410	534	499
12.	Karnataka	328	390	405
13.	Kerala	202	177	166
14.	Madhya Pradesh	617	701	736
15.	Maharashtra	921	967	998
16.	Manipur	79	83	87
17.	Meghalaya	25	22	25
18.	Mizoram	1	0	1
19.	Nagaland	3	6	7
20.	Orissa	577	660	762
21.	Punjab	418	545	514
22.	Rajasthan	1553	1694	1863

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sikkim	7	9	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	718	1097	1160
25.	Tripura	62	81	110
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2551	3363	4439
27.	Uttarakhand	183	227	222
28.	West Bengal	1199	1590	1907
TOTAL STATE :		16258	19173	21726
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	9	13
30.	Chandigarh	57	46	42
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	6	11
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	1
33.	Delhi UT	1066	1167	1136
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1
35.	Puducherry	13	14	9
TOTAL UT :		1156	1243	1213
TOTAL ALL INDIA :		17414	20416	22939

Source : Crime in India

*Provisional data

Statement-II

*Cases registered under immoral traffic (Prevention)
Act, 1956 during 2006-2008*

Sl. No.	State	2006	2007	2008*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	657	612	357
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	29	21	27
4.	Bihar	13	27	39

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	14	4
6.	Goa	26	10	14
7.	Gujarat	78	44	52
8.	Haryana	85	88	77
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	1	4
11.	Jharkhand	11	14	8
12.	Karnataka	786	612	515
13.	Kerala	189	201	187
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12	19	10
15.	Maharashtra	378	322	327
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	3
18.	Mizoram	0	0	1
19.	Nagaland	9	4	1
20.	Orissa	44	40	29
21.	Punjab	67	45	43
22.	Rajasthan	143	91	72
23.	Sikkim	0	2	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1732	1199	687
25.	Tripura	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	70	49	57
27.	Uttarakhand	3	9	3
28.	West Bengal	66	62	62
TOTAL STATE :		4417	3487	2580
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0
30.	Chandigarh	3	5	7
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2	3
32.	Daman and Diu	1	5	6

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Delhi UT	112	63	60
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	8	5	3
TOTAL UT:		124	81	79
TOTAL ALL INDIA:		4541	3568	2659

Source: Crime in India

*Provisional data

Fishermen affected due to cyclone in Goa

2236. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of fishermen who lost their lives in the recent cyclone which struck Konkan coast;
- (b) the number of fishermen who lost their lives in the State of Goa;
- (c) the number of fishermen injured;
- (d) the compensation awarded to them; and
- (e) the procedure for assessing compensation in such cases caused by nature's fury?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) According to the information received from the State Government of Goa, no fisherman died due to recent cyclone, which struck Konkan coast. However, the State Government has reported that due to the said cyclone 67 fishermen are missing and no fisherman is injured.

Financial assistance in the wake of natural calamities is provided towards gratuitous relief not for compensation of loss.

The State Government are primarily responsible for assessing and undertaking relief measures at ground level in the wake of natural calamities including cyclone. The distribution of relief on ground is the responsibility of concerned State. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing requisite logistic and financial support, where necessary.

However, to ensure ready availability of funds with the States to undertake rescue and relief operations of immediate nature, in the wake of natural calamities including cyclonic storms, a Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) has been constituted in each State with contribution by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 3:1. The State Government are required to meet

expenditure on immediate relief and rehabilitation out of corpus of the CRF, as per the items and norms approved by Government of India.

The extant norms of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) *inter-alia* provide assistance as *ex-gratia* payment @ Rs. 1.00 lakh per deceased to the families of deceased persons, and *ex-gratia* payment for loss of a limb or eyes and grievous injury requiring hospitalization. The State Government has reported that in the instant case no *ex-gratia* payment has been made to the families of the missing persons.

Delhi, RWAs flouting the guidelines for operation of gates

2237. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of many RWAs in Delhi flouting the guidelines in the matter of operation of colony gates in their colonies;

(b) whether installed gates along with wicket gates are kept closed during whole day resulting in lot of hardship to residents;

(c) whether a case of RWA of B-Block, Double storey, Ramesh Nagar, New Delhi- 15 has been noted by Delhi Police which keeps gates of its own Block closed during the day resulting in innumerable hardship to residents of the same Block; and

(d) what action Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Complaints have been received regarding closing of gates during day time by Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) and action is taken whenever such complaints are received.

(c) and (d) No complaint has been received by Delhi Police in respect of RWA of B-Block, Double Storey, Ramesh Nagar, New Delhi-15. However, action is taken as and when such complaints are received.

Cases of robbery and snatching in Delhi and NCR

2238. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of robbery involving criminals operating on motorcycles have increased manifold in Delhi and NCR and cases of snatchings have become very frequent as a result girls and women are living in fear;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last six months;

(c) whether it is also a fact that local Police discourage the victims from lodging FIRs; and

(d) if so, what action Government has taken or proposes to take to contain robberies and snatchings in Delhi and NCR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d):

Noida	<p>Yes, Sir. There has been some increase in the crimes. During the last six months 24 cases of robbery and snatchings have been committed by criminals operating on motorcycles. It is incorrect that Noida Police discourage the victims from lodging FIRs. The FIR is registered as and when any incident of crime is reported. The Noida Police are working in a planned manner to stop such incidents. Crime mapping of incidents time-wise has been done and according to this the duty has been worked out. The mobile patrolling has also been increased. The route charts of mobile patrolling also include vulnerable places. Similarly, the police persons posted in various police stations of Noida have also been given daily tasks to curb such incidents. Checking of suspicious vehicles and persons is carried out daily at different places as also the checking of suspicious places.</p>
Gurgaon	<p>Yes, Sir. In 2009, total 7 (seven) cases of loot or attempt to loot were reported in Gurgaon. It is wrong to say that Gurgaon Police do not lodge FIRs. To check criminal activities, Gurgaon Police have taken following steps:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Strick checking of young boys travelling on bikes and identification of such persons is being carried out regularly.(ii) Special crime teams have been set-up under the supervision of DCP (Crime) to keep check on the activities of such persons on bikes.(iii) Total 85 PCRs/Riders are deployed round-the-clock in different areas of Gurgaon Commissionerate to prevent such criminal incidents.(iv) SHO/In-charge Police posts have also been directed to take steps to prevent such incidents in their respective areas.
Ghaziabad	<p>Yes, Sir. There has been increase in incidents of robbery and snatching in the Ghaziabad region. During the last six months 75 cases of robbery and 40 cases of snatching have been committed by criminals operating on motorcycles. It is not correct to say that local police do not lodge FIRs. The police personnel have been sensitized to prevent such crimes.</p>
Delhi	<p>No, Sir. There has been no spurt in crimes committed by criminals operating on motorcycles. 40 (Forty) cases of robbery and 470 cases</p>

of snatching involving criminals operating on motorcycles were registered by Delhi Police during the period May, 2009 to November 15, 2009. Delhi Police ensure registration of FIRs as and when any incident of crime is reported and has also initiated several proactive measures to sensitize the public regarding registration of FIRs. The Delhi Police take necessary action whenever any report/complaint regarding non-registration of a case is reported. The steps taken by Delhi Police to check the recurrence of these criminals activities include regular interaction by the beat/Division/Police Station staff with the rehri/patriwalas, security guards/chowkidars/three wheelers/TSR drivers, taxi stands/parking lot attendants/porters etc. to seek greater cooperation under "Eyes and Ears Scheme"; conducting regular checking of suspected persons by erecting mobile and static pickets, intensive motorcycle and foot patrolling near markets and crowded places; sensitization of Resident and Market Welfare Associations about the precaution to be taken to avert such crimes by organizing meetings with them, verification of 374159 Motorcycles started with effect from 18/2/09 by local Police; regular prosecution by Delhi Traffic Police of two-wheeler riders/pillion riders found driving without helmet and indulging in triple riding; etc.

Vacant posts in police causing pressure on central security forces

‡2239. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that large number of police posts are lying vacant in the various States of the country which is causing pressure on central security forces;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the immediate steps being taken by Government to fill the vacant posts in the States and reduce the pressure on central security forces; and
- (d) the status of setting up and operationalisation of India Reserve Battalions in the naxal affected States and North-Eastern States in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Vacancy position State-wise as on 01-01-2008 is given in Statement (*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 of fill up the existing vacancies in police forces.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The Government of India is assisting the State Governments for augmenting and upgrading their police forces to deal with insurgency/militancy. Towards this end, 51 India Reserve Battalions have been sanctioned for North-Eastern States, including Sikkim. These include 9 each for Assam, Tripura and Manipur and 7 for Nagaland and 5 each for Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, 4 Meghalaya and 03 for Sikkim. Of 51 battalions sanctioned for North Eastern States 41 have been raised.

As regards the 9 naxal affected States, the position of sanction and raising of Indian Reserve Battalions is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of IR Bns. sanctioned	No. of IR Bns. raised
1.	Andhra Pradesh	08	05
2.	Bihar	03	01
3.	Chhattisgarh	07	04
4.	Jharkhand	05	03
5.	Madhya Pradesh	01	01
6.	Maharashtra	03	01
7.	Orissa	06	05
8.	Uttar Pradesh	02	02
9.	West Bengal	02	02
TOTAL:		37	24

Statement

Sanctioned and actual police strength and vacancies thereof as on 01.01.2008

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Strength of State Police (Civil and 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
7.	Gujarat	74,868	72,838	2,030

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	52,136	49,443	2,693
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14,369	11,845	2,524
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	94,763	58,003	36,760
11.	Jharkhand	54,277	51,828	2,2449
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.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,902	2,647	255
30.	Chandigarh	4,628	4,308	320
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	204	179	25
32.	Daman and 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. Source As per BPR&D Report.

Persons died in Delhi due to road accidents

2240. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who died and were seriously injured in Delhi during 2009 due to accidents involving DTC buses, green line buses under DTC operation, heavy vehicles like trucks etc. and otherwise, separately in each case;

(b) the *ex-gratia* payment, if any, made to the next of kin of the deceased and to the seriously injured;

(c) whether there is any provision/scheme to provide employment to the dependents of the road accident victims who happen to be the only bread earner for the family; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Details of persons who died and were seriously injured in Delhi during 2009 (upto 30.11.09) due to accidents involving DTC buses etc. are as given below:—

Type of Vehicle	Number of persons	
	Grievously injured	Killed
Bus DTC	06	53
Trucks	13	243
Trailer/Container	00	24
Tanker	03	24
Blue Line Buses	13	115
Mini Buses	02	29
Other State Buses	01	17
School Buses	00	07
Other Buses	02	28
TOTAL:	40	540

(b) to (d) No, Sir. There is no provision/scheme for making *ex-gratia* payment to the next of kin of the deceased and to the seriously injured or to provide employment to the dependents of the road accidents victims, who happen to be the only bread earner for the family.

Violent incidents leading to death

2241. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has any data regarding the number of violent incidents which leads to death and robberies in our country for the last one year;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) what is the ordinal status of Kerala among these States in India; and
- (d) what are the preventive measures being taken to control such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
 (a) and (b) As per information compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) on the basis of reports from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, the State/UT-wise cases of murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, dacoity and robbery reported in the country during the year 2008 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) During the year 2008, out of the 28 States, Kerala occupied 18th position in attempt to murder, 17th position in murder, 15th position in dacoity and 9th position in each of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and robbery.

(d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has been advising the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time, to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime.

Statement

*Cases Registered under Murder (M), Attempt to commit Murder (AM),
 Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (CH), Dacoity (D) and
 Robbery (R) during the year 2008*

Sl. No.	State	2008*				
		M	AM	CH	D	R
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2690	1942	165	110	623
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	72	37	2	14	79
3.	Assam	1426	417	71	312	568
4.	Bihar	3139	2954	386	686	1592
5.	Chhattisgarh	1169	736	18	124	500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Goa	49	25	11	3	23
7.	Gujarat	1106	487	35	256	1322
8.	Haryana	921	616	92	120	555
9.	Himachal Pradesh	129	59	5	6	20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	237	570	31	3	67
11.	Jharkhand	1697	1061	112	416	761
12.	Karnataka	1698	1475	81	270	1615
13.	Kerala	362	434	95	91	816
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2322	2282	204	160	2234
15.	Maharashtra	2795	1837	111	811	3031
16.	Manipur	187	498	4	1	7
17.	Meghalaya	126	55	6	63	65
18.	Mizoram	35	10	6	4	6
19.	Nagaland	143	47	13	6	87
20.	Orissa	1250	1415	84	305	1345
21.	Punjab	769	956	146	40	167
22.	Rajasthan	1297	1649	54	64	829
23.	Sikkim	9	7	3	1	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	1759	2327	28	100	662
25.	Tripura	155	53	2	13	95
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4564	4233	1493	313	2097
27.	Uttarakhand	223	217	40	16	144
28.	West Bengal	1811	1732	488	184	613
TOTAL STATE :		32140	28131	3786	4492	19930
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	11	2	0	14
30.	Chandigarh	17	28	6	1	23
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	2	0	1	0
32.	Daman and Diu	2	2	0	2	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Delhi UT	554	389	66	24	541
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	35	35	3	10	10
TOTAL UT:		626	467	77	38	592
TOTAL ALL INDIA:		32766	28598	3863	4530	20522

[(*) : The data are provisional.]

Increasing naxal menace

2242. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the naxal menace is increasing in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of civilians/police personnel and naxalites killed/injured and arrested and the loss of property during the last three years;
- (c) the details of weapons looted from police/security forces and other citizens by naxalites;
- (d) the details of the assistance provided by Government to the naxal affected States; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to curb such naxal activities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) to (e) There has been an increase in the naxal activities in 2009.

Items	2006	2007	2008	2009 (upto November, 30)
Incidents	1509	1565	1591	2016
Civilians Killed	521	460	490	514
Security Personnel Killed	157	236	231	304
Naxalites killed	274	141	199	194
Naxalites arrested	1270	1456	1743	1822
Weapons looted	160	205	1204	207
No. of attacks on economic infrastructure	201	190	182	296

Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with LWE activities in the arenas of security and development. State Governments deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in States. The Central Government supplements their efforts in several ways. On the security side, these include providing 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 Forces (MPF scheme); re-imbusement 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 Organisations and Bureau of Police Research and Development; sharing of Intelligence; facilitating Inter-State coordination; assisting 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.

Deporting Pakistani Nationals overstaying

‡2243. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that three thousand Pakistanis who arrived in India on visa are missing;

(b) the details of action being taken by Government to search them and deport back to Pakistan; and

(c) whether after coming to India, these elements indulge in espionage activities for terrorist organisations, such as ISI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per information available, Some Pakistani Nationals who visited India on various types of visas have not returned to their country after expiry of their visa. Detection and deportation of illegally overstaying foreigners including Pakistani nationals is a continuous process. As and when these persons are detected they are booked under the relevant provisions of Foreigners Act, 1946. The release and repatriation of overstaying Pak nationals is governed by the bilateral Agreement on Consular Access signed between India and Pakistan on 21.5.2008. As per provisions of this Agreement, the Pakistani prisoners are provided with the consular access and after confirmation of their nationality and issuance of travel documents in their favour by the Government of Pakistan, they are repatriated to their country after completion of their sentences. There are some instances of arrest of some Pak nationals, who went underground and were later detected for their involvement in espionage activities.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Objection on coastal security

2244. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a conference of DGPs and IGPs called by Government at New Delhi in September, 2009, DGPs of coastal States expressed unhappiness and concern about the proposal to set up coastal police stations and provide maintenance for high speed interceptor boats;

(b) if so, the details of the objections made by them besides the need to avoid multiplicity of authorities; and

(c) Government's decision in this regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) A Conference of DGPs/IGPs of the States/UTs was held on September 14-16, 2009 at New Delhi, during which, the issue of coastal security was discussed at length. Besides the Chief of Naval staff and DG, Coast Guard, the DGPs of several coastal States/UTs expressed their views on the subject. The participants highlighted the need for further strengthening of the coastal security scheme and maximizing the usefulness of the interceptor boats being provided by the Government of India under the on-going Coastal Security Scheme. The POL expenses for these interceptor boats are being borne by the Government of India.

With a view to ensure effective coordination among various agencies, the Indian Navy has been designated as the authority responsible for overall maritime security which includes coastal security and offshore security. The Indian Coast Guard is additionally designated as the authority responsible for coastal security in territorial waters including areas to be patrolled by Coastal Police. The role and responsibilities of different agencies have been distinctly defined. Integrated approach has been adopted with Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and coordinated action is being taken for coastal surveillance.

Insurgent organisations in NE States

‡2245. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of insurgent organisations in North-East States and the number of times Government have banned them;

(b) the number of organisations out of them that are being run by Jihadis, details of places and names thereof;

(c) whether the new name of SIMI is Vahadne-e-Islami; and

(d) if so, the origin of Vahadne-e-Islami organisation and its relation with SIMI?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) State-wise list of major underground outfits
operating in North Eastern States is given below:—

Insurgent Organisations

Sl. No	Name of the organisation
1.	Assam
	1. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
	2. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
	3. Dima Halam Daogah-DHD
	4. Dima Halam Daogah (Joel Garlosa)- DHD (J)
	5. United People's Democratic Solidarity (UPDS)
2.	Meghalaya
	1. Hynniewtre National Liberation Council (HNLC)
	2. Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC)
3.	Tripura
	1. All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
	2. National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)
4.	Nagaland
	1. The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak Muivah)-[NSCN (I/M)]
	2. The National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN (K)]
5.	Manipur
	1. People's Liberation army (PLA)
	2. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
	3. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
	4. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
	5. Kanglei Yawol Kanna Lup (KYKL)
	6. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MJPLF)
	7. Revolutionary People's Front (RPF)

Out of above named outfits, following outfits have been declared unlawful associations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisations	Date upto which the outfits are declared unlawful associations under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967
1. Assam		
(a)	United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)	26.11.2010
(b)	National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)	22.11.2010
(c)	Dima Halam Daogah (Joel Garlosa) DHD (J)	08.07.2011
2. Meghalaya		15.11.2010
(a)	Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (HNLC)	
3. Tripura		02.10.2011
(a)	All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)	
(b)	National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)	02.10.2010
4. Manipur		
	Meiti Extremist Organisations of Manipur namely the People's Liberation Army (PLA), the Revolutionary People's Front (RPF), the United National Liberation Front (UNLF), the People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK), the Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP), the Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL) and the Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)	12.11.2011
(b)	None of the above outfits are being run by Jehadia.	
(c)	As per available information there is no such organisation by the name of 'Vahadne-Islami'.	
(d)	Does not arise in view of (c) above.	

Cases referred to NIA

2246. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has constituted National Investigation Agency (NIA) fully enabling it to take up tasks envisaged in the statute;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including composition of NIA indicating changes made, if any, since its inception;

(c) the number of cases stand referred to NIA since its inception indicating current status of investigation of each, particularly the number of cases culminated into prosecution of suspects so far; and

(d) the distinctive features emerged, if any, in the outcome of NIA working *vis-a-vis* other investigating agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):
(a) and (b) The National Investigation Agency has been constituted and is functioning under the Director General, National Investigation Agency from its Headquarters in Delhi. 218 posts at various levels including that of Director General have been created. It would operate in concurrent jurisdiction framework and take up selected cases.

(c) The National Investigation Agency has been directed to conduct investigations in six cases relating to offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule to the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 which, *inter-alia*, includes the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Charge sheets have been filed in two cases.

(d) The National Investigation Agency has emerged as a specialized investigation and prosecution agency, especially for terrorism related cases. The national Investigation Agency has, *inter-alia*, been directed to investigate the cases involving Inter-State and/or international linkages.

Expansion of fingerprint and forensic service in Delhi Police

2247. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:
DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:
SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of police stations in Delhi have increased recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the strength of support services like fingerprint and forensic have not been increased commensurately;

(d) the current staff strength of these services in Delhi Police; and

(e) whether Government proposes to expand these services in commensurate to the expansion in number of police stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 22 new police stations have been created in the Delhi recently. Details of which are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Police Station
1.	PS Mianwali Nagar
2.	PS Ranholla
3.	PS Ranjit Nagar
4.	PS Madhu Vihar
5.	PS Jagat Puri
6.	PS Pul Prahladpur
7.	PS Sun Light Colony
8.	PS North Rohini
9.	PS Begum Pur
10.	PS K.N. Katju Marg
11.	PS Bhalswa Dairy
12.	PS Mahendra Park
13.	PS Rani Bagh
14.	PS Bharat Nagar
15.	PS Jyoti Nagar
16.	PS Sonia Vihar
17.	PS Jafrabad
18.	PS Dhaula Kuan
19.	PS Dwarka North
20.	PS Safdur Jung Enclave
21.	PS Vasant Kunj South
22.	PS Fatehpur Beri

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The strength of support services has not been increased commensurately. 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

Presently there is no proposal to expand these services commensurate to increase in number of police stations.

Pending mercy petitions

2248. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Supreme Court has directed the Centre to take a fresh look at all the mercy petitions pending before President of India;
- (b) if so, the details of the pending cases; and
- (c) the follow-up action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) While deciding the Criminal Appeal No. 338 of 2007, the Supreme Court of India *vide* its order dated 18th September, 2009 has reminded the concerned Governments to dispose of the mercy petitions expeditiously.

(b) The details of mercy petitions pending under Article 72 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The cases of mercy petitions are processed expeditiously in consultation with the concerned Governments for a final decision of the President of India under Article 72 of the Constitution. However, the power under Article 72 of the Constitution does not contain any limitation as to the time, in which the power conferred might be exercised.

Statement

Details/status of pending mercy petitions under article 72 of constitution from condemned prisoner

1. Gurmeet Singh, Uttar Pradesh.
2. Shyam Manohar, Sheo Ram, Prakash, Suresh, Ravinder and Harish, Uttar Pradesh.
3. Dharmender Kumar and Narender Yadav, Uttar Pradesh.
4. Piara Singh, Sarabjit Singh, Gurdev Singh and Satnam Singh, Punjab.
5. Shobhit Chamar, Bihar.
6. Mohan and Gopi, Tamil Nadu.
7. Molai Ram and Santosh, Madhya Pradesh.
8. Dharam Pal, Haryana.
9. Mahender Nath Das, Assam.
10. S.B. Pingale, Maharashtra.
11. Jai Kumar, Madhya Pradesh.
12. Suresh and Ramji, Uttar Pradesh.
13. Murugan, Santhan and Arivu, Tamil Nadu.
14. Sheikh Meeran, Selvam and Radhakrishnan, Tamil Nadu.

15. Om Prakash, Uttarakhand.
16. Devender Pal Singh, Delhi.
17. Simon, Ghanaprakash, Madaih, Bilavendra, Karnataka.
18. Praveen Kumar, Karnataka.
19. Satish, Uttar Pradesh.
20. Sushil Murmu, Jharkhand.
21. Mohd. Afzal, Delhi.
22. Saibanna, Karnataka.
23. Kunwar Bhadur Singh and Karan Bahadur Singh, Uttar Pradesh.
24. Laliya Doom and Shivilal, Rajasthan.
25. Jafar Ali, Uttar Pradesh.
26. Sonia and Sanjeev, Haryana.
27. Bandu Baburao Tidake, Karnataka.
28. Sattan and Guddu, Uttar Pradesh.
29. Bantu, Uttar Pradesh.

Proposals from Madhya Pradesh under rehabilitation of bonded labour scheme

‡2249. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh under rehabilitation of bonded labour scheme;

(b) if so, the number of districts for which proposals received from Madhya Pradesh under the rehabilitation scheme for Beedi labourers; and

(c) the action being taken thereon and by when these proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):
(a) Release of Central Assistance to Government of Madhya Pradesh under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour during the last five years and also in current year is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) No proposal has been received from Government of Madhya Pradesh for rehabilitation of Beedi labourers.

(c) Does not arise.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*Proposals from Madhya Pradesh under rehabilitation of
Bonded Labour Scheme*

Year	Amount of Central Assistance released (Rupees in lacs)	Activity for which Central Assistance released	No. of districts covered
2004-2005	16.91	Rehabilitation of bonded labourers	12
2005-2006	1.23	Rehabilitation of bonded labourers	4
2006-2007	—	—	—
2007-2008	5.41	Rehabilitation of bonded labourers	3
2008-2009	6.60	Survey of bonded labourers	3
	10.00	Awareness generation	All Districts in the State
2009-2010 upto 30.11.2009	45.40	Survey of bonded labourers	23

Impact of Employees Pension Scheme

†2250. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:
SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently received any representations/complaints/suggestions about the impact of Employees Pension Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to improve the level of social safety and the benefits of the beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):
(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The main suggestions/representations/complaints received on the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 primarily cover the following:—

- Increase in minimum pension.
- Increase in the rate of Employer and Government contribution towards the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995.
- Increase in the maximum salary limit.
- Pension at par with Central Government.
- Restoration of provisions of Commutation and Return of Capital.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- DA to pensioners linked with the Cost of Living Index or grant of regular additional relief.

(c) In order to address the above issues, an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Labour and Employment) and having representatives of all stakeholders and experts of insurance and social security has recently been constituted to review the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995.

Effect of global slowdown on remittances from NRIs

†2251. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian labourers working abroad send their remuneration to India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during 2007, 2008 and from January to September in 2009;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that sending this money to India has been affected due to the global economic slowdown; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The remittances in the form of private transfers by Non-Resident Indians during the requisite years are as follows:—

Year	Amount (in US \$ billion)
2007-08	43.5
2008-09	46.4
2009-10	13.3*

*Information available for the period April – June, 2009.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Non-payment of minimum wages to labourers

†2252. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that non-payment of minimum wages to labourer under the Minimum Wages Act is as good as bonded labour;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that the labourers engaged in construction work for Commonwealth Games 2010 are not getting minimum wages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has taken any action in this regard till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):
(a) and (b) No, Sir. Bondage involves loss of freedom. It has no connection with payment of minimum wages, which is ensured in respect of scheduled employments by the appropriate Governments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

(c) and (d) It is not a fact that the workers engaged in various construction projects for Commonwealth Games are paid less than the minimum wages.

Inspecting Officers keep a close watch on the payment of minimum wages, condition of work and violation of labour laws at construction sites during their course of inspection. If any violations are noticed, necessary legal action is taken under the Acts/Labour Laws.

Priority to local people for non-technical works

‡2253. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions are issued regarding category of works provided to the local resident in the States and to the people coming from other States for work;

(b) whether there has been any talk between the Central Government and States to give priority to the local people in non-technical works; and

(c) the details of Central schemes besides NREGS, proposed to provide work to the local people in the backward States and to what extent they have been successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):
(a) Ministry of Labour and Employment have not issued any such instructions.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government of India has been implementing various employment generation programmes besides NREGS. Some of the important ones are 'Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)', 'Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)', 'Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)'. Implementation of these schemes in States including the backward States, has not only been helpful in providing employment to local people but also in improving overall development at local levels.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Establishment of new PF sub-office at Vijayawada

2254. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a long pending demand to establish a new sub-office in Vijayawada under Regional PF office, Guntur;
- (b) the reasons for pendency of such genuine demand;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the new sub-offices were opened at Karimnagar district, Andhra Pradesh with very less PF accounts; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a District Office of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) already in existence at Vijaywada under the jurisdiction of Regional Office, Guntur.

(c) and (d) After considering all the aspects, the Sub-Regional Office at Karimnagar was opened in August, 2005 with the approval of the Executive Committee, Central Board of Trustees (Employees' Provident Fund).

Pending cases with RPF Commissioner, Delhi Zone

2255. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases pending as on 1st November, 2009 with Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Delhi Zone for grant of pensions after death/retirement of PF A/C holders;
- (b) the number out of them which are pending for more than (i) 3 years (ii) less than three years but more than two years and (iii) less than two years but more than one year; with reasons for delay;
- (c) the normal time taken by the office to finalize the case after receipt of an application complete in all respects; and
- (d) the action proposed against those responsible for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) As on 1st November, 2009 the number of cases pending with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Delhi for grant of pension to Provident Fund A/c holders was 2525.

(b) There is no claim pending for more than one year which is complete in all respects.

(c) The normal time taken by the office to finalize the claim after receipt of an application complete in all respects is 30 days.

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

Wage board for journalists

2256. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has constituted wage board for revision of pay of journalists;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the wage board for journalists has submitted its report/ recommendations to Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, by when it is likely to be submitted and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has constituted two Wage Boards, one for Working Journalists and the other for Non-Journalist Newspaper Employees under Section 9 and 13C respectively, of the Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 *vide* notifications dated 24.05.2007. The Wage Boards consists of:

- (i) Three persons representing employers in relation to newspaper establishment common to the two wage boards;
- (ii) Three persons representing working journalists for Wage Board under Section 9 and three persons representing non-journalist newspaper employees for Wage Board under Section 13C of the Act; and
- (iii) Four independent persons common to the two wage boards, one of whom has been appointed as Chairman.

(c) and (d) The Wage Boards have been given three years to submit their reports *i.e.* by 23rd May, 2010 *vide* notifications dated 3rd July, 2007. In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 12 and 13D, the Central Government accepts the recommendations and notifies the same in the Gazette of India for implementation. Prime responsibility for implementation of Wage Boards' Awards lies with State Governments, who are the appropriate Governments for the implementation of the Wage Boards' Awards. However, the Central Government has also constituted a Central Level Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Labour and Employment Adviser to monitor the implementations of the Wage Boards' Awards in the States/Union Territories.

Amending labour laws

2257. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is going to amend labour laws to allow more working hours, permit retrenchment and also allow industries to recruit more contract labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the relationship between labour and management is deteriorating day-by-day and the key labour issues and welfare measures are being continuously ignored by the management; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):
(a) and (b) No, Sir. At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. It is not a fact that labour and management relationship are deteriorating day-by-day and key labour issues and welfare measures are ignored, though there have been a few incidents of violence in the recent past in the State sphere.

Rehabilitation of beedi workers

2258. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the beedi workers were unemployed due to the statutory restrictions and all are above 50 and ill health;

(b) if so, whether Government has any proposal to rehabilitate the beedi workers;

(c) whether there is any plan to introduce pension fund scheme for the benefit of the beedi workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) any idea to provide funds to the State Governments for ongoing rehabilitation scheme for the beedi workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):
(a) and (b) Information regarding unemployed due to the statutory restrictions and all are above 50 and ill health is not maintained. However, action has been initiated for rehabilitation of the beedi workers by providing them vocational training according to local needs for viable alternative sources of livelihood.

(c) to (e) There are already a number of welfare schemes, like housing, scholarships for children and for health care. Provision for funds has been made. However, there is no plan to introduce a pension fund scheme for the benefit of such workers.

Modernization of Employment Exchanges

2259. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's plan for modernization of Employment Exchanges;

(b) what is Public Private Participation (PPP) in delivering of employment services; and

(c) in what manner Government is planning to regulate and co-ordinate with Private Placement agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):
(a) National e-Governance Plan has identified modernization and upgradation of Employment Exchanges as one of the Mission Mode Projects (MMP). Implementation of this Project will help job-seekers to register on-line from anywhere and approach any Employment Exchange for employment assistance. Under the Project, a national web portal with common software is proposed to be developed. This will contain all the data regarding availability of skilled persons on the one hand and requirements of skilled persons by the industry on the other. It will help youth get placed and enable industry to procure required skills on real time basis. The project will be implemented all over the country.

(b) National Institute for Smart Government (NISG), the Principal Consultant has submitted the Detailed Project Report (DPR) which *inter alia* covers the Public-Private-Partnership details. The proposed PPP aims to act as a service support to the existing Employment Exchanges for providing the following services, wherever required:

- I. Registration Services
- II. Employment Market Information (EMI)
- III. Vocational Guidance and Counseling/Talent Assessment Services
- IV. Placement Services.

(c) Since the Employment Exchanges in the country function under the administrative control of the State Government/UT Administrations, the regulation and co-ordination of the activities of the private placement agencies has to be decided by them as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Job losses due to recession in unorganised sector

2260. 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 due to recession in the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken for the growth of jobs in the unorganized sector, category-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the State-wise results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):
(a) to (c) The Quarterly Survey Report on the Effect of Economic Slowdown on Employment in India (July-September, 2009) conducted in selected sectors *i.e.* textiles, metals, leather, automobiles, gem and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO, handloom/powerloom has indicated that overall employment has increased by about 5 lakh during the quarter as compared to decline in employment by 1.31 lakh during the previous quarter of April-June, 2009.

However, with a view to guaranteeing employment in rural areas, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 was enacted, which 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 shall be payable by the State Government at the rate prescribed in the Act. A State-wise Statement of number of households provided employment under NREGA is given in Statement (*See below*).

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.

Statement

Employment Generated under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) during the financial year 2008-2009

Sl. No.	State	Cumulative number of households provided employment
1	2	3
1.	Orissa	11,99,006
2.	Rajasthan	64,43,330
3.	Chhattisgarh	18,88,097
4.	Jharkhand	12,94,246
5.	Madhya Pradesh	39,48,814
6.	Tripura	5,53,791
7.	Maharashtra	0
8.	Gujarat	2,50,017
9.	West Bengal	25,82,920
10.	Kerala	6,39,138
11.	Karnataka	6,96,841
12.	Bihar	7,44,021
13.	Mizoram	1,52,558

1	2	3
14.	Haryana	1,31,660
15.	Himachal Pradesh	2,82,794
16.	Uttar Pradesh	40,06,844
17.	Nagaland	0
18.	Assam	8,38,630
19.	Uttarakhand	77,347
20.	Meghalaya	97,079
21.	Punjab	11,816
22.	Tamil Nadu	2,70,976
23.	Sikkim	7,814
24.	Manipur	47,496
25.	Jammu and Kashmir	33,459
26.	Goa	53
27.	Andhra Pradesh	0
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
29.	Puducherry	0
30.	Lakshadweep	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
34.	Chandigarh	0
TOTAL:		2,61,98,747

Creating one social security authority

2261. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any action plan to create one social security authority by way of merging all social security schemes and creating an Independent Autonomous Body by taking the elected representatives of Employer, Employees, Government; and

(b) whether the social security scheme for all agriculture workers is also being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) There is no proposal to create single authority by way of merging all social security schemes. However, the Government has enacted 'the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008'. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board which shall recommend formulation of social security schemes viz. life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government. The National Social Security Board has since been constituted under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister for Labour and Employment. The Board has representatives of Employer, Employees and Civil Society, Central/State Government Ministries/Departments.

(b) With a view to providing death and disability cover to rural landless households, the 'Aam Admi Bima Yojana' (AABY) was launched on 2nd October, 2007.

The 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' for BPL families, including agricultural workers, providing for smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per family per annum on a family floater basis is in operation since 1st April, 2008.

Special legislation for verification of trade unions membership

2262. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking appropriate steps to verify the Central Trade Unions membership afresh in 2010;

(b) whether the verification could be done only up date membership of 2010 and not the back date membership; and

(c) whether Central Government will bring special legislation for the verification of trade unions and Central trade unions only by secret ballot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) and (b) As per the established procedure of general verification, undertaken once in 4 years the claimed membership of the affiliates of the Central Trade Unions is required to be verified from the annual returns submitted by the respective affiliates for the year in question. For example, as per Trade Union Rules framed by different States, the returns for 2010 are required to be submitted on different dates ranging from April to July, 2011. These returns are to be verified by the Registrars of Trade Unions, and on non-submission of returns show-cause notices are required to be issued allowing two months time to the concerned trade unions. Again the replies received from trade unions are required to be examined to finalize the register of live trade unions. The process also requires inviting claimed membership, issuing notices numbering 1 to 3 for production of records. For every stage, sufficient time is required to be given as per the decision arrived at in the Standing Committee of the Central Trade Unions headed by Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).

(c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Social security for labourers in unorganized sector

2263. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of plight of the labourers working in unorganized sector; and

(b) if so, the social security and other welfare measures formulated for their upliftment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):
(a) and (b) Government is aware of the conditions of unorganised workers. Recognizing the need of providing social security, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act 2008. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board at the Central level and State Social Security Boards at the State level which shall recommend formulation of social security schemes for unorganised workers. Various schemes/programmes are being implemented by the Government for improving the conditions of unorganised workers such as Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana, National Social Assistance Programme and National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 which provides 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Apart from these, the Government has launched some new schemes such as the Aam Admi Bima Yojana to provide insurance against death and disability and the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide health insurance cover to BPL workers.

Insurance cover for workers

2264. SHRI GIREEESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of beneficiaries under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana for BPL families in unorganized sector;

(b) out of the above, the number of beneficiaries in the State of Andhra Pradesh, who have been covered under the "Aam Admi Bima Yojana"; and

(c) the total funds allocated to the beneficiaries of Andhra Pradesh under the Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):
(a) As on 01.12.2009, 7407617 smart cards have been issued to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY).

(b) and (c) RSBY is not being implemented in Andhra Pradesh. As on 15.11.2009, a total number of 37,99,203 rural landless households have been covered in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Aam Admi Bima Yojana. The premium under the scheme is Rs. 200/- per member per annum. This premium is equally shared in the ratio of 50:50 between Central Government and respective State Government/Union Territory.

ILO study on occupational accidents worldwide

2265. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 48,000 die in India annually due to occupational accidents according to a study by International Labour Organisation (ILO) but India reports close to zero per cent accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ILO has raised concerns over India's poor reporting system;

(d) whether it is also a fact that companies maintain two set of registers separately for their regular and contract workers and only accidents among regular workers are treated as official figures;

(e) whether most contract workers are not registered in the companies as a result of which fatal accidents are not reported; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):
(a) and (b) No, Sir. The details of Occupational accidents covered under Factories Act, 1948, Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and Mines Act 1952 are given in Statements-I, II and III respectively (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) The provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and Mines Act 1952 and the rules framed there under are applicable to all workers including Contract Workers. Therefore as per rules all accidents are taken into account in official figures.

Statement-I

Fatal and Non-Fatal Injuries in Factories (P)

States/Union Territories	2006		2007		2008	
	Fatal Injuries	Non Fatal Injuries	Fatal Injuries	Non Fatal Injuries	Fatal Injuries	Non Fatal Injuries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	71	0	41	0	66
Andhra Pradesh	176	1334	157	1622	163	1411
Assam	5	50	11	65	3	129
Bihar	6	108	11	28	6	48
Chandigarh	0	7	0	4	2	7
Chhattisgarh	94	422	92	365	103	343

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	29	10	27	12	44
National Capital of Delhi	14	50	17	35	5	37
Goa	8	196	10	181	7	161
Gujarat	184	4843	222	3151	195	2725
Haryana	71	186	101	114	74	112
Himachal Pradesh	1	18	10	9	6	5
Jammu and Kashmir	0	118	1	306	4	247
Jharkhand	27	243	21	105	22	190
Karnataka	64	1371	107	1225	91	1052
Kerala	13	577	22	172	15	158
Madhya Pradesh	35	2099	52	1590	40	1419
Maharashtra	175	4223	197	3351	218	3088
Manipur*	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	1	1	2	2	0	6
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	74	479	81	468	81	437
Puducherry	12	249	8	208	1	235
Punjab	48	139	35	136	45	144
Rajasthan	61	1129	60	1145	45	997
Tamil Nadu	48	1198	60	1089	67	1252
Tripura	0	5	1	2	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	118	235	78	182	81	141
Uttarakhand	31	59	19	44	15	65
West Bengal	75	24761	68	17096	86	18615
TOTAL :	1349	44200	1453	32763	1387	33135

Note: For Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim Factories Act, 1948 not yet introduced/No registered factories.

P : Provisional. * Not Available

Source: Correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs

Statement-II

Fatal and Non-Fatal Injuries in Major Ports

Ports	2006		2007		2008	
	Fatal	Non Fatal	Fatal	Non Fatal	Fatal	Non Fatal
Mumbai	7	50	03	39	04	44
J.N. Port	00	7	00	11	03	6
Kandla	7	5	03	5	07	2
Mormugao	1	10	01	7	02	7
Kolkata	1	36	03	25	04	22
Paradip	2	9	01	9	0	4
Visakhapatnam	3	4	01	5	01	5
Chennai*	11	5	8	10	07	4
Cochin	2	15	00	13	02	9
New Mangalore	2	7	01	4	01	3
Tuticorin	0	9	02	7	02	10
TOTAL:	36	157	23	135	33	116

*Including accidents of Ennore Port

Statement-III

The details of Occupational accidents covered under the Mines Act, 1952

Coal

Year	No. of fatal accidents	No. of persons killed	Death rate per 1000 persons employed	No. of serious accidents	No. of seriously injured persons	Serious injury rate per 1000 persons employed
2004	87	96	0.24	962	991	2.45
2005	96	117	0.29	1106	1138	2.85
2006	78	137	0.36	861	891	2.31
2007	77	79	0.20	922	950	2.47
2008	87	100	0.26	665	688	1.79

- Note: (i) Seriously injured persons include seriously injured persons from fatal accidents also.
(ii) Rates for the years 2007 to 2008 are provisional since employment figures are tentative.
(iii) The rates of details and serious injured are based on per 1000 persons employed.

Non Coal

Year	No. of fatal accidents	No. of persons killed	Death rate per 1000 persons employed	No. of serious accidents	No. of seriously injured persons	Serious injury rate per 1000 persons employed
2004	57	64	0.41	188	203	1.25
2005	48	52	0.32	108	113	0.71
2006	58	71	0.45	78	88	0.56
2007	57	69	0.44	79	107	0.68
2008	64	86	0.55	83	121	0.77

- Note:** (i) Seriously injured persons include seriously injured persons from fatal accidents also.
- (ii) Rates for the years 2007 to 2008 are provisional since employment figures are tentative.
- (iii) The rates of details and serious injured are based on per 1000 persons employed.

Checking of trafficking of children

2266. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that around 1.5 lakh tribal children had been trafficked bordering districts of Durgapur, Udaipur and Banswara to work in BT cotton fields in Gujarat;

(b) whether it is a fact that one-third of the children are below 14 years and the working condition are extremely hazardous for these children and death occurs due to rough weather, snake bite, pesticide poisoning, unsafe transportation in over load vehicle, etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check trafficking of children and child employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) to (c) As per the information available, workers are migrating from Rajasthan to Gujarat with children to work in the BT Cotton Plots/Farms. Only 44 child workers have been identified during the inspections and another 74 children were prevented from trafficked. No incidence of child labour dying due to rough weather, snake bite, pesticide poisoning, unsafe transportation in over load vehicle, has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) Steps taken to check trafficking of children and their employment included the following:—

- 24 special teams were formed which were deployed at 8 entry points on the border of Gujarat/Rajasthan State for round the clock vigil.
- Task forces were constituted under Chairmanship of District Collector Dungarpur, Banswara, Udaipur.
- A District Control Room was established in Sabarkantha and Banaskantha.
- 243 village 8 Talukas and 2 District level shibirs (camp) were arranged for awareness.
- Talaties (Patwaris) are declared as Inspector under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.
- Inter State meeting was organized at Udaipur with the officials of Udaipur, Banswara, Dungarpur and Jaipur.
- Children homes are available in Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Patan, Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, Kheda and Anand for necessary shelter.

NCLP Scheme

2267. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to introduce the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in the country;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof;
- (c) to what extent children are expected to be benefited from the said scheme;
- (d) the State where this scheme is likely to be implemented; and
- (e) the State-wise details of amount estimated for implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):
(a) to (c) Government is already implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme for the elimination of child labour in the country. Under the Scheme, children working in notified hazardous occupations and processes are withdrawn and enrolled into special schools where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend health care facilities etc.

(d) Under the Scheme, special schools are operational in 20 States of the country. List of States is given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) An amount of Rs. 625.00 crore has been allocated for implementation of NCLP scheme during Eleventh Plan period. There is no State-wise allocation as funds are released based on proposals received.

Statement

List of States where special schools under NCLP Scheme are operational

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Assam
3.	Bihar
4.	Chhattisgarh
5.	Gujarat
6.	Haryana
7.	Jammu and Kashmir
8.	Jharkhand
9.	Karnataka
10.	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Maharashtra
12.	Nagaland
13.	Orissa
14.	Punjab
15.	Rajasthan
16.	Tamil Nadu
17.	Uttar Pradesh
18.	Uttarakhand
19.	West Bengal
20.	Delhi

Request for widening of NHs in Rajasthan

‡2268. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan Government has sent proposals to Government of India for widening of NH-11 (Jaipur-Ringus-Sikar road), NH-12 (Jaipur-Tonk-Kota-Jhalawad road), NH-14 (Byavar-Pali-Sirohi road) and NH-8 (Byavar-Udaipur road);

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, by when the four laning of above National Highways is expected;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the road from Chittorgarh to Neemuch (NH-79), to the border of Madhya Pradesh, is fit for four lane; and

(d) if so, by when the four laning of above roads is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Jaipur-Ringus-Sikar section of NH-11, Jaipur-Tonk-Deoli-Kota-Jhalawad section of NH-12 and Byavar-Pali-Sirohi section of NH-14 have been approved by Government under NHDP Phase-III being implemented by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). As regards Byavar – Udaipur section of NH-8, Byavar-Gomti stretch has been awarded for 2-lane with paved shoulders and from Gomti to Udaipur is yet to be approved.

(b) The projects are at various stages of preparation and implementation and are expected to be completed by 2013.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As the stretch does not find place in any of the approved programmes, it is too early to indicate any time-frame for four laning of the stretch.

Amendments in the existing policy for maintenance of existing roads

2269. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make certain amendments in the existing policy for maintenance of the existing roads during the construction/expansion phase of four/six lane by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any complaints have been received that some National Highways in Himachal Pradesh are not being maintained as per prescribed standards by the NHAI;

(d) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (b) The maintenance of the existing roads is carried out by the contractors/concessionaires as part of their obligations under the Contract/Concession agreement. Government has recently accepted all the recommendations of the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee constituted by the Prime Minister to resolve procedural impediments to the programme of National Highways Development. The Government has approved various measures in accordance with the recommendations of the said committee. Some of the relevant measures taken by the Government pertaining to the modes of delivery National Highways and model documents are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) No, Sir. No complaints have been received by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). However, NH-22 from Haryana/Himachal Pradesh Border to km 67.00 is maintained by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department.

(d) to (e) Does not arise.

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 and 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 and 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. BOT (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 and 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 and 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.

Total kms. of NHs required in the country

2270. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) as a part of infrastructure development whether Government has made any survey regarding the total kms of National Highways required in the country;

(b) the existing State-wise NHs and the capability to construct in current Plan period; and

(c) whether it is a fact that non completion of four golden quadrilateral roads and East-West corridor roads in time has created suspicion about the capability of India and therefore foreign investors are not coming forward for investment on roads and highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Government has not carried any survey regarding the total length of National Highways (NHs) required in the country. However, this Ministry's document "Road Development Plan Vision: 2021" published by the Indian Roads Congress in 2001 *inter-alia* envisaged total NH Network of about 80,000 km in the country by the year 2021.

(b) The State-wise details of existing NHs are given in Statement (*See below*). The development of NHs is a continuous process and works are accordingly taken up depending upon the condition of road, traffic, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

State-wise National Highways and their length in the Country

Sl. No	Name of State	National Highway No.	Total Length
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4, 5, 7, 9, 16, 18, 18A, 43, 63, 202, 205, 214, 214A, 219, 221, 222 and 234	4537
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52, 52A, 153, 229, 52B Ext. and 37 Ext.	1992
3.	Assam	31, 31B, 31C, 36, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 44, 51, 52, 52A, 52B, 53, 54, 61, 62, 151, 152, 153 and 154	2836
4.	Bihar	2, 2C, 19, 28, 28A, 28B, 30, 30A, 31, 57, 57A, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107 and 110	3642
5.	Chandigarh	21	24

1	2	3	4
6.	Chhattisgarh	6, 12A, 16, 43, 78, 111, 200, 202, 216, 217 and 221	2184
7.	Delhi	1, 2, 8, 10, and 24	72
8.	Goa	4A, 17, 17A and 17B	269
9.	Gujarat	6, 8, 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, 8E, 14, 15, 59, 113, NE-1 and 228	3245
10.	Haryana	1, 2, 8, 10, 21A, 22, 64, 65, 71, 71A, 71B, 72, 73, 73A and NE-II	1512
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1A, 20, 20A, 21, 21A, 22, 70, 72, 72B, 73A and 88	1409
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1A, 1B, 1C and 1D	1245
13.	Jharkhand	2, 6, 23, 31, 32, 33, 75, 78, 80, 98, 99 and 100	1805
14.	Karnataka	4, 4A, 7, 9, 13, 17, 48, 63, 67, 206, 207, 209, 212, 218 and 234	4396
15.	Kerala	17, 47, 47A, 47C, 49, 208, 212, 213 and 220	1457
16.	Madhya Pradesh	3, 7, 12, 12A, 25, 26, 26A, 27, 59, 59A, 69, 75, 76, 78, 86 and 92	4670
17.	Maharashtra	3, 4, 4B, 4C, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 50, 69, 204, 211 and 222	4176
18.	Manipur	39, 53, 150 and 155	959
19.	Meghalaya	40, 44, 51 and 62	810
20.	Mizoram	44A, 54, 54A, 54B, 150 and 154	927
21.	Nagaland	36, 39, 61, 150 and 155	494
22.	Orissa	5, 5A, 6, 23, 42, 43, 60, 75, 200, 201, 203, 203A, 215, 217 and 224	3704
23.	Puducherry	45A and 66	53
24.	Punjab	1, 1A, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 64, 70, 71, 72 and 95	1557
25.	Rajasthan	3, 8, 11, 11A, 11B, 11C, 12, 14, 15, 65, 71B, 76, 79, 79A, 89, 90, 112, 113, 114 and 116	5585
26.	Sikkim	31A	62

1	2	3	4
27.	Tamil Nadu	4, 5, 7, 7A, 45, 45A, 45B, 45C, 46, 47, 47B, 49, 66, 67, 68, 205, 207, 208, 209, 210, 219, 220, 226, 227, 230 and 234	4832
28.	Tripura	44 and 44A	400
29.	Uttarakhand	58, 72, 72A, 72B, 73, 74, 87, 94, 108, 109, 119, 121, 123 and 125	2042
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2, 2A, 3, 7, 11, 12A, 19, 24, 24A, 24B, 25, 25A, 26, 27, 28, 28B, 28C, 29, 56, 56A, 56B, 58, 72A, 73, 74, 75, 76, 86, 87, 91, 91A, 92, 93, 96, 97, 119, 231, 232, 232A, 233, 235 and NE-II	6774
31.	West Bengal	2, 2B, 6, 31, 31A, 31C, 31D, 32, 34, 35, 41, 55, 60, 60A, 80, 81 and 117	2578
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	223	300
TOTAL:			70548

Lowest length of NHs in Madhya Pradesh

†2271. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed length of 621 kms of national highways in Madhya Pradesh under the North-South and East-West corridors scheme is at the lowest compared to other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for proposing the lowest length of national highways to Madhya Pradesh and whether Government is reconsidering to extend the length of proposed highways in the State; 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) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Collection of tax for maintenance of roads

†2272. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that amount for maintenance of roads will be collected from public as tax;
- (b) if so, whether transport will become costly due to Government charging Toll Tax and Road Maintenance Tax;
- (c) if so, whether this tax will affect the cost of internal products also which will in turn affect poor people of the country; 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) No, Sir. There is no proposal for collecting any Road Maintenance Tax. The user fee (Toll) is levied as per the provisions of National Highways user fee Rules and collected by the National Highway Authority of India. The revenue from such user fee is used for development and maintenance of national highways.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Maintenance of roads/highways by private developers

2273. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:
SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

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

- (a) whether there is any specific clause about the period of maintenance of roads/highways after these have been completed and put to use;
- (b) if so, the bank guarantees taken from the private developers or part of their final payment is retained for this purpose; and
- (c) how many such incidents happened in 2007 and 2008 when private developers did not fulfil their contractual commitments and bank guarantees had to be enforced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) In case of Engineering Procurement Contract (EPC) projects of NHDP, the contractors have to carry out correction of defects besides completion of minor incomplete items during the Defects Liability Period. The maintenance of completed projects is being undertaken through Operation and Maintenance (O&M) contracts. In case of Build Operate and Transfer (Toll or Annuity) projects, it is the responsibility of the concessionaire to maintain the project highway for the entire concession period including construction period.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) In case of EPC contracts, the Bank Guarantees against the Performance Security and 50% of Retention Money are retained till 365 days after the completion of Defect Liability Period or final payment, whichever is earlier. In case of BOT contracts there is a provision for retaining Bank Guarantee for performance security for one year from the appointed date or expending 20% of Total Project Cost (TPC) on construction whichever is earlier provided the concessionaire is not in material breach of agreement.

(c) No such incident occurred.

Four laning of Gandhidham-Mundra Section of NH-8A

2274. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:
SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:
SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 264 given in the Rajya Sabha on 22 July, 2009 and state:

(a) whether pre-qualification of concessionaire has been evaluated for four laning of Gandhidham-Mundra Section of NH-8A;

(b) whether this proposal has been approved and request for proposal has been invited from the pre-qualified bidders for the award of work; and

(c) if so, the time by when the work is likely to be started on four laning of Gandhidham-Mundra Section of NH-8A?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The project is targeted to be awarded to the concessionaire for construction of road, during the year 2009-10. The work is likely to commence during 2011-12.

Development of Surat-Dhule section of NH-6

2275. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for development of Surat-Dhule section of National Highway-6;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time-frame fixed for completion of works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Surat – Maharashtra/Gujarat Border section of NH-6 in the State of Gujarat is being widened to 4-lane under NHDP-III on BOT toll basis by NHAI. As regards Maharashtra/Gujarat Border to Dhule in the State of Maharashtra the road is 2-lane.

(b) and (c) Concession Agreement with the selected concessionaire has been signed and the target of completion of works is May, 2012.

Construction of Thalassery-Mahe bypass in Kerala

2276. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:
SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

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

(a) whether Government has approved the construction of Thalassery-Mahe bypass starting from Muzhappilangad in Kannur district and joining at Azhiyoor in Kozhikode district of total length 18.031 km in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of the project and the progress so far made in its implementation;

(c) whether it is a fact that the land acquisition of the second phase of the project is progressing at a slow pace; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to speed up the land acquisition and early construction of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The construction of Thalassery-Mahe bypass has been included in the project of 4-laning of Kannur-Vengalam (Kozhikode district) section of NH 17 in Kerala (Km 148.00 to km 230.00) under National Highway Development Project (NHDP)-Phase III. The Letter of Award (LOA) has already been issued to lowest bidder. Presently land acquisition is in progress.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Inclusion of Thrissur-Kanyakumari stretch under NHDP

2277. 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 Government has agreed to include Thrissur-Kanyakumari stretch in the proposed National Expressway Network under the National Highway Development Programme (NHDP);

(b) if so, whether the Kerala Government has requested the Centre to extend this stretch upto Kasargod so as to cover the entire length of the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry had awarded a Consultancy Services for Formulation of a Master Plan for the National Expressway Network in the country. The Final

Report submitted by the Consultants, duly considering the views/observations received from the State Governments and *inter-alia* recommending development of total Expressway Network of about 18,637 km, has been accepted by the Government. State Government of Kerala had requested for extending the National Expressway from Thrissur to Kasargod and Mangalore. However, from overall perspective of broad integration of the Expressway Network in the entire country and keeping in view the existing connectivity, the Final Report has *inter-alia* recommended to include Thrissur-Kanyakumari stretch in the proposed National Expressway Network.

Review of progress of NH projects in Andhra Pradesh

2278. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to review the progress of various National Highway projects in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the fund allocated and spent thereon;
- (c) the details of National Highway projects undertaken/proposed to be undertaken in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and current year, project-wise;
- (d) the status of each project; and
- (e) the time-frame fixed for the completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The Projects are reviewed quarterly and even earlier, for progress, bottlenecks and completion targets. Details of National Highway Projects undertaken/proposed to be undertaken in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last 3 years and current year is given in Statement.

Statement

Review of progress of NH Projects in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Implementing agency	Project cost (in Rs. cr)	Date of commencement	Date of completion/ anticipated completion	Total Expenditure during last three years and current year (in Rs. cr)	Present Status/ % Progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	IRQP 150/0 to 160/0 on NH 4	AP, PWD	406.36	25.04.2007	24.01.2008	389.98	100
2.	Reconstruction of weak and narrow culverts at km. 138/8, 141/2, 145/10, 147/2, 147/6, 159/4, 169/4, 172/2, 182/2, 182/4, 182/6 and 182/8 on NH 4 under PBFF	AP, PWD	151.83	28.12.2007	27.09.2008	139.78	100
3.	PSS from km. 147/0 to 157/0 of NH 16	AP, PWD	570.17	02.11.2007	11.01.2008	560.58	100
4.	PSS from km. 85/0 to 96/0 on NH 16	AP, PWD	499.72	13.07.2007	07.12.2008	494.11	100
5.	Reconstruction of major bridge at km. 67/4 on NH 16	AP, PWD	305.29	01.05.2008	31.03.2010	227.63	75
6.	Stg from km. 49/0 to 57/0 on NH 18	AP, PWD	248.12	26.05.2007	25.02.2008	247.25	100
7.	IRQP from km. 208/5 to 215/5 on NH 18	AP, PWD	321.08	19.09.2007	17.04.2008	301.35	100
8.	Construction of major bridge at km. 8/10 of NH 18	AP, PWD	526.13	13.05.2008	12.02.2010	201.76	38
9.	Providing PSS from km. 532/0 to 542/0 and km. 549/250 to 552/0 on NH 43	AP, PWD	570.15	26.05.2007	25.05.2008	540.52	100

10.	Rebuilding of existing crust from km. 385/0 to 390/150 and stg from km. 402/0 to 414/0 on NH 63	AP, PWD	1671.55	25.01.2008	08.07.2009	1669.03	100
11.	Reconstruction of minor bridge at km. 192/2-4 on NH 202	AP, PWD	314.62	04.03.2008	31.03.2010	269.24	86
12.	Reconstruction of minor bridge at km. 199/6-8 of NH 202	AP, PWD	96.47	29.02.2008	31.03.2010	74.73	77
13.	IRQP from km. 144/150 to 152/350 on NH 202	AP, PWD	347.12	13.09.2007	06.12.2008	339.87	100
14.	Reconstruction of minor bridge at km. 149/0 and 158/2 of NH 205	AP, PWD	237.71	13.05.2008	31.03.2010	103.33	43
15.	IRQP from km. 257/0 to 266/0 on NH 205	AP, PWD	311.50	09.03.2007	09.08.2007	300.60	100
16.	IRQP from km. 273/0 to 278/2 on NH 205	AP, PWD	244.45	16.03.2007	15.09.2007	236.99	100
17.	Reconstruction of minor bridge at km. 276/8 of NH 205	AP, PWD	89.05	19.03.2008	25.03.2009	86.63	100
18.	Reconstruction of weak and narrow culverts from km. 170/4 to 227/6 on NH 205	AP, PWD	371.36	07.05.2008	31.03.2010	307.92	83
19.	IRQP from km. 37/0 to 45/0 and 50/0 to 52/0 on NH 205	AP, PWD	442.86	03.08.2007	05.02.2008	416.95	100
20.	IRQP from km. 317/0 to 322/0 and 338/0 to 340/0 on NH 205	AP, PWD	233.17	08.08.2007	02.07.2008	231.50	100
21.	IRQP from km. 99/0 to 105/0 on NH 205	AP, PWD	194.11	13.07.2007	01.12.2008	201.98	100
22.	IRQP from km. 266/0 to 273/0 on NH 205	AP, PWD	262.20	29.08.2007	28.02.2008	240.08	100
23.	PSS from km. 0/0 to 6/0 on NH 205 i/c wid of minor bridge at km. 4/10 and reconstruction of CD in km. 4/6 on NH 205	AP, PWD	447.40	29.11.2007	28.11.2008	463.35	100
24.	Construction of approaches to ROB at km. 19/8 on NH 214	AP, PWD	1763.26	06.09.2008	05.03.2010	746.97	42
25.	Reconstruction of 8 narrow culverts from km. 150/0 to 158/0 of NH 214 under PBFF	AP, PWD	24.59	28.05.2007	27.11.2007	16.80	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	IRQP from km. 86/4 to 93/0, 96/0 to 98/5 and 99/6 to 104/0 on NH 219	AP, PWD	510.21	13.08.2006	12.08.2007	482.00	100
27.	Wid to two lanes from km. 615/0 to 625/880 on NH 222	AP, PWD	1390.19	14.05.2008	31.03.2010	1016.52	73
28.	Construction of bypass to Madanapalle town from km. 1/48 of NH 205 and km. 3/245 of NH 219	AP, PWD	1367.31	27.06.2008	31.03.2010	642.76	47
29.	IRQP from km. 160/0 to 181/0 on NH 4	AP, PWD	967.79	26.07.2008	31.03.2010	885.00	91
30.	IRQP from km. 133/360 to 150/0 on NH 4	AP, PWD	808.73	26.07.2008	31.03.2010	681.00	84
31.	Consultancy services for feasibility study-cum preliminary project preparation for the work of four/six laning of NH 9 from Zaherabad to Sangareddy in Andhra Pradesh on DBFO pattern under PBFF	AP, PWD	71.13	27.08.2007	31.03.2010	20.86	29
32.	IRQP from km. 118/2 to 129/2 on NH 9 (H-V section)	AP, PWD	178.45	21.12.2007	21.03.2008	174.89	100
33.	IRQP from km. 41/0 to 55/0, 69/0 to 78/0, 80/0 to 81/6 H-V section of NH 9	AP, PWD	387.17	09.01.2008	04.08.2008	378.2	100
34.	IRQP from km. 180/0 to 195/0 (excluding km. 186/0 to 189/8 and km. 190/0 to 190/6) on NH 9	AP, PWD	336.77	01.05.2008	31.10.2008	329.21	100
35.	IRQP from km. 55/0 to 60/0 on NH 9	AP, PWD	90.49	26.04.2008	25.07.2008	81.42	100
36.	IRQP from km. 81/6 to 94/0 of H-V section of NH-9	AP, PWD	234.78	11.04.2008	10.10.2008	214.2	100
37.	IRQP from km. 129/2 to 144/4 on NH 9	AP, PWD	329.28	11.04.2008	10.10.2008	300.79	100
38.	IRQP from km. 144/4 to 156/0 on NH 9	AP, PWD	258.86	01.05.2008	31.10.2008	246.29	100

39.	IRQP from km. 156/0 to 169/5 on NH 9	AP, PWD	242.82	01.05.2008	31.10.2008	226.04	100
40.	IRQP from km. 195/0 to 221/2 on NH 9	AP, PWD	481.54	24.04.2008	23.10.2008	450.09	100
41.	Providing PSS from km. 28/0 to 36/0 and 38/0 to 42/0 including renewal layer on existing carriageway from km. 28/0 to 42/0 on NH 16	AP, PWD	863.35	14.05.2008	31.03.2010	754.77	87
42.	Providing PSS from km. 45/6 to 49/8 and 52/0 to 59/0 and 60/0 to 63/0 on NH 16	AP, PWD	983.71	14.05.2008	31.03.2010	818.46	83
43.	Stg from km. 190/0 to 199/0 on NH 16	AP, PWD	418.53	11.02.2008	11.10.2008	388.32	100
44.	Reconstruction of bridge at km. 190/0-2 and km. 191/0-2 of NH 16	AP, PWD	180.30	11.12.2008	31.03.2010	127.32	71
45.	Reconstruction of minor bridge at km. 95/6-8 and 122/8-10 of NH18	AP, PWD	270.89	02.02.2009	01.02.2010	120.4	44
46.	Reconstruction of bridge at km. 197/6-8 of NH 202	AP, PWD	77.21	26.04.2008	25.01.2009	74.55	100
47.	Reconstruction of minor bridge at km. 201/4-6 on NH 202	AP, PWD	74.28	02.05.2008	02.01.2009	62.87	100
48.	Wid/Reconstruction of weak and narrow culverts at km. 78/8, 99/10, 121/10, 120/2, 122/10 and 125/4 on NH 205	AP, PWD	108.08	04.12.2008	31.03.2010	67.21	62
49.	IRQP from km. 63/550 to 81/500 on NH 221	AP PWD	812.44	21.04.2008	20.07.2009	791.99	100
50.	IRQP from km. 96/0 to 109/0 on NH 221	AP, PWD	706.89	23.07.2008	22.08.2009	675.99	100
51.	IRQP from km. 111/0 to 124/0 on NH 221	AP, PWD	870.4	12.08.2008	11.09.2009	827.30	100
52.	IRQP from km. 643/0 to 655/0 on NH 222	AP, PWD	443.67	27.03.2008	27.09.2008	444.56	100
53.	Reconstruction of major bridge at km. 627/2-4 on NH 222	AP, PWD	1230.36	27.01.2009	26.07.2010	324.93	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
54.	IRQP from km. 121/8 to 130/0 and km. 136/0 to 140/710 of NH-219	AP, PWD	778.45	24.11.2008	23.12.2009	612.77	90
55.	IRQP from km. 58/6 to 69/0 of NH-219	AP, PWD	575.31	24.11.2008	16.06.2009	556.58	100
56.	Strengthening from km. 88/0 to 94/0 and 99/865 to 102/600 of NH-214	AP, PWD	544.52	17.09.2008	13.03.2009	488.32	100
57.	IRQP from km. 24/5 to 37/0 of NH-205	AP, PWD	678.63	14.11.2008	04.08.2009	669.15	100
58.	IRQP from km. 10/0 to 17/0 including construction of paved shoulders on NH-205	AP, PWD	865.08	05.01.2009	04.07.2010	745.52	86
59.	Construction of major bridge with approaches across River Godavari at km. 135/2-8 of NH-16	AP, PWD	4895.23	#	#	#	0
60.	IRQP from km. 477/0 to 480/0 and 490/0 to 493/0 of P-H Sec of NH-9 (PBFF)	AP, PWD	499.26	13.11.2008	31.03.2010	375.08	75
61.	IRQP from km. 30/0 to 36/0 and km. 41/0 to 45/0 of V-M Sec of NH-9 (PBFF)	AP, PWD	304.61	01.10.2008	01.12.2008	312.32	100
62.	IRQP from km. 200/0 to 208/5 of NH-18	AP, PWD	441.09	20.01.2009	19.02.2010	408.9	93
63.	Strengthening from km. 166/0 to 180/0 of NH-202	AP, PWD	909.19	02.03.2009	01.06.2010	798.45	88
64.	IRQP from km. 52/250 to 54/300, 58/250 to 59/800, 115/760 to 118/240 and 124/0 to 125/216 of NH-214	AP, PWD	398.99	11.02.2009	31.03.2010	266.03	67
65.	IRQP including construction of paved shoulders from km. 17/0 to 24/5 of NH-205	AP, PWD	903.26	28.02.2009	27.08.2010	786.11	87

66.	Reconstruction of major bridge at km. 124/8-10 of NH-221	AP, PWD	989.79	13.04.2009	12.04.2011	85.96	9
67.	IRQP from km. 524/0 to 528/0 of P-H Sec of NH-9	AP, PWD	896.33	27.02.2009	26.05.2010	663.89	74
68.	IRQP from km. 293/0 to 305 of NH-205	AP, PWD	770.6	02.03.2009	01.09.2010	481.01	62
69.	IRQP from km. 22/0 to 31/0 of H-V Sec of NH-9	AP, PWD	1453.31	02.03.2009	01.06.2010	452.24	31
70.	IRQP including widening and construction of drains in km. 178/5 to 182/0 (Kodad town portion) on H-V Sec of NH-9	AP, PWD	800.11	17.07.2009	16.10.2010	0	0
71.	IRQP from km. 181/0 to 200/0 including construction of paved shoulders from km. 192/0 to 194/0 of NH-4	AP, PWD	1283.3	02.03.2009	01.09.2010	981.9	77
72.	Strengthening from km. 0/0 to 6/600 and km. 10/400 to 12/0 of NH-214	AP, PWD	444.67	28.02.2009	28.03.2010	286.34	64
73.	Strengthening from km. 205/0 to 215/0 of NH-202	AP, PWD	742.53	02.03.2009	01.06.2010	623.36	84
74.	IRQP from km. 111/0 to 122/0 of NH-202	AP, PWD	835.07	17.07.2009	16.10.2010	0	0
75.	IRQP from km. 176/0 to 178/6 and km. 222/600 to 243/400 excluding km. 225/600 to 226/460 of NH-214	AP, PWD	1340.15	02.03.2009	27.03.2010	1096.1	82
76.	IRQP from km. 160/0 to 171/0 of NH-214A	AP, PWD	595.34	24.02.2009	23.03.2010	519.66	87
77.	Strengthening from km. 390/150 to 402/0 S km. 414/0 to 424/225 of NH-63	AP, PWD	1185.34	02.03.2009	01.09.2010	848.94	72
78.	IRQP including construction paved shoulders from km. 552/0 to 563/200 of NH-43	AP, PWD	1048.68	28.05.2009	27.03.2010		0
79.	IRQP from km. 171/0 to 183/0 of NH-214A	AP, PWD	614.71	25.02.2009	24.03.2010	506.85	82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
80.	IRQP including construction of paved shoulders from km. 75/2 to 85/0 of NH-16	AP, PWD	1058.51	23.10.2009	22.01.2011	128.97	12
81.	IRQP from km. 242/0 to 252/0 of NH-18	AP, PWD	258.73	02.03.2009	01.03.2010	253.19	98
82.	Strengthening from km. 138/0 to 147/0 of NH-18	AP, PWD	839.18	18.08.2009			0
83.	IRQP from km. 0/0 to 7/0 of NH-18	AP, PWD	462.23	02.03.2009	01.04.2010	370.1	80
64.	IRQP from km. 0/0 to 10/0 of NH-219	AP PWD	373.04	02.03.2009	01.04.2010	309.41	83
85.	Strengthening from km. 20/100 to 32/400 and 38/200 to 39/600 of NH-214	AP, PWD	1189.14	02.03.2009	01.09.2010	1185.97	100
86.	Reconstruction weak and narrow culverts/minor bridges at km. 644/8-10, 645/4-6, 647/6-8 and 654/4-6 and widening of narrow culvert at km. 642/6-8 of NH-222	AP, PWD	322.86	#	#	#	0
87.	IRQP from km. 309/0 to 325/0 of NH-18	AP, PWD	273.18	23.07.2009	22.07.2010		0
68.	Widening to four lane from km. 124/0 to 130/6 of NH-202	AP, PWD	2439.58		22.07.2010	218.4	9
89.	IRQP from km. 105/0 to 112/0 including widening carriageway in tank bund portion in km. 111/4-9 of NH-205 under PBFF	AP, PWD	365.7	29.07.2009	28.08.2010	109.03	30
90.	IRQP from km. 290/0 to 304/0 of NH-18	AP, PWD	367.16	23.07.2009	22.03.2010		0
91.	Reconstruction of minor bridge at km. 244/0-2 of NH-202	AP PWD	279.97	#	#	#	0
92.	IRQP from km. 473/0 to 477/0 of NH-9 under PBFF	AP, PWD	248.96	10.06.2009	09.03.2010	171.65	69
93.	IRQP from km. 169/7 to 183/5 of NH-221	AP, PWD	768.43	09.09.2009	08.10.2010		0

94.	Widening to 4 lanes including IRQP of Kazipet junction from km. 132/5 to 132/8 of NH-202 under PBFF	AP, PWD	121.74	10.06.2009	09.03.2010		0
95.	Consultancy services for preparation of feasibility report for two laning with paved shoulders from Kathipudi-Digamarru section of NH-214 through PPP on DBFO basis	AP, PWD	179.42	#	#	#	0
96.	Construction of paved shoulders including renewal from km. 625/880 to 636/0 of NH-222	AP, PWD	901.62	#	#	#	0
97.	IRQP from km. 63/0 to 75/2 of NH-16	AP PWD	1147.75	#	#	#	0
98.	Strengthening from km. 199/0 to 212/2 of NH-214A	AP PWD	761.72	#	#	#	0
99.	Strengthening from km. 105/0 to 117/0 of NH-18	AP, PWD	667.11	#	#	#	0
100.	Strengthening from km. 145/660 to 160/0 of NH-214A	AP, PWD	650.18	#	#	#	0
101.	Strengthening from km. 9/0 to 18/740 of NH-202	AP PWD	1386.99	#	#	#	0
102.	Strengthening from km. 219/0 to 225/0 and km. 230/0 to 236/0 Of NH-205	AP, PWD	699.73	#	#	#	0
103.	Construction of paved shoulders including geometric improvement and IRQP from km. 15/0 to 22/0 of NH-16	AP, PWD	866.14	#	#	#	0
104.		AP, PWD	583.02	#	#	#	0
105.	Strengthening from km. 154/4 to 165/4 of NH-202	AP, PWD	830.78	#	#	#	0
106.	Construction of paved shoulders from km. 77/0 to 83/6 of NH-202	AP PWD	458.53	#	#	#	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
107.	Construction of paved shoulders from km. 60/0 to 69/100 and km. 71/0 to 77/0 Of NH-202	AP, PWD	924.63	#	#	#	0
108.	Construction of paved shoulders including IRQP from km. 0/0 to 7/0 of NH-16	AP, PWD	1053.22	#	#	#	0
109.	Strengthening from km. 16/0 to 22/0 of H-V sec of NH-9	AP, PWD	832.00	#	#	#	0
110.	Strengthening from km. 10/0 to 16/0 of H-V sec of NH-9	AP, PWD	867.42	#	#	#	0
111.	Strengthening from km. 80/0 to 87/0 and km. 116/350 to 124/650 of NH-214A	AP, PWD	786.02	#	#	#	0
112.	IRQP including paved shoulders from km. 97/0 to 110/0 of NH-16	AP, PWD	1206.97	#	#	#	0
113.	Strengthening from km. 32/0 to 46/0 of NH-18	AP, PWD	851.35	#	#	#	0
114.	Strengthening from km. 125/200 to 126/350, 127/600 to 138/600 and 140/600 to 161/0 of NH-214	AP, PWD	1392.74	#	#	#	0
115.	IRQP from km. 440/0 to 445/0 of Pune-Hyderabad section of NH-9 under PBFF	AP, PWD	295.38	#	#	#	0
116.	IRQP from km. 540/0 to 543/0 of Pune-Hyderabad section and km. 0/0 to 6/0 of Hyderabad-Vijayawada section of NH-9 within Hyderabad city limits	AP, PWD	862.37	#	#	#	0
117.	Strengthening from km. 133/0 to 138/0 and km. 147/0 to 154/0 including reconstruction of minor bridge at km. 145/10 of NH-18	AP, PWD	849.77	#	#	#	0

118.	Strengthening from km. 31/0 to 41/0 of H-V section of NH-9	AP, PWD	1402.58	#	#	#	0
119.	IRQ from km. 0/0 to 25/0 of NH-221	AP, PWD	1171.4	#	#	#	0
120.	IRQ from km. 20/0 to 27/0 and km. 40/0 to 54/2 of NH-219	AP, PWD	937.55	#	#	#	0
121.	IRQ from km. 67/8 to 79/2 of NH-205	AP, PWD	475.87	#	#	#	0
122.	Strengthening from km. 181/700 to 192/0, 200/0 to 205/0 and 216/0 to 222/6 of NH-214	AP, PWD	1441.48	#	#	#	0
123.	LA for realignment of accident prone area including land acquisition from km. 97/8 to 100/0 of NH-219	AP, PWD	27.5	#	#	#	0
124.	Strengthening from km. 483/0 to 494/0, 504/0 to 510/0 and 522/0 to 532/0 Of NH-43	AP, PWD	1380.77	#	#	#	0
125.	Strengthening from km. 57/0 to 74/0 of NH-18	AP, PWD	982.85	#	#	#	0
126.	Strengthening from km. 90/0 to 99/0 of NH-205	AP, PWD	633.76	#	#	#	0
127.	Strengthening from km. 74/0 to 90/0 of NH-18	AP, PWD	1121.59	#	#	#	0
128.	Construction of paved shoulders including geometric improvement and IRQ from km. 7/0 to 15/0 of NH-16	AP, PWD	1092.76	#	#	#	0
129.	Strengthening from km. 368/9 to 378/0 of NH-63	AP, PWD	926.62	#	#	#	0
130.	Strengthening from km. 145/6 to 148/6 and km. 151/6 to 166/0 of NH-205	AP, PWD	1094.07	#	#	#	0
131.	Strengthening from km. 125/8 to 141/8 of NH-205	AP, PWD	869.13	#	#	#	0
132.	Strengthening from km. 132/0 to 140/0 of NH-202	AP, PWD	1391.95	#	#	#	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
133.	Strengthening from km. 165/0 to 168/0.170/0 to 176/0 and 178/6 to 181/7 of NH-214	AP, PWD	579.11	#	#	#	0
134.	Construction of side drains in km. 211/0-8, 244/4-10 and 273/0-10 of NH-205 under PBFF	AP, PWD	81.37	#	#	#	0
135.	IRQ from km. 0/0 to 9/0 of NH-202 under PBFF	AP, PWD	564.87	#	#	#	0
136.	Champavati-Srikakulam (kms. 49-kms. 97) AP-I	NHAI	171.97	Dec.-06	May, 07	64.73	completed
137.	Armur – Kalkallu Village (NS-2/AP-2)	NHAI	490.00	Sep., 06	March, 09	747.41	completed
138.	Farukhanagar – Kottakata (NS-2/AP-3) km. 34 100-80 000	NHAI	255.00	Aug., 06	Feb., 09	353.59	completed
139.	Farukhanagar – Kottakata (AP-4) km. 80 000-135 740	NHAI	302.00	Aug., 06	March, 09	579.65	completed
140.	Kottakata – Kurnool (AP-5) km. 135 740-211 000	NHAI	592.00	Sep., 06	Nov., 09	832.91	completed
141.	Kadtal to Armur (NS-2/BOT/AP-8) km. 278/0 to km. 308/0	NHAI	271.73	May, 07	Nov., 09	305.16	completed
142.	Port Connectivity (Visakhapatnam Port)	NHAI	93.79	Dec., 04	Nov., 06	16.48	completed
143.	4-laning of km. 464-474 (Gundla Pochampalli – Bowenpalli) and km. 9 40-22.30 (Shivarampalli – Thondapalli) of NH-7 in AP, NS-23/AP	NHAI	71.57	Sep., 06	March, 10	47.99	67
144.	Arumr – Atllor Yellareddy (NS-2/AP-1) (308 - 367 on NH-7)	NHAI	390.56	#	#	#	
145.	MH/AP Border to Islam Nagar (NS-2/BOT/AP-6) km. 175/0 to km. 230/0	NHAI	360.42	May, 07	March, 10	308.93	86
146.	Islam Nagar to Kadtal (NS-2/BOT/AP-7) km. 230.00 to km. 278.00	NHAI	546.83	March, 07	July, 10	666.15	122

147.	Kurnool – Anantpur (AP-10) ADB km. 211 000-251.000 – ADB Sector-II/C-10	NHAI	194.80	March, 07	April, 10	133.32	68
148.	Anantpur – AP/Karnataka Border (AP-11) ADB km. 251.000- 293.40 – ADB Sector-II/C-11	NHAI	208.46	March, 07	April, 10	151.08	72
149.	Kurnool – Anantpur – (NH-7) km. 293.40-336.000 – ADB Sector-II/C-12	NHAI	239.19	March, 07	June, 10	175.57	73
150.	Anantpur – AP/Karnataka – (NH-7) km. 336.000-376.000 – ADB Sector-II/C-13 in AP	NHAI	243.38	March, 07	June, 10	172.22	71
151.	Anantpur – AP/Karnataka – (NH-7) km. 376.000-418.000 – ADB Sector-II/C-14 in AP	NHAI	205.00	March, 07	April, 10	153.23	75
152.	Anantpur – AP/Karnataka (NH-7) km. 418.000-463.640 – ADB Sector-II/C-15	NHAI	243.64	March, 07	April, 10	202.23	83
153.	Cuddapah – Mydukur – Kurnool	NHAI	1,585.00	#	#	#	0
154.	Chilikaluripet – Vijayawada – Six Lane (km. 355 to km. 434.15) on NH-5	NHAI	572.30	May, 07	October, 11	–	0
155.	Hyderabad to Vijayawada	NHAI	1,740.00	#	#	#	0

Note: # projects yet to be commenced.

Provision of parking-bay on NHs

2279. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that due to non-availability of the parking-bay on the four and six lanes National Highways, frequent accidents are occurring; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide parking-bay in all the NH roads to prevent such accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) Government is aware that parking of vehicles on National Highways causes reduction in capacity of the highway as well as accidents.

(b) In order to avoid on-the-road parking, trucks/bus laybys and Wayside Amenities are provided along National Highways as part of development projects. Further, the State Government is primarily responsible for controlling unauthorized parking on National Highways and matter is taken up with them as appropriate.

Highways in Nagaland and NE States

2280. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of last five years of Project earmarked for implementation and construction of Roads and Highways in Nagaland and other North Eastern States;

(b) whether Government proposes to improve the existing Highway Network in Nagaland and North East due to movement heavy transport;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is likely to give special attention in view of road use and International Border condition in North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The year-wise details of last five years of Project earmarked for implementation and construction of Roads and Highways in North Eastern States are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. In addition to annual plan allocations for roads and highways a special package called Special Accelerated Road Development Program for North Eastern States (SARDP-NE) has been approved by Government covering improvement/construction of 9940 km. of length of National Highways and State roads. The program has been divided into 3 parts, *i.e.* Phase 'A', Phase 'B' and Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads and Highways. State wise length of roads under SARDP-NE are given in Statement-II (See below). Under National Highway Development Project (NHDP)-II, 4-laning of 678 km. length National Highway from Srirampur to Silchar in Assam has been taken up as part of the East West corridor at an

investment of about Rs. 6000 crore. Under NHDP Phase-III, 4-laning of 706 km. stretches of National Highways has been included on BOT (Toll) basis as per the details given in Statement-III (See below).

(d) Yes, Sir.

Statement-I

Sanction under various heads State-wise

State: Arunachal Pradesh

Amt Rs. in crore

Year	NH(O)		CRF		EI&ISC	
	No. of works	Sanctioned Amount	No. of works	Sanctioned Amount	No. of works	Sanctioned Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2004-05	3	9.91	4	16.21	0	0
2005-06	2	3.71	0	0	2	18.67
2006-07	1	10.95	11	42.3	1	14.47
2007-08	2	40.37	5	24.91	1	14.85
2008-09	2	18.53	1	1.77	1	23.39
TOTAL:	10	83.47	21	85.19	5	71.38

State: Assam

2004-05	21	93.04	12	40.57	8	16.72
2005-06	19	77.45	8	22.91	0	0
2006-07	17	101.7	5	18.42	2	4.95
2007-08	23	139.51	6	86.65	1	4.95
2008-09	18	219.88	8	90.45	0	0
TOTAL:	98	631.58	39	259	11	26.62

State: Manipur

2004-05	6	3.79	1	3.47	0	0
2005-06	13	7.82	1	2.96	1	4.57
2006-07	4	13.72	2	7.01	0	0
2007-08	7	60.89	1	3.98	0	0
2008-09	8	51.84	0	0	2	44.07
TOTAL:	38	138.06	5	17.42	3	48.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State: Meghalaya						
2004-05	13	30.1	1	4.59	1	4.28
2005-06	4	23.59	2	8.58	0	0
2006-07	8	46.81	0	0	0	0
2007-08	8	55.64	3	14.38	0	0
2008-09	13	106.64	0	0	0	0
TOTAL:	46	262.78	6	27.55	1	4.28
State: Mizoram						
2004-05	7	28.77	0	0	2	10.28
2005-06	4	29.73	0	0	0	0
2006-07	4	28.3	4	11.45	1	18.11
2007-08	6	23.6	10	16.3	1	10.05
2008-09	5	40.28	0	0	0	0
TOTAL:	26	150.68	14	27.78	4	38.44
State: Nagaland						
2004-05	4	7.98	2	8.14	1	6.03
2005-06	3	22.06	1	3.6	3	33.43
2006-07	1	2.73	0	0	1	29.33
2007-08	15	65.34	2	9.81	2	45.51
2008-09	10	76.85	1	6.53	0	0
TOTAL:	33	174.96	6	28.08	7	114.3
State: Sikkim						
2004-05	0	0	3	4.24	2	14.33
2005-06	0	0	0	0.00	1	12.99
2006-07	0	0	4	2.70	4	46.26
2007-08	0	0	3	4.81	2	14.92
2008-09	0	0	2	2.10	1	16.47
TOTAL:	0	0	12	13.85	10	104.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State: Tripura						
2004-05	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005-06	0	0	0	0	1	7.53
2006-07	3	34.87	0	0	0	0
2007-08	7	17.74	3	20.3	0	0
2008-09	4	22.78	0	0	0	0
TOTAL:	14	75.39	3	20.3	1	7.53

Details of SARDP-NE during 2006-07 to 2008-09 Allocation and Expenditure

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2006-07	550	449
2007-08	700	651
2008-09	1000	637
TOTAL:	2250	1737

Sanctions under SARDP-NE

(Rs. in crore)

State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		Total	
	No. of works	Sanctioned Amount						
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	6	259.08	1	110.7	7	369.78
Assam	26	837.46	5	184.08	6	248.95	37	1270.49
Manipur	4	124.6	2	91	1	18.78	7	234.38
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	1	31.04	3	222.48	4	253.52
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	3	310.6	0	0	5	201.4	8	512
TOTAL:	33	1272.66	14	565.2	16	802.31	63	2640.17

Statement-II

State-wise length of road included under SARDP-NE

Length in km.

State	SARDP-NE						Arunachal Pradesh Package	Total SARDP-NE
	Phase 'A'			Phase 'B'				
	National Highways	State roads	Total	National Highways	State roads	Total		
Arunachal Pradesh	52	212	264	0	931	931	2219	3414
Assam	1179	0	1179	0	462	462	100	1741
Manipur	39	108	147	92	58	150	Nil	297
Meghalaya	176	0	176	244	402	646	Nil	822
Mizoram	102	100	202	535	272	807	Nil	1009
Nagaland	81	8	89	672	511	1183	Nil	1272
Sikkim	80	329	409	0	180	180	Nil	589
Tripura	330	0	330	130	336	466	Nil	796
GRAND TOTAL:	2039	757	2796	1673	3152	4825	2319	9940

Statement-III

List of the roads under NHDP-III in NER

Sl. No.	NH No.	States involved	Stretch/Corridor	Length (km.)
1	36 and 39	Assam/Nagaland	Doboka- Dimapur	124
2	39	Nagaland/Manipur	Kohima- Imphal	140
3	44 and 53	Meghalaya/Assam/ Tripura	Shillong – Churaibari (excluding Shillong bypass)	252
4	54	Assam/Mizoram	Silchar (on E-W Corridor) – Aizawl	190
Total				706

Deplorable condition of Howly Bhawanipur area on NH-31

2281. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the major portion of the Howly Bhawanipur area on NH-31 is under deplorable condition round the year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it was the duty of the particular Four Lane Highway construction company of that area to maintain the road under good condition;

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken so far on such negligence; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Howly Bhawanipur section on NH-31 is being maintained in traffic worthy condition by contractors engaged for 4-laning work under East West Corridor project in Assam. However, a stretch of about 600m length is flood affected, which is in deplorable condition. The construction of cross drainage structure in flood affected portion is in progress.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise as the contractor is maintaining the road in traffic worthy condition as per inbuilt provision in the contract.

Constructing bypass in cities in Orissa

‡2282. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has sent a proposal to the Central Government for constructing bypass in several cities in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government proposes to initiate any action in this regard by informing the State Government keeping in view the demands for the people; and

(d) the progress made so far in construction work of these bypasses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The following eleven Bypasses are proposed on the National Highway network in the State of Orissa which are at project preparation/land acquisition stage:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Bypass
1	2
1.	ROB cum Bypass near Belpahar on NH-200
2.	ROB cum Bypass near Bolangir on NH-201/224
3.	ROB cum Bypass near Titilagarh on NH-217
4.	ROB cum Bypass near Berhampur on NH-217
5.	ROB cum Bypass near Koraput on NH-43

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2
6.	ROB cum Bypass near Boriguma on NH-43
7.	ROB cum Bypass near Jeypore on NH-43
8.	ROB cum Bypass near Nawarangpur on NH-201
9.	ROB cum Bypass near Deogarh on NH-6
10.	ROB cum Bypass near Hinjilikatu on NH-217
11.	ROB cum Bypass near Keonjhar on NH-6

Closure of work at Ranchi- Vijayawada NH

‡2283. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the closure of work at Ranchi-Vijayawada National Highway is being considered;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the status of work and time by when it will be completed?

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) The Ranchi-Vijayawada route comprises of some sections of National Highways and State Roads. On going improvement works on National Highways and State Roads on this route are targeted for completion by 2011-12. The details of on-going works on this route is as under:—

Sl. No.	State	National Highway/ State Roads	No. of works	Length in km
1.	Jharkhand	National Highway	2	24
		State Roads	2	54
2.	Orissa	National Highway	8	54
		State Roads	20	249
3.	Andhra Pradesh	National Highways	4	52
Total			36	433

Delay in awarding contracts for 12000 kms highways

2284. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a delay in awarding contracts for 12,000 kms highways beyond the deadline set earlier for March, 2010;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has accepted the recommendations of BK Chaturvedi Committee on exit clause and conflict of interest clauses, including increasing the cap to 25 per cent; and

(c) whether Government has now set a target of building 7000 kms highways in year @ 20 km a day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Government has finalized Work Plan for award of 122 projects with a total length of 11,947 km. All projects are targeted for award in 2009-10.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

Few bids for highway projects

2285. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) awarded only 8 out of 60 road projects floated as majority of the projects did not received any bids in 2008-09;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these eight projects including the Eastern Peripheral Expressway had received only one bid after many extensions of deadline;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to form an Empowered Group of Ministers to fast track highway projects to resolve issues related to bidding process; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Out of 60 projects, bids were received for 22 projects and 7 projects were awarded during 2008-09. In addition, one project of Badarpur elevated highway was also awarded during 2008-09. The details of the projects awarded are given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Two or more bids were received for all the awarded 8 projects. Only one bid was received for Eastern Peripheral Expressway which has been cancelled.

(e) and (f) The Government has constituted an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) comprising Finance Minister, Minister of Road Transport and Highways and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to consider the financing plan for NHDP for 2010-11 onwards including changes to the work plan as may become necessary. The EGoM will also consider and take decision on all issues where there is no unanimity in committee at the level of officers and which do not require approval of the Cabinet/Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CCI).

Statement

Details of projects awarded during 2008-09

Sl. No	State	Stretch	NH No.	Length (km)	Total Project Cost (Rs in crore)	Mode
1	Tamil Nadu	New 4-Lane Elevated Road from Chennai Port-Maduravoyal	4	19	1345.00	BOT
2	Delhi/Haryana	Badapur Elevated Highway	2	4.4	340.00	BOT
3	Maharashtra	Pimpalgaon-Nasik-Gonde	3	60	940.00	BOT
4	Maharashtra	MP/Maharashtra Border-Dhule	3	98	835.00	BOT
5	Gujarat	Gujarat/Maharashtra Border-Surat-Hazira Port Section	6	132.9	1509.00	BOT
6	Maharashtra	Pune-Sholapur Pkg-I (Approved Length 170 km)	9	110.05	1110.00	BOT
7	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah-Mydukur-Kurnool	18	188.75	1585.00	BOT
8	Kerala	Six laning of Vadakkancherry-Thrissuresection	47	30	617.00	BOT

Rise in road accidents

2286. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a steep rise in road accidents in the country and 70 per cent people who died on roads are pedestrians, cyclist and two wheel riders as per a report by Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether lack of enforcement against high speed and drunk driving are the main reasons behind these accidents; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to address these problems on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) A Working Group on Road Accidents, Injury Prevention and Control was set up by the Planning Commission in 2000 to go into all aspects relating to accidents, injury prevention and control. The Working Group, *inter-alia*, made the following observations:—

- (i) In India 76,732 persons were killed and 3,24,377 were injured in road traffic crashes in the year 1998.
- (ii) The non-motorised transport road users comprising pedestrians, cyclists and other slow moving vehicles are the most vulnerable group and account for 60-80% of fatalities.

Planning Commission has not brought out any report on road accidents since 2000. The issue of road safety was, however, dealt by the Sub-group on Road Safety constituted by the Planning Commission for Eleventh Five Year Plan and accordingly a mention with regard to number of accidents was made in para 9.3.81 of chapter on Roads in the Eleventh Five Year Plan Document, which is reproduced below:

“The number of accidents has quadrupled from 1.1 lakh in 1970 to 4.3 lakh in 2004, with 92,618 persons killed in accidents (one fatality per 4.6 accidents) and 4,64,521 persons injured in 2004. The social cost impact of road accidents is 3% of the GDP.”

Details of road accidents in the country for the calendar years 2004 to 2007 (the latest available data) are given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) The enforcement against high speed and drunk driving and 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 the 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.
- (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.

Statement

A. Total No. of Road Accidents in India

	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total No. of Road Accidents	429910	439255	460920	479216
Annual Growth Rate (%)	—	2.17	4.93	3.97

B. Fatalities of Pedestrians, Cyclists and Two Wheeler Riders in Road Accidents in India

Year	Pedestrians	Cyclists	Two Wheeler Riders	Share of these three groups as a percentage of total Persons killed in Road Accidents
2004	8405	3522	15399	29.5
2005	11857	4306	20303	38.4
2006	13294	4542	23199	38.8
2007\$	15124	6742	24146	40.2

Data excludes Delhi State (1.9% of total persons killed in India due to road accidents in 2007)

\$Other non-motorized transports like animal drawn carts, hand carts and cycle rickshaws account for another 1% of persons killed during 2007.

C. *Total No. of Road Accidents due to Consumption of Alcohol or Exceeding Lawful speed*

Year	Total No. of Road Accidents caused due to consumption of alcohol of drug	Total No. of Road Accidents caused resulting from exceeding lawful speed
2004	22386 (5.2)	198972 (46.3)
2005	26375 (6.0)	210100 (47.3)
2006	28373 (6.2)	216769 (47.0)
2007	26046 (5.4)	247371 (51.6)

Data excludes Delhi State

Figures within parentheses indicate share (in per cent) in total road accidents in the respective year.

Policy for maintenance of roads during construction/four laning

2287. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any clear-cut policy is being made by Government for maintenance of roads during the construction/four laning by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI);

(b) if so, the policy for the said purpose;

(c) the reasons behind non-compliance of standard criteria in connection with maintenance of Jaipur-Delhi National Highway No. 8 by the National Highway Authority of India; and

(d) 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. The maintenance of the existing road during construction of four laning is carried out by the Contractor/Concessionaire of respective contract as per the provision of Contract/Concession agreement.

(c) and (d) Jaipur-Gurgaon Section of NH-8 is being maintained in traffic worthy condition by the BOT Concessionaire for Six laning of Jaipur-Gurgaon section who is responsible for its maintenance during concession period as per concession agreement. Similarly Delhi-Gurgaon section is maintained by the concerned BOT concessionaire.

Pending proposal of MP under Central Road Fund

2288. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending proposals of Government of Madhya Pradesh under Central Road Fund and the amount involved in these proposals; and

(b) the action taken thereon so far and by when such proposals will be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) During 2009-10, under Central Road Funds 27 proposals amounting to Rs. 595.05 crores were approved by Standing Committee for CRF and out of this 24 proposals amounting to Rs. 480.13 crores has been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh and same was sanctioned by the Ministry under Central Road Fund. Further, on 18.11.2009, the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted 41 new proposals amounting to Rs. 385.70 crore. The same will be sanctioned as per availability of funds and decision of Standing Committee.

Setting up of Independent Regulator for Highways Sector

2289. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds allocated for the Central Sector Roads for the year 2009-10;
- (b) the amount sanctioned/released to the State of Himachal Pradesh during the year 2009-10;
- (c) whether Government proposes to set up of an Independent Regulator for Highways Sector;
- (d) if so, the salient features of the proposal and the current status of the proposal; and
- (e) the time by when an Independent Regulator is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Under Annual Plan 2009-10, funds amounting to Rs. 20198.00 crore [including an amount of Rs. 5000.00 crore under Internal Extra Budgetary Resources to National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)] has been allocated for the Central Sector Roads.

(b) Work of Central sector roads is executed through NHAI, Border Roads Organisation (BRO) and State Public Works Departments (PWDs). Funds for the roads to NHAI and BRO are not allocated State-wise. Allocation and expenditure under various Schemes for Central Sector Roads executed through State PWD for the State of Himachal Pradesh during the year 2009-10 are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Scheme	Allocation	Expenditure (upto 31-10-2009)
National Highways (Original)	78.00	33.61
Economic Importance and Inter-State Connectivity	8.37	0.00

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Projects pending for clearance from Maharashtra

2290. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of project submitted by the State Government of Maharashtra and others in the State pending for clearance till date by this Ministry;

(b) the period since when each project is pending; and

(c) by when each project is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The status of proposals for the projects of National Highway (Original), [NH (O)], Central Road Fund (CRF), Periodical Repair (PR), Inter-State Connectivity (ISC) and Economic Importance (EI) submitted by the State Government of Maharashtra during 2009-10 is as under:—

Sl. No.	Category of works	Number of Proposals received	Number of Proposals sanctioned by the Ministry	Not sanctioned for want of details/ justifications	Likely to be sanctioned during 2009-10
1.	NH(O)	90	45	29	16
2.	PR	16	12	Sanction Limit exhausted and remaining proposals are being returned.	
3.	CRF	190	46	Sanction Limit exhausted	
4.	EI	Nil	Nil		
5.	ISC	Nil	Nil		

Balance works will be processed for sanction during 2009-10 depending upon the bank of sanction available for the State and *Inter-se-priority* of works.

Smart card to pay toll tax

†2291. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to introduce on experimental basis a smart card for paying toll tax at country's several highways constructed on Build-Operate- Transfer (BOT) basis;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) the details thereof?

†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) to (c) Most of the Concession Agreements for Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) Projects have a provision to use smart cards for tolling systems. Some of the Concessionaires are already using smart cards for tolling e.g. on Jaipur — Kishangarh, Delhi-Gurgaon expressway and Gurgaon — Jaipur sections of NH-8. Smart Cards are being used for local traffic and monthly pass holders, also.

Export promotion council for handicrafts

2292. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared any new policy on export promotion council for handicrafts and other products;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status of Andhra Pradesh in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce, DGFT has informed that in the new Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 announced on 27.8.2009 under Focus Product Scheme (FPS), all handicraft products have been categorised as Special Focus Product and are, accordingly, entitled to a benefit of duty credit scrip @5% of FOB value of exports, as against the normal rate of 2% for Focus Products. Handmade carpets and other textile floor covering have also been categorised as Special Focus Products and thus, are entitled to a benefit of duty credit scrip @5% of FOB value of exports.

(c) The above benefits are available on all handicraft products and handmade carpets and other textile floor covering exported from the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Steps to boost apparel exports

2293. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether apparel export had hit their rock bottom line during the last one year;
- (b) if so, the apparel exports made during each of the four quarters of 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (April, July, October, 2009) so far; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to boost apparel exports and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir. In fact, India's apparel export was US\$ 10243 million in 2008-09 recording an increase of 12.93% over the apparel export during the previous year.

(b) The apparel export on quarterly basis during the year 2007-08 onwards is given below:—

US\$ Million

Year/Quarter	1st Quarter (April-June)	2nd Quarter (July-September)	3rd Quarter (October-December)	4th Quarter (January-March)
2007-08	2139.79	2117.39	1984.49	2673.22
2008-09	2440.04	2131.59	2082.64	2866.43
2009-10	2430.09	Not available	Not available	Not available

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata

(c) The Government introduced stimulus packages on 7th December, 2008 and 2nd January, 2009 which are intended to boost India's exports including apparel exports. These apart, the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, includes a number of schemes and incentives aimed at enhancing exports of apparel. The net result of these measures cannot be assessed at this stage.

NTC mills

‡2294. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Textile Corporation mills alongwith their locations, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of mills shut down out of them so far;

(c) the amount sanctioned by Government for restarting the shut-down mills during the last five years;

(d) the names of mills restarted so far, likely to be restarted; and

(e) the number of workers rendered jobless due to closure of mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There were 119 sick mills under the National Textile Corporation (NTC) as per State-wise list given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) 77 mills have been closed under Industrial Disputes Act as per Revival Scheme approved by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). List of these mills is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Does not arise. There is no proposal to restart the shut down mills which have been closed after due approval of BIFR.

(e) The workers of closed mills have been paid compensation by NTC under the

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Modified Voluntary Retirement Scheme (MVRS). Till date 43914 employees have been offered the benefit by giving compensation of Rs. 1493.75 crores in the 77 closed mills.

Statement-I

State-wise list of 119 mills of NTC Limited

Sl. No.	Name of the Mill	Location
1	2	3
Punjab		
1.	Dayalbagh Spg. and Wvg. Mills	Putlighar, Amritsar
2.	Kharar Textile Mills	Kharar
3.	Panipat Woollen Mills	Kharar
4.	Suraj Textile Mills	G.T. Road, Malout
Rajasthan		
5.	Edward Mills	Beawar
6.	Mahalakshmi Mills	Beawar
7.	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills	Bijainagar
8.	Udaipur Cotton Mills	Udaipur
Chhattisgarh		
9.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	Rajnandgaon
Madhya Pradesh		
10.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills	Burhanpur
11.	Hira Mills	Ujjain
12.	Indore Malwa United Mills	Indore
13.	Kalyanmal Mills	Indore
14.	New Bhopal Textile Mills	Bhopal
15.	Swadeshi Textile Mills	Indore
Uttar Pradesh		
16.	Atherton Mills	Kanpur
17.	Bijji Cotton Mills	Mandu Road, Hathras
18.	Laxmirattan Cotton Mills	Kalpi Road, Kanpur
19.	Lord Krishna Textile Mills	Nakur Road, Saharanpur

1	2	3
20.	Muir Mills	Civil lines, Kanpur
21.	New Victoria Mills	14/1 Civil lines, Kanpur
22.	Raebareli Textile Mills	Sultanpur Road, Raebareli
23.	Shri Vikram Cotton Mills	Tulsidar Marg, (Talkatora Road), Lucknow
24.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Mau	Maunathbhanjan, Azamgarh
25.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur	Juhi, Kanpur
26.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini	Naini, Allahabad
Maharashtra		
27.	Apollo Textile Mills	N.M. Joshi Road, Mumbai
28.	Aurangabad Textile Mills	Kotwalpura, Aurangabad
29.	Barshi Textile Mills	Barshi (Sholapur)
30.	Bharat Textile Mills	Ganpat Rao Kadam Marg, Mumbai
31.	Chalisingaon Textile Mills	Chalisingaon
32.	Dhule Textile Mills	Dhule
33.	Digvijay Textile Mills	Lalbaug, Mumbai
34.	Elphinstone Spg. and Wvg. Mills	Elphinstone Road, Mumbai
35.	Finlay Mills	Dr. S.S. Rao Road, Parel, Mumbai
36.	Gold Mohur Mills	Dada Saheb Phalke Road, Dadar, Mumbai
37.	Jupiter Textile Mills	Corol Road, Parel, Mumbai
38.	Mumbai Textile Mills	Senapati Bapat Marg, Mumbai
39.	Nanded Textile Mills	Nanded
40.	New City of Bombay Mfg. Mills	Tukaram K. Kadam Path, Mumbai
41.	New Hind Textile Mills	Gurupdeo Road, Mumbai
42.	Podar Processors	Ganpat Rao Kadam Path, Lower Parel, Mumbai
43.	Shree Madhusudan Mills	Dr. Ambedkar Road, Mumbai
Maharashtra		
44.	India United Mills No. 1	Dr. Ambedkar Road, Parel, Mumbai
45.	India United Mills No. 2	Rambhau Bhogle Marg, Kalachowki, Mumbai

1	2	3
46.	India United Mills No. 3	T.B. Kadam Marg, Kalachowki, Mumbai
47.	India United Mills No. 4	T.B. Kadam Marg, Kalachowki, Mumbai
48.	India United Mills No. 5	A.G. Pawar Lane, Byculla, Mumbai
49.	India United Mills Dye Works	Veer Sawarkar Marg, Dadar, Mumbai
50.	Jam Mfg. Mills	Dr. Ambedkar Road, Lalbaug, Mumbai
51.	Kohinoor Mills No. 1	M.M.G.S. Marg, Dadar, Mumbai
52.	Kohinoor Mills No. 2	M.M.G.S. Marg, Dadar, Mumbai
53.	Kohinoor Mills No. 3	M.M.G.S. Marg, Dadar, Mumbai
54.	Podar Mills	N.M. Joshi Marg, Mumbai
55.	Model Mills	Umrer Road, Nagpur
56.	R.B.B.A. Mills	Hinganghat
57.	R.S.R.G. Mills	Akola
58.	Savatram Ramprasad Mills	Akola
59.	Shri Sitaram Mills	N.M. Joshi Road, Chinchpokli, Mumbai
60.	Tata Mills	Pandurang Budhkar Marg, Mumbai
61.	Vidharbha Mills	Berar, Achalpur
Gujarat		
62.	Ahmedabad Jupiter Textile Mills	Dadheshi Road, Ahmedabad
63.	Ahmedabad new Textile Mills	Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad
64.	Himadri Textile Mills	Outside Saraspur Gate, Ahmedabad
65.	Jehangir Textile Mills	Outside Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad
66.	Mahalaxmi Textile Mills	Vartej Road, Bhavnagar
67.	New Manekchowk Textile Mills	Outside Idgah Gate, Ahmedabad
68.	Petlad Textile Mills	Petlad
69.	Rajkot Textile Mills	Karansinghji Cross Road, Rajkot
70.	Rajnagar Textile Mills 1	Outside Idgah Gate, Ahmedabad
71.	Rajnagar Textile Mills 2	Outside Idgah Gate, Ahmedabad
72.	Viramgam Textile Mills	Viramgam
Andhra Pradesh		
73.	Adoni Cotton Mills	146, Alur Road, Adoni
74.	Anathapur Cotton Mills	Tadapatri, Ananthpur District

1	2	3
75	Azam Jahi Mills	Warangal
76	Natraj Spinning Mills	Nirmal, Adilabad District
77	Netha Spinning and Weaving Mills	Secunderabad
78	Tirupati Cotton Mills	Renigunta, Thirupathi
Karnataka		
79	M.S.K. Mills	Gulbarga
80	Minerva Mills	Bangalore
81	Mysore Spg. and Mfg. Mills	Bangalore
82	Sree Yallamma Cotton Mills	Tolahunse, Davangere
Kerala		
83	Alagappa Textile Mills	Alagappanagar, Trichur
84	Cannanore Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Can	Cannanore
85	Kerala Lakshmi Mills	Trichur
86	Parvathi Mills	Quilon
87	Vijaymohini Mills	Trivandrum
Puducherry		
88	Cannanore Spg. and Wvg. Mills. Mahe	Mahe, Puducherry
Assam		
89	Associated Industries	Chandrapur
Bihar		
90	Bihar Co-op. Weavers Spg. Mills	Mokameh
91	Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills	Gaya
Orissa		
92	Orissa Cotton Mills	Bhagatpur, District Cuttack
West Bengal		
93	Arati Cotton Mills	Dassnagar, Howrah
94	Bangasri Cotton Mills	Sodepur, 24-Praganas
95	Bengal Fine S. & W. Mills No. I	Konnagar, Hooghly
96	Bengal Fine S. & W. Mills No. II	Kalyani, Katagunj, District Nadia
97	Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills	Serampore, Hooghly

1	2	3
98.	Manindra B.T. Mills	Cossimbazar, Murshidabad
99.	Jyoti Wvg. Factory	48, S.K. Deb Road, Patipukur, Kolkata
100.	Laxminarayan Cotton Mills	Rishra, Hooghly
101.	Rampooria Cotton Mills	Shree Rampore, Hooghly
102.	Central Cotton Mills	Belur, Howrah
103.	Shree Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills	Palta, Barrackpore
104.	Sodepur Cotton Mills	Sodepur, 24-Praganas (North)
Tamil Nadu		
105.	Balaramavarma Textile Mills	Shencottah
106.	Cambodia Mills	Coimbatore
107.	Coimbatore Murugan Mills	Coimbatore
108.	Kishnaveni Textile Mills	Coimbatore
109.	Om Parasakthi Mills	Coimbatore
110.	Pankaja Mills	Coimbatore
111.	Pioneer Spinners Mills	Kamudakudi
112.	Sri Rangavilas S. & W. Mills	Coimbatore
113.	Somasundaram Mills	Coimbatore
114.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'B' Unit	Kalayarkoil
115.	Sri Sarda Mills	Coimbatore
116.	Coimbatore Spg. and Wvg. Mills	Coimbatore
117.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit	Coimbatore
Puducherry		
118.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	Puducherry
119.	Sri Bharati Mills	Puducherry

Statement-II

List of 77 mills closed

Sl. No.	Name of the mills	Location
1	2	3
1.	Azam Jahi Mills	Warangal

1	2	3
2.	Natraj Spinning Mills	Adilabad
3.	Adoni Cotton Mills	Adoni
4.	Netha Spinning Mills	Secunderabad
5.	M.S.K. Mills	Gulbarga
6.	Mysore Spg. and Mfg. Mills	Bangalore
7.	Edward Mills	Beawar
8.	Dayalbagh Spg. and Wvg. Mills	Amritsar
9.	Panipat Woollen Mills	Kharar
10.	Ahmedabad Jupiter Textile Mills	Ahmedabad
11.	Jehangir Textile Mills	Ahmedabad
12.	Mahalaxmi Textile Mills	Bhavnagar
13.	New Manekchowk Textile Mill	Ahmedabad
14.	Petlad Textile Mills	Petlad
15.	Rajkot Textile Mills	Rajkot
16.	Viramgam Textile Mills	Viramgam
17.	Rajnagar No. 2 (Rajnagar Mill No. 1 being relocated)	Ahmedabad
18.	Himadari Textile Mills	Ahmedabad
19.	India United Mills No. 2	Mumbai
20.	India United Mills No. 3	Mumbai
21.	India United Mills No. 4	Mumbai
22.	Kohinoor Mills No. 2	Mumbai
23.	Kohinoor Mills No. 3	Mumbai
24.	Jam Mfg. Mills	Mumbai
25.	Model Mills	Nagpur
26.	R.S.R.G. Mills	Akola
27.	Shri Sitaram Mills	Mumbai
28.	Vidharbha Mills (Finlay Mills being relocated)	Achalpur
29.	Bharat Textile Mills	Mumbai
30.	Digvijay Textile Mills	Mumbai

1	2	3
31.	Elphinstone Spg. and Wvg. Mills	Mumbai
32.	Jupiter Textile Mills	Mumbai
33.	Mumbai Textile Mills	Mumbai
34.	New Hind Textile Mills	Mumbai
35.	Podar Processors	Mumbai
36.	Shree Madhusudan Mills	Mumbai
37.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	Rajnandgaon
38.	Hira Mills	Ujjain
39.	Indore Malwa United Mills	Indore
40.	Kalyan Mal Mills	Indore
41.	Swadeshi Textile Mills	Indore
42.	Atherton Mills	Kanpur
43.	Biji Cotton Mills	Hathras
44.	Laxmirattan Cotton Mills	Kanpur
45.	Lord Krishna Textile Mills	Saharanpur
46.	Muir Mills	Kanpur
47.	New Victoria Mills	Kanpur
48.	Rae Bareli Textile Mills	Raebareli
49.	Shri Vikram Cotton Mills	Lucknow
50.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	Kanpur
51.	Bangasri Cotton Mills	Sonepore
52.	Bengal Fine S. & W. Mills No. II	Kataganj
53.	Manindra B.T. Mills	Cossim Bazar
54.	Jyoti Wvg. Factory	Patipukur
55.	Central Cotton Mills	Belur
56.	Shree Mahalaxmi Cotton	Palta
57.	Bengal Fine S. & W. Mills No. I	Konnagar
58.	Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills	Serampore
59.	Rampooria Cotton Mills	Rishra
60.	Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills	Gaya

1	2	3
61.	Balaramavarma Textile Mills	Shencottah
62.	Kishnaveni Textile Mills	Coimbatore
63.	Om Parasakthi Mills	Coimbatore
64.	Somasundaram Mills	Coimbatore
65.	Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit	Coimbatore
66.	Ananthapur Cotton Mills	Ananthapur
67.	Sree Yallama Cotton Mills	Davangere
68.	Kharar Textile Mills	Kharar
69.	Suraj Textile Mills	Malout
70.	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills	Sri Bijaynagar
71.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills	Ahmedabad
72.	India United Mill No. 6 (Dye Works)	Mumbai
73.	Kohinoor Mills No. 1	Mumbai
74.	Finlay Mills	Mumbai
75.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini	Naini
76.	Bihar Co-operative Mills	Mokameh
77.	Associated Industries	Chandrapur

Poor condition of handloom weavers

2295. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of handloom weavers in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh as on date, State-wise and district-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that majority of handloom weavers in these States are poor and indebted and leading miserable life; and

(c) if so, what action Government has taken or proposes to take to improve the lot of handloom weavers in these States, State-wise during last one year till 31st October, 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Details of number of weavers in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh as per joint Census of Handlooms and Powerloom Report 1995-96 is as under:—

Name of State	Number of persons engaged in (Weavers) and Allied Activities
Uttar Pradesh	4,01,362
Madhya Pradesh	27,744
Andhra Pradesh	4,90,616

The district-wise details of weavers are maintained by the respective State Governments.

(b) The condition of the weavers engaged in the handloom sector is dependent on steady supply of basic inputs like yarn, credit, looms, accessories: etc. at reasonable rates especially as they face stiff competition from the organized mill and powerloom sectors and also in marketing of finished products. In order to alleviate the weavers from the problems and to improve their working conditions, the Government of India has formulated schemes to assist them in acquiring looms, skill upgradation, organize marketing events, supply of yarn and to provide health and life insurance besides others.

(c) The Government of India is implementing the following schemes all over the country including the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and, Andhra Pradesh for enhancing production, productivity and efficiency of the handloom sector and to enhance the income and socio-economic status of the weavers through skill upgrading, and for providing infrastructural and marketing support in the Eleventh Plan period

- (i) Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme
- (ii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme
- (iii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme
- (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.

MGBBY for weavers

2296. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY);
- (b) the number of handloom weavers covered under MGBBY in Tamil Nadu as on date, district-wise;
- (c) whether Health Insurance Scheme has also been extended to the handloom weavers of the State;
- (d) if so, the details of enrolments made under the scheme so far, district-wise;
- (e) whether all the handloom weavers of the State have been covered under MGBBY and Health Insurance Scheme; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES
(SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The salient features of Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) are as under:—

The Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana provides life insurance cover to the handloom weavers in case of Natural Death/Accidental Death, Total/Partial Disability due to accident. The benefits available under the scheme during the Eleventh Plan are as under:—

BENEFITS:

1.	Natural death	Rs. 60,000/-
2.	Accidental:	
	(A) On death due to accident	Rs. 1,50,000/-
	(B) Permanent total disability due to accident/ loss of 2 eyes or 2 limbs OR one eye and one limb.	Rs. 1,50,000/-
	(C) Loss of one eye or one limb in an accident	Rs. 75,000/-

Additionally a Scholarship of Rs. 300/- per quarter per child studying in Class IX to XII Standard is given to the children of the weavers covered under MGBBY. This benefit is restricted to two children.

ELIGIBILITY: The scheme covers weavers in the age group of 18 to 59 years.

PREMIUM (per member per annum),

1.	Government of India's contribution	Rs. 150/-
2.	Weavers' contribution	Rs. 80/-
3.	LIC's contribution	Rs. 100/-
TOTAL:		Rs. 330/-

(b) District-wise number of handloom weavers covered under MGBBY in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 is as under:—

District	2008-09
1	2
Coimbatore	20300
Cuddalore	8459
Dindigul	8053
Erode	44806
Kancheepuram	21519
Karur	5784

1	2
Kumbakonam	21246
Madurai	16731
Nagarcoil	8161
Paramakudi	8628
Salem	15577
Thiruvallur	3024
Tiruchengode	15585
Tirunelveli	5996
Thiruvarur	969
Trichy	5135
Vellore	15355
Virudunagar	13792
TOTAL:	239120

(c) Yes, Sir. Health Insurance Scheme has also been extended to the weavers of Tamil Nadu.

(d) District-wise enrolment made under Health Insurance Scheme in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 is as under:—

District	2008-09
1	2
Coimbatore	26729
Cuddalore	10668
Dindigul	9044
Erode	55442
Kancheepuram	23885
Karur	9228
Kumbakonam	19067
Madurai	18575
Nagarcoil	9694
Paramakudi	14622

1	2
Salem	18451
Thiruvallur	3232
Tiruchengode	18433
Tirunelveli	8492
Thiruvarur	1105
Trichy	5578
Vellore	19188
Virudunagar	17590
TOTAL:	289023

(e) and (f) All the handloom weavers are entitled to be covered under Health Insurance Scheme and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana on payment of his/her share of premium and those weavers in respect of whom the premium has been paid to the Insurance Company namely Life Insurance Corporation of India and ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company have been covered under the Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana and Health Insurance Scheme.

Loan waiver to weavers

‡2297. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the weavers are compelled to commit suicide on account of being under the burden of debt;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to waive off the debt of weavers on the lines of farmers;

(c) whether Government has made any estimate to determine the balance of loans of banks and electricity etc. against weavers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when these loans of weavers would be waived off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the States have reported about the suicides of handloom weavers due to poverty, family disturbances, financial and other domestic problems and the debt burden may also be one of the reasons.

(b) to (d) The Ministry has constituted a High Level Committee headed by MD, NABARD to look into the problems of high cost of working capital and choking of credit lines in the

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

handloom sector. The financial package for Handloom Sector worth Rs. 1945.77 crore for phase I has been sent to Ministry of Finance for their approval. This financial package to handloom sector shall provide (i) loans to handloom sector at lower rate of interest of 7% (ii) Waiver of overdue loans and interest of Weavers/PWCSs/Apex Societies as on 31.03.2007.

Bio-metric survey of handloom weavers

‡2298. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted a bio-metric survey of handloom weavers through the office of Development Commissioner, Handloom and it also proposes to issue identity cards to the weavers after the survey;

(b) if so, by when these identity cards would be provided to the weavers; and

(c) by when a direct grant under handloom schemes through the accounts of CBS bank would be made to weavers after the bio-metric survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir, However, the work of 3rd National Handloom Census and issue of photo identity cards to the eligible Handloom Weavers and allied workers is being carried out for the present. The contract has been awarded to the National Council of Allied Economic Research (NCAER) on 19th March, 2008. It will also issue Photo Identity Cards to all the eligible handloom weavers enumerated during the Census operations, once census work is completed. The work is in progress.

(c) Not applicable as no biometric survey is being conducted.

Converting handlooms into powerlooms in Tamil Nadu

2299. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of handlooms in the State of Tamil Nadu, district-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to take any steps to convert handlooms into powerlooms;

(c) if so, the details and time-frame fixed for the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per joint Census of Handlooms and Powerloom Report 1995-96, there are 4,13,174 handlooms in the States of Tamil Nadu. District-wise details of Handlooms are maintained by the State Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Handlooms constitute a timeless facet of the rich cultural heritage of India. Tradition of weaving by hand is a part of the country's cultural ethos. The strength of Handloom lies in introducing innovative design, which cannot be replicated by the Powerloom Sector. As an economic activity, the handloom sector occupies a place second only to agriculture in providing livelihood to the people. Office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms in the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India has been liberally funding the State Governments for implementing various schemes for handloom weavers to address the felt needs of the handloom weavers to enhance their production, productivity and enhance the income and social economic status of the weavers by providing skill up-gradation, infrastructure and input supply support to them. During the 11th Five Year Plan, the Office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms has been implementing 5 Schemes viz. (1) Integrated Handlooms Development Schemes, (2) Handlooms Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme which consisted of Health Insurance Scheme and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana, (3) Mill Gate Price Scheme, (4) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme, and (5) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.

The State Government is also attaching utmost priority in providing continuous employment and regular wages to the Handloom Weavers by extending financial assistance. The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing the free distribution scheme as well as uniform cloth for students with huge financial outlay, thereby, the handloom weavers are getting continuous employment and reasonable wages throughout the year. Government of Tamil Nadu is providing free electricity of 100 units by monthly to all the handloom weavers. Further, the Government is also sanctioning Rs. 400 as Old Age Pension (OAP) to the weavers who attain 60 years of age and family pension of Rs. 550 p.m. to the legal heir of the weaver for 10 years in the event of death of weaver before attaining the age of 60 years. Under Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, which consist of Health Insurance and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana of the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) Medical and Insurance benefits are extended to all the weavers as well as ancillary workers both within and outside the cooperative fold.

In view of the several welfare measures taken by Central Government and State Government for the welfare of weavers, there is no urge from the handloom weavers of Tamil Nadu for conversion from handlooms to powerlooms.

No study to assess the impact of global slowdown on textile industry

2300. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not conducted any study to assess the impact of global slowdown on Indian textile and clothing industry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any data has been prepared and published by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government has not conducted any study on the impact of global slowdown on India's textiles and clothing industry. However, a Study apropos was conducted in June, 2009 by the Confederation of Indian Textiles Industry (CITI) in association with the three Textiles Export Promotion Councils for Apparel, Cotton and Synthetic fibres.

(c) and (d) The Directorate General of Commercial and Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata has published in November, 2009 the latest Foreign Trade Statistics of India (Principal Commodities and Countries) for the period upto June, 2009.

Revival of closed mills in Mumbai

2301. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to revive and renovate the closed cotton/ textile mills in Mumbai to give employment to millions of workers; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Special package for revival of NTC mills

2302. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has special package of revival of NTC mills owned by Government; and

(b) if so, the details of package for different mills and more specially to Kalaiyar Kovil Mills in Sivaganga district, Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Revival Scheme of National Textile Corporation (NTC) approved by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) is self-financing, and funds are generated through sale of surplus land and assets of closed mills. Government has only provided wage support during implementation period of revival scheme to meet out idle wages. However, Kalaiyar Kovil Mills in Sivaganga district, Tamil Nadu does not belong to NTC.

Assistance to workers rendered jobless

2303. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers rendered jobless due to the closure of textile mills during the last five years;

- (b) the measures taken to rehabilitate them;
- (c) the number of workers given financial assistance so far;
- (d) whether lakhs of workers have been denied financial assistance;
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the measures taken to ensure assistance to each and every worker rendered jobless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per records, during the period October, 2004 to September, 2009, 77 cotton/man made fibre textile mills (Non SSI) were closed down. These mills had 22927 workers on their role.

(b) Government of India under Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) provides interim relief to the textile workers rendered unemployed as a consequence of permanent closure of any particular portion or entire textile unit. Assistance under the Scheme is payable to eligible workers only for the purpose of enabling them to settle in another employment. Any worker is eligible provided he/she is engaged in a closed textile unit on the date of its closure continuously for five years or more and earning a wage equivalent of Rs. 2500 per month or less for the mills closed between 6.6.1985 to 1.4.1993 and Rs. 3500 or less thereafter. They should be contributing to the Provident Fund maintained by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner of the State concerned.

(c) to (e) Since inception of the Scheme, a total of 103755 workers out of 132956 workers on rolls have been given financial assistance till 31.10.2009 as per the funds available under the Scheme.

(f) Constant efforts were/are made by the Government to provide relief to displaced workers of closed textile mills at an early date by organizing various Grievances Redressal Meetings, which were/are presided over by the Textiles Minister/Textiles Commissioner/Joint Textiles Commissioner etc. Such meetings had/have the representatives from various State/Central Government Departments/Organisations/Labour Associations and from workers.

Obsolete technology in textile industry

‡2304. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian textile industry is lagging behind in export competition with technology turning obsolete in Indian textile industry;
- (b) the fall in production and export therefrom in 2008-09 as against last year;
- (c) whether any road map has been prepared for upgradation of technology;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, by when the entire industry will be equipped with state-of-the-art technology; and

(e) whether Government will consider a plan to discourage those who does not upgrade technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As per the latest Index of Industrial Production (IIP), textiles production is strong compared to the entire industry. IIP registered a growth of 5.79%, whereas production of textile products (including apparel) recorded a growth of 9.47% and that of wool, silk and man-made textiles registered a growth of 11.88% during April-August, 2009 over the same period in 2008

As per Director General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics' data, textiles exports have declined by 20.41% in dollar terms during the period April-June 2009 over corresponding period of previous year, which is attributable to recession conditions in major economies world-wide.

(c) and (d) The Government commissioned Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for modernization and technology upgradation with effect from 01.4.1999 and in its operational life span has propelled investment of more than Rs. 1,79,835 crores upto 30.6.2009. In fact, the allocation for 2007-08 under TUFS was Rs. 1090 crore which has been enhanced to Rs. 2890 crore in 2009-10.

(e) The Government is not considering any such action.

Encouraging workers to manufacture jute

2305. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is encouraging the workers to manufacture jute and other bags;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the incentives announced for the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Government has launched "**Jute Technology Mission (JTM)**" with effect from 2007-08, spanning a period of 5 years (Eleventh five Year Plan Period), for overall development of the Jute Industry in the country and promotion of jute and jute products at home and abroad.

Mini Mission IV of JTM has 4 Scheme Components in place for modernization of organized jute mills and 5 Scheme components for promotion of jute diversified products, with a total outlay of Rs. 242 crores for the **total Mission period (5 years)**.

The Scheme "Training of Workers and Supervisors" provides for training of workers in Jute Mills. The trained Jute Mill personnel stand engaged in **production of different jute products, including jute bags**.

The Scheme “Helping the NGOs and Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) for developing jute diversified products”, assists NGOs, Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) in their efforts **for production of jute diversified products, including jute bags**, under Cluster Development Programmes. The Scheme for Promotion of Jute Diversification also provides support to the workers in the form of trainings, skill upgradation, design and product development and market exposure through exhibitions and fairs.

Financial status of powerloom units

2306. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any details of the financial status of powerloom Centres;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the incentives announced during the Eleventh Five Year Plan for Andhra Pradesh workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) The following schemes for the decentralised Powerloom Sector are uniformly applicable to all States including Andhra Pradesh:—

- (i) Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) to provide 5% interest reimbursement, 15% and 20% Margin Money Subsidy (MMS) on investment in machines in textile units. The 5% interest reimbursement is provided to all textile units including powerloom units. 15% Margin Money Subsidy is provided to all SSI Textile units including powerloom units. 20% Margin Money Subsidy is provided to SSI powerloom units.
- (ii) Group Insurance Scheme for welfare of powerloom weavers under which the total premium is Rs. 330/-, out of which Rs. 150/- to be borne by the Government of India, Rs. 100/- to be paid by the LIC from the Social Security Fund of Government of India and only a premium of Rs. 80/- to be paid by the powerloom weaver for getting the following coverage benefits under the said scheme:—

Natural Death	Accidental Death	Total Permanent Disability	Partial Permanent Disability
Rs. 60,000/-	Rs. 1,50,000/-	Rs. 1,50,000/-	Rs. 75,000/-

- (iii) Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Cluster Development which includes exposure visit for powerloom weavers, Buyer Seller meet for market development, HRD etc.

- (iv) Modified Group Workshed Scheme under which subsidy for construction of Workshed to be limited to 40% of the unit cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs. 120/- per sq. ft., whichever is less, subject to the further conditions that ordinarily, minimum 4 weavers should form a group each with 12 modern looms or 6 wider width looms per person and the maximum subsidy to be Rs. 12 lakh per person. The scheme does not envisage more than 500 looms under one project proposal.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

12.00 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON TABLE

**Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of AIHFM, Co-operative Society Ltd.
New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1158/15/09]

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

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 204 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Panchayats) Regulations, 1994, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification G.S.R. 74 (E), dated the 4th February, 2009, publishing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Election Commissioners Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 2009, together with delay statement on the Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1080/15/09]

- I. **Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.**
II. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of QCI, New Delhi and related papers.**
III. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of IIFT, New Delhi and related papers.**
IV. **Report and Accounts (2008-09) of EPCEs, New Delhi 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 Commerce), under Section 55 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, together with Explanatory Note and Statement of Objects and Reasons on the Notifications:—

- (1) G.S.R. 562 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2009, publishing the Special Economic Zones (Third Amendment) Rules, 2009.

- (2) G.S.R. 811 (E), dated the 11th November, 2009, publishing the Special Economic Zone Authority Rules, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1056/15/09]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Quality Council of India (QCI), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1057/15/09]

III. (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1047/15/09]

IV. (a) Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZ Units (EPCES), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1048/15/09]

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. 131 (E), dated the 12th September, 2009, publishing Central Reserve Police Force (Combatised Para-Medical Posts) 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]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968:—

- (1) G.S.R. 715 (E), dated the 1st October, 2009, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force (Group 'A' Executive Cadre) Amendment Recruitment Rules, 2009.
(2) G.S.R. 716 (E), dated the 1st October, 2009, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force (Additional Director General and Additional Deputy Inspector General) Amendment Recruitment Rules, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1081/15/09]

**Reports and Accounts (2007-08, 2008-09) of various Companies/
Councils and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): 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) Eighty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the British India Corporation Limited (BIC), Kanpur, for the year 2007-08, 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. 1184/15/09]
- (b) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the National Textile Corporation Limited (NTC), 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.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1183/15/09]
- (c) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jute Manufactures Development Council (JMDC), Kolkata, for the year 2007-08, 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. 1188/15/09]
- (d) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jute Corporation of India Limited (JCI), Kolkata, 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. 1181/15/09]
- (e) Annual Report and Accounts of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited (BJEL), Kolkata, 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.
- (f) Reviews by Government on the working of the above Corporations.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1182/15/09]
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) to (c) above.
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion

Council (TEXPROCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1189/15/09]

- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1194/15/09]

- (c) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC), Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (d) Reviews by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1187/15/09]

Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of various companies and related papers

Annual Administration Reports 2008-09 of the Cantonment Boards

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU):
Sir, I lay on the Table:—

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL), Goa, 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. 1061/15/09]

- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), 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. 1060/15/09]

- (c) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited (MIDHANI), 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. 1059/15/09]

- (d) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL), Mumbai, 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.

(e) Statements by Government accepting the above Reports.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1058/15/09]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Administration Reports of the Cantonment Boards, for the year 2008-09.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1062/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of Section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 822 (E), dated the 13th November, 2009, publishing the Payment of Wages (Nomination) Rules, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1064/15/09]

Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

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 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

- (1) S.O. 1744 (E), dated the 15th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 33.400 to K.M. 34.350 (Dhaleswari-Bhairabi Section) on National Highway No. 154 for construction of double lane road under SARDP — NE programme in Hailaktandi District, in the State of Assam, together with delay Statement on the Notification.
- (2) S.O. 2711 (E), dated the 28th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 35.000 to K.M. 46.000 (Dhaleswari-Bhairabi Section) on National Highway No. 154 for construction of double lane road under SARDP-NE programme in Hailakandi District, in the State of Assam.
- (3) S.O. 2113 (E), dated the 13th August, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 463.600 to K.M. 524.000 (Hyderabad-Bangalore Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Chickballapur District, in the State of Karnataka.
- (4) S.O. 2326 (E), dated the 14th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 283.300 to K.M. 348.500 (Kundapur-Surathkal Section) on National Highway No. 17 in Udupi District, in the State of Karnataka.

- (5) S.O. 2457 (E), dated the 24th September, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 216.900 to K.M. 283.900 on National Highway No. 4 in Kolar District, in the State of Karnataka.
- (6) S.O. 1636 (E), dated the 6th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 00.313 to K.M. 73.900 (Salem-Ulundurpet Section) on National Highway No. 68 in Salem District, in the State of Tamil Nadu, together with delay statement on the Notification.
- (7) S.O. 1699 (E), dated the 10th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 146.600 to K.M. 192.800 (Madurai-Aruppukottai-Thoothukkudi Section) on National Highway No. 45B in Kovilankulam Village, Aruppukkottai Taluk in Virudhunagar District, in the State of Tamil Nadu, together with delay statement on the Notification.
- (8) S.O. 1700 (E), dated the 10th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 146.600 to K.M. 192.800 (Madurai-Aruppukottai-Thoothukkudi Section) on National Highway No. 45B in Velayuthapuram Village, Aruppukkottai Taluk in Virudhunagar District, in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (9) S.O. 1701 (E), dated the 10th July 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 146.600 to K.M. 192.800 (Madurai-Aruppukottai-Thoothukkudi Section) on National Highway No. 45B in Chettikurichi Village, Aruppukkottai Taluk in Virudhunagar District, in the State of Tamil Nadu, together with delay statement on the Notification.
- (10) S.O. 2068 (E), dated the 7th August, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 11.000 to K.M. 53.685 (Madras-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Tiruvallur District, in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (11) S.O. 2249 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.313 to K.M. 73.900 (Salem-Ulundurpet Section) on National Highway No. 68 in Salem District, in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (12) S.O. 2317 (E), dated the 14th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 56.500 to K.M. 100.000 (Salem-Coimbatore Section) on National Highway No. 47 in Erode District, in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (13) S.O. 2319 (E), dated the 14th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 217.600 to K.M. 278.600 (Salem-

Karur Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Namakkal District, in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (14) S.O. 2366 (E), dated the 15th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 3.600 to K.M. 37.920 (Pondicherry-Tindivanam Section) on National Highway No. 66 in Viluppuram District, in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (15) S.O. 2479 (E), dated the 30th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 11.000 to K.M. 53.685 (Madras-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Tiruvallur District, in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (16) S.O. 2498 (E), dated the 1st October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 138.200 to K.M. 146.600 (Madurai-Aruppukkottai-Thoothukkudi Section) on National Highway No. 45B in Madurai District, in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (17) S.O. 2499 (E), dated the 1st October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 146.600 to K.M. 192.800 (Madurai-Aruppukkottai-Thoothukkudi Section) on National Highway No. 45B in Virudhunagar District, in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (18) S.O. 2500 (E), dated the 1st October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 203.400 to K.M. 218.000 (Trichy-Karur Section) on National Highway No. 67 in Karur District, in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (19) S.O. 2501 (E), dated the 1st October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 146.600 to K.M. 192.800 (Madurai-Aruppukkottai-Thoothukkudi Section) on National Highway No. 45B in Virudhunagar District, in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (20) S.O. 1696 (E), dated the 10th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 445.000 to K.M. 476.600 (Durg-Nagpur Section) on National Highway No. 6 in Bhandara District, in the State of Maharashtra.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 885/15/09]

- (21) S.O. 1817 (E), dated the 24th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 40.000 to K.M. 144.400 (Pune-Solapur Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Pune District, in the State of Maharashtra.
- (22) S.O. 2119 (E), dated the 13th August, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 2089 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (23) S.O. 2564 (E), dated the 9th October , 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 10.000 to K.M. 29.500 (Bangalore-Nelamangala Section) on National Highway No. 4 in Bangalore Urban District, in the State of Karnataka.
- (24) S.O. 2620 (E), dated the 15th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 63.180 to K.M. 63.400 (Nelamangala-Tumkur Section) on National Highway No. 4 in Tumkur District, in the State of Karnataka.
- (25) S.O. 1499 (E), dated the 17th June, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 206.397 to K.M. 269.000 (Rimuli-Rajamunda Section) on National Highway No. 215 in Sundergarh District, in the State of Orissa.
- (26) S.O. 1500 (E), dated the 17th June, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 163.000 to K.M. 206.397 (Rimuli-Rajamunda Section) on National Highway No. 215 in Keonjhar District, in the State of Orissa.
- (27) S.O. 1577 (E), dated the 30th June, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 373.500 to K.M. 390.000 (Duburi-Bhuban Section) on National Highway No. 200 in Jajpur District, in the State of Orissa.
- (28) S.O. 1680 (E), dated the 9th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 143.000 to K.M. 206.397 (Panikoili-Rimuli Section) on National Highway No. 215 in Keonjhar District, in the State of Orissa.
- (29) S.O. 1681 (E), dated the 9th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 24.000 to K.M. 143.000 (Panikoili-Rimuli Section) on National Highway No. 215 in Keonjhar District, in the State of Orissa.
- (30) S.O. 1731 (E), dated the 14th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 24.000 (Panikoili-Rimuli Section) on National Highway No. 215 in Jajpur District, in the State of Orissa.
- (31) S.O. 2233 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 206.397 to K.M. 269.000 (Rimuli-Rajamunda Section) on National Highway No. 215 in Sundargarh District, in the State of Orissa.
- (32) S.O. 2252 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 163.000 to K.M. 206.397 (Rimuli-

Rajamunda Section) on National Highway No. 215 in Keonjhar District, in the State of Orissa.

- (33) S.O. 2487 (E), dated the 30th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 12.762 (Bhubaneswar-Uttara Sasan Section) on National Highway No. 203 in Khurda District, in the State of Orissa.
- (34) S.O. 2490 (E), dated the 30th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 373.500 to K.M. 390.000 (Duburi-Bhuban Section) on National Highway No. 200 in Jajpur District, in the State of Orissa.
- (35) S.O. 2491 (E), dated the 30th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 38.460 to K.M. 47.760 (Kabirajpur-Biragobindapur Section) on National Highway No. 203 in Puri District, in the State of Orissa.
- (36) S.O. 2569 (E), dated the 9th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 24.000 (Panikoili-Rimuli Section) on National Highway No. 215 in Jajpur District, in the State of Orissa.
- (37) S.O. 2627 (E), dated the 16th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 24.000 to K.M. 143.000 (Panikoili-Rimuli Section) on National Highway No. 215 in Keonjhar District, in the State of Orissa.
- (38) S.O. 2641 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 143.000 to K.M. 206.397 (Panikoili-Rimuli Section) on National Highway No. 215 in Keonjhar District, in the State of Orissa.
- (39) S.O. 2648 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 49.740 to K.M. 54.180 (Dolagobindapur-Malatipatpur Section) on National Highway No. 203 in Puri District, in the State of Orissa.
- (40) S.O. 2653 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, for Parjang Bypass from K.M. 306.900 to K.M. 308.600 (Gadparajang-Dihadol Section), for Kamakhyanagar Bypass from K.M. 330.300 to K.M. 336.900 (Alutuma-Malapura Section) and for Bhuban Bypass from K.M. 365.600 to K.M. 367.800 (Bhuban Bhadaliapasi- Bhubanbethiapal Section) on National Highway No. 200 in Dhenkanal District, in the State of Orissa.
- (41) S.O. 2668 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2009, regarding acquisition of

land, with or without structure, from K.M. 12.762 to K.M. 20.900 (Uttarasasan-Patasahanipur Section) on National Highway No. 203 in Puri District, in the State of Orissa.

- (42) S.O. 2669 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 20.900 to K.M. 29.100 (Darada-Malibarahi Section) on National Highway No. 203 in Puri District, in the State of Orissa.
- (43) S.O. 2670 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 301.890 to K.M. 373.500 (Pitiri-Bhuban Section) on National Highway No. 200 in Dhenkanal District, in the State of Orissa.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1094/15/09]

- (44) S.O. 2674 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 961.500 to K.M. 983.000 (Nalbari-Bijni Section) on National Highway No. 31 in Bongaigaon District, in the State of Assam.
- (45) S.O. 2675 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 84.000 to K.M. 93.000 (Bijni-West Bengal Border Section) on National Highway No. 31C in Bongaigaon District, in the State of Assam.
- (46) S.O. 2679 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 983.000 to K.M. 1013.000 (Nalbari-Bijni Section) on National Highway No. 31 in Barpeta District, in the State of Assam.
- (47) S.O. 1705 (E), dated the 13th July, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 405.500 to K.M. 475.500 on National Highway No. 44 in West Tripura District, in the State of Tripura.
- (48) S.O. 1706 (E), dated the 13th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 275.000 to K.M. 306.540 (Silchar-Harangajao Section) on National Highway No. 54 in Cachar District, in the State of Assam.
- (49) S.O. 1822 (E), dated the 24th July, 2009, amending the Notification No. S.O. 4 (E), dated the 1st January, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (50) S.O. 1823 (E), dated the 24th July, 2009, amending the Notification No. S.O. 5 (E), dated the 1st January, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (51) S.O. 1859 (E), dated the 30th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 1077.693 to K.M. 1121.000 (Guwahati-Nalbari Section) on National Highway No. 31 in Kamrup District, in the State of Assam.
- (52) S.O. 2128 (E), dated the 17th August, 2009, amending the Notification No. S.O. 201 (E), dated the 20th January, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (53) S.O. 2129 (E), dated the 17th August, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 982.000 to K.M. 1041.000 (Nalbari-Bijni Section) on National Highway No. 31 in Barpeta District, in the State of Assam.
- (54) S.O. 2230 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 163.895 to K.M. 204.400 (Khanapara-Kalikuchi Section) on National Highway No. 37 in Kamrup (Metro) District, in the State of Assam.
- (55) S.O. 2231 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2009, amending the Notification No. S.O. 221 (E), dated the 10th February, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (56) S.O. 2232 (E), dated the 3rd September, 2009, amending the Notification No. S.O. 1177 (E), dated the 21st May, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (57) S.O. 2324 (E), dated the 14th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 63.000 (Srirampur-Champamati Section) on National Highway No. 31C in Kokrajhar District, in the State of Assam.
- (58) S.O. 2325 (E), dated the 14th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 63.000 to K.M. 84.000 (Champamati River-Bijni Section) on National Highway No. 31C in Chirang District, in the State of Assam.
- (59) S.O. 2410 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 982.000 to K.M. 1041.000 (Nalbari-Bijni Section) on National Highway No. 31 in Barpeta District, in the State of Assam.
- (60) S.O. 2411 (E), dated the 22nd September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 40.000 to K.M. 66.000 (Maibong-Lumding Section) on National Highway No. 54 in Nagaon District, in the State of Assam.
- (61) S.O. 2478 (E), dated the 30th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 40.000 on National Highway No. 54 in Nagaon District, in the State of Assam.

- (62) S.O. 2598 (E), dated the 13th October, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land from K.M. 2.300 to K.M. 9.000 on National Highway No. 53 and from K.M. 8.000 to K.M. 43.000 on National Highway No. 54 in Cachar District, in the State of Assam.
- (63) S.O. 2599 (E), dated the 13th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 1121.000 to K.M. 1126.000 on National Highway No. 31 in Kamrup (Metro) District in the State of Assam.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 885/15/09]

- (64) S.O. 2644 (E), dated the 21st October, 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.
- (65) S.O. 2676 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 218.400 to K.M. 263.400 (Bharuch-Surat Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Surat District, in the State of Gujarat.
- (66) S.O. 2821 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 306.000 to K.M. 362.400 (Samakhiali-Gandhidham Section) on National Highway No. 8A in Kutch (Bhuj) District, in the State of Gujarat.
- (67) S.O. 2748 (E), dated the 30th October, 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.
- (68) S.O. 2747 (E), dated the 30th October, 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.
- (69) S.O. 2825 (E), dated the 4th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 268.200 to K.M. 317.500 (Udaipur-Ahmedabad Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Udaipur District, in the State of Rajasthan.
- (70) S.O. 2826 (E), dated the 4th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 324.200 to K.M. 355.200 (Udaipur-Ahmedabad Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Udaipur District, in the State of Rajasthan.

- (71) S.O. 2827 (E), dated the 4th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 355.200 to K.M. 388.200 (Udaipur-Ahmedabad Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Dungarpur District, in the State of Rajasthan.
- (72) S.O. 2698 (E), dated the 27th October, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 388.200 to K.M. 509.000 (Ratanpur-Ahmedabad Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Sabarkantha District, in the State of Gujarat.
- (73) S.O. 2815 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 51.000 to K.M. 59.000 (Dholpur-Morena Section) on National Highway No. 3 in Dholpur District, in the State of Rajasthan.
- (74) S.O. 2818 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 212.100 to K.M. 273.000 (Gurgaon-Kotputli-Jaipur Section) on National Highway No. 8 in Jaipur District, in the State of Rajasthan.
- (75) S.O. 1693 (E), dated the 10th July, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 103.000 to K.M. 49.700 (Gujarat-Maharashtra Border Section) on National Highway No. 6 in Tapi District, in the State of Gujarat.
- (76) S.O. 2532 (E), dated the 6th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 49.700 (Dhulia-Surat Section) to K.M. 29.100 (Surat-Hazira Section) on National Highway No. 6 in Surat District, in the State of Gujarat.
- (77) S.O. 2556 (E), dated the 8th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 38.000 to K.M. 74.200 (Mundra Gaon-Chandroda Section) on National Highway No. 8A(Extension) in Kachch District, in the State of Gujarat.
- (78) S.O. 2557 (E), dated the 8th October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 00.000 to K.M. 38.000 (Kandla Gaon-Chandroda Section) on National Highway No. 8A (Extension) in Kutch District, in the State of Gujarat.
- (79) S.O. 2489 (E), dated the 30th September, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 103.000 to K.M. 49.700 (Gujarat-Maharashtra Border Section) on National Highway No. 6 in Tapi District, in the State of Gujarat.
- (80) S.O. 1607 (E), dated the 1st July, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 49.700

(Dhulia-Surat Section) to K.M. 29.100 (Surat-Hazira Section) and design chainage from K.M. 54.355 to K.M. 132.913 on National Highway No. 6 in Surat District, in the State of Gujarat.

- (81) S.O. 2127 (E), dated the 17th August, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, on National Highway No. 12 in Bhilwara District, in the State of Rajasthan.
- (82) S.O. 752 (E), dated the 17th March, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, from K.M. 103.000 to K.M. 34.927 (Gujarat-Maharashtra Border) including construction of Vyara and Bajipur bypass and Surat- Hazira Section from K.M.12.612 to K.M.29.100 on National Highway No. 6, in the State of Gujarat.
- (83) S.O. 1692 (E), dated the 10th July, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land on National Highway No. 59 in Ahmedabad District, in the State of Gujarat.
- (84) S.O. 555 (E), dated the 26th February, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, on National Highway No. 8A(Extension) in Kutch (Bhuj) District, in the State of Gujarat.
- (85) S.O. 2258 (E), dated the 4th September, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 00.000 to K.M. 74.200 on National Highway No. 8A (Extension) in Kutch District, in the State of Gujarat.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1094/15/09]

- (86) S.O. 1407(E), dated the 5th June, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 487.000 to K.M. 538.000 (Morabazar-Khaloighuguti Section) on National Highway No. 37 in Sivasagar District, in the State of Assam, together with delay statement on the Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1630/15/09]

- (87) S.O. 2647 (E), dated the 21st October, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 1002.000 to K.M. 1006.300 (Bijni-Nalbari Section) on National Highway No. 31 in Baksa District, in the State of Assam.
- (88) S.O. 2798 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land for building (Widening/six laning, etc.), maintenance, management and operation on National Highway No. 2, in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (89) S.O. 2799 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding appointment of competent authority for acquisition of land, with or without structure, from

K.M. 843.000 to K.M. 890.000 on National Highway No. 2 in Kaimoor District, in the State of Bihar.

- (90) S.O. 2807 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 1466 (E), dated the 29th August, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (91) S.O. 2808 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 810 (E), dated the 3rd April, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (92) S.O. 2809 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, amending Notification No. S.O. 1198 (E), dated the 23rd May, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (93) S.O. 2817 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 107.100 to K.M. 140.200 (Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) on National Highway No. 91 in Kol Taluk of Aligarh District, in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (94) S.O. 2823 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 107.100 to K.M. 140.200 (Ghaziabad-Aligarh Section) on National Highway No. 91 in Gabhana Taluk of Aligarh District, in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (95) S.O. 2832 (E), dated the 4th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 148.430 to K.M. 180.600 (Moradabad-Bareilly Section) on National Highway No. 24 in Moradabad District, in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (96) S.O. 2837 (E), dated the 4th November, 2009, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 180.600 to K.M. 212.800 (Moradabad-Bareilly Section) on National Highway No. 24 in Rampur District, in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Notification No. S.O. 2257 (E), dated the 4th September, 2009, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No S.O. 1693 (E), dated the 10th July, 2009.
- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Notification No. S.O.2488 (E), dated the 30th September, 2009, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 2117 (E), dated the 17th August, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1094/15/09]

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in

English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour (2009-10):—

- (i) First report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on “The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2009” of the Ministry of Labour and Employment; and
- (ii) Second report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on “The Employees State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2009” of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

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**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA (Orissa): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways (2009-10):—

- (i) Fourth report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on “Demands for Grants (2009-10)” of the Ministry of Railways; and
- (ii) Fifth report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on “The Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill, 2008”.

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LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the following letter has been received from Shri Swapan Sadhan Bose, stating that he is unable to attend the House owing to his wife's illness. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 8th to 21st December, 2009 of the current (218th) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House to remain absent from 8th to 21st December, 2009 during the current session?

(No Hon. Member dissented)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

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RE: TELANGANA ISSUE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour. Shri Mohammed Adeb. .

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, before we go to that...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SABIR ALI (Assam): Sir, I have...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Mr. Sabir Ali, you are always interrupting like this ...*(Interruptions)*... Every time, you interfere during the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not show papers. It is against the rules.

SHRI SABIR ALI: Sir, this is a...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I do not wish to disturb the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever it may be, what prevented you from coming and giving a notice? You cannot just get up and...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SABIR ALI: Sir, I am only saying that yesterday, the hon. Minister misled the House...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You may give notice. Don't get up. *(Interruptions)* No, no; Mr. Sabir Ali, please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; you are violating the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sabir Ali, I have to warn you. Please, without giving a notice...*(Interruptions)*... You should have given the notice.

SHRI SABIR ALI: Sir, he had misled the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am saying that you should have given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? You are not understanding. In which language shall I tell you? Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have to make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Venkaiah Naidu...*(Interruptions)*... Please. Mr. Sabir Ali, please sit down. Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, on the same subject, on Monday, you had spoken. You were allowed to speak during Zero Hour. Even though there was no notice, I allowed it as you had said that you wanted to raise the matter on an urgent basis.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am not speaking on the issue. My submission is, it is a fact that I had given notice and the Chair was kind enough to allow me to raise the issue of Telangana at that time. Please recall, your good self was in the Chair. The hon. Minister, Shrimati Ambika Soni, promised to the House that she would go back and inform the hon. Home Minister and the hon. Prime Minister, and then, there would be a response on the issue. The notice that I have given is not about the Telangana issue, as it is. It is about the serious condition of one of the Members of Parliament who is on indefinite fast for the last ten days. I had an opportunity to go to Hyderabad yesterday and meet him personally and talk to the doctors. Doctors in the NIMS hospital told me that his condition is very, very serious. Unless he takes medicine or food, the situation will go out of hand. There is tension in the entire State. The entire Government machinery there is engaged in preventing people from coming to Hyderabad. That being the case, I want to draw the attention of the Government and the Home Minister particularly to see that this issue is addressed to. Why is the Government silent? I am not able to understand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, your message is conveyed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is not a formality. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a formality. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not saying formality. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are drawing the attention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): It is an emotional issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, I didn't say like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said that you have conveyed the seriousness to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have conveyed it and that is what I said. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is already conveyed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Home Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... He can respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the purpose of my giving this notice is to draw the attention of the House as well as the Government about the situation that is developing in the State of Andhra Pradesh. If timely steps are not taken and the policy decision is not announced, then things will go out of control. Sir, it is the duty of the Council of States to address such issues which are directly connected to the Indian Parliament. He is the former Minister and Member of Parliament who is on fast for the last ten days. The Government today called Forces from the Centre and called Forces from other places and more than 20,000 police personnel have been deployed in Hyderabad. Permission is not given for protest or *dharna*, which is a democratic right. People must have an opportunity to express their concerns or express their protest. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the problem of the Government? Why are they doing all this? That is why we want to know the stand of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have brought it to the notice of the Government; you have conveyed the message. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Government must respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The Government is not responding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Five people committed suicide yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a serious issue; it is a burning problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... I hope the Government is sensitive enough to respond to such a situation. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the Government intended to do? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the approach of the Government? ...*(Interruptions)*... They must explain. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not a political issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Since 2004 you are assuring them. You brought them into the Cabinet. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is different. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He is not our party man, but we are concerned about him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: He is on fast for ten days. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have drawn the attention of the Parliament and, through the Parliament, of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The Home Minister is sitting here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government also needs some time...*(Interruptions)*... It is for the Government to respond; I cannot direct them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am not asking the Chair to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am thankful to the Chair. I am asking the Government, particularly the hon. Home Minister who happens to be here. An assurance was given to this House by a Cabinet colleague of him saying that ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At that time, Shrimati Ambika Soni said that she would convey this to the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What has been conveyed? What is the response of the Government? What is the Prime Minister doing? What the Home Minister is doing? Let them respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed you to express your opinion. ...*(Interruptions)*... In Zero Hour, you know I cannot ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Something should come out. ...*(Interruptions)*... Something should come out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, in Zero Hour you know that it is not possible for the Chair to direct the Government. That is not the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... In Zero Hour, you know the consequences. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Zero Hour, the Government listens and you know the consequences. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: So, what? Sir, the point is, are we...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whether each issue in the Zero Hour, the Government is responding, you tell me.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I will tell you, the day before yesterday, on climate change, the Minister explained during the Zero Hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why, if the Government wants to respond, I have no objection. The other day, the Environment Minister volunteered to respond; he responded. I agree...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Does the Government want this situation to go on like this?...*(Interruptions)*... Do they want some more people to lose their lives? Let their stand be made clear...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Let the hon. Minister assure the House that he will come back during the day...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: His colleague has responded to the House...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप क्यों आ जाते हैं, आपके साथी खड़े हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... आप अपनी-अपनी सीट्स पर बैठ नहीं सकते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): हमारे नेताओं का अपमान हो रहा है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: अपमान कैसे हो रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप जो मर्जी कह देते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir,...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: We just want a response from the Government because it is not the first time, as you rightly said, that House has been ceased of the matter... *(Interruptions)*... and the Government...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very serious issue...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप जाइए, आपके लीडर खड़े हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... पाणि जी, यह सही नहीं है।...*(व्यवधान)*... आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Try to understand ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, Zero Hour is there...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot hear anything. What can we do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Sir, we have every right to say ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir,...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Sir, the Minister promised...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot direct the Government. I cannot start a new precedent...*(Interruptions)*... हमने आपके नेताओं को बोलने का मौका तो दिया है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसा हुआ है।...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर आप डिस्टर्ब करेंगे, तो होगा।...*(व्यवधान)*... आप डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... देखिए, जीरो ऑवर में, you cannot compel the Government.

Now, Shri Mohammed Adeb...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Adeb, you go ahead. आपका रिकार्ड में जाएगा, आप बोलिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Statement made by RSS Chief on Partition of the Country

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश): RSS के भागवत ने एक बहुत ही डेमेजिंग स्टेटमेंट दिया।...*(व्यवधान)*... RSS के भागवत ने यह कहा कि अभी हिन्दुस्तान का पार्टिशन नहीं हुआ है और एक दूसरा पार्टिशन होगा। यह एक बहुत डेमेजिंग बात है।...*(व्यवधान)*... ये लोग भारत को ...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं चाहते हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... हिन्दुस्तान को 65 साल हो गए हैं। यह पूरी दुनिया में ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये कहते हैं कि अभी अखंड भारत बनेगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह कौन सा अखंड भारत बनेगा? क्या यह वह अखंड भारत बनेगा जो मुगलों का भारत था, कन्याकुमारी से लेकर नान्देड़ तक। अगर वह भारत बनेगा तो फिर इस दुनिया में हमारा क्या मुकाम होगा। ये वह लोग हैं, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने 1990 में राहों के जरिए यह तय किया था कि हम

پڑوسی نہیں बदال سکتے ہیں، ... (بصधान)... لکین RSS یه کھ رها هے کي अभी पार्टیشن पूरा नहीं हुआ है। ये लोग बदनाम करने पर तुले हुए हैं। आज यहां मिनिस्टर साहब मौजूद हैं, इसलिए मिनिस्टर साहब को यह चाहिए कि इररेलेवेंट, इररेस्पॉन्सेबल बयान के खिलाफ एक्शन लें। ... (बवधान)... मैं आपके जरिए सदन से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के इररेस्पॉन्सेबल जितने भी लोग हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए।

جناب محمد ادیب (اتر پردیش): آر۔ ایس۔ ایس۔ کے بھاگوت نے ایک بہت ہی ڈیمینجنگ اسٹیٹ منٹ دیا۔ (مداخلت)۔ آر۔ ایس۔ ایس۔ کے بھاگوت نے یہ کہا کہ ابھی ہندوستان کا پارٹیشن نہیں ہوا ہے اور ایک دوسرا پارٹیشن ہوگا۔ یہ ایک بہت ڈیمینجنگ بات ہے۔ (مداخلت)۔ ہندوستان کو 65 سال ہو گئے ہیں۔ یہ پوری دنیا میں۔ (مداخلت)۔ اس کو یہ کہتے ہیں کہ ابھی اکھنڈ بھارت بنے گا۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ کون سا اکھنڈ بھارت ہوگا؟ کیا یہ وہ اکھنڈ بھارت بنے گا جو مغلوں کا بھارت تھا، کنیا کماری سے لیکر نانڈیڈ تک۔ اگر وہ بھارت بنے گا تو پھر اس دنیا میں ہمارا کیا مقام ہوگا۔ یہ وہ لوگ ہیں، اٹل بھاری واجپئی نے 1990 میں راہوں کے ذریعے یہ طے کیا تھا کہ ہم پڑوسی نہیں بدل سکتے ہیں۔ (مداخلت)۔ لیکن آر۔ ایس۔ ایس۔ یہ کہہ رہا ہے کہ ابھی پارٹیشن پورا نہیں ہوا ہے۔ یہ لوگ بدنام کرنے پر تلے ہوئے ہیں۔ آج یہاں منسٹر صاحب موجود ہیں، اس لئے منسٹر صاحب کو یہ چاہئے کہ irrelevant, irresponsible بیان کے خلاف ایکشن لیں۔ (مداخلت)۔ میں آپ کے ذریعے سدن سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس طرح کے irresponsible جتنے بھی لوگ ہیں، ان کے خلاف سخت سے سخت کارروائی کی جائے۔

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Prasanta Chatterjee. ... (Interruptions)...

†[Transliteration in Urdu Script]

Need for expansion of the network of rural banks in the country

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of this august House towards the long-standing united movement of the employees of Regional Rural Banks all over the country culminating in a massive *dharna* before Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, even Mr. Jairam Ramesh replied in the...*(Interruptions)*... What is new in it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: The employees of Regional Rural Banks and their only representative union, the All India Regional Rural Banks Employees Association, representing the entire workforce, both employees and officers working in ...*(Interruptions)*... covering 615 districts of the country. They have been agitating not for any economic demands but for taking urgent action to further expand the network to cover the remaining unbanked rural corners of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, this is something which is not...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, the House should not be adjourned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: They want the Government to ensure greater access of the rural folk, self-help groups and other sections of rural populace to institutional credit, and, also to implement various welfare schemes of the Government including NREGA for the benefit of rural poor. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, a substantial segment of rural India remains uncovered and there is a need for opening more branches to take the rural banking services to the doorstep of the rural poor*(Interruptions)*... for expanding the rural credit but also for attracting the savings of the rural people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, this is most urgent for [Inclusive growth] for the *aam aadmi*, and, for this, a widespread financial inclusion is must. What is also needed is that banking should be focussed on the rural sector and overlapping in rural financial services must be avoided. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, setting up of National Rural Bank for specialization in rural banking and financial services, to bring RRBs under that national umbrella, is the demand. The most crucial requirement is the urgent step for augmenting the manpower strength of the regional rural banks and.... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please lay it on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think, they will take it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, the employees of the Regional Rural Bank staged a dharna on the Parliament Street precisely to draw the attention of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, Sir, the Government must respond urgently to these demands. Thank you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I associate and fully support this issue raised by Shri Prasanta Chatterjee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I also associate myself with this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**Alleged threat by Army to evict people of Darjeeling and
Jalpaiguri from defence land**

श्री समन पाठक (पश्चिमी बंगाल): उपसभापति जी, हाल ही में सेना की जमीन के घोटाले का मामला प्रकाश में आया है...*(व्यवधान)*... दार्जिलिंग के सुकुना कैंटुन्मेंट के अंतर्गत यह जमीन सेना के अधिकारियों ने ...*(व्यवधान)*... किसी प्राइवेट संस्थान के नाम पर ...*(व्यवधान)*... N.O.C. दिया गया ...*(व्यवधान)*... किसी कॉलेज का फर्जी affiliation दिखाकर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आपके पास रिटन टैक्स्ट है तो आप ले कर दीजिए...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री समन पाठक: एजुकेशन ट्रस्ट ...*(व्यवधान)*... 33 मिलिट्री स्टेशन के पास में...*(व्यवधान)*... 71 एकड़ जमीन दी गई है...*(व्यवधान)*... महोदय, मुझे आशंका है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसी तरह अवैध तरीके से ...*(व्यवधान)*... सिलिगुड़ी शहर के आस-पास वाले इलाके में भी ...*(व्यवधान)*... बड़े-बड़े व्यवसाय एवं प्रमोटिंग हेतु प्राइवेट ...*(व्यवधान)*... पार्टी ...*(व्यवधान)*... सेना की जमीन ...*(व्यवधान)*... हथियाई है...*(व्यवधान)*... 1962 के बाद ...*(व्यवधान)*... सिलिगुड़ी, जलपाईगुड़ी का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा...*(व्यवधान)*... सेना ने लिया था...*(व्यवधान)*... फॉरेस्ट क्षेत्रों को भी ...*(व्यवधान)*... डीफॉरेस्ट करके...*(व्यवधान)*... सेना छावनी बनाई गई थी...*(व्यवधान)*... NH - 31 सेवक रोड, सुकुना एवं सिलिगुड़ी ...*(व्यवधान)*... एवं अन्य क्षेत्रों ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो सेना के प्रयोग में नहीं आए...*(व्यवधान)*... उसे राज्य सरकार ...*(व्यवधान)*... निर्दिष्ट जमीन मालिकों को वापस नहीं किया गया...*(व्यवधान)*... यह खाली पड़ी जमीन ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब किसी ने किसी तरीके से ...*(व्यवधान)*... बड़े-बड़े व्यवसायी, प्रमोटर्स एवं दलालों के हाथ में चली गई है...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे आशंका है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह जमीन प्रमोटर एवं व्यवसायियों के हाथ में ...*(व्यवधान)*... जाने के पीछे कहीं न कहीं ...*(व्यवधान)*... सेना के अधिकारी भी मिले हुए हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... और लोग...*(व्यवधान)*... ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जमीन घोटाले के मामले में ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो जांच चल रही है...*(व्यवधान)*... इसके दायरे में इसको भी लिया जाए...*(व्यवधान)*... और गहराई तक पहुंचे...*(व्यवधान)*... साथ ही साथ महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*... सेना छावनी से लगी हुई जो बस्ती है...*(व्यवधान)*... वे बस्तियां वर्षों से बसी हुई हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... उन लोगों को सेना द्वारा नोटिस दिया जाता है...*(व्यवधान)*... और खाली करने के लिए दबाव बनाया जाता है...*(व्यवधान)*... महोदय, यह विडम्बना की बात है...*(व्यवधान)*... सेना द्वारा स्थायी रूप से बसे हुए गरीबों को हटाए...*(व्यवधान)*... जाने का प्रयास किया जाता है...*(व्यवधान)*... दूसरी तरफ बड़े-बड़े व्यवसायी एवं संस्थानों को NOC मिल जाता है...*(व्यवधान)*... महोदय, इस मामले की गंभीरता को देखते हुए एक उच्च स्तरीय जांच कमेटी बिठाई जाए।

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

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

The House re-assembled at thirty-four minutes past twelve of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Liberhan Commission Report and trial of Babri Masjid case

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up the Short Duration Discussion. Shri Amar Singh.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, Special Mention.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Later. ...*(Interruptions)*... They will be laid.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, will it be taken up after lunch? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will do that. We will take it up. There is time-constraint. Please. We will call you.

श्री अमर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा करने का आपने जो अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

महोदय, कल से मेरा हृदय बड़े संशय में डूबा हुआ है। जिस तरह के बहस का स्तर हमने लोक सभा में देखा— मैं किसी माननीय सदस्य या दल का नाम लिए बगैर कहना चाहता हूँ— उससे मुझे भारी मानसिक वेदना पहुँची। मैं हतप्रभ था कि आज इस बहस में मेरे ऐसे कनिष्ठ व्यक्ति को, एक छोटे आदमी को, कई बड़े-बड़े पुरोधाओं के बारे में टिप्पणी करनी पड़ेगी। मुझे डॉ० कर्ण सिंह जी बहुत याद आए। शैशवावस्था से कर्ण सिंह जी ने मुझे व्यक्तिगत तौर पर गीता का संदेश सुनाने का काम किया है। वह अभी अनुपस्थित हैं। गीता का संदेश यह है कि युद्ध के मैदान में अगर सामने कोई वरिष्ठ भी हो तब भी कनिष्ठ को उस पर आक्रमण करने से चूकना नहीं चाहिए। इसलिए मैं अपना वाक्य-वार आरम्भ करने से पहले सभी वरिष्ठ लोगों, जिनका मैं नाम लूँगा, उनसे अग्रिम क्षमा-याचना चाहता हूँ।

मैं बाबरी मस्जिद मामले में लिबरहान कमीशन के रिपोर्ट की बात कर रहा हूँ। इसकी सिटिंग्स 399 बार हुईं, मात्र 48 बार इसका extension हुआ और इसको आने में कोई ज्यादा समय नहीं लगा। इसमें सिर्फ 17 साल लगे, सिर्फ 17 साल। मैंने इसी सदन में एक बार कहा था कि इस बीच उस समय जो बच्चा था, वह जवान हो गया, जो जवान था वह बूढ़ा हो गया और जो बूढ़ा था वह मर गया। इसको आने में सिर्फ 17 साल लगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दो वर्षों तक श्री पी०वी० नरसिंह राव का शासनकाल रहा, 5 वर्षों तक NDA का शासनकाल रहा, 5 वर्षों तक UPA का शासनकाल रहा। सदन में बाबरी मस्जिद की शहादत के बाद UPA के वरिष्ठ नेताओं ने सदन के पटल पर कहा था कि घबराओ मत, चिन्ता मत करो, मस्जिद वहीं बनाएंगे। लेकिन, यह पाँच साल रहे फिर भी मस्जिद नहीं बनी। मान्यवर, यह लोग भी रहे। 'सौगंध राम की खाते हैं, मन्दिर वहीं बनाएंगे।' ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन, आपने मन्दिर नहीं बनाया ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने मस्जिद नहीं बनायी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मस्जिद का वादा किया, लेकिन जब आपका शासन आया तब मस्जिद नहीं बनायी। मन्दिर का वादा किया, लेकिन जब यह शासन में आए तो मन्दिर को भूल गए। वहाँ आप मन्दिर कह रहे हैं? 1528 से अयोध्या में उस स्थान पर गंगे शहीदन नामक स्थान पर मस्जिद का अस्तित्व है। 1528 से 1885 तक वहाँ मस्जिद में अजान भी होती रही और वहाँ उस मस्जिद में पूरा-का-पूरा कार्यक्रम चलता रहा। पहली बार 1885 में महंत रघुवर दास ने मस्जिद के बाहर एक चबूतरे पर एक शेड के लिए, मस्जिद के लिए कोई विवाद नहीं था, एक मुकदमा किया। वह मुकदमा किया हुआ petition भी cancel कर दिया गया। इसमें मस्जिद का विवाद

तो था ही नहीं। कांग्रेस के हमारे साथी मुझे क्षमा करेंगे। मैं कोई व्यक्तिगत आक्रमण करना नहीं चाहता हूँ, लेकिन कुछ ऐतिहासिक सत्य हैं, जिन्हें बताना मेरी मजबूरी है।

सर, 1949 में वहाँ पर मूर्तियाँ रखवाई गई थीं। वहाँ मूर्तियाँ रखवा कर के ताला लगाया गया और मूर्तियों की आराधना तथा पूजा-अर्चना की अनुमति दी गई। मैं नाम ले लेता हूँ। 1949 में यहाँ शासन किसका था? 1949 में कांग्रेस का शासन था। दूसरा प्रमुख वर्ष 1986 है। 1949 में वहाँ पर मूर्तियाँ रखवाई गईं और ताला लगवाया गया, लेकिन 1986 में वह ताला खोल दिया गया। वह किसका शासनकाल था? कांग्रेस का। जब वह ताला खोला गया, तब वहाँ का मुख्य मंत्री कौन था? श्री वीर बहादुर सिंह जी। कौन था असली गृह मंत्री? श्री अरुण नेहरू।

जिनकी आत्मा में भाजपा बसी हुई थी और जो बाद में आपके दल से चुनाव भी लड़े। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: अमर सिंह जी की किनसे मित्रता है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमर सिंह: मेरी मित्रता तो अरुण जी से भी है, तो क्या उनकी नीतियों से भी मेरी मित्रता है? मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि 1986 में ताला खुला। कांग्रेस के साथी यह तर्क दे सकते हैं और मैं यह बात मानता हूँ कि अदालत के कहने से ताला खुला, लेकिन किस स्तर की अदालत? जिला स्तर की अदालत। तो क्या उस समय कांग्रेस की सरकार इतने बड़े विवाद की परिकल्पना करके अदालत के उस आदेश के विरुद्ध हाई कोर्ट नहीं जा सकती थी और हाई कोर्ट के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट नहीं जा सकती थी? ऐसा लगता है कि मानो किसी बहाने की तलाश थी कि बहाना मिला नहीं कि ताला खुले। जब माननीय वीर बहादुर सिंह जी मुख्य मंत्री थे और श्री अरुण नेहरू गृह मंत्री थे तब ताला खुला और ताला खुलने के बाद पूजाकीर्तन करताल से चालू हुआ। उसके बाद विवाद और उग्र गति से बढ़ना शुरू हुआ। 1949 के बाद 1986। क्या 1949 का यह सच असत्य है कि मूर्तियाँ 1949 में कांग्रेस के शासनकाल में रखवाई गईं और ताला लगाया गया? क्या 1986 में ताला खुला और ताला खुलने के बाद छोटे कोर्ट के आदेश से उसकी कोई अपील नहीं की गई? क्या यह असत्य है? फिर आइये, 1989। यानी 1949 में पहली गलती, 1986 में दूसरी गलती और 1989 में तीसरी गलती यह कि चुनाव से 10 दिन पहले शिलान्यास होता है। मैं आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ, लेकिन इसके लिए चुनाव से पहले का समय ही क्यों चयनित किया गया?

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखण्ड): कौन सा चुनाव?

श्री अमर सिंह: वर्ष 1989 का लोक सभा चुनाव। लोक सभा चुनाव के मात्र 10 दिन पहले कांग्रेस के शासन काल में शिलान्यास हुआ, शिला-पूजन हुआ और राम राज्य की परिकल्पना की बात की गई। यानी इसके तीन लैंडमार्क, वर्ष 1949, जब मूर्तियाँ रखी गईं, ताला लगा और कांग्रेस के शासन काल में पूजा की स्वीकृति मिली। 1986 में छोटी अदालत के कहने से ताला खुला और 1989 में चुनाव के 10 दिन पहले शिलान्यास आरंभ हुआ। तो वर्ष 1949, 1986 और 1989, इनको आप भुला नहीं सकते। मैं स्पष्ट रूप से कहूँ कि मैं कांग्रेस की धर्म निरपेक्षता के ऊपर कोई प्रश्न चिह्न लगाने के लिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ। मैं सिर्फ इतिहास का सत्य और उन वर्षों को दोहरा रहा हूँ जो इतिहास के पन्ने में दर्ज हैं।

अब आप यह देखिए कि 1992 में बाबरी मस्जिद की शहादत से पहले परम आदरणीय माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी का अनशन और उस अनशन को तुड़वाने तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री चट्टवाण साहब का जाना। इसके बाद बाबरी मस्जिद 6 दिसम्बर को शहीद हुई और 4 दिसम्बर को कांग्रेस के वरिष्ठ नेता माननीय अर्जुन सिंह जी का अयोध्या जाने का ऐलान और बजाए अयोध्या जाने के लखनऊ जाकर कल्याण सिंह जी से मिल कर उनके आशवासन से आश्वस्त होकर वापस आ जाना। इसके बाद तत्कालीन गृह सचिव, जिनके बारे में जस्टिस लिब्रहान ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है, मार्क तुली ने अपनी रपट में लिखा है कि गृह सचिव और पुलिस

ने अकर्मण्य और निष्क्रिय होकर पूरे के पूरे जत्थे को खुली छूट दे रखी थी। वह गृह सचिव थे, श्री प्रभात कुमार, कल्याण के लाडले प्रभात कुमार और नरसिंह राव जी के दुलारे प्रभात कुमार। वही गृह सचिव, जिन्होंने मस्जिद की शहादत अपने नेतृत्व में पुलिस को अकर्मण्य और निष्क्रिय रख कर करवाई। वे कांग्रेस के शासन काल में पांच साल तक कैबिनेट सचिव थे और जब माननीय अटल जी आए तो उनकी पुरानी सेवा, जो उन्होंने अयोध्या में बाबरी मस्जिद की शहादत करवाते हुए की थी। उसके स्मृतिचिन्ह के रूप में झारखंड का राज्यपाल बना दिया। चिदम्बरम साहब हमारे बहुत योग्य और विद्वान मंत्री हैं, कल हमने उनका सारगर्भित वक्तव्य देखा है और सारगर्भित वक्तव्य सुना भी है, लेकिन जिस तरह से वे पल्ला झाड़ गए हैं, वह नहीं चलेगा।

मैं श्री सलमान खुर्शीद जी की तारीफ करूंगा, उस समय वे भी मंत्री थे, कम से कम उन्होंने हिम्मत दिखाई और उन्होंने कुछ तल्ख टिप्पणी खुलेआम की। लेकिन, जिस तरह से एक वृत्ति दिख रही है, यानी नरसिंह राव जी कांग्रेस के थे ही नहीं, यह नहीं चलेगा। वे कांग्रेस के सिर्फ प्रधान मंत्री ही नहीं थे, कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष भी थे और उनके मंत्रि-मंडल में जो लोग थे, अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के भी, चाहे भाई गुलाम नबी आजाद हों, भाई सलमान खुर्शीद हों, आदरणीय चिदम्बरम जी हों, नरसिंह राव जी की legacy को आप कैसे नकार सकते हैं, उनकी सबसे बड़ी legacy का नाम डा० मनमोहन सिंह है। नरसिंह राव जी ने इनको चिन्हित किया, खोजा और गुमनामी के अंधेरे से लाकर राजनीति के पटल पर रखा और आज वे प्रधान मंत्री हैं। प्रणब दा भी उस समय थे। १०% मंत्री, जो इस कैबिनेट में हैं, प्रवीण और वरिष्ठ, वे नरसिंह राव की भी कैबिनेट के मंत्री थे और कैबिनेट की सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी होती है। इसलिए आज आप यह कहें कि वह तो नरसिंह राव जी का राज था, आज किसी और का राज है, तब सूरतेहाल कुछ और थी, अब कुछ और है, यह नहीं चलेगा, बिल्कुल नहीं चलेगा। एक त्याग-पत्र मुझे याद है श्री माधव राव सिंधिया का, लेकिन वह भी बाबरी मस्जिद की शहादत के लिए नहीं, हवाई जहाज के लिए था और on record, उस समय के बहुत शक्तिमान व्यक्ति, श्री माखन लाल फोतेदार जी ने नरसिंह राव जी की स्वीकृतियों के बारे में विस्तार से कहा है कि यह जो रणनीति है कि segregate Narasimha Rao from Congress, यह नहीं चलेगी। नरसिंह राव जी कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष, कांग्रेस के नेता, कांग्रेस के प्रधान मंत्री रहे और अगर आप उनका segregation करते हैं तो फिर आप मनमोहन सिंह जी को भी नकार दीजिए। फिर आप, जो उदारीकरण हुआ, जिसका कि आप पूरा श्रेय लेते हैं, globalisation, उदारीकरण, आर्थिक उदारीकरण, जिसने पूरे देश के आर्थिक मानचित्र को विश्व के धरातल और पटल पर रखा है, उसका आप श्रेय लेते हैं, तो माननीय चिदम्बरम जी, आप उसका श्रेय लेना भी बंद कर दीजिए, फिर पूरी की पूरी legacy को ही नकार दीजिए। पांच साल का वह जो शासनकाल है, उसके पन्नों को ही फाड़ दीजिए, इतिहास के उन क्षणों पर कालिख लगा दीजिए, उन्हें मल दीजिए, लेकिन इतिहास मिटता नहीं, इतिहास छिपता नहीं। इतिहास और भूगोल, ये दो ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनके साथ आपको जीना पड़ता है। इतिहास भी यथार्थ है, भूगोल भी यथार्थ है। हम इस भूगोल से कैसे भाग सकते हैं कि हमारे पड़ोस में विभाजन के बाद पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश, नेपाल और लंका हैं। यह हमारा भूगोल है और भूगोल के इस यथार्थ के साथ हमें जीवित रहना पड़ेगा। उसी तरह से आदरणीय नरसिंह राव जी कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष और प्रधान मंत्री दोनों थे और कैबिनेट मंत्री, चाहे प्रणब दा हों, चाहे चिदम्बरम साहब हों और पिछली यू०पी०ए० की सरकार तक श्री अर्जुन सिंह जी हों, ये सभी पुराने लोग, चाहे शरद पवार जी हों, सभी उसमें थे। तो यह तो एक अच्छी नीति है कि *मीठा-मीठा घूंट और कड़वा-कड़वा थू* जो मीठा हो, जो श्रेय लेने लायक हो, उसका घूंट लो — आर्थिक उदारीकरण हो, लाओ, लाओ, जो अच्छा हो, लाओ, लाओ, लेकिन जो बुरा हो, नहीं, नहीं, थूक दो, यह नहीं चलेगा।

एक जिम्मेदार राजनीतिक दल के रूप में अच्छा तो यह होता कि जिस तरह से सलमान खुर्शीद ने कहा, उस तरह से सबने कहा होता। हमसे कहा जाता है कल्याण सिंह जी के लिए, चलिए मैं मानता हूँ हो गई

गलती, क्या कहेंगे हम, हो गई गलती, लेकिन उस गलती को हमने हिम्मत के साथ सुधारा है। लेकिन, उस गलती में आपकी भी भूमिका रही है और आपकी क्या भूमिका रही है, आपको बताते हैं। आपकी भूमिका यह रही है कि मायावती की सरकार को हटाने के लिए, जो सरकार बनी थी, उस सरकार में पूरा का पूरा समर्थन कांग्रेस का था। अगर आप समर्थन नहीं देते, आपकी बड़ी कृपा है, आप समर्थन नहीं देते तो सरकार नहीं बनती।

राजभवन में आज भी वह चिट्ठी पड़ी है, जब आपकी कृपा से, आपके राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष के आशीर्वाद से मुलायम सिंह की वह सरकार बनी, तो उस सरकार में कल्याण सिंह का दल शामिल था। यहां कुसुम राय जी बैठी हैं, कुसुम राय जी हमारी मंत्री थीं, इनसे पूछ लीजिए। ये कल्याण सिंह जी के दल की सदस्या थीं और हमारी मंत्री थीं तथा इनके मंत्री पद को कांग्रेस के समर्थन की चिट्ठी थी। आजम खान साहब भी इनके मंत्री थे। कल हमारे साथी श्री * बड़-चढ़कर बोले थे। उनको मेरा उत्तर है कि आपके बेटे राकेश वर्मा भी मंत्री थे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: वे उस हाउस के मेंबर हैं, उनका नाम मत लीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अमर सिंह: अच्छा, ठीक है, मैं क्षमा चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: एक्सपंज हो गया है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अमर सिंह: मैं कोई आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, कल की जो बात थी, उस संदर्भ में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अमर सिंह: आपकी आज्ञा शिरोधार्य है।

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu) : There is not one word about Liberhan.

श्री अमर सिंह: आप कह रही हैं कि मैंने लिब्रहान के बारे में एक शब्द तक नहीं कहा है, ये सब लिब्रहान है, क्योंकि यह लिब्रहान का मूल है, अगर प्रस्तावना नहीं होगी, अगर भूमिका नहीं होगी, तो फिर आगे बात कैसे होगी? लिब्रहान के बारे में मैं क्या कहूँ? लिब्रहान में RSS की भूमिका के बारे में जितना कहना चाहिए, उतना नहीं कहा गया है। जयन्ती जी, मैं लिब्रहान के परिप्रेक्ष्य में ही कह रहा हूँ कि आप लोगों ने यह कहा कि तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री जी को यह पता ही नहीं था। कांग्रेस के एक वरिष्ठ सदस्य ने, जो एक दिन के मुख्य मंत्री थे, वे कल्याण सिंह जी के समर्थन से बने मंत्रिमंडल में कैबिनेट स्तर के मंत्री थे, एक सदस्य के लड़के, कल्याण सिंह के दल के द्वारा सम्मिलित मंत्रिमंडल में सदस्य थे, वे भी बोल रहे हैं। सूप तो सूप बोले, हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में कहावत है कि — “चलनिओ बोले जामें बहत्तर छेदा।” उन्होंने कहा कि पता नहीं था, अगर पता नहीं था, तो मैं बता रहा हूँ। यह श्री नरसिंहराव जी की पुस्तक है, वे भी इस सदन के सदस्य नहीं हैं, लेकिन माफ कीजिए कि बोलना पड़ रहा है। यह उनकी पुस्तक है, मैं इसको प्रणाम कर रहा हूँ, उन्होंने यह दस्तावेज़ छोड़ा है। खुद रेड्डी साहब, जो उस समय गवर्नर थे, उन्होंने यह चिट्ठी लिखी कि— “The possibility of the damage to the disputed structure itself may not be ruled out. Therefore, in my opinion, we should be very cautious on this issue.” यह चिट्ठी रेड्डी साहब ने, जो उत्तर प्रदेश के गवर्नर थे, मस्जिद की शहादत से 5 दिन पहले कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष, देश के तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री, माननीय पी.वी. नरसिंहराव जी को लिखी। यह माननीय नरसिंहराव जी की लिखी किताब है, पृष्ठ नंबर 150, “अयोध्या”। अगर हम अयोध्या के बारे में नहीं बोलेंगे, तो लिब्रहान के बारे में क्या बोलेंगे? अब मैं लिब्रहान के ऊपर आ रहा हूँ, लेकिन इसमें से श्री पी.वी. नरसिंहराव साहब गायब हैं और श्री गुलजारी लाल नंदा अंदर हैं, जब कि गुलजारी लाल नंदा सक्रिय राजनीति से विदा हो गए थे और बाबरी मस्जिद की शहादत से 3 साल

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

पहले उनकी मृत्यु हो गई थी। अब आप कहेंगे कि हम भारतीय जनता पार्टी का तर्क दे रहे हैं, हम भारतीय जनता पार्टी का तर्क बिल्कुल नहीं दे रहे हैं, लेकिन हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि उसमें देवरहा बाबा का जिक्र है और मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं भी देवरहा बाबा के यहां गया हूं, कांग्रेस के भी तमाम लोग उनके यहां गए हैं। देवरहा बाबा एक निर्विकार संत थे और उनका सांप्रदायिक राजनीति से कोई लेना-देना नहीं था, लेकिन देवरहा बाबा का नाम इसमें है। मुझे लगता है कि गलती से श्री पी.वी. नरसिंहराव जी की जगह, पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, श्री गुलजारी लाल नंदा जी का नाम आ गया है। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं एक पत्र का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा, मैं उनका नाम नहीं ले सकता, लेकिन वे बहुत ही सभ्य महिला हैं।

दिल्ली की मुख्य मंत्री हैं, मैं उनका नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह बहुत लोकप्रिय हैं और बार-बार चुनाव जीतती हैं। मेरी बड़ी बहन है। वह चिट्ठी लिख रही हैं, प्रिय नरसिंहा राव जी, आप लगातार भारतीय जनता पार्टी, विश्व हिन्दू परिषद् और राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के साथ गुप्त वार्ताएं चलाते हैं और स्वयंभू मुस्लिम नेताओं से भी आप बातचीत चलाते हैं। साधु-संतों से तो आप अंतरंग वार्ताओं में तल्लीन रहे। यह तब आपने किया, जब इन घटनाओं ने हमारी संपूर्ण राजनीतिक जीवन में अस्थिरता को जन्म दिया और संविधान की मान और धारणाएं पददलित होती रहीं। 6 दिसंबर, 1992 के बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam) : Sir, I have a point of order. He is reading a letter purported to be written by somebody to somebody. I want to know whether he can read such a letter and whether the letter is authenticated. I want a ruling on this issue, Sir.

SHRI AMAR SINGH: I am not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not yielding.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: I am on a point of order. I want a ruling from you, Sir.

SHRI AMAR SINGH: I am not yielding.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Amar Singhji, can you authenticate it? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, I request a ruling on that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, you are reading some letter written by somebody to somebody.

SHRI AMAR SINGH: I authenticate it, Sir. यह authentic letter है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: How can he authenticate it? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is taking the responsibility. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let him authenticate it. He is saying that he will authenticate it. If it is not an authenticated document, you can take the privilege. ...**(Interruptions)**... Amar Singhji, can you authenticate that letter and lay it on the Table of the House? ...**(Interruptions)**... Can you authenticate the letter which you are reading?

SHRI AMAR SINGH: Yes, Sir.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, after authentication, he is to lay it on the Table of the House. After authentication only, he can read it. ...**(Interruptions)**... He has to lay it on the Table of the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is the rule. ...**(Interruptions)**...

1.00 P.M.

श्री अमर सिंह: संविधान की मान और अवधारणाओं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप authenticate करके ले कर दीजिए।

श्री अमर सिंह: ठीक है, सर, मैं ले कर दूंगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... 6 दिसंबर, 1992 के बाद हमारी नैतिक धर्मनिरपेक्षतावादी प्रतिबद्धताओं पर सवालिया निशान बना हुआ है। 6 दिसंबर को सरकार क्या कर रही थी? राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि में क्या कर रही थी? 6 दिसंबर को अयोध्या में अल्पसंख्यकों की सुरक्षा हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए थे? इन घटनाओं की रोकथाम क्यों नहीं हो रही थी? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, is it going on record?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is going to authenticate it. ...**(Interruptions)**... I think, he is to lay it on the Table of the House; otherwise, I will expunge it.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: We have a right to get a copy of that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will authenticate it and lay it on the Table of the House; otherwise, if he is not authenticating it, I will expunge it from the record.

श्री अमर सिंह: मुंबई में जो कुछ घटा, उसने सारे संसार में हमारे नाम को कलंकित किया। नरसिम्हा राव जी आप मुंबई गए, लेकिन आपने शिव सेना के खिलाफ एक भी शब्द नहीं बोला। अतएव आम जनता हमारी धर्म निरपेक्ष प्रतिबद्धता पर सवालिया निशान उठा रही है। मस्तिष्क में तमाम सवाल उठ रहे हैं। हम 6 दिसंबर के बाद की परिस्थिति पर गंभीर चर्चा के लिए अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के महाधिवेशन की प्रार्थना करते हैं। मैं पूरा पत्र नहीं पढ़ रहा हूँ। हमारे साथियों को बड़ी खलबली मच रही है। हमारी अपेक्षा है कि कांग्रेस कार्य समिति पत्र में उल्लेखित सवालों पर सार्थक निर्णय लेगी और देश के कोने-कोने में जनता का आह्वान करेगी कि जहां कहीं भी देशवासी हैं, वहीं इस अवसर पर विश्वास के साथ धर्म निरपेक्षता के दुश्मनों का मुंहतोड़ जवाब देंगे। इसमें एक पूर्व विदेश मंत्री, जो इस सदन के सदस्य थे, किसी मामले में गए, उसके भी हस्ताक्षर हैं। हमारी बड़ी बहन का हस्ताक्षर है, उसके साथ एआईसीसी के पूर्व महासचिव के हस्ताक्षर हैं और कांग्रेस के चार वरिष्ठ नेताओं के हस्ताक्षर हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विनय कटियार: आप डाटा तो दे ही रहे हैं, उनके नाम भी बता दीजिए ..**(व्यवधान)**..

श्री अमर सिंह: मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की जो लिब्रहान आयोग की रिपोर्ट है, उस रिपोर्ट में इन मामलों पर बड़ी चुप्पी है। आदरणीय नरसिम्हा राव जी आज जीवित नहीं हैं, अतः उनके बारे में मेरा ज्यादा बोलना उचित नहीं होगा। पर, मामले की गंभीरता को देखते हुए मस्जिद के शहादत के लिए ये तो जिम्मेदार हैं ही, इन्होंने तो कुछ छोड़ा नहीं। मैं आदरणीय अटल जी की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूँ, लेकिन 6 दिसंबर को मस्जिद शहीद हुई और 5 दिसंबर को आदरणीय अटल जी ने कहा है कि हे कार सेवको, समतलीकरण होना चाहिए। इस तथ्य से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है। दल के नेता के रूप में कार सेवकों को अयोध्या जाने से पहले समतलीकरण की बात करके निश्चित रूप से अटल जी ने यह कह दिया, ईश्वर उनको लंबी आयु दे, मैं बहुत श्रद्धा से और विनत होकर कहता हूँ, बहुत सम्मान के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ, कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की घोषित कार्यक्रम धार्मिक अनुष्ठान नहीं बल्कि यह राजनीतिक कार्यक्रम का एक हिस्सा बन गया था कि मंदिर वहीं बनाएंगे। कार सेवकों को संबोधित करते हुए उन्होंने समतलीकरण की बात की थी और हे बजरंगी विनय कटियार जी ! आप तो वहां उत्पात मचा रहे थे। आप तो वहां उपस्थित थे और उत्पात मचा रहे थे। वहां पर उमा जी, मुरली मनोहर जोशी जी, कलराज जी, माननीय आडवाणी जी, ये सब लोग थे। यह कैसा दुर्भाग्य

हैं लोकशाही का? उस समय स्थिति क्या थी? एक प्रधान मंत्री थे, जो सुप्त थे, लुप्त थे। पूरी क्षमता रहने के बावजूद देश के संविधान की रक्षा करने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे। एक नेता, विरोधी दल थे, आदरणीय आडवाणी जी, जिन्होंने रथ यात्रा चलाकर, नफरत का जहर बोकर, देश को विभाजित करके, परम आदरणीय आडवाणी जी, जो पैदा हुए पाकिस्तान में, लड़ाने चले हैं हिंदुस्तान में, हिंदू को श्मशान में और मुसलमान को कब्रिस्तान में। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): उस वक्त वह पाकिस्तान नहीं था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: वह पाकिस्तान नहीं था। उस वक्त तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I have an objection....**(Interruptions)**... I want to make a mention. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am from Sialkot. Sialkot is a part of Pakistan now. We are all displaced persons. Our forefathers were displaced from west Punjab and we suffered to give freedom to this nation and people suffered in the eastern part of Bangladesh—East Pakistan and West Pakistan; there you say that we are Pakistanis? We fought for the Independence of this country. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: डा. मनमोहन सिंह कहां पैदा हुए थे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अमर सिंह जी....**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, नहीं ...**(व्यवधान)**... अमर सिंह जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, this is very unfortunate. They can say that we were born on the other side which was sacrificed by Gandhiji for a different nation.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, they are diverting the issue.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What is this?

श्री अमर सिंह: अच्छा आपकी भावनाओं ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं खेद प्रकट...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अमर सिंह जी बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: माफी मांग लीजिए।

श्री अमर सिंह: माफी क्यों मांग लूं? मैं आपके चक्कर में पड़ने वाला हूं क्या? आप इतना कच्चा समझते हैं माफी मांगने को? लेकिन हां, यह जरूर है कि भावनाओं को आहत करने का मेरा मन नहीं था, इतना मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा। मैं दुखी हूं कि आपकी भावनाएं आहत हुई हैं। ..**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: तो उसमें सुधार कीजिए। वह पाकिस्तान नहीं है। वे जहां पैदा हुए, उस समय पर भारत का हिस्सा था। आज़ादी की लड़ाई वहां से लड़ी गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अमर सिंह: अच्छा ठीक है, ठीक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: हिंदुस्तान की आज़ादी के लिए कांग्रेस ने जो लाहौर के resolutions पास किए, लाहौर में जो फैसले लिए गए, क्या वे पाकिस्तान के फैसले थे? आप क्या बात करते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: तिरंगा भी नेहरू जी ने पहली बार वहीं फहराया था, वह हिंदुस्तान का पार्ट था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: हां, तिरंगा झंडा कहां फहराया गया था?...**(व्यवधान)**... लाहौर के किले पर.... लाहौर के किले पर फहराया गया था।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अमर सिंह: ठीक है अहलुवालिया जी, आपने दुरुस्त कर दिया है, आप बैठिए। आपने दुरुस्त कर दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ये सभी चेहरे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. ऐजाज अली: *

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए!...(व्यवधान)... बिल्कुल.. बिल्कुल, बैठिए!...(व्यवधान)... कोई नहीं कह रहा है, आप बैठिए!...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए प्लीज़....प्लीज़... कोई नहीं कह रहा है।...(व्यवधान)... यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: It is grossly unfair and should not go on record.

श्री उपसभापति : यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा।...(व्यवधान)... ऐजाज अली जी, आपको identify नहीं किया गया है, it will not go on record.

श्री अमर सिंह : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): बाकी सब जा रहा है, तो यह क्यों नहीं जाएगा?

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, नहीं, उनका कहना है कि उनको “पाकिस्तानी” कहा जा रहा है, लेकिन उनको identify नहीं किया गया था, वे बीच में उठकर बोले, इसलिए it will not go on record. Otherwise, everything may go on record.

श्री अमर सिंह: 6 दिसम्बर की दुखद घटना और उस शहादत के दिन एक ऐसा प्रधान मंत्री जो सुप्त और लुप्त है, एक ऐसा विरोधी दल का नेता — मैं वह शब्द नहीं दोहराऊंगा, जिस पर आप आहत हो रहे हैं — जो रथ यात्रा चलाता है, राजनैतिक कार्यक्रम बनाता है कि राम मंदिर बनाएंगे और जब मस्जिद की शहादत हो जाती है तो सुश्री उमा भारती और * कटियार मुरली मनोहर जोशी के कंधे पर चढ़कर हो-हल्ला मचाते हैं, चिंग-पो करते हैं, कलराज जी वगैरह भी — ये सभी चरित्र बैठे हैं, मूर्तियां बैठी हैं, आपको प्रणाम और नमन ।

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश): वहां के साक्ष्य...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमर सिंह: बैठते हैं, सब लोग बैठे हुए हैं और उसके बाद भी ये लज्जित नहीं हैं और कहते हैं कि हम गर्वित हैं कि हमने शहादत कर दी, हमने देश के हिन्दू-मुसलमानों के दिलों को तोड़ दिया — हम इसके लिए गर्वित हैं। इन्होंने उस बाबरी मस्जिद को शहीद नहीं किया, विदेश में उसकी प्रतिक्रिया में कई मंदिरों को तुड़वाया है।

श्री कलराज मिश्र : वह विवादित ढांचा था।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमर सिंह : आज मुम्बई में जो आतंकवाद हुआ है, आज धूलिया में, मालेगांव में, असम में जो दूरियां बढ़ी हैं, उसके मूल में यही महान मूर्तियां बैठी हैं, उसकी जड़ में यही हैं। उस नफरत के बीज को बोने वाले यही हैं। इन्होंने बोया है।...(व्यवधान)... इन्होंने समाज को दो दायरों में बांटा है।...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : उसकी जड़ में...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमर सिंह : मैं एक बात आपको कहना चाहता हूँ, मुलायम सिंह यादव, हनुमान के भक्त, ईश्वर के पुजारी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं, अभी नहीं, लेकिन बाद में चाहूंगा कि जितने लोग मेरा नाम ले रहे हैं, इस सदन का सदस्य होने के नाते मुझे भी अपनी बात स्पष्ट करने का मौका दिया जाए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your name is there in the Report. They are entitled to take.

श्री विनय कटियार: मैं अभी कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

*Not recorded.

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी पार्टी से पूछिए, वे टाइम दे दें।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: पार्टी की बात नहीं है। अगर कोई सीधा मेरा नाम ले...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका नाम रिपोर्ट में है तो लेना पड़ेगा, उसमें हम क्या कर सकते हैं?

श्री विनय कटियार: वे मुझ पर आरोप लगा रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका नाम रिपोर्ट में है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: मैं टोक नहीं रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र): आपका नाम रिपोर्ट में है। आपने जो किया है, उसके कारण आपका नाम रिपोर्ट में आया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : आपका नाम रिपोर्ट में है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Time is limited. Only eight hours are allotted. Different political parties are going to make their submissions on this subject, and it is an important subject. But there are names mentioned in the Report. From every corner, people will speak on this. So, the Members, whose names will be taken, should get an opportunity beyond these eight hours...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: यह ठीक नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): रिपोर्ट में इनका नाम है।...(व्यवधान)... ये सारे नाम कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में हैं इसलिए उनका नाम लिया जाना जरूरी है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): उनका नाम बार-बार लिया जा रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अहलुवालिया जी, नयी-नयी परम्पराएं मत बनाइए प्लीज़।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Why don't you make a rule? It is a right of the Chair. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It can't be. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, there is a rule for this. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will check the rule and let you know. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the point is, a Commission was appointed under the Commission of Inquiry Act. They have taken his name. He does not have the right to reply. His party can give him time if he wants to speak. ... (Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): How will Advanji reply? How will Joshiji reply? Their names are mentioned in the Report.

श्री अमर सिंह: सर, मेरा समय जा रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On this, I will not allow you to take extra time. ... (Interruptions)...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): ये लोग भी interrupt कर रहे हैं और वे लोग भी interrupt कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कलराज मिश्र: हम लोगों का नाम लेकर आरोपित किया जा रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: उपसभापति जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे ज्यादा समय नहीं चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी पार्टी के पास टाइम है, उनसे लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विनय कटियार: ये बोलेंगे तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: बिल्कुल नहीं। अमर सिंह जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (उत्तराखण्ड): सर, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी स्पीकर बोल रहे हैं, उनके अलावा अन्य लोग अगर बीच में हस्तक्षेप करे, हम करें या वे करें, कोई भी करे, उस पर आप रोक लगाइए वरना उस स्पीकर के समय में से उतना समय जाया होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अमर सिंह जी, बोलिए।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : अगर कोई भी हस्तक्षेप करे तो उसे रोकिए और वह समय उस स्पीकर के समय में नहीं माना जाएगा।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए।

श्री विनय कटियार: सर, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि या तो आप यह व्यवस्था हमेशा के लिए दे दें, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन एक ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप ऐसा मत करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर कुछ लोग मिलकर हमें फांसी पर चढ़ा देंगे तो ऐसा तो नहीं होने वाला है। सर, यह तो सही नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए कटियार जी, लिब्रहान आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर यह डिस्कसन हो रहा है और जिन-जिन लोगों के नाम लिब्रहान आयोग की रिपोर्ट में मेंशन किए गए हैं, तो स्पीकर वे नाम लेंगे। Just because you are a Member of the House you should be give an opportunity and others should not be given an opportunity is not correct. ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी पार्टी के पास टाइम है, आप लीजिए। एक्स्ट्रा टाइम क्यों ले रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विनय कटियार: मेरी बात तो सुनिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मेरी बात भी नहीं सुनेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: मैं सुन रहा हूँ, मैंने आपकी बात सुनी है।...**(व्यवधान)**... बात करते जाइए...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी बात मैंने सुन ली, आपका विषय भी मैंने सुन लिया।

श्री विनय कटियार : आपने मेरी पूरी बात नहीं सुनी। मेरा ऐसा कहना है कि नियम या कहता है, मुझे जानकारी नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**... जब किसी मेंबर का नाम लिया जाता है तो सदन में यह बात रही है कि सफाई देने का मौका मिलता है...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, मैं रूल बताता हूँ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब मैं समझ गया।...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Let his party give him the time ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI AMAR SINGH : Sir, my time is being wasted. I am not yielding...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री विनय कटियार: या तो आप यह व्यवस्था कर दें। यह तो मैं इनको * करके इनकी सब बात को मैं सुनूंगा, मुस्कराऊंगा भी, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि लिब्रहान कांग्रेस का उपन्यास है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं-नहीं।...**(व्यवधान)**... Nothing will go... आप बोलिए। In an explanation you go on...**(व्यवधान)**... बिल्कुल नहीं...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप चेयर को थ्रेटन नहीं कर सकते।...**(व्यवधान)**... No, no. You cannot threaten the Chair...**(Interruptions)**... I request the hon. Members, please sit down. We are discussing a very sensitive issue. Definitely, there will be acrimony...**(Interruptions)**...

*Not recorded.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Heavens are not going to fall...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, अहलुवालिया जी, आपके लिए एक रूल होता है, दूसरों के लिए एक रूल नहीं होता है। I am appealing to you. ...*(व्यवधान)*... रूल जो कहता है, If he is a Member of the House and any allegations are made against that Member, he would be given an opportunity to respond. They cannot take the names of Members of the other House. If the Member belongs to the same House and if there is any allegation, he will be given an opportunity. Here, this is not an allegation. The name has been mentioned in the Report. It is not an allegation. So, it cannot ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, this Report has not been accepted by the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not necessary...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ahluwaliaji, we are discussing the Report...*(Interruptions)*... This is laid on the Table of the House. How can the Report be accepted by the House? Whether any Report has been accepted by the House. Which Report has been accepted by the House? You tell me.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Should I believe that all the Papers laid on the Table of the House are accepted? Should I believe that?...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are saying a new thing...*(Interruptions)*... I will not be able to reply to your question...*(Interruptions)*... The Report is the property of the House...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, Report is never accepted or rejected by the House. It is laid on the Table of the House. It is the property of the House that we are discussing ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling. Please...*(Interruptions)*... Whether you accept it or not. With all humility at my command, I request you to please allow the debate to go on...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: That is not fair...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have seen it...*(Interruptions)*... You may not accept my ruling.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, this Report has not been accepted by the House unanimously.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Who is accepting or who is not accepting? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not the issue here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, रिपोर्ट की सब बातें कैसे सही हैं ? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, please, this is not a correct thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, यह आपने कहा है कि इनका नाम रिपोर्ट में है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, रिपोर्ट कैसे सही होगी? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know, you are arguing, but that is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What is wrong, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a Member of a political party. ...*(Interruptions)*... The political party has been given some time and within that time he can speak; I have no objection to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no question of giving additional time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Exactly, Sir.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, when his name is mentioned in the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: His name is mentioned in the Report. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ahluwalia, I cannot give an answer to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, they are all accused in the*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: आपने कहा है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, इनका रिपोर्ट में नाम है। फिर, इनको कहां बोलने दिया जा रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, रिपोर्ट करेक्ट है, यह कहना ठीक नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि रिपोर्ट ठीक है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you putting words into ...*(Interruptions)*... I did not say the Report is right. Did I say? ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is discussing the Liberhan Commission Report, which has been laid. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Report is laid under the provisions of the Commission of Inquiry Act and it is the property of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is discussing the Report with your support. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are a party to it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, रिपोर्ट करेक्ट है, यह कहना ठीक नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि रिपोर्ट ठीक है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, how can you say that the Report is correct?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Who is saying that? I did not say that...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You see the Report. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, we are discussing the Report. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: How can you say that, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What? Are you not discussing the Report? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is the Report not the property of the House?...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, how can you say that the Report is correct?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Who is saying that? ..*(Interruptions)*.. I did not say that the Report is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said that the Report is the property of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I do not think that they want to have a discussion on it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not say that the Report is right. The Report is the property of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, let us not disturb the debate. Let us have a meaningful debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: अमर सिंह जी, आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपकी आवाज़ तेज है। आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया: कलराज मिश्र जी का नाम लिया गया है, उनको बोलने का अधिकार है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... विनय कटियार जी का नाम है, उनको बोलने का अधिकार है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, they are referring to the Rule. An allegation has been made against a Member but it is not an allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अमर सिंह: सर, हमें बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अमर सिंह: सर आप मेरे बोलने के बाद अपनी रूलिंग दीजिएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम रिपोर्ट डिसकस कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If I give an opportunity to a Member because his name is being mentioned, then, the House will be unfair to those who are not being given the opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार: सर, सदन का सदस्य होने के नाते मैं आपसे न्याय मांग रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Narsimha Raoji's name has been mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)*... Various other names have also been mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, सिम्पल क्वेश्चन है। Why is BJP not giving him time? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : टाइम देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी : आप टाइम देंगे, तो इश्यु खत्म है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अमर सिंह : सर, मुझे बोलने का समय दीजिए। मेरा बहुत समय जाया हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने बहुत टाइम waste किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। आप बोलिए।

श्री अमर सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय,

“हुई हमसे यह नादानी, तेरी महफिल में आ बैठे।

जमीं की खाक होकर, आसमां से दिल लगा बैठे।”

...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोगों के साथ। आप दोनों तंग कर रहे हैं। आप दोनों से दिल लगाया, दोनों तंग कर रहे हैं। सर, समाजवादी पार्टी ने हमेशा सैक्युलर मूल्यों का पालन किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये अकर्मण्य लोग उदासी ले आए, तीन-तीन बार मैंने बता दिया है और ये नफरत का बीज बोते रहे। हमारे दल और हमारे नेता को देश

के संविधान की रक्षा के लिए गोलियां चलानी पड़ीं, तो गोलियां चलाईं। हमारे 16 कार सेवक मारे गए और आपने यह आरोप लगाया कि उन कार सेवकों के खून से मुलायम सिंह के हाथ लाल हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : बैठिए, बैठिए। Please, sit down. आप सुनकर जवाब देना सीखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... डिस्टर्ब मत कीजिए। Please, आप बैठिए।

श्री अमर सिंह : हमें इस बात का दुख है कि 16 कार सेवकों की मृत्यु हुई। किसी की भी जान जाती है, तो हमें दुख होता है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान की रक्षा करने के लिए तथा कानून बचाने के लिए, हिन्दू-मुस्लिमनों के दिलों को टूटने से बचाने के लिए 16 की जगह यदि 1600 लोग भी मर जाते, तो कोई बड़ी बात नहीं थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश बड़ा है और देश का कानून बड़ा है। देश कानून से चलता है, आपकी भावनाओं से नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश जज्बात से नहीं, कानून से चलता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... समाजवादी पार्टी और हमारे नेता मुलायम सिंह यादव ने ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : उत्तर प्रदेश का वोट बैंक। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अमर सिंह : मुलायम सिंह यादव ने ...**(व्यवधान)**... अयोध्या, मथुरा और काशी इस विवाद की सारी जड़ वही हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विनय कटियार : *

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, why are they continuing to interrupt like this?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing that they are saying will go on record.

श्री अमर सिंह : हमने सारे धर्मनिरपेक्ष मूल्यों की रक्षा की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं यहां पर दिनकर जी को उद्धृत करते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विनय कटियार : *

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज़, कटियार जी, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विनय कटियार : आज इस सदन में नाम लेकर अपमानित किया जा रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आपकी पार्टी को जो समय है, आप उसमें बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अमर सिंह : आपका नाम लिया है, तो हम इसको वापस लेते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए।

श्री विनय कटियार : अमर सिंह जी, आधा मिनट बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : Please. यहां ऐसे नहीं चलेगा, जो आप अमर सिंह जी से वक्त ले रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं चेयर पर बैठा हूं और आप अमर सिंह जी से रिक्वेस्ट कर रहे हैं, यह क्या बात है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे समय देंगे, तो क्या मैं नहीं दूंगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए।

श्री विनय कटियार : यह सदन संविधान के कानून से चलता है। आप कानून बताइए कि किस नियम के अंतर्गत सदस्य नहीं बोल सकता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : बोल सकता है। ..**(व्यवधान)**..

श्री उपसभापति : जो यहां नियम है, वह मैंने पहले ही पढ़ा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, it is not that...**(Interruptions)**... Please. It is given, "...A Member during the course makes any allegation..." It is not an allegation. ...**(Interruptions)**...

*Not recorded.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: This is the truth....(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is your view, not my view.

श्री विनय कटियार : यह कोर्ट नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, आपने कहा है कि हाउस rules पर चलता है और चेयर की कुछ अथॉरिटी है, rules की कुछ interpretations हैं, वह देखकर, I have given the ruling. You must respect it.

श्री बलबीर पुंज (उड़ीसा): उन्होंने जब रिपोर्ट में नाम लिया, विनय कटियार ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं मानता हूँ।...(व्यवधान).... जरा सुनिए, जहां उन्होंने adjectives add किए हैं, मैं वे डिलीट करूंगा।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, अपमानित करने की भावना दिखाई है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप उनका नाम लीजिए और रिपोर्ट में जिस तरह से उनका नाम लिखा गया है, उसी तरह से लेना चाहिए, दूसरा और कोई adjectives नहीं लगाना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: ये तो सदन को चलने ही देना नहीं चाहते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप वह सब छोड़िए।...(व्यवधान).... हम चलाएंगे।...(व्यवधान).... सदन सबके cooperation से चलता है।...(व्यवधान).... वे भी cooperate कर रहे हैं। Please. ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमर सिंह: उपसभापति जी, यदि इनको * कहने पर आपत्ति है तो मैं इसे वापस लेता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: हम * नहीं हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमर सिंह: ये * नहीं हैं...(व्यवधान).... मैं वापस लेता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: सर, एक मौका दीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं मौका नहीं दूंगा...(व्यवधान).... आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, ये बहस नहीं होने देंगे...(व्यवधान).... इनकी पहचान ...(व्यवधान).... उजागर हो चुकी है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: उपसभापति जी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: बोलिए...(व्यवधान).... आप बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान).... यह क्या तरीका है...(व्यवधान).... आपकी कोई व्हिप नहीं है...(व्यवधान).... कभी रूल्स की बात करते हो...(व्यवधान).... कभी रूल्स तोड़ते हो...(व्यवधान).... आप ही रूल्स की बात करते हो...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमर सिंह: दर्द उठता है जिगर में, कभी दिल दुखता है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: उपसभापति जी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है...(व्यवधान).... क्या कह रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: सर...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप जो सही समझते हैं, मैं वह बोल नहीं सकता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमर सिंह: मैं कह रहा हूँ कि दर्द उठता है जिगर में, कभी दिल दुखता है, कुछ ये अच्छे नहीं आसार खुदा खैर करे। आप सदन के बाहर भी कानून को नहीं मानेंगे, सदन के अंदर भी रूलिंग को नहीं मानेंगे, यह आपका स्वभाव हो गया है...(व्यवधान).... और देश के कानून को बचाने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)...

*Not recorded.

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी (उड़ीसा): उपसभापति जी, ये चार्ज लगा रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमर सिंह: मैं चार्ज नहीं लगा रहा हूँ...(व्यवधान)... सर, ये बहस नहीं करने देंगे...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: उपसभापति जी, कौन सा कानून नहीं मान रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या परंपरा है, आप मुझे बता रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, वे आपकी जबान नहीं बोलेंगे...(व्यवधान)... आप जो चाहते हैं, वो नहीं बोलेंगे...(व्यवधान)... वो जो चाहते हैं वो बोलेंगे...(व्यवधान)... जब तक कोई वर्ड अनपार्लियामेंट्री वर्ड नहीं है और कानून के खिलाफ नहीं है, आप हर वक्त उठकर बोलते रहेंगे तो कैसे चलेगा...(व्यवधान)... जब आपकी पार्टी आपको मौका देगी तो उनको refute कीजिए...(व्यवधान)... यह सही नहीं है कि आप उनको हर वक्त टोकते रहें, तब आप यह बताइए कि डिबेट कैसे चलेगी।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: जो रिपोर्ट में लिखा है...(व्यवधान)... इस तरह से सच्चाई साबित हो रही है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमर सिंह: 6 दिसम्बर, 1992 का अपराध छुपा रहे, ढका रहे, इसके लिए कोई बहस नहीं होने दे तो हम क्या करें? हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि National Integration Council की मीटिंग में सत्यनारायण रेड्डी ने तत्कालीन कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष और प्रधानमंत्री जी को भी लिखा, हमारे नेता मुलायम सिंह जी ने कहा और श्री हरकिशन सुरजीत जी ने भी कहा कि मस्जिद नहीं बच रही है, उसकी शहादत हो रही है। इसके बावजूद भी कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लिब्रहान कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में, जिनको दोषी ठहराया है, हम उससे सहमत हैं, लेकिन हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि उनको और ज्यादा दोषी ठहराया जाना चाहिए और इतिहास के पन्नों और हमारे हिंदुस्तान के करोड़ों मुसलमानों के दिल में इस अपराध में तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री और कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष की संलिप्तता को छोड़ना नहीं चाहिए था। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ। सर, इसमें विसंगतियां भी हैं। विसंगतियां कुछ विचित्र हैं। रिपोर्ट के पेज 336 में गुलजारी लाल नंदा को रज्जू भैया ... (व्यवधान)... और दाऊ दयाल खन्ना के साथ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अमर सिंह जी, डिबेट के टाइम का ध्यान रखें।

श्री अमर सिंह: सर, हम जल्दी खत्म कर देंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: उसको निकालकर भी...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमर सिंह: जल्दी खत्म कर देंगे। गुलजारी लाल नंदा, रज्जू भैया और दाऊ दयाल खन्ना के साथ उन्हें जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया। जबकि सर्वविदित है कि श्री नंदा ने सत्तर के दशक में सक्रिय राजनीति से संन्यास ले लिया था और बाबरी मस्जिद की शहादत से पहले उनकी मौत हो गई थी। इस तरह की विसंगति के लिए मुझे हंसी आती है। हो सकता है कि इस विसंगति की जांच के लिए एक और कमीशन बिठा दिया जाए। इस कमीशन का समय पूरा होने में सत्रह साल लगे, हो सकता है कि विसंगति की जांच करने वाला कमीशन चौतीस साल का समय ले ले। यह हो सकता है। और तो और जिसका घर टूटा, जिसकी मस्जिद शहीद हुई, उस बाबरी मस्जिद ऐक्शन कमेटी और मुस्लिम पर्सनल लॉ बोर्ड के विरुद्ध भी टिप्पणी हो गई। मुझे यह समझ नहीं आता कि आप मस्जिद की शहादत करने वालों की जांच कर रहे थे या मस्जिद वालों के ऊपर आप रिपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। जाफरयाब जिलानी, जो बाबरी मस्जिद ऐक्शन कमेटी के संयोजक हैं, की बात से मैं सहमत हूँ, उन्होंने इस मसले पर अपनी नाराजगी जाहिर की है। मैं बाबरी मस्जिद ऐक्शन कमेटी के संयोजक श्री जाफरयाब जिलानी की बात और उनके विचारों से पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ, मैं आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन अगर ये विसंगतियां नहीं होती तो आदरणीय गृह मंत्री श्री चिदम्बरम् जी इस कमेटी की प्रामाणिकता और विश्वसनीयता के ऊपर प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न नहीं लगता। जैसा कि हमारे मित्र अहलुवालिया जी कह रहे थे

कि एक तिथि गलत है या गुलजारी लाल नंदा, जिनकी मृत्यु इस शहादत से पहले ही हो गई, उनको नामजद कर दिया गया है, नरसिम्हा राव जी को छोड़ दिया गया है। इन तमाम विसंगतियों के कारण, हम यह नहीं कह रहे हैं कि अटल जी का नाम क्यों जोड़ा गया, क्योंकि समतलीकरण की बात नेता के रूप में उन्होंने की थी, मैं उनका जितना सम्मान करूँ, लेकिन भारतीय जनता पार्टी और संघ परिवार के एक पथ-प्रदर्शक और एक नेता के रूप में वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बरी नहीं हो सकते। सबसे बड़ी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आयोग की रिपोर्ट चाहे जितनी लचर थी, उसके बनने के बाद आपको उसे यहाँ तक लाने में पाँच महीने लगे और इन्तजार करना पड़ा कि पहले अखबारों में leak हो जाए। आज तक रंगनाथ मिश्र आयोग की रिपोर्ट नहीं आई। रंगनाथ मिश्र आयोग भी अखबारों में आ गया है। पहले हम यहाँ बोलते थे और अखबार छापते थे, लेकिन अब अखबार छापते हैं, तब हम बहस करते हैं। क्या अद्भुत परम्परा आ गई है! अब रोज सवेरे हम अखबार पढ़ते हैं, तो हमें यह मिलता है कि आज हम सदन में क्या करें। पहले हम सदन में करते थे और उसकी रिपोर्ट होती थी। यह लोकशाही का मन्दिर है, इसका मजाक मत उड़वाइए, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ।

देश के एक बड़े युवा नेता, मैं उनसे बहुत प्यार करता हूँ, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लूँगा, वे इस सदन के सदस्य नहीं हैं, वे अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में थे। वहाँ पर मुसलमान भाइयों ने पूछा कि क्या देश का सबसे बड़ा पद, प्रधान मंत्री का पद, कभी मुसलमान को मिलेगा? उन्होंने बड़ी अच्छी बात कही। उन्होंने कहा कि जो सबसे ऊँचा पद है, वह merit के आधार पर मिलेगा, जाति और धर्म के आधार पर नहीं। मैं कांग्रेस की बात करूँ, अपने दल की बात क्यों करूँ, क्योंकि कांग्रेस बड़ा दल है, 50 साल से ज्यादा समय से शासन में है। मौलाना आज़ाद, रफी अहमद किदवई, डा. ज़ाकिर हुसैन, फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद राष्ट्रपति तो हो गए, क्या इनमें से कोई प्रधान मंत्री बनने के काबिल नहीं थे? यह प्रश्न है मेरे मन में...(व्यवधान)...

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण): कहाँ से कहाँ ले जा रहे हैं?...(व्यवधान)...

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय माकन): इसका इस रिपोर्ट से क्या मतलब है?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: बैठिए, बैठिए...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए प्लीज़...(व्यवधान)... अमर सिंह जी, आप बोलिए...(व्यवधान)...

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): बैठिए, बैठिए...(व्यवधान)... Please take your seats ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए, बैठिए...(व्यवधान)... No, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow him to speak ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, no. That is only his opinion, why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please.

श्री अमर सिंह: जो तुमको हो पसन्द वही बात कहें...(व्यवधान)... तुम दिन को कहो रात, तो रात कहें...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Amar Singhji, address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seats.

श्री अमर सिंह: सर, यह कहना कि राष्ट्रपति शासन नहीं लग सकता था, मैं बहुत संक्षेप में कहूँगा, बड़े वकील, मेरे बड़े भाई कपिल सिब्बल बैठे हैं, वे असहमत नहीं होंगे, मैं उनको बहुत प्यार करता हूँ, वे नाराज होंगे, लेकिन असहमत नहीं होंगे...(व्यवधान)... The Constitution mentions three types of

Emergencies. When the security of the country is threatened by war, external aggression, or armed rebellion — Article 352. Armed rebellion तो हो गया अयोध्या में। And, when the financial stability of the country is threatened — Article 360. लग सकता था। क्यों नहीं लगा? देश बचता, लोगों के दिल टूटने से बचते। दूसरी बात, लिब्रहान की रिपोर्ट में तीन बिन्दु दिए गए हैं। इसकी क्या जरूरत थी? यह कहा है — हिन्दुत्व, Leaders are * — All leaders, which include our entire fraternity sitting here, in the middle and that side — और सब नेता * हैं। हम लोगों को * बताते-बताते रिपोर्ट में 100 पन्ने लिखने में 17 साल लगाई है। इतने extensions लिए हैं, भते लेते रहे, 8 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए, लेकिन हम सब * हैं, आपसाधु हैं। ठीक है, हम * हैं। आपने रिपोर्ट में लिख दिया, हम कैसे कहें, आप जज साहब हैं। उसमें आपने एक चीज लिख दी कि मंडल की वजह से खरमंडल हुआ है। यह देश के पिछड़ों का अपमान है। क्या यह assignment था उनका? यह कांग्रेस की सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गई है और इस रिपोर्ट में मंडल के ऊपर हमला, पिछड़ों के ऊपर हमला। अगर वे यह सब नहीं करते, ये सब विसंगतियाँ नहीं करते, मंडल का नाम नहीं लगाते, उसका खरमंडल नहीं करते, तो इसकी प्रमाणिकता ज्यादा होती। मुझे इस बात का दुख है कि इतनी लम्बी अवधि के बाद आई रिपोर्ट, जिसमें तमाम अपराधियों को चिन्हित किया गया है, वह इन विसंगतियों की वजह से हल्की हो गई है। अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बाबरी मस्जिद के विवाद का मामला है। आपकी ओर से सदन में अर्जुन सिंह जी ने कहा कि मस्जिद बनाएंगे और इन्होंने कहा कि मन्दिर बनाएंगे, लेकिन मन्दिर-मस्जिद दोनों नहीं बने। अब एक बहाना मिल गया है कि वह अदालत में चल रहा है। 1987 से लेकर आज तक 20 साल से अधिक हो गए हैं, अभी तक अदालत में चल रहा है, लेकिन अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं आया है। हम कहते हैं कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हम मर जाएं और हमारे बच्चे भी बूढ़े हो जाएं तब तक भी निर्णय न आए।

यह एक अद्भुत तरीका है मैनेजमेंट का। मन्दिर है या मस्जिद है, आप 'Fast Track Court' लाइए, जहाँ within six months decision होता है। आप भ्रमित मत करिए। आप 'Fast Track Court' लाइए और छः महीने के अन्दर इसका निर्णय कीजिए। लिब्रहान आयोग की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर सभी आरोपियों पर नये सिरे से मुकदमे दायर किए जाएं, चाहे वे आज के संघीय नेता हों, हमारे कल के दोस्त कल्याण सिंह हों या आपके पूर्व कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर और कांग्रेस के नेता शंकर सिंह वाघेला हों, आप किसी को मत छोड़िए। सबकी खबर लें और सबको खबर दें, आप यह करिए। चाहे वह जगदम्बिका पाल हों, जिनका नाम कार सेवक के रूप में लिया गया है। आप हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों की भावनाओं से मत खेलिये।

मैंने अपनी बात श्री कृष्ण के नाम पर, गीता के नाम पर शुरू की थी, इसलिए अल्ला के नाम पर बात खत्म करूंगा। मैं यही कहूंगा कि या अल्ला! जिसने तेरा घर तोड़ा है, तू उसका गुरुर तोड़ना और या अल्ला! जिसने तेरा घर बचाया है, तू उसकी आबरू बचा लेना। घर चाहे इधर के लोगों ने तोड़ा हो या उधर के लोगों ने तोड़ा हो, इनका गुरुर तो जरूर टूटेगा और हमारे नेता मुलायम सिंह जी, जिन्होंने घर बचाया है, उनकी आबरू बचेगी। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you. Now, Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi.

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, and, hon. Members of this House, I have heard with rapt attention my good friend, Shri Amar Singh, and, also with attention the various interruptions. Sir, at one level, this debate is not necessary. Fortunately, this country has moved forward and it does not need to look back. India, rightly, looks upon

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

now as a united nation, a nation of proud Indians. But, Sir, sadly, this is not because of, but in spite of one of the most vicious campaigns to divide the country along fault lines which could have become unbridgeable chasms.

Sir, the fact that it did not happen is our good fortune but not for want of trying by one political party. So, Sir, may I with utmost respect submit that this debate must take place? It must take place as a stark reminder of how perilously close we came to destroying India's proud secular heritage. But, more importantly, Sir, this debate must take place as a catharsis, as an outlet to emotions. This debate must take place so that all of us, sitting on this side and that side, can come to terms, and, you cannot come to terms without truth and reconciliation. And, therefore, this debate must take place because we, the people of India, must learn the lessons of history, without which we are bound to be condemned to repeat its errors.

Sir, sometimes, shared anguish can also be a bridge to reconciliation, and, therefore, most importantly, this debate must take place because we must call a spade a spade, and, also because this country has a right to know. Sir, when you delve deeply, what do you find out, and, what does this country come to know? There are many sub-themes in this voluminous Report. I am going to touch upon five broad factual areas, five broad themes, which I will deal with one by one. Apart from those five broad themes, there are several sub-themes which time does not permit me to deal with, but I must identify and itemise them for this august House because those sub-themes in a sense are more important than the broader factual themes. So, just for identification, before I come to my main five themes, the first broad subtheme is that this was, let us accept it, a sad, sordid saga... ..of brazen cheap politics, that was played with dangerous, uncaring abandon for life, liberty and property of the *Aam Aadmi*. The second sub-theme is that it is a story about pelf, about power and about politics. It was about self-aggrandizement, in particular, that of one man, a person who was then the President of the BJP and is today the Leader of Opposition. The third sub-theme, Sir, is the age-old question which the Liberhan Report, the Babri issue raises: Who will guard the guardians? What will happen when protectors become predators? And, we found that happening in UP, at the top Constitutional post in UP, at the level of administration. रक्षक जब भक्षक बन जाते हैं, तब यह मुद्दा उठता है। The fourth sub-theme, Sir, is that of utter hypocrisy, of double-faceted conduct of fark tongued speech; and I am going to give some examples of that presently. The Fifth sub-theme, Sir, is the attempted demolition, they demolished one *masjid*, but the larger sub-theme is the attempted demolition of secularism itself. Indeed they attempted demolition of the very idea of India which the Home Minister mentioned yesterday. Ultimately, it is that very idea and the pillar of that idea is secularism which singles us out, marks us out from each of our neighbours in South Asia. Ask yourself this simple question, between 1930 and 1960, so many countries

became independent from the yolk of imperialism, and yet India is the only country, out of 20-30-40 countries across Africa, Asia, South Asia, South America, the only country which remains a proud democracy. It is that pillar which was sought to be demolished by 1992.

Sir, as I turn to my first broad theme out of the five themes, I must remind this House of just one thing. The central theme of this debate has to be remembered time and again, and we have to remind ourselves of that central theme. The central theme, the highway issue, is only one. Mr. Vajpayee is not the highway issue; Mr. Narasimha Rao is not the highway issue; factual inaccuracy is not the highway issue; Deoraha Baba is not the highway issue; Jagdambika Pal is not the highway issue; leakage is not the highway issue; Gulzarilal Nanda is not the highway issue; they are all by lanes and alleyways in which some of our friends want us to get lost. The Highway issue is only one — who broke the mosque? Why did they do it? How did they do it? And, we have to come back to that each time to set our goals right, to set our plans right. महोदय, मैं पहले मुद्दे पर आता हूँ। वह पहला मुद्दा यह है कि बी०जे०पी० और बी०जे०पी० के तथाकथित परिवार ने एक ऐसे मुद्दे को चुना, जो लगभग पाँच सौ वर्षों से शांत था और लुप्त था। उसको जान-बूझकर एक विस्फोटक राजनीतिक मुद्दा बनाया, जो पाँच सौ वर्षों से किसी जिम्मेवार राजनीतिक पार्टी ने नहीं किया था, सिर्फ राजनीतिक फायदे के लिए। मैं इस पर आपको 4-5 निष्कर्ष अभी submit करूँगा, लेकिन इस तथ्य को पुरजोर करने के लिए आप gaps देखिए। आप पाँच तिथियाँ देखें और gaps देखें।

सर, पहला गैप है-1528 से लेकर 1767 तक। वहाँ पर चबूतरा पहली बार 1767 में बना, लेकिन उन 200 वर्षों में कुछ नहीं हुआ। दूसरा गैप है- 1767 से लेकर 1885-86 तक। आप जानते हैं कि 1885 में इसमें suit हुआ, इसके बाद अपील हुई और 86 में अपील खारिज हुई। इस तरह 1767 से 1885 तक कोई उथल-पुथल नहीं हुई। वहाँ पर शांति थी। वहाँ पर जो था, वह था। सबसे ज्यादा अगर कुछ था, तो वह एक लोकल मुद्दा था। गैप का जो तीसरा पीरियड है- वह 1886, यानी जब सूट और अपील खारिज हो गए, उसके आगे से लेकर 1934 तक, जब पहली बार 1934 में कुछ साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए, लेकिन 1886 से 1934 तक कोई खास उथल-पुथल वहाँ पर नहीं था, जिसका जिक्र माननीय अमर सिंह जी ने किया, 1949 से लेकर 1985 तक, यानी हमारी स्वतंत्रता के 40-45 वर्षों बाद तक, वहाँ कोई incident नहीं हुई। उथल-पुथल नहीं हुई, जान-माल की हानि नहीं हुई। इसका निष्कर्ष क्या है? इसके चार या पांच निष्कर्ष हैं। मैं इनको संक्षेप में कहूँगा और पहले मुद्दे पर अपनी बात का अंत करूँगा।

इसका पहला निष्कर्ष है कि यह मुद्दा, न तो मुद्दा था और अगर मुद्दा था तो सबसे ज्यादा यह लोकल मुद्दा था। यह न तो प्रादेशिक था और न अखिल भारतीय था। दूसरी बात यह कि हर जिम्मेवार राजनैतिक पार्टी ने स्वतंत्रता के पहले और उसके बाद कभी उस मुद्दे को विभाजन का मुद्दा बनाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया। उन्होंने इससे सस्ती राजनीति नहीं खेली। उन्होंने इसको साम्प्रदायिक रंग देने का कम से कम प्रयत्न किया। तीसरा, इस पूरे गैप पीरियड में एक वर्ष बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और वह है वर्ष 1984, जब एक विपक्ष की पार्टी को सिर्फ दो सीटें मिलीं। उस वक्त वे राजनैतिक वनवास पर थे और जंगलों के सत्ताविहीन जीवन से शायद बौखला गये थे। चौथा निष्कर्ष, इसीलिए उन्होंने सोच-समझ कर 1986 से इसे शुरू कर दिया, लेकिन 1989 में औपचारिक रूप से पालमपुर में प्रस्ताव रखा। पहली बार एक राजनैतिक पार्टी ने जान-बूझ कर इसको एक राजनैतिक मुद्दा बनाया, विभाजन का मुद्दा बनाया, ढागड़े का मुद्दा बनाया और हमको बांटने का मुद्दा बनाया। क्यों? क्योंकि बांटो और शासन करो, divide and rule. अगर हम अपने साम्प्रदायिक imperial masters, बेचारे ब्रिटेन को

इतना criticize करते हैं तो जो लोग आज हमारी स्वतंत्रता के 50 साल बाद divide and rule की एक औपचारिक नीति, जो उन्होंने पालमपुर के अपने प्रस्ताव में उठाई, उनका क्या कहें? वह अवसरवादी स्वार्थ की राजनीति थी।

इस पहले मुद्दे का अंतिम निष्कर्ष यह कि उन्होंने बिना सोच-समझ कर यह नीति अपनाई, यह प्रस्ताव अपनाया कि इसके क्या दुःखद परिणाम जान के लिए, माल के लिए और आम आदमी के लिए हो सकते हैं। कम से कम 2000 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है और जो लोग घायल हुए हैं, अगर आप आज भी उस जिले में जाएं तो पाएंगे कि वे काम नहीं कर सकते, बेघर हैं और लापता हैं। इसके अलावा, जो एक बहुत बड़ा चिरस्थायी मनोवैज्ञानिक दाग होता है, चोट होती है, वह यह कि इनमें से किसी बात पर उस राजनैतिक पार्टी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया।

Sir, now I come to the second major issue. The first is the creation, invention, and enhancement of a non-issue into a politically divisive issue. The second is the carefully conceived, cold-blooded, and calibrated conspiracy to ensure the demolition on 6th December with humongous logistical preparation and enormous pre-planned conspiracy. The most amazing part of my second issue is that the BJP wants us to believe that this was a spontaneous action. Obviously, the BJP thinks that they eat grain while the rest of this country and this House eat grass. Obviously, they think that with this humongous logistical preparation, about which I will talk in a moment, this action was spontaneous, there was no pre-planning.

Sir, consider this. The number of people present there was 200,000. This is the most conservative estimate. There were thousands of trucks, buses, and transportation. They were housed, fed, and kept for over 3-5 days, possibly a week. There were heavy implements and tools. Apparently, along with the spontaneous action, they also dropped from heaven like lightning. That is what the BJP would like us to believe. There were heavy implements, efficient implements to bring down that mosque which was an eyesore to their eyes. On training, you don't need to read the Liberhan Commission Report. Pick up *The Indian Express* of 6th December. It shows you *karsewaks* using long rope, carrying huge boulders and pulling it along, and undergoing training. I am sorry this was on 5th; the newspaper was of 6th. Logistics, buses, implements, training, all this happened spontaneously. Consider the amount of money. We are in economic meltdown; the world was in economic meltdown a year ago. I think, the amount of money spent was hundreds of crores of rupees with which we could have combated a lot of economic meltdown. It would have helped Mr. Pranab Mukherjee bridge many Budget deficits. But, this money was through accounts and through institutions which had no accountability. Maybe, the money was raised in the name of God Ram who didn't ask for accounts and maybe, money used to lie in the pockets of those who spoke in the name of Ram! Sir, journalists were manhandled. A person as eminent as Mark Tully — read his report — was kept under restraint, not allowed to reach the site and his equipment were destroyed. Why? Because he knew what was going to happen on 6th. You didn't want an immediate eye-witness account which could have gone to BBC the same night.

Remember, in 1992, the media in India was not as सर्वव्यापी as it is now. This is the action which BJP wants us to believe as spontaneous action. Sir, the Liberhan Commission is a formal vindication, but this Party and its conduct was damned in the eyes of the public eighteen years ago. You didn't need a Liberhan Commission report for that. You needed common sense and the BJP wants us to use 'uncommon nonsense'. Sharat Pradhan, in rediff.com, in an eye-witness account, said that the cops, who were under the District Magistrate's control, who reported directly to one man, the then U.P. Chief Minister, whose name I won't take, said, "Go faster. Don't waste time. Take this way." Warning came on the public address system. I quote, "All those on top of the disputed structure must come down as the structure is about to crumble." हिन्दी में थी वार्निंग। यह spontaneous action का एक उदाहरण है! These are hundreds of examples. Guardians had become devouces. Who would guard the guardians is the issue because the U.P. Government had become a parallel Government of the Sangh. The BJP Government of U.P. had been outsourced by the then Chief Minister to the mother organisation which always had the remote control. Can you imagine, Sir, there was not one single video recording of the entire episode when the Supreme Court was monitoring it and when everybody in the whole country was looking at it? Who had to manage law and order? It was the State Government. If you want additional facts, there are several books. You just have to go through those books and see them. Sir, that is the second aspect. As I said, cold-blooded, calculated and calibrated conspiracy which you require us to believe was a spontaneous action.

Sir, the third aspect is hypocrisy and double-facedness. Sir, Gandhiji said that hypocrisy and distortion are passing currents under the name of religion. But, to the BJP, more apt is the comment that the true hypocrite is the one who ceases to perceive his deception and who lies with sincerity. I must congratulate them for lying with sincerity. That is really true hypocrisy. Let me give you two or three examples. I would just make two quotes of the then President and the current Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha. First quote is of BBC News of April 5, 2004. He said, "What happened in Ayodhya should never have happened. I was so upset with the demolition of the mosque. It hurt me tremendously." Then, on November 22, 2009, he said, "But the establishment of a huge Ram Temple on that spot in keeping with people's aspirations is my aim in life and until it happens, I will pursue it." Is it the saddest moment of his life or the happiest moment? We don't know. Even a crocodile has more genuine tears. We just insult the crocodile when we see such examples. The learned Member of the House, who was protesting a short while ago, at least, is to be commended because he has the courage of his convictions. Unlike the President of his party, who was playing hypocrisy and double-facedness, the Member who is here, clearly said कि कुछ बिगाड़ने पर ही कुछ बनता है। And he, at that time, had said that it was the happiest moment of his life. At least, he was honest, candid and transparent. The President of his Party was not. Is it like Alice in Wonderland or like Humpty Dumpty that you can say in the same sentence, it hurts me tremendously, it is the saddest day of my life, and then you say in

keeping with the people's aspirations to make a temple on that spot is my aim in life. Well, I don't know. Like Alice in Wonderland words mean what the Leader of the Opposition thinks or says and they mean that.

The third prima donna in this — I am only on the hypocrisy and double-facedness, the forked-tongue — is the then UP Chief Minister. There is no greater flip-flop-flop and flip-flop-flip which you can find in the history of politics and possibly in the history of joining, unjoining and rejoining parties. There is a story about Elizabeth Taylor; Richard Burton having married, divorced and remarried six times. I don't know if the then UP Chief Minister is trying to better that record in terms of political marriage, political divorce, political re-marriage, political re-divorce, and political re-remarriage. He, of course, said first that it was a conspiracy against him by the BJP leaders. This is the then UP Chief Minister. It was a conspiracy to oust him. Then he said recently and many times again, "the earlier the temple is built, the better it is for the nation so that the Babri Mosque can never come up there". These are the people, and let me add now, at least, we have been trying to explain. There is a certain amount of explanation, call it 'great' or call it 'genuine' contrition. I don't find any contrition, regret, anywhere there on the other side. But we have never glorified it, whatever our faults, whatever our imperfections are. The other side, this political party, has glorified this event. Each one of the names was mentioned in the Report. I can take the names because they are in the Report. But each one of them has been promoted and occupies a central position in their party. The then President of the BJP, the permanent Prime Minister in waiting, is the current Leader of the Opposition. The Member who interjected was the UP chief of the BJP. One important political party head was their coalition partner in Maharashtra. Another person listed in the Report, Mr. Singhal, was a Member of the Rajya Sabha till recently. Another person listed in the Report, Shri K. Sudarsan, was the head of the RSS. Another gentleman was the President of the UP BJP. At least, some persons, including an expelled BJP member, were more honest about their feelings, the expelled BJP member being one from Madhya Pradesh, the lady. They, at least, spoke their heart honestly. But here are leaders who practise deception on the country, who spoke with forked tongue. That is my third broad issue.

My fourth broad issue, given the 16 or 17 years which have passed, about the very clever manner in which criminal proceedings have been dodged and avoided at different places is also important. Just consider these brief facts. On the day of the demolition two FIRs were filed, one was called "97" and the other was called "98". The FIR 97 was against "lakhs of unknown karsevaks" when was a nameless cadre, an anonymous cadre. Shortly thereafter, FIR 98 specifically charged a conspiracy hatched on 5th December and the people named in the FIR are the present Leader of the Opposition, Shri Murlī Manohar Joshi, Ms. Uma Bharati, Shri Ashok Singhal, Shri V. H. Dhalmiya, Sadhvi Rithambara and a few others. Curiously, the FIR 97 "lakhs of unknown karsevaks" was assigned to the CBI. The FIR 98 was assigned initially to the State CID. Subsequently, the CBI filed a joint chargesheet.

2.00 PM

श्री कलराज मिश्र: किसके द्वारा किया गया?

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: When you hear the last date, then, perhaps, you won't interrupt. I am only giving the sequence. Who else than you know it better? Who else than the Leader of the Opposition know it better? The heart of the chargesheet was a secret meeting of 5th December naming people. The Special Judicial Magistrate on 27th August, 1994 committed those listed in the chargesheet to trial. The Additional Session Judge on 9th September, 1997 framed the charges and found them *prima facie* liable to be prosecuted. On 12th of February, 2001, a fortuitous event occurred which is being distorted. Justice Bhalla of the High Court on a purely tactical jurisdictional ground said, "You could not transfer case-1 to case-2. You could not issue a notification without consulting the High Court." But in the same order he said three times, "It is a curable defect. You can issue a notification tomorrow after consulting the High Court." He also said, "I specifically uphold the joint chargesheet which the CBI had filed and on which the Additional Sessions Judge, J.P. Srivastava, on 9th September had framed charges." Despite this, astonishingly, with the High Court only talking about jurisdictional point of consultation for a notification for transfer and upholding the main chargesheet, the Additional Sessions Judge, Shrikant Shukla, of Lucknow on 4th May, 2001 dropped the conspiracy charge from the FIR 197 altogether. In September 2002, case 198 was retransferred to Rai Bareilly. We are already, from 2001 onwards, in the NDA rule. The dates here are of 2001. On 30th of May, 2003, bang in the middle of the NDA rule, the CBI files a fresh charge sheet, but themselves, for the first time dropped the charge of conspiracy against Mr. Advani. Remember, the chief allegation in the original FIR was, on the 5th of December you all sat together and hatched the conspiracy that tomorrow you will demolish. The CBI files the charge sheet on 30th May, 2003 — mark the year — dropping, for the first time itself, not taking the charge of conspiracy. On 19th of September, Mr. Advani, is discharged by an order by the Judge, Shri V.K. Singh. This is the episode when one Anju Gupta's testimony was taken; who was the Special Police Officer, standing there said that he made no attempt to stop the whole thing. He did not stop it. Anyway, that result comes. Luckily and fortunately, the 19th September order has been set aside by the High Court and the discharge order has been set aside. The net result of all these tactical shenanigans has been that largely during the period of 1999 to 2003, coupled with the earlier initial delays in any matter of this sort, for 16 long years, along with the Liberhan delay, the *prima donnas* have avoided criminal culpability. They have avoided even reaching a healthy stage of criminal culpability in that procedure. That is my fourth aspect.

The fifth aspect is the aspect about the highways and the alleys I talked about, that post-Liberhan, we have, at least, five or six complete red herrings taken up by several persons, principally the BJP. But, unfortunately, our good secular friends and Shri Amar Singh's party also, sometimes, falls into the trap and joins them and taking up those red herrings. The first red

herring is a complete non-issue. As I said, the main issue in the Liberhan report is who broke the mosque, how did they do it and why did they do it. The first red herring after the report is the so called leakage issue. First of all, I hope, I don't have to belabor the point to a House of this eminence that if a report is leaked all the contents of the report should be thrown to the dustbin. I don't think we have reached that stage in this country where we take such an extreme position that because the report is leaked, therefore, all its contents are garbage. Perhaps, somebody did want us to believe that. I want to ask one question to appeal to your logic, to your mind. Why on earth would this Government, this Home Minister or this Home Ministry leak this report? This Home Ministry was to Table the report latest by 22nd December. If it could do it earlier, why should they leak it? There are, of course, also official writings from both The Indian Express and the NDTP saying that they have received no unofficial copy.

The second red herring and non-issue is Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I happened to take the briefing when the whole issue of leakage came. I said that there appears to be basis to say that if Mr. Vajpayee is in the list which says 'individually culpable', he should have got an 8B notice. Mr. Vajpayee is a respected leader of this country and a former Prime Minister. But even a non Prime Minister and an ordinary person can get an 8B notice. There is no question of it. Well, Mr. Vajpayee has every right. If he has agreed to go to the Court and get any remark about himself expunged from the court of law, as far as the Liberhan Commission's mention of Mr. Vajpayee is concerned, what earthly connection does it have on the central issue which we are debating, which the Liberhan Commission has dealt with? Yes, there was an error, possibly. That error also will be set aside, if only Mr. Vajpayee invokes his judicial remedy. How does it affect? Apart from anything else, that part is totally separable from the Report. That part is not inexplicably intertwined like a scrambled egg, that you cannot sever Mr. Vajpayee from the Report, and have an intelligent Report left. Why is it said? It is said to mislead the nation, as I said, to take you down an alley-way, a by-lane. Let us pause for a minute. Mr. Vajpayee, maybe, is right technically; there is a technical error. Maybe, he is technically right. But, substantively and morally, the Outlook of 25th February, 2005 — Video Recording of Mr. Vajpayee's 5th of December speech — said, and I quote: "Body language was buoyant; mood was upbeat and strident and his tone was sarcastic." But, I am sure, that is only the Outlook's subjective view. What did he, actually, say? He said, and I quote: "Sharp stones are emerging from the ground. No one can sit on them. ज़मीन को समतल करना पड़ेगा!" Then, he said, "If a *Yagna* begins, there will be some construction." Contemporaneously, the same day, somewhere else, when asked: "Will the mosque be safe?" He said, in his great ambivalence, which, perhaps, helped him reach where he was: "आशा है, आशंका भी!" आशा भी है और आशंका भी है!" Sir, Mr. Vajpayee, certainly, shares some guilt by association. What he should have done is to either change his political party, or, change his friends in 1992. He cannot always run with the

communal hare and hunt with the secular hound. I leave it at that because it is a complete red herring about Mr. Vajpayee.

Sir, about Shri Narasimha Rao, the departed Shri Narashimha Rao, the third red herring; a lot has already been said about the issue. Certainly, everybody in this nation was misled, starting with the Supreme court, then, following with the nation and the Congress (I) party, and, of course, Shri Narasimha Rao. They were misled. They were misled by them. Let us put things in perspective. I am not trying to justify at all. I am only trying to explain. Keep a balance; keep a perspective. Isn't this whole allegation about Shri Narasimha Rao amounting to saying that the principal accused tells you that that policeman did not do his duty properly? The principle accused is telling you from the rooftops that that policeman, who should have acted better, committed an omission. Certainly, the police had to be blamed, if he has been misled. He should not have been misled. But if the police has to be blamed, how much more is the principal accused to be blamed? He should be hanged straightaway. सर, मिर्ज़ा ग़ालिब ने किसी और संदर्भ में, किसी रोमांटिक संदर्भ में कहा था—

“ग़ज़ब किया, तेरे वादे पर एतबार किया”

जो रोमांटिक संदर्भ था, वह उसके बाद था—

“तमाम रात क्रयामत का इंतज़ार किया।”

लेकिन हमने भी ग़ज़ब किया, देश ने भी ग़ज़ब किया, उच्चतम न्यायालय ने भी ग़ज़ब किया, कई लोगों ने ग़ज़ब किया कि “ग़ज़ब वादे पर एतबार किया”... ..(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत: देश ने वादा नहीं किया। देश ने ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी : नहीं, मैं कल्याण सिंह के वादे की बात कर रहा हूँ और कह रहा हूँ कि “ग़ज़ब किया, तेरे वादे पर एतबार किया” — ग़लती हुई, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश और बी.जे.पी. के बारे में मीर की दो पंक्तियाँ और भी उपयुक्त हैं। उन्होंने कहा था—

“नहीं शिकवा मुझे कुछ बेवफ़ाई का तेरा हरगिज़,
गिला तब हो अगर तूने किसी से कभी निभाई हो।”

यह हमारी और भी बड़ी भूल थी कि हमने ऐसे व्यक्ति पर विश्वास किया, जिसने कभी किसी की निभाई नहीं। ऐसी पार्टी पर विश्वास किया, जिसने कभी किसी की निभाई नहीं, लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)... आप सिर्फ उसकी बात सोचते हैं, और भी बहुत से मीर हुए हैं, प्रसिद्ध भी हुए हैं।

Let me now come to how he was misled. Just two quotations. On 25th November, 1992, this is what Mr. Venugopal, our colleague in the Supreme Court, on behalf of the State Government, Mr. Kalyan Singh's Government said. I quote, “If the State Government is not in a position to come forward with a convincing stand that will reassure the Court that no violation of its orders will be permitted, we might have to consider the prayers in the IA for appointment of a receiver or a direction to the Central Government to ensure obedience to court orders. We do hope that the State of U.P. will not compel the court to take that course leaving no other option.” This was Mr. Venugopal pleading with the court saying, “Please, do not directly intervene. The State Government will ensure that nothing happens on the 6th of December.”

Officially recorded by the then Chief Justice, Venkatchelliah. On 28th of November, three days later, the U.P. Government filed an undertaking saying, "The State Government assures the court that no construction materials or machinery would be on the acquired land and no construction activity will take place or be carried out." This was converted into an undertaking. On this undertaking, for the first time, the only time in the history of India, a sitting Chief Minister suffered contempt. Well, if the Supreme Court could be misled, I think, there is, at least, some explanation as to why contractually others were misled. But, Sir, as the Home Minister rightly put it, we paid the price for it. For whatever little omission, secondary role we had. I would like to put it like that. Remember the perspective. It is between the principal accused and a policeman. But, yes, at the policeman's level, whatever responsibility we had, we paid the price. We paid the price of eight years' political *vanvaas*. And we have expressed remorse and regret for a secondary role. What have you done? A single word of contrition, a single word of regret, a single word of apology? Even today, yes, the day-before-yesterday, your current President said that was like the Quit India Movement. Just the-day-before-yesterday, in the Lok Sabha, he said that it was like the Quit India Movement. That is the level of your contrition; that is the level of your apology!

Sir, issues like Mr. Jagdambika Pal's names, etc., are non-issues. But, let me give you half a line clarification. Jagdambika Pal's name occurs at part 2, page 958. His name is under the heading, "individual culpability for leading the country to the brink of communal discord, the Commission finds these following persons culpable." This is the heading under which Mr. Vajpayee and others are named. But the heading under which Mr. Jagdambika Pal and others were put is, "Persons or leaders or *sadhus* or saints who participated in the movement." Let us not forget the sense of balance. Of course, he has clarified he was in the jail virtually. Where is the question of his participating? He was participating in a movement against the movement which you are doing, and he was imprisoned or restrained. But, even the heading of the Liberhan Commission is, at page 272 for Jagdambika Pal, I am sorry, not 958. Page 958 was for Mr. L.K. Advani and Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. And the heading is, "Persons or leaders or *sadhus* or saints who participated in the movement."

Sir, another complete red-herring, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, *shilanyas* and the locks. It is all very well. As I have said that there are series of red herrings in this whole debate. Just note these three short points. Will they appeal to your reason or not? The *shilanyas* was done in 1989, and it was done specifically on the non-disputed land. Was the *shilanyas* an invitation to come and break the mosque? Was the *shilanyas* an invitation for the people to come and do something to the structures standing there? We are now talking of the central theme of the Liberhan Commission Report.(Interruptions).... I am just finishing. Please, don't interrupt me.(Interruptions).... One minute.

श्री बलबीर पुंज: अगर वहां नहीं बनना था तो कहां बनना था?...**(व्यवधान)**... वहीं बनना था जहां ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Mr. Punj, you and your party will get the time. I am just finishing. ...*(Interruptions)*... The *shilanyas* was done on the non-disputed portion, not on the structure, in the structure, breaking the structure or demolishing the structure, the *masjid*. Number two, on 27th of October, 1989 a little known fact, Mr. V.N. Tarkunde, an eminent person petitioned the Supreme Court seeking a ban on *shilanyas*. The Supreme Court said, "No, we will not interfere." They dismissed Mr. Tarkunde's petition. Thirdly, last but not the least, the *shilanyas* was done after verifying that the site is not covered by any interim order of any court.

We are now talking, three years later, of people going on to an existing mosque and existing building and existing structure and demolishing it. That is as far from *Shila Nyas* as chalk is from cheese, as heaven is from earth. There is absolutely no issue of demolition in that action.

Sir, you were very kind and I will not abuse your licence and I now come to the end of my submissions. There are many more issues that one could talk about. There are many more Alleyways and bye-lanes. This House should come back to the central theme. And, frankly, Sir, we do not need the Liberhan report to condemn the principal Opposition, the principal protagonist which perpetrated this fraud on the nation. They stand condemned at the bar of public opinion 17 long years ago. On both substance and perception, and politics as much about perception, if not more about perception and less about substance, on both perception and substance they stand condemned. This is a party which has consistently sought to pull India back to the medieval ages. It talks the language of division, it talks the idiom of conflagration.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: शाहबानो क्या था? प्रोग्रेसिव था क्या शाहबानो केस में?

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Just yesterday, Sir, my good friend remembers, that the President of this party likened this to the Quit India movement. Well, if he compares this movement to the Quit India movement, I can only pity this party's sense of history, I can only feel sorry for stalwarts like Mahatma Gandhi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Ultimately, Sir, we cannot forget a sad and stark truth. The sad and stark truth is that the dead cannot cry for justice and, therefore, it is the duty of the living to do it for them. The Opposition here has tried to guillotine the idea of India and to rubble up the mosque. It is, of course, a great tribute to the resilience of India, to our unity, to our tensile strength that like many others, before you, you have also failed. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I was just listening to my good friend, Dr. Abhishek Singhvi, and he probably overstated his case, which he is good at. He says that we stand condemned at the bar of public opinion in the last seventeen years. In the five General Elections held in the last seventeen years, we were voted as a largest single party in Parliament at least three times. We have been the second largest party in the other two Elections.

I think, overstating one's case for the purpose of advancing a political argument is understandable. I was wondering how to make a realistic assessment of the Liberhan report. Should I understate? If I do understate and be more realistic as to what it is, as is apparent from the ATR, it is a report which is devoid of any credibility, it is a report which is an exercise in futility, it is a report which almost all the major media in this country has referred to as a dud report, a report which the ATR itself indicates that it is an unimplementable document! But, if I go into each of the 999 pages of this report along with its annexures, Sir, factually, I cannot help but saying that this report is a * on a factfinding process in the last seventeen years.

The first question which comes to light is: Why did it take seventeen years for a commission to come to a recommendation which is being referred to as a dud recommendation? Was this opportunity being used by the gentleman who headed the Commission only to perpetuate selfemployment? There are probably indications coming from a former Cabinet Secretary, who dealt with him, to the effect that this was true. I do not want to go much into the leakage of the document. But the manner of its leak is almost as dubious as the contents of this Report.

My friend, the Home Minister has categorically stated here that neither he nor any of his officers leaked the Report. In fact, he was so cautious, he said that the only copy they had was in the lock and key. That is why perhaps the ATR was very difficult to make because the report was in the lock and key. When the leak took place I mentioned there was one other copy available perhaps with the Commission itself. After I read the Report, I must correct myself. I think, it was not one but two copies available outside the Home Ministry. One was, perhaps, with the Chairman of the Commission, and the second as is apparent from the contents of its Report with the de-facto author of the Report. And when I say *de facto* author, the Law Minister, — Shri Veerappa Moily, is not here — I think if he takes a leaf out of this Report and one of his proposed law reforms to expedite pendency of arrears in the Legal Justice system, it would be 'judgment out-sourcing' and this is what the Report seems to have done and the intrinsic evidence of who wrote the report is in the report itself and I will make it good. I said, Sir, that the ATR itself indicates that it is an unimplementable document except for saying 'agreed', 'noted' or 'agreed with some political observations of the judge', all that the ATR says, is The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill be legislated. A Bill on which the Central Legislature may perhaps have no legislative jurisdiction and then it further says that some matters will be referred to the UPSC and some matters will be referred to the Election Commission. Sir, I made a statement that the author appears to be somebody else. We are all familiar, at least some of my friends present here are as much familiar as we are or, perhaps, more with the language a judge writes. The first training of a judge is never to enter the political wicket. He looks at the evidence, he looks at the issue which he has to decide, and he links the evidence with the issue and comes to a conclusion. He does not go into political disputes. He

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

does not start commenting on ideologies as to which ideology is good and which is bad. If a judge does that, it becomes a Commission which is not fact finding but a Commission with an ideology, and in this case, just let us read what the Commission says in the last paragraph of its Report on page 999. I am not only referring to the various political statements he has made. My friends, in the Left, will be very pleased that the draft person of the Report took some inspiration from Karl Marx and said, 'Religion is the opium of the masses.' He starts his political document...

SHRI D. RAJA: Only one line he has said, not the full quotation.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, after the Commission went on for hundreds of sittings and for 17 years, the Judge and the advocate assisting the Judge — even in today's Hindustan Times — has leaked out documents with his name mentioned which he says that the IB Report is available with the Commission prior to 6th of December, 1992. So, the Judge and the earlier advocate, Mr. Gupta, probably had differences. And, the Commission goes on to pass strictures against Mr. Gupta saying that he betrayed his trust. So, after the evidence was recorded, the entire arguments have been heard. This Judge, whose familiarity with the Queen's language was somewhat inadequate, needed a draftsman. So, he gets another gentleman only for the purposes of helping him to draft the Report. Now, what does the Report need to be done? Somebody has to go through the evidence, somebody has to get the ideas what is the direction of your findings, he has to correct and put the language in place and then he has to find who is guilty and who is not guilty. So, he is saying in the last paragraph of the Report, "Lastly, I am thankful to Harpreet Sing Giani, who has whole-heartedly spent days and nights over the last one year..." — after the hearings were completed — "...in helping me..." — to do what — "...to analyse the evidence, coming to conclusions... editing the report... modifying language...adding to and modifying the ideas...to clear the mess created by predecessors." So, Mr. Giani did all these things. Mr. Giani analysed the evidence, he came to the conclusions, he gave the ideas, he modified the Report, he added to the language and the Judge did the reset!

Sir, as I said, if this is possible and the Government, in all seriousness, can say, "we accept such a document", I think, judicial outsourcing may, perhaps, be one of the reforms that Shri Veerappa Moily should consider. He is attempting to bring down the arrears. Perhaps, that may speed up our trials and judgment writing. This is how this document was prepared.

The core question — Dr. Singhvi was right when he said it — was who demolished this structure and what is the evidence against those people? What is the evidence against those people? Was there a conspiracy or was it a spontaneous reaction of a small group? It was possible on evidence to come to any of the findings, but the finding had to be based on the evidence and the material which was laid before the Judge or the Commission. The Commission is to give a finding on evidence. The Commission is not to give a political opinion. The Commission is a truth investigator; a Commission is not a political pundit. I am afraid, this

Judge, besides having outsourced the writing of this Report, and either he or outsourced draftsman or the Home Ministry or anybody leaked it out, ignored the entire evidence which was placed before him and then come to a finding which was completely in consistent with what was stated in the Report.

Sir, since Dr. Singhvi says that this is the ‘highway.’ Let us deal with this ‘highway.’ I can go through each one of the pages which he has mentioned. For the benefit of some of the learned friends here, I mention the page. There were a large number of lawyers and parties appeared on behalf of certain Muslim organisations. The Judge records at page 15, “No evidence was led or information provided to the Commission with respect the conspiracy or pre-planning or the joint common enterprise by any of these counsels.” So, the persons — representatives of the Muslim organisations — who are naturally aggrieved came up and said, “We have no evidence to prove any conspiracy.” Then, he comes to others. At page 775 he says, “No documentary or direct evidence is possible in a conspiracy of this manner nor unimpeachable of firm evidence of some actions of planning of demolition is available.” So, I have no evidence of any planning which is available.

On page 782, the Home Secretary, Mr. Godbole appears as a witness. Mr. Godbole stated that there was no information of planning and, as such, it could not be inferred that there was a conspiracy of the Congress and the BJP for demolition. This could not be accepted on the face of it, particularly, in the absence of any specific circumstances leading to such an inference. And, then, come the entire Intelligence agencies of this country and everybody else who had to give materials. So, at page 992, he says, “Neither the Police nor the investigative team of the Commission, that is, neither the CBI — CBI was the police in this case — nor the investigative team of the Commission, despite the prolonged process was able to identify any witness nor produce any witness, not a single witness, who could identify any of the demolishers or lead to any other evidence against suspects. Suspects were not even identified. Even after the unprecedented publicity throughout the long spell of inquiry, nobody came forward to advance the case or identify the persons who physically carried out the demolition or the ones who plotted the demolition.” He then goes on to say at page 724, while indicting the RSS he says, “you planned it, but you kept the political leaders out of your knowledge.” And, then, he says, “In totality, it becomes obvious that some leaders were consciously kept out of the operational area or planning in order to protect them and preserve their secular credentials for later political use.” On the political leadership he says on page 994, “The Commission observes that important leaders of political parties — icons of movements, organisers of the movement— continuously issued statements from time to time in relation to the conspiracy of demolition, but no affidavit was filed before the Commission by any of them.” Sir, the Police led no evidence who demolished or an evidence of who plotted. The Muslim organisations which are aggrieved have no evidence. No evidence is led by any political person, not a single man is identified and you wait, merrily, for 17 years and then come to a finding that, well, yes, it could not have

happened without the knowledge of X, Y and Z. Your ideology which started in 1925 is like this. The RSS stated in 1925. Your ideology is like this. Your ideology inherently promotes it. Therefore, you are the person who must be accused of this. I have no evidence, not a shred of evidence against you, but I have a political opinion against you; that is why, Sir, I ask myself this question. Was he a truth investigator or was he a political *pandit*? For some of these Commissions, heads are chosen. On important matters, you have inquiries whose precedents are cited for generations — The Vivian Bose Inquiry, The Justice Das Inquiry — these were all inquiries held in the 1950's where you picked up the most illustrious sitting Judge of the Supreme Court and they asked him to inquire. When Britain was shaken by the Profumo scandal, you asked Lord Denning to investigate and head a Commission? Here when the incident takes place, you go and choose a junior Judge of the Punjab High Court. How does your eyes fall on him, Sir? Sir, there is a popular saying or a belief with all our appointment processes of Judges at the Bar, when they say that there are two kinds of judges. There are those who know the law and there are those who know the Law Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, I am quite clear that this Judge fell in the second category, and, that is how a junior Judge of the Punjab High Court was chosen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shrimati Viplove Thakur, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Jaitley. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Viplove Thakur, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): यह क्या तरीका है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु (कर्णाटक): आपकी problem क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: यह गलत बात है ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसे वापस लिया जाए...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat, Shrimati Viplove. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Why did he say that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The hon. Leader of Opposition is an erudite leader, a legal expert and a legal luminary. My only request is...*(Interruptions)*... I would only request that personal aspersions against a Judge should not be made.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I will respect your ruling. But a Commission of Inquiry headed by a retired Judge gives a Report. We are debating it. And it has large ramifications. If you give somebody the authority to make sweeping allegations against people, then, perhaps, all the facts would also have to be gone into. Having said this, Sir, a report must be a document which carries credibility. A report cannot be a document which becomes the subject matter of an endless controversy. A report cannot be a document which becomes un-implementable. A report cannot be a document which becomes a national embarrassment, as I will just show as to what this Report has done. Sir, the difficulty is that you pick up a puny Judge who uses 17 years

to perpetrate a selfemployment and then, the character of the Report almost appears to be an application for a future employment! If these are the kinds of reports these Commissions are going to give, I am afraid the credibility of the entire institution will go down. That is why, we read in newspapers, ‘Judges and former Judges now commenting whether Judges should at all be heading such Commissions’, which are to be used for entering the political thicket rather than only going into judicially determinable matters. So, what does this Report say? Let me start off. When I said the Report is probably an outsourced document — it is not like, as Dr. Singhvi says, there is one trivial error here or there; if a Judge has heard the evidence and the Judge is writing the Report, every fact he says will be connected to the document. Now, I think my friend, Shri Sitaram Yechury, here would appreciate this. I turn page after page. I was reading page 282. Who is the leader of the Ayodhya Movement against whom they tried to find an evidence but could not find? It was Prof. R.S. Sharma and Prof. D. N. Jha, two well-known Leftist historians, who appeared on the negotiating side of the Babri Masjid Action Committee. Who is the ‘karsevak’? You are embarrassed only by the name of Mr. Jagadambika Pal. So, who is the ‘karsevak’? It is Col. B.S. Zaidi of the Babri Masjid Action Committee. It is at page 271.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Can you just yield for a minute? I don’t know if Mr. Sitaram Yechury has quickly turned to page 282! I think, you have made an error. I don’t say that the Judges make no errors. Perhaps, like you have made an error, he has made errors too. The reference to Prof. R.S. Sharma and Prof. D. N. Jha is not in a section where you are trying to find out who is involved in the movement. It says, ‘Leaders of movement have no particular role except participating in some negotiations.’ They may have participated on this side or that side or on the neutral side. I think you are misreading it. It says leaders of Movement have no particular role. ‘Movement’ does not here mean the Ayodhya Movement. In this whole chapter, people mean who participated in negotiations. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am afraid the Home Minister has to bend backwards to come up with an, and not so convincingly, explanation. Page 270 says, “Persons or leaders or Sadhus and Saints who participated in the Movement.” The word ‘Movement’ is continuously used throughout the Report as the Ayodhya Movement. He mentions here the DGP, Intelligence. See page 69, it is elementary. You ask a primary school child what is the date of birth of Mahatma Gandhi and what is the date of his assassination, he will give it to you correctly. He gives the date of Gandhi’s assassination wrong. See page 562. After spending 17 years in doing a research on the RSS and BJP as to who was the founder of the RSS, he says it was Veer Savarkar and Dr. Hedgover only succeeded in. He erred on basic facts and it leads to my suspicion. These are not all facts which came in the course of a hearing. My colleague mentioned in the other House yesterday. Just turn to page 566, if you can defend this. He wanted to damn the BJP. So, he said that BJP’s ideology is like the Muslim League’s ideology of Jinnah. That is the argument he wanted to build up. So, to build up this argument up, he needed

a fact. At page 566, para 85.14, and this is important, he comes to a finding. He says, "Deen Dayal Upadhyaya by his conduct agreed with MA Jinnah's theory that Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations." Then, he allegedly quotes Deen Dayal Upadhyaya's saying and the quote is, "The problem of India is not intercaste, it is international. If peace is to reign here, the major communities must be given their own separate chunks of land. It is nothing but a mere dream to imagine that Hindus and Muslims can stay together in India as members of a composite nationality. The Muslims are not a minority community, they are a nation. They must have their own independent land and their own State." When we read this, we were all surprised how could Deen Dayalji have said this? We started researching the source of this quote and we found out that he picked up the quotation of Mohammad Ali Jinnah put it in the mouth of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya and said that look the views of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya and Jinnah are the same. And you want to tell the whole country to treat this Report with any sense of seriousness. He picks up Jinnah's quotation, puts it into Deen Dayalji's mouth and said that look their views appear to be similar. Then he suddenly realises that it is not his quote. No judge who hears the case, who hears the evidence and then on the basis of that evidence gives findings on facts will ever come to a conclusion of this kind. At ten places he says that "there is no evidence of conspiracy" and then says, "I think, this couldn't have happened without conspiracy." My friend Amar Singhji just mentioned it. He has a huge bias, I will tell you, against the whole idea of a Ram Temple at Ayodhya. He has a huge bias against social justice and the Mandal Commission. I would like the Home Minister to read these two paragraphs at page 556. No Judge who writes on judicially determinable matters would give a political discourse of this kind. "Our leadership must step forth and with more equal responsibility and put a lid on the mischievous element in the society bent upon exploiting the factors referred to above, for their individual aggrandizement through repression, misguidance, acquiring power through mass means and improper reliance on philosophies such as Hindutva, Mandal, sons of soil, etc.

Now, suddenly, he says, "Mandal is a divisive philosophy. You must not rely on Mandal as a political leadership of this country." Now, Mandal recommendations are something which have almost been unanimously accepted by this country and implemented. The Judge has a bias on his past reservations and postings. So, he brings in this. How was this connected? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You brought down a Government on this. Now, you are saying, [unanimously].

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Advaniji was arrested in Bihar. Sorry, you are making a wrong statement.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Allow your Leader to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... इस पर क्या लिखा है ...(व्यवधान)... इससे सहमत हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... इसके संबंध में अगर सरकार सहमत हो, तो बताए ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं तो लिब्रहान कमीशन की रिपोर्ट...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your Leader is speaking... (*Interruptions*)... You are interrupting the LoP.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I will decline my friend, Mr. Kapil Sibal's, invitation to get into sidelanes. The issue is, the gentleman investigating the facts and circumstances leading to the events on 6th December, 1992, now has a whole theory on Mandal. It is not an isolated observation. Read recommendations on page 970. Read the two paragraphs together, that is, para 173.8 and para 173.9. In para 173.8, he says that the recruitment policy of the Government of India must change. Recruitment must be on merit alone. He does not want to lose over Mandal here. He has said it in the body of the Report. He says, "merit alone", and in next paragraph, he says, "The civil servants, who are posted at the helm of affairs, ought to be picked for the skills that they are required to exercise, rather than for completely unrelated academic skills or for casteist or regional basis." The ATR says, "This recommendation will be referred to the UPSC." — para 6.6. ... (*Interruptions*)... Now, where is the gentleman? I do not know whether these are the ideas of Justice Liberhan or the *gyan* of one *gyani* because it is still not clear as to who wrote this report. But, you are investigating something...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, just one sentence.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, he is not yielding.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Everybody knows that anti-reservation agitation in 1988 in Gujarat was headed by the BJP and they were against... (*Interruptions*)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

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

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): बैठिए, बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... Please take your seat.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am only substantiating what are really the contents of this Report and I will come to the key contents which I have referred to in the context of conspiracy. Just read page 540. At page 540, he now refers to the political leadership of India. The discussion starts at 539. How is it concerned with the events of 6th December and events leading to that? I will just read the relevant sentences, and this is not on the BJP or RSS; this is on the entire political leadership of the country. I quote, "The loss of political neutrality and the convenience with which justification can be found for every action has rendered all objectives of peaceful civilized society as enunciated by intellectuals, leaders, philosophers, thinkers since ancient times, obliterated. 79.4. The law — common or constitutional, morals, ethics, epics and everything else is being examined in the scales of politically desirable results. It is immaterial whether those results are legitimate or healthy for democratic governance. Everyone is out to become a Politician rather than a Statesman." And, in the next sentence — he could not have

given an 8(b) notice to all of us — he says, “The politician has become the epitome of the proverbial rags-to-riches story. 79.5. The Common Indian has formed the firm belief already that the ills that face us can be traced to the political leadership and can be cured by a voluntary reform in the political parties in India...”.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: “...voluntary reform in the political parties and their leadership itself.” It is that you reform yourself also. This is what he is saying. He blames us. He blames the political leadership. I do not have to defend every line that he has written. He blames the political leadership. He gives expression to his view, and, he says, ‘voluntary reforms by political parties and their leaders’. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Therefore, the Home Minister... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Tell me, Arun, what turns in it. ...*(Interruptions)*... The question is the question that you posed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Only one fact turns in it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The question is: who demolished the mosque? Please come to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Only one fact turns in it and I am glad that you have answered that question, which I have been asking. I have repeated that sentence. Was he a truth investigator or a political *pandit*?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We will answer that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Read these observations and you will get the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We will answer that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You will answer with slogans only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: And, it will be clear that he was dwelling on a political path not concerned about other things because when it comes to the question of who demolished it, he says that he cannot identify a single person. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You tell us, who demolished it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: After seventeen years of wasting public time and money, the situation is that you are still... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: We are debating the Commission of Inquiry Report. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, these are not trivial errors. My friend, Dr. Singhvi said, “Oh, he has made some trivial errors. You made trivial errors. But the whole Report is a compilation of howlers, the whole Report is a tragedy of errors, rather than a comedy of errors, and, there are hundreds of these kinds. What does he say about Gulzari Lal Nanda? The last I heard of Gulzari Lal Nanda was that after being the Prime Minister of this country for a short duration, he lived in a *barsati* in Defence Colony, and, he was dispossessed, and his luggage was on the road before he passed away.

About Gulzari Lal Nanda, he says on page 336, Rajendra Singh, the RSS leader, Dau Dayal Khanna, and, Gulzari Lal Nanda, die-hard Hindus — was there any evidence against Gulzari Lal Nanda — in connivance with people with similar thoughts, started conceiving and exploiting a local dispute at the national level, maybe for their selfish political needs, — what was Gulzari Lal Nanda's political need in 1992 — or, for achieving the old theory of Hindu *rashtra*. He was your Prime Minister, your Party's Prime Minister. When did he become a supporter of Hindu *rashtra*? If you are given to head a Commission of Inquiry, how can you pass any comment about anyone without having gone through a procedure? Mr. Amar Singh was very agitated that something has been said about Deoraha Baba, and, Dr. Singhvi said, "Oh, it is a mistake in that list of 68 people, where he uses the word 'culpable'." I am afraid that is only half-truth. Let me read the full sentence which he has written about Deoraha Baba at page 427. "Open threats by exhorting the dacoits to take on arms for the Ram temple were made by Ashok Singhal, Deoraha Baba, and, Harishbhai". ...*(Interruptions)*... Deoraha Baba asked the dacoits to pick up the arms and come in support of Ram temple. Mr. Home Minister, please show us the evidence which led to this conclusion.

SHRI AMAR SINGH: This is very disgusting, very disgusting. *(Interruptions)*

श्री विनय कटियार: इंदिरा गांधी जी वहाँ उनके पास क्या करने जाती थीं...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान): राजीव गांधी जी क्या करने गए थे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विनय कटियार: राजीव गांधी जी क्या करने गये थे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Do not interrupt your leader. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you interrupting? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AMAR SINGH: Sir, on the issue of Deoraha Baba, I am with the Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार: क्या बलराम जाखड़ जी वहाँ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Pany, Mishra ji, please take your seats. Why are you interrupting your leader?

श्री विनय कटियार: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): This will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*

श्री कलराज मिश्र: *

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Why are you interrupting your leader? आप सब लोग बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपके नेता बोल रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विनय कटियार: *

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That will not go on record. Please don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Katiyar, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अरुण जेटली: सर, रिपोर्ट के अंदर जब सब तरफ से यह आ गया कि किसी षडयंत्र की गवाही नहीं है, किसी ने कोई तथ्य नहीं दिए षडयंत्र के संबंध में, तो फिर यह कमीशन आडवाणी जी को और उनके अन्य साथियों को कैसे indict करता है। किसी ने यह नहीं कहा। अब किस प्रकार का तर्क कमीशन ने डूँडा, and the relevant page is 255. मैं एक लेडी IPS Officer का नाम डा० सिंघवी से सुन रहा था, वह उस दिन के लिए श्री आडवाणी जी की PSO थी। उसने दो बयान दिए हैं, एक लिब्रहान आयोग के सामने और एक सी०बी०आई० को रायबरेली की अदालत में। आडवाणी जी मंच से खड़े होकर अपील कर रहे हैं और आडवाणी जी के साथ-साथ नाम लिखते हैं पेज 255 पर — श्री एल०के० आडवाणी, डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी, श्री अशोक सिंघल, विजय राजे सिंधिया, श्री एच०वी० शेषाद्रि। ये सब लोग अपील कर रहे हैं, जो 50, 60, 70 लोग डोम के ऊपर चढ़ गए थे कि आप नीचे उतर आइए, मत चढ़िए। बार-बार अपील कर रहे हैं, लेकिन वे लोग नीचे नहीं उतरे। आडवाणी जी ने इस PSO महिला को यह कहा कि मैं स्वयं वहां पर जाता हूँ। वह स्वयं वहां पर गई, वापिस आई और कहा कि वहां पर तनाव है, आपको जाने की अनुमति नहीं है। यह evidence में है। फिर आडवाणी जी ने कहा कि मैं उमा भारती को भेजता हूँ कि वहां जाकर उन लोगों को नीचे उतारिए। अब ये षडयंत्र में कैसे शामिल हो सकते हैं — शेषाद्रि जी संघ के सबसे प्रमुख लोगों में से थे, आडवाणी जी भाजपा के अध्यक्ष थे, अशोक सिंघल जी VHP के प्रमुख व्यक्ति थे। Now, what is the logic he contrives to disbelieve this? And, the logic is, आपने जो अपील की, यह कहा कि डोम से नीचे उतर जाइए, यह नहीं कहा कि गर्भ गृह के अंदर नहीं जाइए। इसलिए यह बहुत खोखली अपील थी। It was a feeble appeal and, therefore, your real intention was that it be demolished. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is not plausible. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Well, it is plausible, if Deoraha Baba escorted dacoits two years after he died. ...*(Interruptions)*... if any of these things is plausible ...*(Interruptions)*... why is it plausible*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Don't mix up things. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Why are you impatient? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not getting impatient. ...*(Interruptions)*... I was very patient yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You are only impeding the smooth flow of your own leader. Why are you doing that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अरुण जेटली: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अब इस तरह का तर्क ले लेना कि आपने कहा कि डोम से उतरिए, आपने कहा कि मैं स्वयं जाऊंगा, आपने उमा भारती को वहां भेजा, लेकिन आपकी नीयत अच्छी नहीं थी, क्योंकि आपने यह शब्द प्रयोग नहीं किया कि गर्भ गृह के अंदर मत जाइए, therefore, everything is disbelieved. इस तरह के तर्क पर पहुंचने के लिए किस तरह की मानसिकता चाहिए, वह मानसिकता मेरे अगले तर्क से स्पष्ट होती है। अब विवाद आता है कि यहां पर 1528 से पहले क्या ढांचा था? इसके संबंध में पेज 23 पर वे कहते हैं कि अयोध्या के बारे में धारणा है कि यह भगवान राम का जन्म स्थान है। पेज 63 पर कहते हैं कि 1934 से यहां नमाज़ नहीं पढ़ी गई। 1885 में एक ब्रिटिश जज का अपील में जो जजमेंट था, उसका भी ज़िक्र है, जिसका वाक्य है, "It is most unfortunate that a *masjid* should have been built on a land sacredly held by the Hindus, and as it occurred 356 years ago, it is too late to remedy the grievance".

ये सब नोट करते हैं, उसके बाद वे कहते हैं, पेज 561 पर, “The History books produced before the Commission as well as the White Paper of the Government of India and the BJP and the various contentions of various counsels are unanimous”. सर्वसम्मति है इस बात पर कि “In 1528, Emperor Babar ordered Mir Baqi, his commander, to erect a mosque at Ayodhya”. ये सारे तथ्य, चिदम्बरम साहब ने उस सदन में ठीक कहा कि ये तो Title Suit है, जो इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में है और क्योंकि Title Suit इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में है, लिबरहान साहब को यह finding नहीं देनी चाहिए थी। वे पूरे के पूरे तथ्य लिखते हैं और लिखने के बाद कहते हैं कि सर्वसम्मति थी कि 1528 में जहां जन्म स्थान था, वहां पर एक मस्जिद बनी। उसके बाद उनकी सोच और ज़हनियत क्या थी, यह पेज 547 से स्पष्ट हुआ — “The demand for the construction of the temple deprived the Hindu religion of its secular, multi-religious and multicultural credentials of the well reputed philosophy and the thoughts generally prevalent.”

इन सब तथ्यों के बाद भी अगर आप कहोगे कि जन्मस्थान पर मंदिर बनेगा, तो यह मांग सेक्यूलर नहीं है, अगर आप कहोगे कि किसी ने उसके ऊपर कब्जा कर लिया और वह कब्जा करने के बाद चलता रहे, वह सेक्यूलर है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि कमीशन को तथ्य ढूँढने थे कि किसने तोड़ा, षड्यंत्र था या नहीं था, उसकी स्पष्टता में जाने के बजाय जब कमीशन एक विचारधारा के साथ अपने आपको जोड़ लेता है, when a Commission acquires an ideology, and in this case the ideology was a demand for a temple at the *Ram janmasthan*, which he himself says, “..was altered to a mosque in 1528 itself robbed the Hindu society of its secular character,” इसलिए मंदिर की बात करना anti-secular है और जो बना हुआ है, वह बना रहे, वह सेक्यूलर है — यही सोच थी। अब यह विषय आया कि अटल जी का नाम क्यों लिया? अटल जी का नाम लेने से पूर्व, मुझे यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि Section 8B of the Commission of Enquiry Act में स्पष्ट लिखा है और उसके दो भाग हैं — पहला भाग यह है कि किसी व्यक्ति के आचरण के बारे में जांच होगी, ‘if the conduct of a person is to be inquired into’ और दूसरा है ‘if his reputation is likely to be affected.’ दोनों में से अगर किसी चीज पर असर पड़ेगा तो उसको आपको नोटिस देना पड़ेगा। अटल जी को तो कोई नोटिस नहीं दिया। जिन 68 लोगों की सूची बनाई, और वह कोई casual सूची नहीं है, वह कहते हैं कि, ‘persons culpable for creating communal disorder,’ आपके ऊपर जिम्मेदारी है कि सांप्रदायिक सद्भावना को इस देश में आपने खराब किया, इससे उनकी प्रतिष्ठा पर असर नहीं पड़ता, reputation पर असर नहीं पड़ता, लेकिन चूंकि मैं एक रिटायर्ड जज हूँ, मुझे नोटिस देने की भी जरूरत नहीं है, मुझे कानून का उल्लंघन करने का अधिकार है और फिर उस सूची में अटल जी का नाम डाल दिया गया।

In the entire process, I am afraid whoever wrote this report misjudged and miscalculated his own credibility and Vajpayeeji’s credibility. By going after Vajpayeeji, he went for an overkill and then shot his own credibility and shot himself in the foot.

Now, everybody in the Government has to come out with various statements that he is sorry that this has happened, it should not have happened. Dr. Singhvi just now said that it could be segregated if this was an illegality from the rest of the report. But what was the thought process of this gentleman when he was going in for this kind of an inquiry? The only person, Sir, this Commission had been kind to was to its own appointing authority — Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao.

And to be kind to him, he had to ignore two vital facts. It is never our case that Article 356 should have been imposed. Some others say that. And some people argued before the Commission that Article 356 should have been imposed in Uttar Pradesh अब कमीशन का पूरा तर्क यह है कि जब राज्यपाल ने रिपोर्ट नहीं दी, तो 356 कैसे लग सकता था और राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट अनिवार्य है। Now these are the two facts. The Commission never summoned Mr. Reddy, the then Governor. No 8-B notice was issued to him. And he simply says, 'no report came.' Amar Singhji read it out in the earlier part of the day. I am reading it out. The truth is that the Government had sent a report. The report may have been wishy-washy, but the report categorically had a sentence — 'the possibility of damage to the disputed structure itself may not be ruled out.' Should this report not have been before the Justice Liberhan? Or did he decide to conceal the factum of this report? This book had been published by Mr. Narasimha Rao. He wrote the book and said that this should be published after his death. Its title is: Ayodhya 6 December 1992.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: What was its final conclusion?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The conclusion was: 'It is a delicate situation; I leave it to the Central Government.'

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Don't forget, Mr. Sibal, you know Article 356 as well as I do. The Governor of Tamil Nadu, Mr. Barnala, refused to give a report for dismissal of the State Government when the Centre asked him. Why? Because Article 356 says, '...on receipt of a report of the Governor or otherwise...' And, therefore, Karunanidhi's Government was dismissed even without...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: You are reading one sentence. Please read the final conclusion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, this is the most unprecedented Commission I have ever come across. It is a fact in public domain that the Judge heading it, a retired Chief Justice of a High Court, was not considered appropriate by the collegium of Supreme Court for elevation. So, what does he do? The Supreme Court did not consider it appropriate to recommend his elevation. This is the first Commission in India's history which decided to pass strictures against the Supreme Court. This was his last opportunity to get back at the Supreme Court. So, he says at page 535, "The intransigent stance of the High Court of Uttar Pradesh, the obdurate attitude of the Governor, the inexpiable irresponsibility of the Supreme Court's observer and the short-sightedness of the Supreme Court are itself fascinating and complex stories, the depth of which I must not plumb." ...*(Interruptions)*... किसी को Section 8(b) का नोटिस नहीं, किसी की सुनवाई नहीं। Supreme Court itself is short-sighted; Governor is obdurate; हाई कोर्ट को कोई कानून की समझ नहीं थी और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो observer गया, वह गैर-जिम्मेदाराना था। मुझे किसी को नोटिस नहीं

देना, मेरे हाथ में कलम है, मैं जिसको चाहूँ और जिसके खिलाफ चाहूँ, उसके खिलाफ आरोप लगा दूँ। What is the action taken on this part of the Report? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, please answer just one question. The Commission had the CBI and the intelligence agencies. The whole national media was there when the incident of 6th December took place. Everybody knew who was present and who was not present. Now, on page 743, he gives a list of people who were present. And that is why, I say, Sir, the real draughtsperson of the Report needs to be found out. He must stand up and own that he wrote the Report. I could understand a casual error into a by-lane, as Abhishek says. The Report says, prominent among those present that day were Balasaheb Thakre who was admittedly in Bombay. And Balasaheb Thakre is a person whose identity can't be so easily mistaken. Then he says, Kalyan Singh, Rajender Gupta, Uma Nath Singh, Lalji Tadon and Brahm Dutt Dwivedi. They were all Ministers or the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. They were all in Lucknow. Then he says, Kushabhau Thakre, Sundar Singh Bhandari, Sikander Bakht who were in Delhi. In fact, after the incident, three of them addressed a Press Conference in Delhi on 6th December. It also lists the name of Prabhat Kumar, the Home Secretary, who was certainly not there. So, anybody can give you a report like that. What the Congress is seriously doubting is that Jagdamba Pal is not a Kar Sevak. You must actually seriously enquire if he is not, how did his name come in. Abhishek said, "It's a mistake." Well, all the mistakes can be qua you. The mistakes can't be qua us. If this Report is a compilation of howlers and a tragedy of errors, then, to come up and say that this is the Report which he signed as his gospel which has now indicted you.

Sir, how did the Commission and the Government create evidence? I think, this itself is a fascinating story. The Commission has a list of witnesses. There were three kinds of witnesses — Commission's witnesses, Central Government's witnesses and defence witnesses. Now, all these witnesses were examined. But, the truth has a very inconvenient habit. At times, it can slip out. So, one of the witnesses who admittedly has given a strong testimony against the BJP leaders is a journalist called Raman Kirpal. He is listed as the Central Government's witness. He said some leaders made provocative speeches. I picked up the 4th December issue, the latest issue, of a new magazine called "Open". This journalist has written a two-page article called "My Crippled Testimony". He writes, "The CBI officers gave me a date for deposition in Delhi. I reached there right in time. They showed me an affidavit and asked me to sign it". So, the CBI would bring prepared affidavits and get them signed by the witnesses. He says, "I didn't disagree with the contents of the affidavit. I said, 'I have to say something more'. They told me, 'You come before the Commission when you are summoned; you say the rest orally'. He says, "I wanted to say something more". What was that "something more"? He says, "When I went to appear before the Commission, they asked me a question if Lal Krishna Advani gave any speech from the dais inciting the *karsevaks*". I said, "No, Sir". But I wanted to say somebody else's name, to which they said, "You shut up". These are the words he uses, "answer only in 'yes' or

'no'." Answer only in 'yes' or 'no'. He says, "I only answered a few questions in 'yes' or 'no' and I came back. I find my testimony has been heavily relied upon by the Commission". After giving the testimony, he says what the testimony that they did not allow him to speak was. He says, "What surprises me is that the Commission rescues the Central Government. Its conclusion says that the Central Government was crippled by its failure of intelligence agencies to provide an analysis of the situation. I wanted to give my evidence that the Central Government was lapse. I was not allowed to give it". So, he concludes his article by saying, "This is my truth as a reporter. My affidavit as Central Government witness No.24 still stands. But in it is a crippled truth. There was much more that I could have said and wanted to say". This is how your Commission has functioned. This is not somebody who has any friendly overtones to my party. He is someone who has severely gone against and given evidence against some of our leaders. It is not against Mr. Advani. He says, "The moment I wanted to say something about the Central Government and something else, they said ' just shut up; the answer is only 'yes' or 'no'." This is what has happened in the last seventeen years and you want the entire country to believe this kind of a procured evidence!

Sir, what is it that the Commission in its recommendations has been saying? I just give you the pages. He uses a word for my leaders, say, "little men". The truth is that when you appoint a little man to conduct such a monumental inquiry, he, probably, thinks that he is now to run the entire Government and the burden of suggesting an alternative system falls on him. Look at page 996. Mr. Home Minister, if you can, in your reply, explain to us the meaning of this and how it is implementable, please let us know. The next logical conclusion must be that the Government which is formed on the premise of religion or has religion on agenda must be barred. I have heard of organisations being banned. But he wants Governments to be banned. He wants a new constitutional order where some authority will be created and the elected Governments and the Indian democracy can be barred. It is stated on page 996 that a Government elected on the basis of religion and their plans must be banned.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is not on page 996. I know that sentence is there. But it is not on page 996.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The sentence is there. I will correct the page. It is fair on the part of the Home Minister to say that. Now, please explain to us how Governments can be banned. Then, he says that there must be a body to look into it. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is exactly my argument. The Commission suggests to review the whole Constitution. It makes a recommendation to review the whole Constitution. Its third recommendation is to review the recruitment policy of bureaucracy and no postings on caste. His next recommendation is — and this, I think, will go down as a tribute, in a sense of humour, to the Judge who held the inquiry, a gentleman who got 48 extensions for himself and has the audacity to say it on page 971 — that no retired person should ever be given a job. Forty eight extensions के बाद वह कहता है कि किसी भी सेवानिवृत्त व्यक्ति को extension नहीं देनी चाहिए।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: When he was given the job, he was a sitting Judge. He had not retired then. He is excluding others, not himself.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: But when he wrote this,...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): This is the only good recommendation.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Then, he goes on to say that no State Government must be allowed to discriminate against people who are not born within the State. Now, how does that concern with 6th of December? It is, no doubt, a good recommendation. Next comes a fascinating recommendation at Page 976. He says, "Party affiliations must come to an end as soon Members of Legislatures and Parliament are elected." So, he wants the Tenth Schedule to be scrapped and defections to start all over again. How does this come under the scope of this Commission looking into the Ayodhya issue? The then Law Minister is no longer in active politics; he holds a Constitutional post. But he must, certainly, be complimented for the discovery, from where he got a gentleman with these kinds of ideas. Then, my friends, in the media gallery, got shouted at, the day the Report was leaked. He, obviously, did not like that. He says that they all do yellow journalism, and he calls them mischievous journalists. Then, he makes two very important recommendations about the media. He says that there must be a permanent Commission, which must keep entertaining complaints against the media. His next recommendation which, I am sure, the Home Minister will reject because he was privy to the post-1991 liberalisation process which delicensed everything. He says, "Journalism is one profession which must be subjected to licensing, and nobody should be allowed to become a journalist till he obtains a licence." This Report is a national joke, and you want to go by some findings that he has made. He says, "Though there is no evidence of conspiracy, I have come to the conclusion that there was some conspiracy." Sir, there is a very important recommendation that he makes. If you turn to Page 979, he says, "It is, therefore, my recommendation that a statutory National Commission be composed of acknowledged experts to delve into the question of provenance of historical monuments, artefacts, etc., and their determination should be deemed to be definitive and final." It is to say that if ever there is a monument, or, a place of worship, if there is a dispute, judges or commissions should not examine that. We must have archaeologists and historians who must decide, and their findings must be final. So, the first part of the recommendation, obviously, is that the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991, should be repealed. The meaning of the word 'provenance' is very clear. It means the original ownership of the structure. The Oxford dictionary of difficult words defines provenance as a place of origin or the earliest known history of something. Now, there must be 30,000 places of worship where there may be a dispute about the original ownership. He says, "Constitute a permanent Commission." And, since your Report was in the lock and key, and the ATR was being finalised, in Para 6.6, you say, "Well; we already have an ASI; that is, the Archaeological Survey of India. So, we don't need a commission." But, curiously, Sir, and I come to the last limb of my argument. I will just take five minutes more. Going by Liberhan's recommendation

and your ATR, in this case, the High Court had directed the ASI, "Please go and find out what the original character is." The ASI gave a Report in 2003. I am not reading the entire Report. I will just read out the relevant five or seven sentences of it. It says, "Now viewing in totality and taking into account the archaeological evidence of a massive structure just below the disputed structure and evidence of continuity in structural phases from the Tenth century onwards up to the construction of the disputed structure along with the yield of stone and decorated bricks as well as mutilated sculpture of divine couple and carved architectural members including foliage patterns, amalaka, kapotapali doorjamb with semicircular pilaster, broken octagonal shaft of black schist pillar, lotus motif, circular shrine having pranala (water chute) in the north fifty pillar bases in association with the huge structure, are indicative of remains which are distinctive features found associated with the temples of North India." So, the Archaeological Survey of India went there in 2003. ...*(Interruptions)*... After the demolition. ...*(Interruptions)*... 2003 was after the demolition. Under the orders of the Allahabad High Court, the ASI dug up, found the structure underneath and this is what the ASI says. Justice Liberhan says, "Have a Commission." You say, 'no, let the ASI do it'. The ASI has already done it in this case. What remains? The argument is, ...*(Interruptions)*...

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Take it forward. Say, 'you will demolish it'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I will take it forward. Have patience. ...*(Interruptions)*... This Report, Sir, is earlier preceded by a ground penetrating radar survey, a GPRS, which came to the same conclusion. So, now you have experts who have come to this finding. Sir, Mr. Sibal says, how do you take it further from this? The Commission has now come to a complete finding. Well, in 1528 this happened. Prior to 1528, the character was, perhaps, of a temple. He does not give a definitive finding. But, he says, 'Mir. Baqi constructed the mosque'. The last 500- odd years have seen various struggles. Abhishek said in 1767 something happened. In fact, one of the earliest evidences, prior to 1528 is, when Shri Guru Nanakdev, before establishing the Sikh religion, went around the large part of the world, in this region, at least, between 1508 and 1510, he goes to Ayodhya. He then tells his disciple, Mardana, who records it, there are contemporaneous recordings which, I am sure, some Members will refer to, of that, and prior to 1528, where he says "राम जन्म स्थान ते जाके मत्था टेकना" which is the meaning of that. And, nobody can ever say Sikh history is epic. Sikh history is real history. Then, you have voluminous evidence of international travellers, French travellers, which are all available. I have all the copies here, Sir. The official gazetteer of ours, French traveller, William Foster's book, 'On the Early Travels of India', each one says *janamsthan* converted to a mosque in 1528.

Sir, the question, therefore, is, and I come to my last point, how do we resolve this issue? Obviously tension cannot resolve it. We have had 500 years of struggle. You had 1885 as the first

judgement. You had almost 130 years of litigation. And, obviously, there is a very large majority in this country which feels that the place of birth of the most revered is sacred. It is no ordinary place; it is no ordinary temple. They also feel that whoever established a mosque over a temple, it was not an act of religiosity, it was an assertion of political power. And, therefore, if the litigation process cannot decide in over 100 years, if there are struggles and tensions, any civilised society must obviously avoid it. Therefore, we feel the best process would have been negotiations. But that hurdle to the negotiations is not the parties which are willing to negotiate, but it is the parties which have now developed an interest in allowing the dispute to perpetuate.

Sir, secular polity is not anti-religion. It is not irreligion. Civilised secular polity certainly requires the protection of every minority. But the basis of secularism also cannot be a reverse discrimination against the majority sentiment. And, if for 500 years they lived with this sentiment and struggles go on, how do you resolve it in a society? And, therefore, the resolution will have to come through a process of negotiation. You said, Mr. Chidambaram yesterday, 'well, this is a struggle between inclusiveness and divisiveness'. And, inclusiveness has one. Well, I think, you framed the wrong question. Any inclusiveness must necessarily include the aspirations of a minority, but it cannot be based on a reverse discrimination against the majority. It must be an inclusiveness for all. Therefore, please revise your question. And, the real answer must be justice for all, and that is what we stand for. And, in that justice for all, we do not believe in discriminating, but, at the same time, we speak out against reverse discrimination. That is why we reject this report in toto. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sitaram Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Take the argument further. Say that you have demolished the mosque. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, उनको बाद में बोलने का मौका मिलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri Sitaram Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: He must say that no legislation was possible, no negotiation was possible, therefore, we have demolished the mosque. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मंत्री जी को बोलने का मौका मिलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called Mr. Sitaram Yechury.

श्री कलराज मिश्र: महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी को...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कलराज जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, मुझे आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं संरक्षण दे रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, मैं दोनों पक्षों के बीच में हूँ। सर, जो असली मुद्दा है, उसको छोड़कर और कई मुद्दों पर चर्चा हुई। जब इसी मुद्दे पर चर्चा हो रही थी, तो मेरा ध्यान, मेरे मैं पाइंट्स बोलने से पहले, मेरा ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित हुआ था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, आपकी भी इसके बारे में जरूर दिलचस्पी

होगी। सर, हमें फिराक गोरखपुरी याद आ रहे हैं। मुझे फिराक साहब की बात इसलिए याद आ रही है, क्योंकि वह पैदा हिन्दू सवर्ण जाति में हुए थे और उनका असली नाम रघुपति सहाय था। वह अंग्रेजी पढ़ाते थे। वह हरिवंश राय बच्चन जी के साथ प्रोफेसर थे, लेकिन वह उर्दू की शेर-शायरी करते हुए मशहूर हुए। फिराक साहब के कई सारे मशहूर शेर हैं, लेकिन उनके चुटकले भी बड़े फैमस हुआ करते थे। एक दिन उनके पड़ोसी आकर उनसे कहने लगे कि फिराक भाई कल मुझे घर को खोदना पड़ा और मैं इतनी गहराई पर पहुंचा, तो मैंने देखा कि मुझे तार मिल गया और तार मिल गया तो इसका मतलब है कि प्राचीन हिन्दुस्तान की सभ्यता में इतना विकास हो चुका था कि उस जमाने में लोगों के पास टेलीफोन और टेलीग्राम था। फिराक साहब सुनते रहे और उन्होंने कहा कि भाई यह अजीब बात है कि मुझे भी मेरे घर में खोदना पड़ा और आप जितनी गहराई पर गए, मैं उससे भी नीचे गया, लेकिन हमें तो कोई तार नहीं मिला। इसका मतलब है कि प्राचीन हिन्दुस्तान की सभ्यता इतनी विकास कर चुकी थी कि उस जमाने में उनके पास वायरलेस था या मोबाइल टेलीफोन था और तार की भी जरूरत नहीं थी। अब सवाल यह है कि यह खुदाई कर-कर के कहां तक आप पहुंचोगे? मैं आपके बाकी सवालों पर आऊंगा। इस रिपोर्ट पर आने से पहले!...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: पाताल की सच्चाई तक।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: आप पाताल की सच्चाई खोजते रहिए। हमारे देश के नौजवानों जो दो-तिहाई आबादी है, उनके भविष्य के साथ क्या जुड़ा हुआ है। सर, देश को भूत के अंधेरे में नहीं, लेकिन भविष्य के उजाले में ले जाना चाहिए। Let us come down actually to this basic point that we are discussing today that what is this Commission all about. The whole issue is, that the Commission was about the destruction of the Babri Masjid. How the destruction of the Babri Masjid happened, what were the circumstances that have led to that. On that issue, Sir, whatever be the other bye-lanes and narrow lanes and Alleys they have gone through, the basic conclusion that the report comes to is this. I am reading out from page 917, para 158.10, "The claim made by leaders of the movements of the icons from political or social organisations does not carry conviction to conclude that the demolition was carried out by Kar Sevaks spontaneously out of sheer anger or emotions. The mode of assault, the number of Kar Sevaks who carried out the demolition and the constraints of the space to accommodate the number of people, veiling of the identity of the Kar Sevaks entering the domes, the removal of idols and the cash box from under the dome and subsequent reinstallation in the make shift temple, construction of the make shift temple, availability of instruments and materials for demolition and for the swift construction of the make shift temple categorically leads to the conclusion and finding that the demolition was carried out with great painstaking, preparation and pre-planning." This is the conclusion that the Commission has come to. It has come to the conclusion on the basis of certain evidence.

We have heard a large number of issues that the hon. Leader of the Opposition had raised which, I think, are completely extraneous to this central issue of determining how this Mosque was demolished. I am speaking by standing between legal luminaries. When judges give their judgment or their statements, there is a lot more that is in the non-operative part where much of their opinions are being given, which I don't think it should be. The seriousness should not be

attached to many of these issues. The central issue was how this mosque was demolished, how this act was conducted and who is responsible for this. That is why, Sir, after this 17 long years, it has come. Much has been said about the delay. Yes, Sir, everybody here is responsible for giving extensions to the Commission — 14 by them and 32 by the others, and there were, in fact, two years of the United Front Government also in between, which continued to give extensions. There, it is not a question of apportioning blame but I wish this had come earlier, earlier for the interest of our country and for the interest of our future. But, there are two contradictory points with which I want to begin. One is that this Report legally confirms what the country had already internalised during these last 17 years that the demolition was not an act of spontaneity but it was a pre-planned action executed to perfection. Now, I still remember, it is there in records, the then, Chief Minister, Shri Jyoti Basu, deposing before the Commission had given a CD and evidence of the then Chief Minister of UP, Mr. Kalyan Singh, who had gone to Kolkatta to give a speech and where he boasted and claimed that if he had given this job to contractors it would have taken some days, but his Kar Sevaks have done this job in five hours. This is on record. Therefore, Sir, all this has been internalised. We all knew this, but it took so long to come, and the fact that it took so long to come, all of us know. There is a famous saying, “Justice delayed is justice denied.” But, at least, now, we want that justice needs to be done and this is important for reestablishing the credibility of the people in our systems. We have had many such Commissions in the past, and in many such Commissions in the past what has been done, what has been recommended has never been implemented. You can see even on this issue the charge-sheet issued by the Additional Sessions Judge of Ayodhya episode, the designated court of Lucknow, who way back on the 9th September, 1997 frames this charge-sheet against all the people that the Liberhan Commission has actually listed and all the points which the Liberhan Commission has repeated are contained in this charge-sheet. This was ready before the country in 1997. Every single person named there has been named in this as well. But, all of us know after 1997 when the judicial process began the changes of Government that have come in, various other factors led to this delay. So, the issue is not about ‘delay’ or ‘no delay’ but, what in substance, are we going to do about it. Why I am saying this, Sir, is the credibility of this system is falling by the day. You had the Srikrishna Commission recommendations. Nothing has happened about it. You had nine Commissions of Inquiry on anti-Sikh riots in Delhi. Nothing has happened about it. If you want to know the Reports submitted since Independence, I would say that you had Justice Jagan Mohan Reddy Commission which enquired into the Ahemadabad riots way back in 1969, you had Justice D.P. Madan Commission on the Bhiwandi riots in 1970, you had Justice Vithaya Commission, you had Justice Jitendra Narain Commission on Jamshedpur riots, you had Justice Venugopal Commission on the Kanyakumari riots. But, none of the recommendations of these Commissions are implemented. The moot question and what we want to know from the

Government is this. The Government has submitted the ATR which don't enthuse any confidence that this process will be reversed and the countrymen and my country will be assured that justice in our system may be delayed, but cannot be denied. So, we want justice to be done. And, if justice is to be done, this ATR is completely unsatisfactory. As far as this ATR is concerned, I am completely dissatisfied. We are all very dissatisfied, because it does not say how justice will be provided. In 1.7 and 1.9 of the ATR, it talks of pending cases on these issues and they are pending in separate courts in various parts of the country. So, the implication is, till the courts decide, nothing can be done. If the Government is actually sincere about this Report and if the Government wants to deliver justice, it must, through its judicial officers, intervene in this judicial process, get all these cases clubbed together and be brought to the Supreme Court for immediate disposal. Sir, the Government should club all these cases together, bring them all before the Supreme Court and ask the Court to give an early verdict on it. Otherwise, this will go on for years together. The point is: it is important to create credibility in our system. That is the important point I wish to touch upon. What was demolished, in my opinion, was not just the Babri Masjid or a structure. What was demolished was an attempt to demolish one of the foundations and pillars of modern India. The foundations and pillars of modern India were sought to be demolished. It was done on the basis of a very strong political campaign that was built up leading to demolition. The Liberhan Commission has nails down the entire sequence of events. It not only nailed down the sequence of events, but, I think, the important point that has not been properly brought out is, in the years leading up to the demolition, you had a very rabid communal campaign and inflammatory on communal passions unleashed in the country. This was unleashed which resulted in demolition and I quote the then Prime Minister's own admission. He says, "In 1989 when the Sila Poojans began, there were, in that year alone, 79 communal incidents, 505 people died and 768 injured. During the Rath Yatra of Shri Advani in 1990, 312 communal incidents took place, 483 were killed and more than 2,000 injured, 210 mosques and 35 temples were damaged or desecrated during that period." This build up ultimately led to the demolition. And, after that, we have seen that more than 3,000 people dying all across the country. So, the point that we try to understand here is that the very concept of modern India has been challenged. This challenge cannot go unmet. This challenge has to be met in which case a criminal act of destruction of a place of worship — a Masjid — has to be brought to book. If that justice has to be done, I think, we need to go back into the very concept of why are such issues brought to the fore for political expediency.

The entire temple movement, I would submit, is the worst expression of vote bank politics. It was the worst expression of vote bank politics. I do not require any evidence and Report of the Commission of Inquiry for that. As a practising politician, I can tell you that this was the worst vote bank politics that took place and it continues to take place Sir, I think the battle between these three visions began in 1920's. It was a remarkable coincidence in that decade. You had the

formation of the RSS; you had the formation of the Communist Parties and you had the recommendations of the Motilal Nehru Committee which, actually, defined the structure of the Congress and its programmatic orientation in 1928. Since then began, Sir, a battle between three visions as to what should constitute Modern India. There was a Congress vision about what should constitute 'Modern India', which was the leading vision when we acquired Independence. That was the vision of having a secular democratic system. A secular democratic foundation was laid for Modern India. Then, you had the Left vision, which we articulated, and we continue to articulate. Merely the establishment of a secular democratic India is not sufficient. Unless you translate the political independence into the economic independence of the people, you cannot even sustain this very secular democratic India. To sustain that, you require to transform this and the Left continued with that vision which continues even today, for such a social transformation and for the true economic independence of our people. But, Sir, antagonistic to these two visions — that is why, I differ with the hon. Home Minister that it was a battle not between these two visions of India, but you had a battle among three visions — and completely disagreeing with both these visions was the third variant which had twin expressions. That vision was, the future Independent India would be decided by the religious denomination of its people. One expression was found in the *Muslim League* which talked of a separate Islamic nation, and the other was found in the *Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh* which talked of *Hindu Rashtra*. Some people, today, bring out these points of commonality between the vision of the twin expression that came in on the basis of the religious denomination of the people. Well, some heads have rolled within the BJP, former Leader of the Opposition is no longer with the Party, poor man, for having, I think, said the truth. Three years before Mohd. Ali Jinnah articulated his 'Two Nation theory, addressing the Hindu *Mahasabha*, in his presidential address, Savarkar says and I quote: "India cannot be assumed today to be a Unitarian and a homogenous nation. But, on the contrary, there are two Nations in the main, the *Hindus* and the *Muslims*." Later in 1943, Savarkar says again, " I have no quarrel with Mr. Jinnah's 'Two Nation' Theory. We, Hindus, are a Nation by ourselves and it is a historical fact that Hindus and Muslims are two Nations." This sub-communal virus that came to dominate sections of our polity at that point of time continues to take its toll even today, Sir. And, it is this battle among these three visions that has to be settled by India and it is this battle that is continuing even today. We have achieved certain milestones in politically isolating these forces that seek to destroy the plurality of my country, destroy the fact that we cannot but exist only on the basis of our diversity. The country can be strengthened only if we strengthen the bonds of commonality amongst our diversity and not by imposing a uniformity on this diversity, whether it is religious, whether it is linguistic, whether it is cultural or any other form. This reality must be accepted and what we are discussing today is a part of this battle that is continuing. That is why, Sir, as I said, it is not, actually, the destruction of any concrete structure or the destruction of a mosque alone, but it is

destruction of what 'Modern India' ought to constitute, it is that which is important and, therefore, justice being delivered on this score is very important. That is why, Sir, I have drawn the attention of the House once earlier, but I want to draw it again, with your permission, Sir, to the very fact that let us go back to the first article of our Constitution. What do we say? We say, "India, that is Bharat, is a Union of States." Now, why 'Bharat', Sir? Without 'that is, Bharat' also, the clause would read the same, both in letter and spirit, or may be in spirit; it may be different in letters. But why did we add 'Bharat', Sir? Why was it not 'Hindustan'? Why was it not 'Hind'? Why was it not various other names that came?

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: संसद भवन में जगह-जगह पर जो संस्कृत में लिखा हुआ है।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: पाणि जी, एक मिनट ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर आपके माध्यम से मैं यही कहूंगा कि सीताराम को बोलने से टोकोगे तो पाप पाओगो ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब आप समझ गए न, बस अब आप यह मत करिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: अगर आप ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको पाप मिलेगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... ।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: आपको भी उतना ही पाप मिलेगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको भी उतना ही पाप मिलेगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... ।

Sir, why this word, 'Bharat'? We said, 'Bharat' is, because he is one of the brothers of Ram. But that Bharat was different. There is another Bharat who was the son of Shakuntala and Dushyant. And because of whom they say these lands were united. There was another Bharat *muni*, who in the Vedic traditions, is supposed to have given us a lot of wisdom and brought about unity. But all that apart, I believe firmly, the word 'Bharat' has been added in our Constitution with a specific purpose, and that purpose was to describe a country with such diversity that does not exist anywhere else in the world. How the name of our country has come about, is worth mentioning, Sir. 'Bharat' is a confluence of three syllables. One is 'Bha' — *bhavana* or *bhavam* as we call it in the South; 'ra' is *ragam* or *raga*, the melody, the music; 'tha' is the *taal*, that is, the rhythm. Thus, the character which expresses in a melodious tune, with a proper rhythm, is my country, Bharat. That is the proper rhythm; this is my country. Like in *sa re ga ma pa dha ni sa*, you would have a Hindu, a Muslim, a Sikh, an *Isai*, a Buddhist, a Jain, and you would have an atheist, like me. But it can happen only with all of them combined into a melodious rhythm, a melodious tune. That is how I will define my country. And, that is broken the moment you try to impose any uniformity. And communalism is the worse uniformity that is sought to be imposed to divide my country. That is why, today, I think we should take this discussion on this Commission as a resolve to deliver justice, to get this confidence back into our people that this is a system on which there cannot be any compromise; this is the character of modern India which is not negotiable. Therefore delivery of justice today is absolutely important.

Now, if that is the position, Sir, I come to the other point. If the Congress vision was that of a secular, democratic India and it was for a secular society, then why is it that under the

Congress Government we had this heinous crime being committed? We have gone through this and we will go through this again! But I would like to only say that I am very dissatisfied with the Commission. I am not going into all the judgements of the Supreme Court which said very clearly that they stand betrayed by all the assurances they had been given. That is a point apart. But when Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao was the Prime Minister, at that point of time he had written a book, and I am quoting from his own book on Ayodhya, only to establish the point that the whole country, the secular sections of the country, completely empowered him to do whatever was necessary to protect the Babri Masjid and uphold secularism. I am quoting from his own writing, page 105, "Amidst the boycott of the BJP and VHP, the National Integration Council held its meeting as per schedule on 23rd November 1992. A four-line Resolution was moved by the CPM leader, Shri Harkishan Singh Surjit, and was adopted by thumping of desks. The Resolution stated, 'The NIC meeting, after considering all aspects of the Babri Masjid - Ram Janmabhoomi dispute and the report of the Government, extends its whole-hearted support and cooperation in whatever steps the Prime Minister considers essential in upholding the Constitution and rule of law and in implementing the Court orders'".

I do not think any Prime Minister of the country has been given any greater power than this sort of wide-ranging authority bestowed on him, to do whatever is necessary in order to uphold the rule of law. And then he goes on to say more; it makes for an interesting reading as to how he feels he has been betrayed on this entire point. But it is not the question of any one person's betrayal; there is a whole system at work. You had the collective responsibility of the Cabinet. You had Members of the Cabinet even then and some of them are Members of this House who raised these issues. But, here, what is Mr. Narsimha Rao's own assessment that he comes to? I quote this from the concluding paragraph of this book. "They.." meaning his detractors, "...could loudly proclaim later that the Muslim vote did not come to the Congress after the demolition of the Babri Masjid solely because of me ..", that is Mr. Narsimha Rao, not me, "It remains to be seen whether the future will vindicate me in this regard." The future has not vindicated him. After his death, we will have to say that future has not vindicated him. In fact, it vindicated his detractors. It has vindicated too much damage to the Congress, much damage to the country and its polity. It has actually vindicated how a serious misjudgement can be made and that is what raises the doubts whether it was believing in something that should not be believed in, or, whether there was also shades of pale saffron and soft Hindutva at work, which is what our charge has always been. Whatever all has been earlier referred to, whether it was Shilanyas, opening the locks, Shahbano, etc., etc., whether all this was a cumulative game, but that is something that the country cannot afford. We will have to go past it because on the 7th of December it was Mr. Narsimha Rao in both the Houses — I will quote from his statement that he made, where he said, at that point of time, which even then everybody thought it may not be possible but it goes down as an exercise where we are not serious about what we are saying and

what we want to do with our country — who said, “The demolition of the mosque was the most barbarous act. The Government will see to it that it is rebuilt.” Now these issues have been raised, my colleague in the Samajwadi Party has raised this, they remain and will remain unanswered. The basic issue right now is that Liberhan Commission despite all its faults, despite the delay it took in coming out with its Report, despite the fact whether it was Liberhan or Giani who wrote it and whatever else be the thing, the point is that the content is on the demolition of Babri Masjid which was a criminal act. The conclusion that he has come to is: ‘That it was not an act of spontaneity, but a pre-planned act which was meticulously implemented.’ If that is the conclusion that he comes to, proper action must follow. I am urging the Government to actually have a re-look at the ATR and strengthen this. It is not only to bring in certain laws, but how is justice going to be delivered. And if justice is not delivered, please believe in me, the credibility of the system will go down further and that is very, very dangerous for the future of India. And that is why, yes I have used this analogy in the past, but the point still remains कि आपको एक खूनी और एक कोतवाल के बीच में फर्क तो करना पड़ेगा। कोतवाल की कमजोरी की वजह से कोई खून हुआ। वह खून को रोक सकता था, लेकिन रोका नहीं और क्योंकि वह खून होने से रोक नहीं पाया, इसलिए खून हुआ। इस प्रकार इसके लिए कोतवाल जिम्मेदार है। आपको कोतवाल को कठघरे में खड़ा करने की जरूरत है। जो कोतवाल उस समय के थे, वह तो खैर अब हैं नहीं, लेकिन सरकार तो थी, इसलिए उसकी जिम्मेदारी उसे लेनी होगी। आखिर खूनी ने ही तो खून किया। खूनी को तो आप नहीं बर्खा सकते हैं! खूनी को तो आपको सजा देनी होगी। यह खून हुआ, हालाँकि यह होना नहीं चाहिए था यह अलग बात है, लेकिन वह हुआ। अब आपको उस खूनी को सजा देनी है। अगर आप उसे सजा नहीं देंगे तो हमारे सिस्टम के अन्दर विश्वास पूरा खत्म हो सकता है।

सर, आज के दिन हमारे दूसरे साथी भी इस मुद्दे पर बोलेंगे। मैं आखिर में यही कहना चाहूँगा कि यहाँ पर कहीं लिखा हुआ है, इस पार्लियामेंट में भी बहुत-सी जगहों पर लिखा है- ‘तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय।’ भूत के अंधेरे में नहीं रहिए कि 500 साल पहले क्या हुआ या 15 सौ साल पहले क्या हुआ? देखिए, मेरी किस्मत अच्छी है कि मैंने अपने परदादाओं के साथ खेला है। पता नहीं, आप में से कितने अपने परदादाओं के साथ खेले होंगे? आप तो वहाँ तक भी नहीं पहुँच सकते, अपने परदादा तक, और आप 500 साल पीछे पहुँचेंगे, 15 सौ साल पीछे पहुँचेंगे? सर, अब सवाल यहाँ पर यह है कि मेरे मुल्क की दो-तिहाई आबादी नौजवान है। उसकी उम्र 40 साल से कम है, उसको चाहिए नौकरी, उसको चाहिए भविष्य, मंदिर बने या मस्जिद बने, यह सवाल उसके सामने नहीं है, ...(व्यवधान)... तो यहाँ पर...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज: आप अभी तक बाबरी मस्जिद को लेकर रो रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: पुंज साहब, आप कोशिश कीजिए, मुझे नाम लेकर नहीं कहना चाहिए था। मैंने उस समय भी एक लेख लिखा था और पत्रकारों की जो हालत 6 दिसम्बर 1992 को हुई थी, ...(व्यवधान)... उस समय मैं आपकी प्रशंसा कर रहा था कि अगर पुंज साहब जैसे लोग पत्रकारों में हैं तो कारसेवकों की जरूरत नहीं है पिटाई करने के लिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज: मुझे याद है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: याद है न आपको, तो फिर आज आप provoke मत कीजिएगा!...(व्यवधान)... आप provoke मत कीजिए!...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: नंदीग्राम में पत्रकारों के साथ क्या हुआ?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: 500 साल पहले क्या हुआ? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: नंदीग्राम में क्या हुआ था? ...(व्यवधान)... 6 महीने पहले नंदीग्राम में क्या हुआ था? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, लोगों में एक बड़ी अजीब बीमारी होती है कि उनको कभी 6 महीने पहले की बात याद आती है और कभी 500 साल पहले की बात याद आती है, बीच में कुछ याद नहीं आता!...(व्यवधान)... इसीलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ आपको!...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कलराज मिश्र: खूनी कौन है, उसको तो आप identify कीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: बिल्कुल!(व्यवधान)... Point यही है!...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज: सर, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, वह yield नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री बलबीर पुंज: सर, इन्होंने मेरा नाम लिया है ...(व्यवधान)... मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने पाकिस्तान की डिमांड को सपोर्ट किया था या नहीं किया था? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: वह सवाल यहाँ नहीं है...(व्यवधान)... This has nothing to do with the subject.

श्री बलबीर पुंज: इन्होंने देश को तीन हिस्सों में बांटा। देश को बांटने में...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: मैं आपको और इस सदन को भी यह बता दूँ। मैंने यह पढ़ कर भी सुना दिया, यह शायद अंग्रेजी में था। मैं अभी इसका अनुवाद हिन्दी में करके आपको सुनाता हूँ कि सन् 1940 में जब जिन्ना साहब ने लाहौर में two-nation theory की बात कही थी, उससे ठीक तीन साल पहले 1937 में विनायक दामोदर सावरकर ने हिन्दू महासभा को address करते हुए अपने Presidential address में यह कहा था कि अपने मुल्क के अंदर दो देश हैं, एक हिन्दू राष्ट्र, एक मुसलमानों का देश। ...(व्यवधान)... तो यह बात है!...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: जो आप पहले कह चुके हैं, वह सुन लिया। ...(व्यवधान)... आप क्यों दोहरा रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए!...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: कलराज मिश्र जी ने कहा था कि यह बताइये!...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज: जहाँ तक ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: आप 17 साल बाद मेरे point को फिर से सही prove कर रहे हैं। ..(व्यवधान).. आप जब तक रहेंगे तब तक और किसी भी कारसेवक की जरूरत नहीं है मुझे पिटाई करने की ..(व्यवधान)

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : I am proud to be a karsevak. .(Interruptions)

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, आप बैठिए!...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, मेरा यही कहना है कि इन्होंने कहा कि खून किसने किया, यह बताओ। हमने बताना नहीं। लिब्रहान कमीशन ने 68 नाम गिनाये, अब इनके ऊपर कानूनी कार्रवाई हो, जल्द से जल्द हो और लोगों को इंसाफ दिलाया जाए।

4.00 P.M.

आखिर में, मैं यही कह रहा था, जब interruption हो गया, कि “तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय”। आप भूत के अंधेरे से अलग हटकर भविष्य के उजाले में चलिए, तभी हमारा भारत महान हो सकता है। इस तरह के चक्कर और झगड़ों में फंसना अपने देश की ताकत को कमजोर करने वाली बात होगी। इससे देश को फायदा नहीं, नुकसान ही है। अब साल हो गये, इस राजनीति को छोड़ दीजिए और चलिए हम एक आधुनिक भारत का निर्माण करें।

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं अपनी बात लिब्रहान आयोग की रिपोर्ट की प्रस्तावना से शुरू करता हूँ। मैं पूरी रिपोर्ट से तो सहमत नहीं हूँ, लेकिन लिब्रहान कमीशन ने जो बातें प्रस्तावना में कही हैं, उनसे मैं पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ। मैं आज सदन के सामने लिब्रहान कमीशन द्वारा जो प्रस्तावना लिखी गई है, उसको पढ़कर सुना रहा हूँ।

कुछ लोगों के लिए सत्ता का प्रलोभन सर्वोपरि होता है, सत्ता प्राप्त करने का सामान्य साधन राजनीति होता है। हमेशा सत्ता प्राप्त करने और अपने प्रयोजन के लिए राजनीति का उपयोग करने की लालसा और इच्छा होती है। राजनैतिक रूप से वांछनीय उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के आगे किसी चीज का महत्व नहीं होता, चाहे वे किसी भी तरीके से प्राप्त किए जाएं। सत्ता प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया में इस बात की भी परवाह नहीं की जाती है कि इस प्रक्रिया का संस्था, राष्ट्र, व्यक्तियों और समूचे समाज के लिए क्या परिणाम होगा। स्वयं जीवन का राजनीतिकरण हो जाता है। इस प्रक्रिया में वस्तुपरकता, राजनीतिक ईमानदारी अथवा स्तर का लोप हो जाता है। राजनैतिक सत्ता प्राप्त करने के लिए अथवा राजनैतिक रूप से वांछनीय परिणाम प्राप्त करने के लिए संविधान, कानून, लिखित अथवा अलिखित, नैतिक आचार-विचार एवं धर्म ग्रंथों की तिरस्कारपूर्ण अवहेलना की जाती है। मैं इस लाइन को दोबारा पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ, क्योंकि हमारे भारतीय जनता पार्टी के मित्रों के लिए यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। राजनैतिक सत्ता प्राप्त करने के लिए अथवा राजनैतिक रूप से वांछनीय परिणाम प्राप्त करने के लिए संविधान, कानून, लिखित अथवा अलिखित, नैतिक आचार-विचार एवं धर्म ग्रंथों की तिरस्कारपूर्ण अवहेलना की जाती है। शासन की स्वस्थ अथवा वैध प्रक्रिया की परवाह नहीं की जाती है और राजनीतिक तटस्थता समाप्त हो जाती है।

मान्यवर, मैं यहीं से अपनी बात शुरू कर रहा हूँ। मेरा मानना है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने राम मंदिर का जो आन्दोलन चलाया, उसके लिए मैं दो लाइनें अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ, यहां वरिष्ठ नेता विराजमान हैं — कहीं पे निगाहें, कहीं पे निशाना, बड़ा जुल्मी है जालिम जमाना। मान्यवर, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेताओं की निगाहें उस समय दिल्ली की कुर्सी पर थीं और निशाना ढांचा था। इसलिए, इनका मकसद राम मंदिर बनाना नहीं था, मकसद सत्ता प्राप्त करना था। मंदिर तो एक बहाना था, भाजपा को सत्ता हथियाना था और मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को मिटाना था। अभी तक लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में जो चर्चा हुई, किसी भी हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य ने ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं कहां था यह भी बता रहा हूँ, इसका जिक्र नहीं किया कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की इस आन्दोलन के पीछे मंशा क्या थी। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ अपने साथियों को कि 1989 में, 9वीं लोक सभा में, मैं लोक सभा का मैम्बर था, मुझे याद है शायद माननीय श्री शांता कुमार जी भी उस समय मिनिस्टर थे, माननीय श्री वी०पी० सिंह जी के नेतृत्व में जनता दल की सरकार बनी थी, जिसे बाहर से भारतीय जनता पार्टी का समर्थन था। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ उस आन्दोलन की कि माननीय कांशी राम जी के नेतृत्व में मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लागू कराने के लिए दिल्ली का घेराव किया गया था। चौराहों पर एक महीने तक ये नारे लगाए गए थे — मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट लागू करो, वरना कुर्सी खाली करो। अंदर से जनता दल का मेनिफेस्टो था कि सरकार बनेगी तो मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लागू करेंगे। हम लोगों ने अंदर से दबाव बनाया कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट लागू की जाए और माननीय श्री वी०पी० सिंह ने 1990 में

मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट लागू की। जैसे ही मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट लागू की गई, मंडल विरोधियों ने देश में आग लगा दी, पूरी दिल्ली धू-धू करके जलने लगी। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के वरिष्ठ नेताओं को मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट नागवार गुजरी और उन्होंने इसका कैसे विरोध किया जाए, इसका एक नया तरीका निकाला।

मुझे याद है कि उस समय तक जनता दल की सरकार से उनका कोई विरोध नहीं था, लेकिन जैसे ही पिछड़ी जातियों को 27 फीसदी आरक्षण देने के लिए मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट लागू की गई, भारतीय जनता पार्टी को यह बात पसंद नहीं आई। यदि वे प्रत्यक्ष रूप में विरोध करते, तो देश की सारी पिछड़ी जातियां इनके खिलाफ हो जातीं। इसलिए इन्होंने एक योजना बनाई और जनता दल की सरकार को गिराने के लिए माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने घोषणा कर दी कि हम रथ लेकर चलेंगे, कमंडल लेकर चलेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री कलराज मिश्र: आप भी शायद उस समय बी.जे.पी. में थे?

श्री गंगा चरण: नहीं, मैं बी.जे.पी. में नहीं था, मैं जनता दल में था ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप लिब्रहान कमीशन पर बात कीजिए, आप कब कहां थे, यह विषय नहीं है।

श्री गंगा चरण: उपसभापति जी, मैं लिब्रहान कमीशन की बात पर ही आ रहा हूँ, लिब्रहान कमीशन ने वी.पी. सिंह जी का जिक्र किया है और यह भी बताया है कि मस्जिद गिराने का उद्देश्य क्या था, ढांचा गिराने का उद्देश्य क्या था। मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ कि 1950 से उस ढांचे में मूर्तियां स्थापित हो गई थीं, पूजा हो रही थी और 1990 तक किसी को मंदिर निर्माण की याद नहीं आई, लेकिन जैसे ही मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट लागू की गई, सिर्फ एक बहाना बनाकर कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को हमें समाप्त करना है, इसलिए वह आंदोलन चलाया गया था। उस आंदोलन के पीछे केवल जनता दल की सरकार को गिराने की मंशा थी।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: आंदोलन कब से शुरू हुआ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गंगा चरण: आप बैठिए, अभी मैं बोल रहा हूँ, जब आपका नंबर आएगा, तब बोलिएगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: पाणि जी, आप बैठिए, देखिए, हाउस का वक्त जा रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह ठीक नहीं है। See, you are wasting the time of the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठिए, इससे आपको भी कोई फायदा नहीं मिलेगा, आपको भी समय नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री गंगा चरण: उपसभापति जी, कार-सेवा शुरू हुई और माननीय मुलायम सिंह जी ने कुछ अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण भाषण दिए कि परिंदा, पर नहीं मार पाएगा, इससे और उत्तेजना फैली। कार-सेवकों पर गोली चली और जनता दल की सरकार से, भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने अपना समर्थन वापस ले लिया। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ये रामभक्त बनते हैं, राम मंदिर बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन ये असली तौर पर रामभक्त नहीं हैं और राम मंदिर बनाने की इनकी कोई मंशा नहीं है, यह मेरा आरोप है। ये सिर्फ पिछड़ी जातियों के विरोधी हैं, पिछड़ी जातियों को आरक्षण का लाभ न मिले, इसलिए यह पूरी योजना रची गई थी। ये केवल पिछड़ी जातियों के विरोधी नहीं हैं, बल्कि ये दलितों के भी विरोधी हैं। इन्होंने 6 दिसंबर की तिथि क्यों चुनी? उस दिन बाबा साहब भीमराव अम्बेडकर का निर्वाण दिवस था। उस दिन सारा देश, हमारे सारे पिछड़े और दलित भाई शोक में डूबे होते हैं, उसी दिन को इन्होंने उस ढांचे को गिराने के लिए चुना। इसलिए मैं कह सकता हूँ कि यह पार्टी केवल मुसलमानों की विरोधी नहीं है, बल्कि दलितों और पिछड़ों की भी विरोधी है,

उपसभापति जी, ये कहते हैं कि लिब्रहान आयोग ने लिखा है कि सत्ता का लालच हमें अपने धर्मग्रंथों की अवहेलना करने के लिए भी मजबूर कर देता है और हम अपने धर्मग्रंथों को ताक पर रख देते हैं। इन्होंने भी यही किया, अपने धर्म-शास्त्रों का अपमान किया और उनकी अवहेलना की। गोस्वामी तुलसीदास जी से बड़ा कोई रामभक्त, हिंदुस्तान तो क्या, पूरे विश्व में नहीं हुआ है। इन्होंने रामचरितमानस में भगवान राम के चरित्र की

व्याख्या की है और उन्होंने कहा है कि राम के आदर्शों, राम के पदचिह्नों पर चलने वाला व्यक्ति ही रामभक्त कहलाएगा। तो राम का चरित्र क्या था? राम का चरित्र यह था कि—

“रघुकुल रीति सदा चली आई।
प्राण जाए पर वचन न जाई।।”

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने कैसे अपने वचन को भंग किया।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: आपने कितनी बार पार्टी बदली?

श्री गंगा चरण: आप चुपचाप बैठकर सुनते रहिए, मैं आपसे माफी चाहता हूँ। यह मंच है बोलने का, अपनी-अपनी बात कहने का, आपका नंबर आए, तो आप अवश्य अपनी बात कहें ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस तरह कमेंट्री न करें ...**(व्यवधान)**...

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री माननीय कल्याण सिंह जी के बयान को उद्धरित करना चाहता हूँ, जो उन्होंने 2 नवंबर, 1991 को राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की बैठक में दिया — “जहां तक विवादाग्रस्त ढांचा है, मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा मैंने आपको आश्वासन दिया कि उस विवादाग्रस्त ढांचे की सुरक्षा की पूरी जिम्मेदारी हमारी है। हम मुस्तीदी से उस ढांचे की सुरक्षा करेंगे। हमने वहां उसकी सुरक्षा के लिए कड़े प्रबंध किए हैं। वहां पर अब कोई नहीं जा पाएगा। जो घटना घटित हो गई थी, तीन लोग मुम्बद पर चढ़ गए थे, लेकिन अब वहां पर किसी प्रकार की घटना की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं होने दी जाएगी।” यह आश्वासन मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से आप तक पहुंचाना चाहता हूँ, “कुल मिलाकर न्यायालय की बात के बारे में यह स्पष्ट निवेदन है कि न्यायालय ने जो आदेश दिया है, उस आदेश का पालन हम करेंगे। हम न्यायालय के आदेश से बंधे हैं। इसके आदेश को तोड़ कर हम कोई काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं।” यह मैं inverted comma में बात कर रहा हूँ। तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री माननीय कल्याण सिंह जी ने राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद और न्यायालय के सामने यह कहा। इससे आप सहमत हैं? मुख्य मंत्री जी ने चार विशिष्ट आश्वासन दिए। इस मुद्दे का सौहार्दपूर्ण हल ढूढ़ने के लिए सभी प्रयास किए जाएंगे, जब तक अंतिम हल नहीं हो जाता है, तब तक उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार राम जन्म भूमि बाबरी मस्जिद की सुरक्षा के लिए पूरी तरह से जिम्मेदार समझी जाएगी। भू-अधिग्रहण कार्यवाहियों से संबंधित न्यायालय के आदेशों का पूर्ण रूप से क्रियान्वयन किया जाएगा। इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के समक्ष लंबित मामलों में उनके निर्णय का उल्लंघन नहीं किया जाएगा। माननीय कल्याण सिंह जी ने यह लिखित आश्वासन/affidavit सुप्रीम कोर्ट और राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद में दिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि महामना गोस्वामी तुलसी दास जी ने कहा है कि “रघुकुल रीति सदा चली आई और प्राण जाए पर वचन न जाए”। राम भक्त वह है, जो अपने वचन का पालन करे। प्राण चले जाएं, पर वचन नहीं जाना चाहिए। राम ने अपने माता-पिता के वचन का पालन करने के लिए सत्ता का परित्याग कर दिया और चौदह वर्ष का वनवास भोगा। भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने सत्ता के लिए अपने वचन का परित्याग कर दिया, इसलिए आप राम भक्त नहीं हो सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चलिए हम इस अपराध को भी माफ कर सकते हैं कि इन्होंने अपने वचन को भंग किया, कानून तोड़ा, संविधान का उल्लंघन किया और न्यायपालिका की मर्यादा तोड़ी। आप कहते हैं कि हमारी आस्था और जन भावनाओं का सवाल है। देश चाहता है कि राम मंदिर वहीं बने। देश नहीं दुनिया चाहती है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब देश की जनता ने तीन बार उत्तर प्रदेश में और केन्द्र में सरकार बनाने का मौका दिया, तो फिर उस समय आस्था का सवाल कहां चला गया था, वे जन भावनाएं कहां चली गई थीं, वह शहादत कहां चली गई थी। फिर आपने मंदिर क्यों नहीं बनाया? आपके पास इसका कोई जवाब है? फिर आप कहेंगे कि हम कानून कैसे तोड़ते, हम न्यायपालिका की मर्यादा को कैसे भंग करते। आप कब से कानूनदा हो गए? जब आप एक बार मर्यादा भंग कर सकते हैं, एक बार कानून तोड़ सकते हैं, एक बार संविधान का उल्लंघन कर सकते हैं, तो जनता को दिए हुए वचन के लिए आप कानून तोड़ सकते थे, लेकिन आपने कानून इसलिए नहीं तोड़ा कि यदि

आप कानून तोड़ कर मंदिर बनवाते, तो alliance दल आपसे समर्थन वापस ले लेता और आपकी सरकार गिर जाती। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि आप सत्ता लोलुप हैं, सत्ता भक्त हैं और राम भक्त नहीं हैं। आप यदि सच्चे दिल से भगवान राम से प्रार्थना करते कि मंदिर बनना चाहिए, तो बनता।

“जो इच्छा करुहु मन माहीं, राम कृपा कछु दुर्लभ नाहिं।”

यदि आप सच्चे दिल से मंदिर बनाना चाहते, तो मंदिर जरूर बनता। आपने तो सच्चे दिल से भगवान राम से सत्ता मांगी थी, इसलिए सत्ता मिल गई, आपने राम मंदिर नहीं मांगा था।

आप कहते हैं कि वह राम जन्मभूमि है। मैंने अपने धर्मग्रंथों को थोड़ा बहुत पढ़ा है, ज्यादा अध्ययन तो आप ही ने किया है, ज्यादा ज्ञाता आप ही लोग हैं, लेकिन थोड़ा बहुत मैंने भी अध्ययन किया है, क्योंकि मैं भी हिंदू हूँ, मैं भी सत्संग करता हूँ, मैं भी “आस्था” देखता हूँ, मुरारी बापू की कथा सुनता हूँ। तमाम संतों की कथा सुनने के बाद, सारे संतों का, हमारे धर्मशास्त्रों का यही मत है कि राम का जन्म नहीं हुआ, राम प्रकट हुए थे और यही गोस्वामी तुलसीदास जी ने रामायण में लिखा है—

“भये प्रगट कृपाला, दीन दयाला कौशिल्या हितकारी।
हर्षित महतारी, मुनिमन हारी अद्भुत रूप निहारी।।”

चार भुजाओं वाले, शंख, चक्र, गदा, पद्म धारण किए हुए साक्षात् विष्णु भगवान प्रकट हुए थे, राम का जन्म नहीं हुआ था और तब माता कौशल्या ने कहा था—

“कीजे शिशु लीला अति प्रिय शीला, सो सुख परम अनूपा।”

कथा लंबी है। मन-शतरूपा की कथा में जाएं, तो विष्णु भगवान की तपस्या करते हुए उन्हें वरदान मिला था। उन्होंने अपने पुत्र के रूप में वरदान मांगा था और किसी भी धर्मग्रंथ में यह नहीं लिखा है कि पैगम्बर पैदा होते हैं। पैगम्बर हमेशा दुनिया में प्रकट होते हैं। तो आप यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि वहां राम जन्मभूमि थी? वहां राम का गर्भगृह था? “मंदिर वहीं बनाएंगे, राम लला हम आएंगे” पर तारीख नहीं बताएंगे। आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि वहां जन्मभूमि थी? वहां जन्मभूमि थी, तो किसकी जन्मभूमि थी? क्या परमब्रह्म परमात्मा की जन्मभूमि थी? परमब्रह्म परमात्मा कभी गर्भ में नहीं जाता है। परमब्रह्म परमात्मा, जिसने हमारी पृथ्वी की रचना की है और

श्री उपसभापति: गंगा चरण जी..... अब सिर्फ दो मिनट बाकी हैं आपके।

श्री गंगा चरण: सर, हमारी नेशनल पार्टी है, सिर्फ दो मिनट कैसे होंगे? सबका समय बराबर होगा।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं। आपका जितना समय है, उतना समय दे रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गंगा चरण: आप नाइंसाफी कैसे कर सकते हैं?

श्री उपसभापति: नाइंसाफी नहीं है, हम इंसाफ कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गंगा चरण: सर, हमारी नेशनल पार्टी है, दूसरे मैम्बर भी हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज, आप conclude कीजिए।

श्री गंगा चरण: चलिए, हम अपनी बात जल्दी समाप्त करते हैं। गोस्वामी तुलसीदास जी ने चौपाई लिखी है —

“विप्र धेनु सुर संत हित लीन्ह मनुज अवतार।”

भगवान ने अवतार लिया है और आप झगड़ा कर रहे हैं कि राम जन्मभूमि है, भगवान पैदा हुए। यदि आपने धर्मग्रंथों का अध्ययन किया है, तो आप साबित कीजिए कि भगवान पैदा हुए और यदि भगवान पैदा हुए, तो वे दशरथ के पुत्र राम हो सकते हैं, वे मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम भगवान राम नहीं हो सकते। भगवान पैदा होते ही नहीं हैं। मुझे एक कथा का प्रसंग याद आ रहा है कि जब रावण के अत्याचार से चारों ओर त्राहि-त्राहि मची हुई थी, तब

शंकर जी के पास देवता गए। उन्होंने शंकर जी से पूछा कि भगवान कहां रहते हैं? उससे पहले ब्रह्मा जी से पूछा, तो उन्होंने कहा कि बैकुंठ में रहते हैं। बैकुंठ में गए, भगवान नहीं मिले, क्षीरसागर में भी नहीं मिले, तो शंकर जी के पास गए कि भगवान कहां रहते हैं? इनके भगवान तो अयोध्या में ही अकेले रहते हैं, लेकिन शंकर जी देवताओं से कहते हैं कि “हरि व्यापक सर्वत्र समाना”। ज़रा इसको गहराई से सुनिए — “हरि व्यापक सर्वत्र समाना, प्रेम से प्रगट होई मम जाना।” भगवान सभी जगह सर्वत्र, समान रूप से रहते हैं। वे मंदिर में भी उसी रूप से रहते हैं, मस्जिद में भी उसी रूप से रहते हैं, गुरुद्वारे में भी उसी रूप से रहते हैं और चर्च में भी उसी रूप से रहते हैं। भगवान कहीं भेदभाव नहीं करते हैं और “प्रेम से प्रगट” — भगवान प्रेम से प्रकट होते हैं, भगवान घृणा और हिंसा से प्रकट नहीं होते। प्रेम से एक बार शबरी ने पुकारा, तो भगवान शबरी के जूठे बेर खाने के लिए प्रकट हो गए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... गुहराज निषाद ने बुलाया, तो गुहराज निषाद को प्रेम से गले लगा लिया — यह है भगवान राम का चरित्र! गोस्वामी तुलसीदास जी कहते हैं कि “सियाराम मय सब जग जानी, करहुं प्रणाम जोरि जुग पानी।”

श्री उपसभापति: बहुत अच्छा, अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री गंगा चरण: मतलब यह कि इस धरती, आसमान, पर्वत — सभी में भगवान हैं, मैं उस भगवान श्री राम को प्रणाम करता हूँ। ये हैं तुलसीदास जी के राम और रामायण में कहीं भी नहीं आया है कि उस अयोध्या के राम को मैं प्रणाम करता हूँ। तुलसीदास जी ने दूसरा दोहा लिखा है...।

श्री उपसभापति: अब दोहे पर समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री गंगा चरण: उन्होंने लिखा है:—

जड़ चेतन जग जीव जत सकल राममय जान।
बन्दहु सबके पद कमल सदा जोरिजुग पान॥

जड़ यानी पहाड़, पर्वत, चेतन यानी पशु-पक्षी, जीव मतलब जितने भी संसार में जीव हैं और जत यानी जितनी भी जातियां हैं — हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई...।

जड़ जेतन जग जीव जत सकल राममय जान।
बन्दहु सबके पद कमल सदा जोरिजुग पान॥

जब गोस्वामी तुलसीदास जी सभी जीव-जन्तुओं, सभी जाति धर्म के लोगों की वंदना करते हैं तो आप अगर राम भक्त हैं, गोस्वामी तुलसीदास जी को मानने वाले हैं तो फिर आप मुसलमानों से, ईसाइयों से, अल्पसंख्यकों से घृणा क्यों करते हैं?

श्री उपसभापति: आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री गंगा चरण: सर, केवल पांच मिनट और लूंगा। थोड़ा सा अपने कांग्रेसी बंधुओं की तरफ मुखातिब होना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, अभी बहुत से honourable members को participate करना है। समय नहीं है। Please cooperate.

श्री गंगा चरण: सर, आपने सबको समय दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति: सबको उतना ही समय दिया है जितना उनका समय है।

श्री गंगा चरण: मैं माननीय कलराज जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुओं ने ही भगवान राम की महिमा नहीं गायी है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बहुत अच्छा बोले हैं। बस वहीं पर समाप्त कर दीजिए।

श्री गंगा चरण: रहीमदास जी ने भी भगवान राम के बारे में लिखा है कि

चित्रकूट में बस रहे रहिमान अवध नरेश।
जा पर विपदा पड़त है, सो आवत यह देश॥

अब मैं कांग्रेस के अपने बंधुओं से कहना चाहता हूँ कि...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कांग्रेस तक आने का समय नहीं है।

श्री गंगा चरण: सर, केवल एक मिनट। आप हमें बताइए कि आपकी मंशा क्या थी?... (व्यवधान)... सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, मैं और ज्यादा समय नहीं दे सकता हूँ। अभी दो-तीन और वक्ताओं ने बोलना है।...(व्यवधान)... ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गंगा चरण: उत्तर प्रदेश में माननीय कल्याण सिंह जी की सरकार थी, केन्द्र में नरसिंहराव जी के नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, उत्तर प्रदेश में भाजपा की सरकार थी, बाबरी मस्जिद का आन्दोलन 2 नवम्बर 1991 से शुरू हुआ। 6 दिसम्बर 1992 में जब 70,000 कारसेवक वहां पहुंच गए और ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री अली अनवर अंसारी।

श्री गंगा चरण: आपके गृह सचिव आपको मिनट-मिनट की सूचना दे रहे थे तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय आपने राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू क्यों नहीं किया? आपकी नीयत और आपकी नीति स्पष्ट नहीं थी। आप चाहते थे कि मुसलमानों को भाजपा का भय दिखाकर हम वोट हासिल कर लें, लेकिन मुसलमान समझ गया और इसीलिए आपको सजा दी कि 17 साल बाद भी आज पूर्ण बहुमत से आप केन्द्र में नहीं आ पा रहे हैं। आज मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस लिब्रहान कमीशन की जरूरत क्या थी? आप 17 साल पुराने घाव कुरेदना चाहते हैं, जले पर नमक छिड़क रहे हैं। इसकी जरूरत क्या थी? यह काम तो एक दारोगा भी कर सकता था...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप समाप्त करिए। श्री अली अनवर अंसारी।

श्री गंगा चरण: यह काम तो एक दारोगा भी कर सकता था, लेकिन आपने 2000 करोड़ रुपए खर्च करके ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अब रिपोर्टिंग स्टॉप हो जाएगी।

श्री गंगा चरण: सर, केवल एक मिनट और लूंगा। आपने देश के धन की बर्बादी की है। आपकी नीयत और नीति स्पष्ट नहीं थी, इसलिए ढांचा गिरा। यदि आपकी नीयत और नीति स्पष्ट होती तो ढांचा गिरने वाला नहीं था। धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री अली अनवर अंसारी। अंसारी जी, आपके पास दस मिनट हैं।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, जितना समय उनको दिया है, उतना ही मुझे भी दिया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं। ऐसे नहीं होता है। उनकी पार्टी की strength अलग है, आपकी पार्टी की strength अलग है। मेहरबानी करके यह तुलना मत कीजिए।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: महोदय, पक्ष और विपक्ष के दो दिग्गज वकीलों ने अपनी राय जाहिर की है। माननीय वकीलों के बारे में कहा जाता है कि बाल की खाल निकालते हैं। मैं बड़े ध्यान से सुन रहा था और मुझे हैरत हुई कि दोनों माननीय वकील, माननीय सदस्यों ने बड़ी सफाई से जो मूल बात है, उसको गोल कर दिया। हम कहना चाहेंगे कि दोनों ने आधा सच कहा है। पूरा सच क्या है, मैं आपसे एक शायर की जुबानी अर्ज करना

चाहता हूँ। वह शायर कोई दूसरी जगह का नहीं है, वह फैजाबाद का है, अयोध्या का है। जिसने एक तरह से अपने दिल और अपनी आंखों से देखा है छः दिसम्बर की घटनाओं को, वह है मिराज फैजाबादी। वह क्या लिखते हैं,

“हमारे माज़ी की एक इमारत यह कह रही है,

माज़ी का मतलब होता है भूत का, पीछे का।

“हमारे माज़ी की एक इमारत यह कह रही है,
बचाने वाले, गिराने वाले, सब एक निकले।”

महोदय, इसीलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि दोनों पक्ष और विपक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों ने आधे सच का बयान किया है। महोदय, हमारी पार्टी का मानना है कि जो भी दोषी है, जिसने इतना बड़ा अपराध किया है उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिए, फांसी की सजा भी कम होगी, सजा मिलनी चाहिए। यहां किसी के पर्सनल लॉ से देश नहीं चलेगा, किसी की आस्था से देश नहीं चलेगा। देश चलता है संविधान से, कानून के राज से, रूल ऑफ लॉ से। इस मुल्क में जम्हूरियत है, प्रजातंत्र है। छः दिसम्बर का जो हमला है, वह एक पुरानी मस्जिद ढहाए जाने का मामला नहीं है, वह हमारी जो जम्हूरियत है, हमारा जो संविधान है, हमारे मुल्क की जो आत्मा है, उस पर यह हमला है। इसलिए हम कहते हैं कि कोई भी सजा हो, उसके लिए कम है। हम चाहते हैं, हमारी पार्टी की नीति है कि इस मसले का हल आज भी किसी की आस्था से, किसी के विश्वास से नहीं होने वाला है। या तो यह मामला आपस में जो पक्षकार हैं वह बैठ करके तय करेंगे और नहीं तो कोर्ट तय करेगा और कोर्ट से भी हम चाहते हैं कि वह जल्द से जल्द तय करे। जिस तरह से हमारी सरकार ने बिहार में स्पीडी ट्रॉयल करके जो बाहुबली हैं, जो अपराधकर्मी हैं, उन लोगों को शिकन्जे में लिया है। पहले होता क्या था कि मुकदमे चलते रहते थे और अपराधकर्मी, बाहुबली एम0एल0ए0 और एम0पी0 भी बने रहते थे। लेकिन आज वे शिकन्जे के पीछे हैं, सलाखों के पीछे हैं। इसलिए उस तरह से स्पीडी ट्रॉयल करके इस मामले का निष्पादन भी होना चाहिए। लेकिन महोदय, बड़े अफसोस के साथ हम कहना चाहते हैं कि जो लिब्रहान कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है और जिस तरह से वह तैयार की गई है तथा उस पर जो ए0टी0आर0 आई है, उसमें से कहीं यह मंशा नहीं झलकती है कि अपराधियों को सजा मिलेगी? कहीं भी यह मंशा नहीं झलकती है और संदेह होता है कि अपराधियों को सजा मिलेगी भी या नहीं मिलेगी। 17 साल बाद यह रिपोर्ट आई है। महोदय, मैं सजा के बिन्दु से भी आगे जाकर कहना चाहता हूँ, सभी पक्ष के लोगों से मैं गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ, अभी माननीय कांग्रेस के नेता सिंघवी साहब बी0जे0पी0 पर आरोप लगा रहे थे कि वह रिग्रेट नहीं कर रही है। महोदय, हम कहना चाहते हैं कि यह पश्चाताप का मामला नहीं है, यह इतना बड़ा पाप है और दोनों पक्ष उसके दोषी हैं, जो उस समय स्टेट में हुकूमत में थे और सेंटर में हुकूमत में थे। इसके लिए प्रायश्चित होना चाहिए। पछतावा को पश्चाताप कहते हैं..... प्रायश्चित का मतलब होता है खुद को सजा देना और ऐसी सजा देना, जिसको दुनिया देखे और जनता समझे। उस पक्ष के लोगों को भी और इस पक्ष के लोगों को भी अगर सही मायने में इस मुल्क से मुहब्बत है, वे चाहते हैं कि यह बद-अमनी खत्म हो, इस मसले का हल हो, तो उनको प्रायश्चित करना चाहिए, खुद को सजा देकर के उनको दिखाना चाहिए, साबित करना चाहिए।

महोदय, हम कहना चाहते हैं कि हमें सहानुभूति की जरूरत नहीं है। हम सहानुभूति नहीं मांग रहे हैं, न इस सदन से मांग रहे हैं, न इस सरकार से मांग रहे हैं। बाबरी मस्जिद की शहादत के बाद हम सहानुभूति नहीं, हम समानभूति की बात कर रहे हैं। हम सहानुभूति नहीं चाहते हैं, हम समानभूति चाहते हैं। समानभूति का मतलब है कि हम और आप एक जैसे अनुभव से गुजरें, इसी को समानभूति कहते हैं।

महोदय, हम कहना चाहते हैं कि अगर कोई जनता को बांटकर राजनीति करेगा, मजहब की बुनियाद पर करेगा, जाति की बुनियाद पर करेगा, इलाके की बुनियाद पर करेगा, जुबान की बुनियाद पर करेगा, तो इसी तरह के नतीजे आएंगे। हमें आज की बहस से अफसोस हुआ कि 17 साल के बाद भी हमने सबक नहीं सीखा है, लेकिन जनता ने कुछ-कुछ सबक सीखा है। जनता ने हम लोगों को पहचाना है कि जो हमारा नेतृत्व है वह कितना बौना है। हम बड़े-बड़े राजनेता तो पैदा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हम राष्ट्र नेता पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारे अंदर स्टेटमनशिप नहीं है, आज भी आरोप और प्रत्यारोप का जो दौर चल रहा है, हमने अपने हृदय के अंदर झांककर देखने की कोशिश नहीं की है। महोदय, यह बड़े अफसोस का मुकाम है। हम कहना चाहते हैं कि मजहब की बुनियाद पर और दूसरी बुनियाद पर बांटने की जो राजनीति है, वह कहां से शुरू हुई ? महोदय, हमको यह कहने में जरा भी हिचकिचाहट नहीं है।

उपसभापति महोदय, आप भी सुनिए। हम अपने जाती तजुर्बे के आधार पर कह रहे हैं। मैं उन दिनों पत्रकार हुआ करता था। शाहबानो का मामला चल रहा था, हमने न जाने कितने अखबारों को काला किया है, हमने कितने अखबारों के पन्नों को काला किया है, कि यह गलत नज़ीर पेश की जा रही है किसी की आस्था की बुनियाद पर, किसी के पर्सनल लॉ की बुनियाद पर, बल्कि हमने तो यह कहा था कि इस्लाम के कंसेप्ट के खिलाफ बात है। एक बेवा औरत के पक्ष में सुप्रीम कोर्ट फैसला देता है, उस फैसले को बदल कर के, संविधान में संशोधन करके एक गलत नज़ीर पेश कर रहे हैं। बाबरी मस्जिद को ढहाने वाले जो लोग हैं, आज वही उसको आधार बनाते हैं कि आपकी आस्था का सवाल था, तो हमारी भी आस्था का सवाल है, हम कोर्ट के फैसले को नहीं मानेंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

महोदय, हम कहना चाहते हैं कि चाहे शाहबानो का मामला हो या बाबरी मस्जिद का ताला खुलवाने का मामला हो, किसने बाबरी मस्जिद का ताला खुलवाया, किसने शिला पूजन की इजाजत दी, कौन इस बंडी के ऊपर जनेऊ लगाकर दूरदर्शन पर और टी0वी0 पर पूरे मुल्क को दिखा रहे थे कि हम हिन्दू हैं, यह क्या संकेत देना है? आज सियासत में जो लोग धर्म का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उन लोगों ने समझा कि यह कॉपी राइट तो हमारे पास है। इधर के लोग इसको भुनाने के लिए चले, तो ये भी उससे कड़ा रुख अख्तियार करके, उसी रास्ते पर गामजन हो जाते हैं, चल निकलते हैं। वे सोंचते हैं। इसका एक्सपर्टीज तो हमारे पास है, आप क्यों प्रयोग करने लगे? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... महोदय, ऐसा मत कीजिए। मुझे पांच मिनट का समय और दे दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, इस विषय पर बोलने के लिए जो आपकी पार्टी का समय है, आप उससे ज्यादा समय ले रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : हम बैठ जाते हैं, हुजूर।

श्री उपसभापति : मैं आपको बैठने के लिए नहीं कहूंगा, बल्कि मैं तो कहूंगा कि आप अपना समय लीजिए और समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय, हम आपकी बात का उल्लंघन नहीं करेंगे। हुजूर, हम एक बात कहकर बैठ जाते हैं। आज भी कुछ लोग यह कहते हैं और तैयारियां भी चल रही हैं पत्थर भी तराशे जा रहे हैं, नक्शे भी बनाकर दिखाए जा रहे हैं तथा उनकी बुनियाद पर पैसे भी वसूले जा रहे हैं। इन लोगों की टेक है कि हमारा मंदिर यहीं बनेगा। दूसरी तरफ दूसरे पक्ष के लोगों की भी टेक है कि हम उसी जगह पर मस्जिद भी बनाएंगे। महोदय, चाहे वह सिंघल हो, तोगड़िया हो, बुखारी हो या शाहबुद्दीन हो अथवा जो भी ऐसी दिमागी सोच के लोग हैं, जो मस्जिद बनाना चाहते हैं, जो मंदिर बनाना चाहते हैं, उन तमाम लोगों से हम हाथ जोड़कर यह कहना चाहते हैं कि आप नक्शे पर न जाएं। इस नक्शे से और इस जमीन के टुकड़े से मुल्क नहीं

चलता है, कौमें नहीं चल सकती हैं। हम इसकी त्रासदी को आज तक भुगत रहे हैं, झेल रहे हैं। महोदय, हम एक शेर कहकर, अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहते हैं,

‘नक्शे को तुम न जांचो, लोगों से मिलके देखो।
क्या चीज जी रही है, क्या चीज मर रही है।’

श्री तारिक अनवर: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कानूनदा नहीं हूँ, इसलिए कानूनी पेचीदगी में नहीं जाना चाहूंगा। मैं इतिहास में भी नहीं जाना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि इतिहास सबको मालूम है। मैं एक बात स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि बाबरी मस्जिद और राम मंदिर का जो विवाद है और जिसको लेकर जो घटनाएं घटीं और कमीशन बना तथा कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी, हम आज उसी पर बहस कर रहे हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, किसी भी विवाद का निपटारा करने के लिए दो रास्ते हैं। एक तो बातचीत का रास्ता है। आपस में मिल-बैठकर बातचीत के द्वारा अगर हम किसी नतीजे पर पहुंच जाते हैं, कोई समझौता हो जाता है, तो उसके जरिए उस विवाद का निपटारा किया जा सकता है, उसका समाधान किया जा सकता है। अगर उसमें पेचीदगी है, वह हल नहीं हो पाता है, तो फिर दूसरा रास्ता न्यायालय का है, कानून का है। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी तथा उसके सहयोगी दलों का बार-बार यह कहना कि इससे कानून का कोई लेना देना नहीं है, यह मामला आस्था का है। जहां तक आस्था का सवाल है, मैं मानता हूँ कि कोई भी धर्म आस्था के जरिए ही चलता है, जैसे आपकी आस्था है, ऐसी ही दूसरे धर्म के लोगों की भी आस्था है। कोई भी धर्म यह नहीं सिखाता है कि आस्था के नाम पर, विश्वास के नाम पर दूसरे धर्म के लोगों को अपमानित किया जाए।

हमें हर धर्म सहनशीलता सिखाता है, एक-दूसरे के प्रति सम्मान सिखाता है, इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो आस्था की बार-बार बात कही जाती है, वह मुनासिब नहीं है। किसी भी सभ्य समाज को पहचानने के लिए सबसे पहले यह जरूरी होता है कि समाज में रहने वाले खास तौर पर जो अल्पसंख्यक हैं या कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं, वे यह महसूस करें कि वे सुरक्षित हैं। 6 दिसम्बर को जो घटना घटी, यह बात बिल्कुल साफ और वाज़ा हुई कि वह सिर्फ बाबरी मस्जिद की शहादत नहीं थी, वह राम मंदिर और बाबरी मस्जिद का, जो विवादित स्थल था, सिर्फ उसको नहीं गिराया गया था, बल्कि हमारे देश का जो संविधान है, जो संवैधानिक ढांचा है, उसको गिराने का प्रयास हुआ था। हमारे पूर्वजों ने, हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने इस देश को धर्मनिरपेक्ष और एक लोकतांत्रिक देश बनाने का जो संकल्प लिया था, उसको तोड़ने की कोशिश की गई, उसको गिराने का प्रयास किया गया। यह सिर्फ हमारे देश तक की बात नहीं है, बल्कि तमाम दुनिया में भारत की जो एक छवि थी, हमारे राष्ट्र की जो एक छवि थी, अलग-अलग जाति, भिन्न-भिन्न धर्म के लोग, अलग-अलग मजहब के लोग हमारे यहां रहते हैं और सभी को मिलाकर यह देश बना है। यही हमारे देश की खूबसूरती है। उस ढांचे को तोड़ने का प्रयास हुआ, उस ढांचे को तोड़ने की कोशिश की गई। इससे हमारे देश की एकता और अखंडता खतरे में पड़ी। उपसभापति महोदय, यह बात बार-बार कही जाती है कि यह जो घटना घटी, वह स्पॉन्टेनियस था, उसमें कोई साजिश नहीं हुई थी। जबकि कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में यह वाज़ा हुआ कि इसके पीछे पूरा एक षड्यंत्र था, एक पूरी साजिश थी और स्पॉन्टेनियस कहकर उस मसले को दबाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। अगर इस बात को मान भी लिया जाए कि यह स्पॉन्टेनियस था तो यह माहौल कोई एक दिन में नहीं बना। आडवाणी जी की रथ यात्रा से लेकर, कार सेवकों को जमा करना और उसके बाद जो तमाम घटनाएं घटीं, अगर उसकी पृष्ठभूमि में सारी बातों को देखा जाए तो यह महसूस किया जाएगा कि उस घटना के पीछे वे तमाम भड़काने वाली बातें थीं लोगों के जज्बात, लोगों की भावनाओं को भड़काने का काम किया गया, जिसकी वजह से सारी घटनाएं घटीं। इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? इसके लिए वही लोग जिम्मेदार हैं, जिन्होंने इस पूरे मसले को खड़ा करने की कोशिश की और लोगों के जज्बात को उभारने का

काम किया। सिर्फ यह कह देने से कि यह मामला स्पॉन्टेनियस था, यकायक हो गया, लोग जज्बात में आ गए, लोग भावना में आ गए, लोग जमा हो गए, इसलिए घटना घट गई, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात किसी तरह से भी स्वीकार करने वाली नहीं है। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि राजनीतिक दल आखिर किसलिए होते हैं। राजनीतिक दल का काम मंदिर या मस्जिद बनाने का नहीं है, यह तो हमारे धार्मिक गुरु इस बात का फैसला करेंगे कि कहां मंदिर बनना है, कहां मस्जिद बननी है, कैसे बनना है, क्या करना है, वे देखेंगे, लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि आज हमारे जो राजनीतिक दल हैं, उन्होंने इसका ठेका ले लिया है कि कहां मंदिर बनेगा, कहां मस्जिद बनेगी और इसके पीछे खालिश राजनीति है। क्योंकि भारतीय जनता पार्टी और उनके सहयोगी दलों ने इस बात को महसूस किया कि वे कार्यक्रम के आधार पर या राजनीतिक आंदोलन करके या जो एक लोकतांत्रिक तरीका है, उस तरीके से सत्ता में नहीं आ सकते हैं, इसलिए उन्होंने एक शॉर्ट कट रास्ता अपनाने का प्रयास किया और वह शॉर्ट कट रास्ता यह था कि धार्मिक उन्माद पैदा करके, लोगों के जज्बात उभार कर लोगों को अपनी तरफ मोड़ने की कोशिश की गई। उनको इसमें थोड़ी कामयाबी भी मिली, लेकिन यह देश के हित में नहीं था, यह राष्ट्र के हित में नहीं था। इससे जो आपस की भाईचारागी थी, जो हमारी संस्कृति थी, जो हमारा संस्कार था मिल-जुल कर रहने का, उसको चोट पहुँची। इस घटना के 17 साल गुजरने के बाद आज भी लोगों के अन्दर भाईचारागी की कमी महसूस की जा रही है। इस तरह की जो घटनाएँ घटती हैं, उसके पीछे कारण वही है। अगर वह 6 दिसम्बर की घटना नहीं होती, तो शायद वह सिलसिला आज नहीं होता। लेकिन शायद यह बात हमारे राजनीतिक दलों को समझ में नहीं आती। मैं सीताराम जी की इस बात से पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ कि आज देश को एक दूसरे रास्ते पर लेकर चलने की जरूरत है। धार्मिक उन्माद पैदा करके, सामाजिक तनाव पैदा करके हम इस देश का भला नहीं कर सकते, समाज का भला नहीं कर सकते, बल्कि जो हमारी मूल समस्याएँ हैं, उनकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए। गरीबी कैसे दूर हो, बेरोजगारी कैसे दूर हो, हमारे देश का विकास कैसे हो, हमारे देश में जो गरीबी है, आज भी एक बड़ी जनसंख्या गरीबी से पीड़ित है, इससे कैसे निजात दिलाया जाए। बजाय इन कामों के हम ऐसे कामों में उलझ रहे हैं, जो राजनीतिक दलों का काम नहीं है।

उपसभापति जी, यह बात सही है कि कमीशन बनाने के पीछे सरकार का मकसद यही होता है कि उसकी रिपोर्ट आने के बाद उस पर कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए और जो भी लोग दोषी हैं, जिनका नाम उसमें शामिल है, उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि यह विश्वसनीयता का सवाल है, credibility का सवाल है, किसी भी सरकार के लिए, व्यवस्था के लिए, शासन के लिए, क्योंकि अगर मुजरिम को सजा नहीं मिलेगी, तो फिर इससे जुर्म पर अंकुश नहीं लगाया जा सकता और उसको रोका नहीं जा सकता। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि आने वाले समय में हम चाहेंगे कि जो भी लोग दोषी हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए और सख्त कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। कमीशन ने यह बात बिल्कुल सही कही है कि इसके पीछे professional लोग थे, क्योंकि बाबरी मस्जिद को जिस तरह से ढहाया गया, सिर्फ कारसेवक उसको नहीं ढाह सकते। अगर उसके पीछे साजिश नहीं होती, तो चन्द घंटों में इतनी बड़ी ऐतिहासिक इमारत नहीं गिराई जा सकती थी। इसलिए जरूर कुछ professional लोगों को पहले से इसके लिए hire किया गया, जिसकी वजह से ये सारी घटनाएँ घटीं। लोकल पुलिस, लोकल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और उस समय वहाँ के जो मुख्य मंत्री थी, वे सभी उस साजिश में शामिल थे। बिना उनकी मदद के या बिना उनकी सहमति के यह काम सम्भव नहीं था। एक तरह से यह कहा जाए कि यह एक national betrayal था, तो गलत नहीं होगा। मैं चाहूँगा कि जो भी recommendations आई हैं, उन पर जल्द-से-जल्द कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए, ताकि इस पर फिर से लोगों को यकीन हो।

आखिर में अपनी बात समाप्त करने से पहले मैं यह चाहूँगा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: एक शेर सुना दीजिए।

श्री तारिक अनवर: शेर सुना दूँ, आपको शेर सुनने का शौक है। अहलुवालिया जी, एक छोटा सा शेर है, लेकिन यह भावना है और यह भावना इस देश के अल्पसंख्यकों की भावना है, जो मैं एक शेर के जरिए आपको बताना चाहता हूँ।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: हम भी अल्पसंख्यक हैं।

श्री तारिक अनवर: आप भी अल्पसंख्यक हैं, तो आप भी उसमें शामिल हो जाएँ।

श्री उपसभापति: दोनों सामने बैठे हैं।

श्री तारिक अनवर: “तुझको मालूम नहीं दिल को दुखाने वाले,
ये जो मजलूम हैं, आहों में असर रखते हैं।”

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इसी शेर के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा और यह कहूँगा कि सरकार को ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिए और हर तरह से यह विश्वास इस देश के, सिर्फ अल्पसंख्यकों का सवाल नहीं है, दुनिया को यह विश्वास दिलाने की जरूरत है कि हमारा देश एक लोकतांत्रिक देश है, धर्मनिरपेक्ष देश है, महात्मा गाँधी का देश है, सर्वधर्म समभाव पर हमारा विश्वास है। यह बात दुनिया को बताने की जरूरत है और तभी लोगों को विश्वास होगा, तभी लोगों को भरोसा होगा कि सही मायने में हम लोकतांत्रिक हैं, सही मायने में हम इंसाफ पसन्द हैं। इस घटना के करने वालों को, जिनकी वजह से जो साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुए, जो नुकसानात हुए, समाज में जो बँटवारा हुआ, इन सारी चीजों के लिए अगर कोई जिम्मेदार है, तो उसको सजा मिलनी ही चाहिए। यह देश के हित में है, राष्ट्र के हित में है, समाज के हित में है। धन्यवाद।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: सर, एक सैकेंड ...**(व्यवधान)**...।

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान): सर, एक मिनट, मुझे एक शेर सुनाना है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप दोनों ही एक मिनट के लिए बोल रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: सर, मैं तो आधे मिनट में खत्म कर दूँगी।

श्री उपसभापति: राजनीति जी, आप पहले इन्हें शेर बोल लेने दीजिए, बाद में आप बोल लेना।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, पहले मुझे बोल लेने दीजिए ना।

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: चलिए आप ही बोल लीजिए।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: सर, इन्होंने शब्द कहे ‘राजनीतिक दलों का’। इसका मतलब it includes all parties. ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री तारिक अनवर: मेरे कहने का मतलब यह था ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: नहीं-नहीं, आपने राजनीतिक दलों ही बोला था ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री तारिक अनवर: नहीं-नहीं, इसका मतलब है भारतीय जनता पार्टी और उसके सहयोगी दल।

अभी जेडीयू के नेता अंसारी साहब बोल रहे थे, मेरी उनसे भी गुज़ारिश है, वह अभी यह बात कह गए कि उनको फांसी लगनी चाहिए। लेकिन उसी भारतीय जनता पार्टी की मदद से आज बिहार में उनकी सरकार चल रही है। वह किस मुंह से यह बात कह रहे हैं।

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: सर, तारिक जी ने आह के बारे में एक शेर पढ़ा था, उसके जवाब में गालिब का एक शेर है —

आह को चाहिए इक उम्र असर होने तक।
कौन जीता है तेरी जुल्फ़ के सर होने तक।।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja. You start.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): But, Sir, as you said, I will speak tomorrow.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, at 5 o'clock, you are adjourning the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, there is a message from Lok Sabha.

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Representation of the People (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 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 9th December, 2009, agreed without any amendment to the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2009, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 25th November, 2009.”

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Liberhan Commission Report and trial of Babri Masjid case (Contd.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Raja, you start.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, he can continue tomorrow. ... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I will start. Then, you adjourn the House. Tomorrow, I will continue.

श्री साबिर अली (बिहार): सर, पांच मिनट का टाइम हमें दे दीजिए, पांच मिनट में ही खत्म कर देंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: ऐसा नहीं होता है।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we are having a very serious debate on the Liberhan Commission Report. We do not need the expertise and eloquence of Shri Arun Jaitley, or Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi, or for that matter, of Shri Kapil Sibal or Mr. Chidambaram to understand what happened on 6th December, 1992, at Ayodhya. It was Shri K.R. Narayanan, the former President of India who said, “The demolition of Babri Masjid was the second huge tragedy after Mahatma Gandhi’s assassination.” Many concerned citizens expressed their serious concern over what happened on December 6, 1992. The motives behind Gandhi’s murder and Babri Masjid demolition were the same, paving the way for *Hindu Rashtra* of the RSS. It is a known fact. We can debate on this. Sir, I will continue if you allow me, or, I will continue this tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please continue tomorrow.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand for early construction of the Kovvuru-Bhadrachalam broad gauge railway line in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to mention that Khammam and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh are inhabited by a large number of tribals, backward classes, poor and working classes. Way back in 1969, a new Broad Gauge railway line of 149 kilometres from Kovvuru to Bhadrachalam road station was proposed. Since then this line was surveyed several times and the report was submitted to the Ministry. But due to lack of will and interest on the part of Railway Board, unfortunately, this is still a pending case.

By completion of this 149 km Broad Gauge line, several coal mines, dolomite mines, sponge iron and paper mills, heavy water plants, thermal power stations and many mineral mines situated in this region will be connected and the distance from Hyderabad to Vizag would be reduced by nearly 125 kilometres. Also, 200 villages of the remote tribal belt will be benefited. Singareni Coal Mine authorities, Visakha Steel Plant, have come forward to share the cost of the proposed line.

I would further request to consider introducing a passenger train between Madhira and Jaggaiahpetta towns, which are 30 kilometres apart. This line has been already completed and electrified, but only goods trains are being run. This passenger train would benefit nearly one lakh people of Khammam and Krishna districts.

I strongly urge upon the Government to consider the above just demands and start the new Broad Gauge line at the earliest.

Demand to withhold the proposal of merger of Associate Banks with the State Bank of India

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): I would like to raise the issue of merger of associate banks with the SBI. There is a move to merge seven associate banks with the SBI. The merger of two associate banks — the State Bank of Sourashtra and the State Bank of Indore — has already taken place. The employees have protested strongly and there have been strikes in last September and December and now again the employees have gone on strike on 6th July 2009. The SBT is an associate bank which is also going to be merged with the SBI. If the merger happens, this will be going to adversely affect the economy of Kerala. Further, various national and international studies have proved that merger of banks will not increase the competitiveness and efficiency of banks as claimed by the Government. The argument that the merger and consolidation will reduce the risk of the financial stability is also not true. The mergers have always been accompanied by the closure of rural branches, retrenchment of employees and outsourcing of banking jobs. Hence, it is found that the mergers are not isolated moves but part of the policies of globalisation. In fact, we don't need the merger but the expansion of banking services in our country.

Hence, I urge upon the Government not to proceed with the merger of banks.

Demand to take steps to curb the smuggling of drugs from Nepal border

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, उत्तर भारत में नशाखोरी तेजी से बढ़ रही है। इसकी मुख्य वजह नेपाल की सीमा का खुला होना है। तस्करी के माध्यम से नशीली दवाएँ, अफीम, गांजा, चरस तथा नकली नोट इसी रास्ते से देश में पहुँच रहे हैं और युवा पीढ़ी को नशे के साथ-साथ अवैध हथियार, नकली नोटों के कारोबार और अन्य गैर-कानूनी कारोबार की ओर आकर्षित करके तस्कर करोड़ों की काली कमाई कर रहे हैं। इन तस्करों को पाकिस्तान और चीन के तस्करों का पूरा संरक्षण प्राप्त है। गोरखपुर, मऊ, बनारस, बेतिया, मोतीहारी, मधुबनी और सीतामढ़ी इनके मुख्य केन्द्र बन चुके हैं।

एस0एस0वी0 ने पिछले छः माह में 100 टन तथा कस्टम विभाग ने 70 क्विंटल चरस, गांजा जहाँ जब्त किया है, वहीं बड़ी मात्रा में नकली नोट पकड़े गए। नशे के सौदागर जहाँ हमारी युवा पीढ़ी को कमजोर और खोखला कर रहे हैं, वहीं नकली नोट भेज कर देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को भी चोट पहुँचा रहे हैं। साथ ही नेपाल की खुली सीमा और इसकी पगडंडियाँ अवैध हथियार के कारोबारियों का भी मुख्य मार्ग बन चुकी है।

मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से माँग करता हूँ कि सरकार इसकी सम्पूर्ण सीमा को सील कर के सघन जाँच की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करे, जिससे नेपाल सीमा के माध्यम से जारी तस्करी तत्काल रुक सके।

Demand to review the policy of planning for the balanced and inclusive development of all regions of the country

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, development of the country should be balanced and inclusive. No section and no region should be deprived of development. But, unfortunately, several sections of society and several regions in the country are still deprived of development. We have adopted certain Constitutional measures for the advancement of the backward classes. But, what about the backward regions? No discriminative justice is available to them. No Constitutional measures have been adopted for their all round development. The principles of equity and socio-economic justice should be applied to them. Even in the relatively advanced States, there are backward regions. For instance, Marathwada in Maharashtra, Telangana in Andhra Pradesh and Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh are most backward regions. That is the reason why they nurture discontentment and grievances. The tribal and disputed border areas too are most neglected. Regional imbalance is as much dangerous as social imbalance. The reasons of imbalance may be political, historical or geographical. The doctrine of socio-economic retributive justice should be applied to the backward regions. Development should be balanced and inclusive. That should be our national policy. The Planning Commission should apply its mind to this problem. I urge upon the Government to adopt the principle of parity for development of all the regions.

Demand to stop the process of disinvestment of Cochin Shipyards Limited

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the decision of the Central Government to disinvest its stake in the Cochin Shipyard Ltd., the largest shipbuilding and ship repairing yard in the country.

The Cochin Shipyard Ltd. was the product of the struggle of the people of Kerala under the leadership of late Comrade A. K. Gopalan, one of the greatest Parliamentarians of our country.

Now, the company has become the largest shipyard in our country and a mini ratna. This profit-making company is on its way to become a Navratna.

While replying to a Calling Attention Motion on Disinvestment in this House, the hon. Minister of Finance has stated that disinvestment is the policy of the current Government. But the issue of Cochin Shipyard Ltd. is entirely different from the other public sector undertakings. The first indigenous naval ship of the country was built in this shipyard. Recently, the Navy Chief has declared proudly that the ship is ready for launch and that they have decided to build the second naval ship at Cochin Shipyard Ltd. Most of the naval ships have undergone repairs and maintenance here.

So, the disinvestment of Cochin Shipyard Ltd. would pose a threat to our defence and security. Therefore, I request the Government to stop the disinvestment process of Cochin Shipyard Ltd. urgently.

Demand to eradicate economic, political and social discrimination against the Balmiki community and safai karamcharis in the country

श्री कृष्ण लाल बाल्मीकि (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, मेरे विशेष उल्लेख का विषय है — बाल्मीकि सफाई कर्मचारियों के प्रति अस्पृश्यता को समाप्त किया जाना।

महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से देश की जनता एवं सभी दलों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान के तहत डा0 अम्बेडकर द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति हेतु आरक्षण का प्रावधान इसलिए किया गया था कि ये जातियाँ भी देश की मुख्यधारा में जुड़ जाएंगी, लेकिन आजादी के 62 वर्ष के बावजूद भी बाल्मीकि/स्वच्छकार समाज आज भी अति पिछड़ा हुआ है और अस्पृश्यता एवं जातिगत भेदभाव का शिकार है। इस बारे में सभी राजनैतिक दल परिचित हैं, लेकिन इनकी इस समाज के प्रति कोई सहानुभूति नहीं है और इन्हें केवल वोट की राजनीति तक सीमित रखा जाता है।

बाल्मीकि/सफाई कर्मचारी के बच्चों के साथ आज भी स्कूलों में जातिगत भेदभाव किया जाता है। इस बारे में 'यूनिसेफ' के सहयोग से प्रकाशित एक रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि बिहार के नालंदा, उत्तर प्रदेश के हरदोई, राजस्थान के जोधपुर एवं महाराष्ट्र के भिंड जिले के ग्रामीण स्कूलों में इस जाति के बच्चों से रोजाना शौचालय साफ कराने एवं बाल्टी में पानी भराने का काम किया जाता है। मैं स्वयं 4.11.2009 को राजस्थान के करौली जिले की टोड़ाभीम तहसील के गांव महेशवा गया था। वहाँ मैंने स्कूल के बच्चों से पूछा कि आपको कोई दिक्कत तो नहीं है, तो तुरन्त बच्चों ने बताया कि हमारे साथ छूआछूत का व्यवहार किया जाता है। प्रातः शौचालय साफ कराया जाता है और पीछे बैठाया जाता है।

अतः सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि बाल्मीकि एवं सफाई कर्मचारियों को सामाजिक, राजनैतिक एवं आर्थिक समानता दिलाकर इन्हें देश की मुख्य धारा में लाया जाये एवं सख्त कानूनों द्वारा इनके प्रति की जा रही अस्पृश्यता एवं जातिगत भेदभाव को समाप्त किया जाए।

Demand to take effective measures for rehabilitation and protection of Bru (Reang) people of Mizoram

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): उपसभापति जी, हजारों ब्रू (रियांग) जनजाति के लोगों को मिज़ोरम में फिर से बसाने के प्रयास चल रहे हैं। इसी बीच इस वर्ष नवंबर में अकस्मात मामित और कोलासिब जिलों के 12 गांवों को जला दिया गया। फलस्वरूप हजारों लोग पुनः विस्थापित हो गए हैं। ये लोग त्रिपुरा में एवं असम में जाने को बाध्य हुए हैं। इनकी अवस्था चिंताजनक है। इनके फोरम के द्वारा सुरक्षा बलों की नियुक्ति की मांग

भी की गई है। यह अनुभव किया जा रहा है कि सरकार निम्नलिखित बातों पर शीघ्रता से विचार करे —

- (1) विस्थापितों को मिज़ोरम में सुरक्षित रूप से बसाने के लिए कदम उठाए जाएं।
- (2) प्रभावित लोगों को उचित मुआवज़ा मिले एवं उनके घर फिर से बनवाए जाएं।
- (3) अंतिम व्यवस्था होने तक उनको सभी आवश्यक राहत दी जाए।

उपसभापति जी, मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि आवश्यक पहल करके उपरोक्त व्यवस्थाएं करवाकर मिज़ोरम में अल्पसंख्यक “ब्लू” जनजाति की रक्षा कर उन्हें ससम्मान रहने का अवसर दिया जाए।

Demand for implementation of 1997 PAY revision to HMT Officers

DR. RAM PRAKASH (Haryana): H.M.T. Limited, once the crown of the Indian industry, has been adversely affected with the lack of working capital and non-investment in modernisation and technological upgradation, shifting of talent to private sector, demotivation of the staff because of non-revision of salaries since 1997. Ironically, those separated under the Government of India VRS Scheme got 150 per cent of other emoluments considering the absence of 1997 Pay Revision, while those who continued are still deprived of the revision in salaries.

Many of the officers are, today, getting salaries less than that of their subordinates and even less than peons of Central/State Governments. For the last many years, the increments of officers have been stopped and there is stagnation in pay as they have reached the top end of their old scales. While other public sector units of the State Governments/Central Government have got two revisions, the H.M.T. officers have not been given the revision even once since 1997, even though Justice Rao of 2nd Pay Revision Committee recommended Pay Revision for loss making companies also.

No advancement can be made without the welfare of the human resource being taken care of. The H.M.T. officers may, therefore, be granted the Pay Revision recommended in 1997.

Concern over adverse impact of Dubai Economic Crisis on Indian workers, particularly those belonging to Goa

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa) : Sir, the Economic Crisis in Dubai have cast a dark shadow on the future of Indian labour force working in Dubai and other Gulf countries.

It is said that when Dubai sneezes south India, including my own State Goa catches cold. Maximum number of Indians go to United Arab Emirates, and that, last year alone 3.4 lakh Indians went to that country. However, due to the recent crisis, seeking jobs in the Middle East is going to be quite tough. People are losing their jobs in great numbers. Contracts are not being renewed, and that, those who will be coming to enjoy Christmas vacation in Goa and Kerala will be in constant fear of losing their jobs.

As regards my State Goa, as it is, 40,000 Non-Resident Goans have returned to Goa in the past 10 months as a result of the global financial meltdown. For a State with barely 14 lakh

population this is a big number. A recent study has indicated that nearly 12 per cent of Goa's 14 lakh population has members living and working abroad. Of this, nearly 60 per cent are in the Gulf region. Goa enjoyed a remittance of nearly Rs.700 crores from NRGs, equivalent to 6.3 per cent of the State Domestic Product and the country as a whole will lose heavily with the sudden drop of remittances.

There is already a strain on basic amenities like water, electricity, transport, etc., due to the influx of migrants as also due to the tourist inflow. A contingency plan has to be worked out by the respective States with assistance from the Central Government.

**Concern over the sudden suspension of the 5343 UP Intercity Express plying between
Coochbehar and Guwahati**

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I stand to draw the attention of the Government to sudden suspension of 5343 UP Intercity Express which was plying between Coochbehar and Guwahati. On enquiry, it is learnt from Senior Divisional Manager (Operations), North East Frontier Railways, that running of this train has been suspended as works of interlocking arrangements are going on at Kamakshya station.

Similarly, 711 UP, which was running between Alipurduar and Guwahati has been suspended. It is noteworthy to mention here that 5343 UP Intercity Express was flagged off before a few days by the Minister of Railways. The people want to know from the Government if these two trains have been withdrawn for non-completion of works of interlocking system, how the other trains are running in the same sections? Is it a fact that these two trains have been suspended due to shortage of bogies?

**Demand to take early measures to protect child health from the
adverse impact of climate change**

SHRI B. S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the impact of climate change on future generation. It is estimated that 175 million children will be affected by frequent natural disasters caused by climate change. The climate change was the biggest global health threat to children; that could increase the risk of deaths due to diarrhoea, malnutrition, malaria and other diseases because of reduced community access to clean water, nutritious food and hygienic surroundings. It is said that the mortality rate of children under five years of age is high. Climate change will make these conditions worse placing children at a greater risk because it will reduce poor communities' access to clean water, reduce their ability to grow with nutritious food, increase in food prices, and allow malaria mosquitoes to spread. The average number of natural disasters has increased from 200, a year to more than 400, and this is predicted to increase as much as 320 per cent in the next 20 years. The climate change disasters would also continue to be the cause for increase in child mortality. Already, one third of all malnourished children of the world are living in India. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that while taking significant initiatives to tackle the impact of climate

change, also conduct a specific study on the impact of climate change on child health and take ameliorative actions to save our future citizens, ensuring clean drinking water and medical accessibility as well as availability of nutritious food.

**Demand for an enquiry into the long delay in completion of the work of
broadening the Tanakpur—Pithoragarh—Dharchula
National Highway in Uttarakhand**

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, उत्तराखंड के चम्पावत एवं पिथौरागढ़ जनपद नेपाल एवं तिब्बत/चीन की सीमा से लगे हुए हैं। इन जनपदों को जोड़ने वाली एक मात्र राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग टनकपुर-पिथौरागढ़ सड़क मार्ग की देखरेख एवं निर्माण सीमा सड़क संगठन (बी.आर.ओ.) द्वारा किया जा रहा है, किन्तु यातायात व सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से अति महत्वपूर्ण इस राष्ट्रीय मार्ग का चौड़ीकरण पिछले बीस वर्षों से भी अधिक समय से अधूरा पड़ा है। जिससे प्रतिवर्ष विशेषकर वर्षा में यहां कई-कई दिनों तक यातायात बंद रहता है। जिससे जनता को भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। तिब्बत में चीन की सड़क भारत की सीमा तक पहुंच गई है, किन्तु भारत में पिथौरागढ़-लिपुलेख मार्ग अभी भी 75 कि.मी. तथा इतना ही मुनस्यारी-भिलम मार्ग बनना अभी शेष है। विडम्बना यह है कि सीमा सुरक्षा बल भारत से तिब्बत की ओर सड़क बनाना छोड़कर लिपुलेख व भिलम से पिथौरागढ़ की ओर सड़क बना रही है। इससे तिब्बत या नेपाल से भारत पर अतिक्रमण करने वालों का रास्ता सुगम हो जाएगा। मान्यवर, केन्द्र सरकार तुरंत इसकी उपयुक्त जांच करे तथा टनकपुर-पिथौरागढ़-धारचूला मार्ग को बारह महीने खुले रखने का प्रबंध करे।

Demand to declare Anganwadi workers as Government employees

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): महोदय, इस समय पूरे देश भर में कुल 10,03,319 आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्त्रियां कार्यरत हैं। सरकार स्वयं मानती है कि ये कार्यकर्त्रियां अवैतनिक हैं। उनके स्वैच्छिक प्रयासों को मान्यता प्रदान करने के लिए उन्हें उनकी योग्यता और अनुभव के आधार पर 1438 रुपए से 1563 रुपए तक प्रतिमाह मानदेय दिया जाता है। लघु आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों में कार्यरत कार्यकर्त्रियों को प्रतिमाह 750 रुपए का मानदेय दिया जाता है। कुछ राज्य, संघ राज्य क्षेत्र अतिरिक्त मानदेय अथवा प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करते हैं। महोदय, हाल ही में सरकार ने संसद में एक उत्तर में कहा है कि समेकित बाल विकास योजना (आई.सी.डी.एस.) के अंतर्गत आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्त्रियों के लिए निर्धारित भूमिका और दायित्वों में अन्य कार्यों के अलावा, हर बच्चे का हर महीने वजन करना और वृद्धि कार्ड पर ग्राफ के रूप में उसका वजन रिकॉर्ड करना, 3-6 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के बच्चों के लिए अनौपचारिक स्कूल-पूर्व कार्यकलाप आयोजित करना, 06 माह से लेकर 06 वर्ष तक के बच्चों तथा गर्भवती और धात्री माताओं को पूरक पोषण प्रदान करना, दवाओं का लेखा-जोखा रखते हुए विटामिन “ए” और आई.एफ.ए. की गोलियों के वितरण में ए.एन.एम. की सहायता करना, पल्स पोलियो टीकाकरण अभियानों के आयोजन में सहायता देना और यथा-निर्धारित रिकार्ड तथा रजिस्टर रखना शामिल हैं।

महोदय, अब सर्वत्र यह प्रश्न उठता है कि यह “अन्य कार्य के अलावा” क्या है? क्या इन कार्यकर्त्रियों को जनगणना, मतदाता सूची प्रस्तुति, पी.डी.एस. वितरण में सहायता आदि कार्यों में लगाना उचित है? राज्यों में इनको तरह-तरह के काम दिए जाते हैं, लेकिन आर्थिक दुर्दशा के प्रति किसी का ध्यान नहीं है। इनको सरकारी कर्मचारी बनाए जाने की मांग भी सालों से लंबित है। यहां प्रासंगिक होगा कि ये कार्यकर्त्रियां सुसंगठित होकर श्रम विभाग के कानून के अंतर्गत “ट्रेड यूनियन” गतिविधियां करती हैं। “ऑल ओडिशा आंगनवाड़ी-लेडीज़ वर्कर्स एसोसिएशन” अब पिछले 18 नवंबर से विधान सभा के सामने “लगातार धरने” के कार्यक्रम में हैं। प्रतिदिन 500 से ऊपर कार्यकर्त्रियों और सहायिकाओं के “धरने” में सम्मिलित होने का समाचार

है। अतः मेरी केंद्र सरकार से यह मांग है कि इन आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्त्रियों को “सरकारी कर्मचारी” घोषित किया जाए। केंद्र राज्यों तथा केंद्रशासित प्रदेशों के साथ बात करके, इनको जो अतिरिक्त कार्यभार दिया जाता है, उस हेतु अधिक आर्थिक प्रोत्साहन देने का प्रबंध करे। इनके मानदेय में भी सांप्रतिक महंगाई को देखते हुए बढ़ोतरी की जानी चाहिए।

Demand to conduct a census on OBCs

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): Sir, it is periodical that after every ten years, the new Census Report is published. The year 2011 is the year to complete its present tenure of Census. In this situation, I would like to highlight one issue for incorporating in the next Census Report.

The percentage of OBC population is stated to be 52 as speculated in the Report of the Mandal Commission. Since then the percentage is being accepted as an established one. The task of determining the OBC population and status has been kept out of the domain of Census operation. When determination of facts about SC and ST comes under Census programme, it is not understood why the determination of facts about OBC is not earmarked as a job in the Census programme? As it is not determined in the same way as SC and ST, it is difficult to make a correct assessment about the status of OBC people.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to issue a directive to the Census Department to incorporate some columns in its data-collecting proforma to determine the population and status of OBC people during the current tenure of preparation of Report of the Census work. Thank you.

Demand to start the construction of Pathankot-Leh railway line on priority basis in view of the increasing security threat from China

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, चीन द्वारा तिब्बत को रेल लाईन से जोड़ने के बाद हिमाचल प्रदेश से लगती तिब्बत की सीमाएँ सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से अत्यंत संवेदनशील हो गई हैं। चीन ने व्यापारिक दृष्टि से “ल्हासा” को छः और रेल लाईनों से जोड़ने का निर्णय लिया है। इस क्षेत्र को चीन द्वारा अधिकाधिक रेल लाईनों से जोड़ने की कूटनीति देश की सरहदों के लिए सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से खतरे का संकेत है। भारत सरकार ने पठानकोट-जोगिन्द्र नगर-मनाली-लेह-लद्दाख रेल लाईन बिछाने की घोषणा की है। इस रेल लाईन के सर्वेक्षण आदि से संबंधित औपचारिकताएँ व अन्य कार्य देश के अन्य राज्यों के लिए प्रस्तावित कार्यों की तुलना में धीमी गति से हो रहे हैं। हाल ही में प्रकाशित समाचारों में एक चिन्ताजनक तथ्य सामने आया है कि चीन के सैनिकों ने भारत की सीमा में निर्मित हो रहे सड़क का निर्माण कार्य रोक दिया। भारत सरकार ने पठानकोट-लेह रेल लाईन के निर्माण की घोषणा के बावजूद इस वर्ष के बजट में इस परियोजना को शामिल नहीं किया है और न ही इसे राष्ट्रीय महत्ता की परियोजना घोषित किया है। हिमाचल प्रदेश ही एकमात्र ऐसा राज्य है, जहाँ स्वतंत्रता-प्राप्ति से लेकर आज तक केवल 33 कि०मी० रेल मार्ग है। हिमाचल की ओर से चीन से लगती भारतीय सीमा तक आवश्यक आवाजाही बनाए रखने के लिए इस रेल लाईन का निर्माण सामरिक दृष्टि से जरूरी है। इस रेल लाईन के निर्माण से देश की सैनिक सेवाओं को और अधिक सुविधाएँ समस्त वर्ष अबाध गति से उपलब्ध होंगी। इसके अतिरिक्त हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन को भी बढ़ावा मिलेगा तथा इस पहाड़ी प्रदेश की आर्थिकी में भी सुधार होगा। भारत और चीन के बनते-बिगड़ते संबंधों के दृष्टिगत व सीमाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए इस रेल लाईन का कार्य प्राथमिकता के आधार पर किया जाना चाहिए अन्यथा चीन की ओर से देश की सीमाओं पर खतरा सदैव बना रहेगा।

**Request for intervention by the Government to stop victimization of
small vendors at Railway Stations in the country**

SHRI R.C. SINGH (West Bengal) : Sir, small railway vending contractors having only a small stall or a small trolley are being systematically evicted in all categories of stations — ‘A’, ‘B’ and ‘C’. The matter was brought to the notice of the hon. Minister. The Minister had intervened and he wrote a letter to the concerned officers, saying, “These small licencees were running their small business from the railway premises. Please see that they are not unnecessarily victimized till such time a review of the policy is made, especially as these people belong to the weaker sections”.

In spite of this letter, the eviction process is continuing. This is not only confined to one station, but most of the ‘A’, ‘B’ and ‘C’ railway stations. I am particularly referring to stations at Shahdara, Panipat, Sonipat, Sarai Rohilla and Muzaffarnagar and stations at other railways. For example, all the vendors in Rajasthan are on strike since 02.12.2009 to protest against this, and railway passengers are facing great difficulties.

I, therefore, request that the Government must intervene to stop the victimisation of small vendors at railway stations.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

The House then adjourned at fifty-eight minutes past four of the clock till
eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 10th December 2009.