

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Tenth Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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Dated *30 July 2007*

(Vol. XXVI contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 80.00

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[Fourteenth Series, Vol. XXVI, Tenth Session, 2007/1929 (Saka)]

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SECRETARY-GENERAL

Shri P.D.T. Achary

LOK SABHA

Saturday, April, 28, 2007/Vaisakha 8, 1929 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad) : Sir, the Chief Minister of Gujarat should be dismissed. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Everything has a time. Please take your seat. Let me proceed with the business.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI V.K. THUMMAR (Amreli) : Sir, Narendra Modi got people killed in Gujarat. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad) : A CBI inquiry should be held into all the fake encounters done in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER : All right, you please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it. I will try to listen to all of you. Please co-operate with the Chair. Nothing will be recorded.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not do it. What is going on?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want the House to be adjourned? Please sit down. You must develop the habit of co-operating.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ilyas Azmi, please sit down when I am on my legs.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : All right, you please sit down, it is not the right time for this.

(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) : Please tell your Chief whip to restrain himself. It does not behave the Chief whip of the ruling party to talk like this. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want the House to be adjourned? If you do not want the House to run, I will adjourn. Let me now proceed with Papers to be laid on the Table.

(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha.

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th April, 2007 agreed without any amendment to the National Rural Employment Guarantee (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 2007 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th March, 2007."

11.01½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS**Forty-second, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Reports***[English]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee (2006-2007):-

- (1) Forty-second Report on "Allotment of Land to Educational Institutions by Delhi Development Authority".
- (2) Forty-fifth Report on Action Taken on 21st Report of Public Accounts Committee (14th Lok Sabha) on "Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2003-2004)".
- (3) Forty-sixth Report on Action Taken on 24th Report of Public Accounts Committee (14th Lok Sabha) on "Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan".

11.01¾ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE**Fifteenth and Sixteenth Reports***[English]*

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopergaon) : I beg to present a copy each of the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Defence (2006-07):-

- (1) Fifteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Standing Committee on Defence on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2006-07.

- (2) Sixteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2007-08.

11.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**Fifty-first to Fifty-fifth Reports***[English]*

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru) : I beg to present a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance:-

- (1) Fifty-first Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure and Disinvestment);
- (2) Fifty-second Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
- (3) Fifty-third Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Planning;
- (4) Fifty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; and
- (5) Fifty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Company Affairs.

11.02½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES**Seventh Report***[English]*

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO (Guntur) : I beg to-

present the Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Water Resources on Demands for Grants (2007-2008) of the Ministry of Water Resources.

11.02¼ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

Twenty-third to Twenty-sixth Reports

[English]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2006-07):-

- (1) Twenty-third Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report on Demands For Grants (2006-07) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment;
- (2) Twenty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment;
- (3) Twenty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs; and
- (4) Twenty-sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I would request all of you to please hear and listen to each other. I am trying to accommodate every section of the House. Please co-operate with the Chair.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very sensational and serious matter has come to light. A French Website and the French Intelligence have revealed that the conspiracy of assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi was hatched by Quottrochi. In 1991 Quottrochi, the main accused in the Bofor case, had hatched the conspiracy of assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi in collusion with LTTE. The website named 'politics party.com' has claimed. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not read it. You know it as you are a very senior Member of the House.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : The said website has claimed that Quottrochi met the representatives of LTTE in a five star hotel and hatched the conspiracy of assassination of Rajiv Gandhi. They have evidence of it with them. It said that the French Intelligence has proof of it and others also have proof in this regard. It is a very dangerous and sensational revelation but the Government have not yet reacted in this regard. I have seen a statement of hon'ble Arjun Singh ji in which it has been said that the Government will hold an inquiry in this regard at the earliest. I would like to know as to what information do the Government have in this regard because such revelation has been continuously coming for so many days from the Intelligence Agency of France and the website named "politics party.com". If Quottrochi had hatched the conspiracy of murder in collusion with the LTTE as a result of which Rajiv Gandhi, the former Prime Minister of the country was killed, then it is not an ordinary matter. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Today there is a discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. You can raise it at that time.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : It is true, but the Government has to respond to it. It is not a small matter.

[Translation]

It has been mentioned in the website that Quottrochi felt that Congress would be defeated and the Government that would come in power would hang him. So they killed Rajiv Gandhi. LTTE was willing to do this.

[English]

It is not a small matter. It is a matter relating to the former Prime Minister.

[Translation]

in whose name they are running the Government. It is such a serious matter and the Government is silent over it. Sir, it is a very serious matter. I would like that the Government should respond in this regard and give information to the House in this regard. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter as has been claimed in the website 'politics Party.com' that the conspiracy to assassinate the former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, was hatched in a hotel in Paris and its main architect was none other than Quottrochi himself who was a fast friend of Rajiv Gandhi and who is also the main accused in Bofor case. The same Quottrochi had hatched murder conspiracy in collusion with LTTE, and in this connection he met A.K. Balasingham, the think-tank of LTTE, Paris. It was revealed by the Intelligence Agency of France. One more fact that has come to light is that the officials of the intelligence agency of that country remain present in all the hotels of Paris. They were present in that hotel of Paris also so they could take snaps of that meeting and they have all such proof in this regard. The main objective of Quottrochi was to suppress the facts and defend himself as he was the main accused in Bofor case. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will try to accommodate everybody. Please cooperate.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ramji Lai Suman, you have raised the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Sir, I am going to conclude in one minute. My submission is that the Government of France have not reacted in this regard. So, the Government of India should take the facts that have come to light through the website, seriously and inform the country and the House about the facts in this regard. Through you, I would like to know from the Government about it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am sure if this is true some action should be taken. No doubt about it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter. . . .*(Interruptions)* The Government should inform the House in this regard. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Does the Government have any knowledge of it?

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Malhotra, you know that this is not the time to respond. There cannot be a minute to minute response.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : He might have heard your demand.

[English]

*SHRI P. MOHAN (Madurai) : Centre is expected to release 12 thousand metric tonnes of wheat and 17 thousand kilo litres of kerosene to Tamil Nadu for being supplied through Public Distribution System. But unfortunately for the past many months only 3500 metric tones of wheat instead of 12 thousand metric tones and 5900 kilo litres of kerosene instead of 17 thousand kilo litres are being released from the central pool. Now that 40 lakhs new ration card holders have been registered recently and they are finding it difficult without these essential commodities.

Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the Minister concerned from Tamil Nadu have taken up with the Union Food Minister both in person and through letters. But still the additional requirement of wheat and kerosene are not being released for supply through PDS. I would like to point out that the people of Tamil Nadu are getting dissatisfied with the centre on this count. There must be an early solution to this. Atleast seven letters have been written taking up this matter but they are yet to be attended to. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to release at the earliest wheat and kerosene to Tamil Nadu for supply through Public Distribution System.

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperambudur) : I associate with what Shri P. Mohan mentioned just now.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri A. Krishnaswamy, Shri E. Ponnuswamy, Dr. C. Krishnan and Shri Sipplparai Ravichandran are allowed to associate with what Shri P. Mohan mentioned.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very important matter. When the NDA

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Government was in power in the year 2001 under the leadership of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, a very ambitious scheme was launched by the Government to introduce a revolutionary change in the education sector by way of nationalisation and universalisation of education. Under the scheme it was envisaged to provide all the facilities for imparting primary or higher education to all children from 6-14 years of age by 2010 in the country. The said programme was proposed to be implemented in all the schools. The school buildings and other infrastructures were proposed to be constructed and all problems addressed. However, I am very sorry to say that the present UPA Government have reduced its budget by Rs. 329 crores under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme. Shri Chidambaram Saheb is present here. He knows it that last year Rs. 11 thousand crore were provided under this programme but this year it is only Rs. 10, 671 crores. There is reduction in this allocation for the States. The NDA Government had kept the ratio of 85:15 for the States in the Ninth Five Year Plan. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no need to repeat it.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I need your protection.

MR. SPEAKER : What will I do, I have no power.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : There should not be any repetition.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 10th Five Year Plan 75 percent of the fund was to be provided by the Central Government and 25 percent fund was to be provided by the State Government and in 11th Five Year Plan this ratio has been fixed at 50:50, that means

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

50 percent amount will be provided by the Central Government and 50 percent will be given by the State Government. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a widely known fact that the States have no money. Recently, a conference of the Education Ministers of the States was held on 11-12 April in Delhi in which it was demanded from the Central Government to allocate funds in the ratio of 75:25.

. . . (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow any repetition.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : If the ratio of contribution remains 50:50 in the current year, then all efforts will go in vain. Therefore, through you I would like to demand from the Government that in consonance with the demand made by the States and the concern shown in this regard throughout the country, the contribution for programmes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan should be in the ratio of 75:25.

. . . (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this allocation of funds should be in the ratio of 75:25.

[English]

SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN (Nagercoil) : Sir with due consternation it deserves, I would like to invite the concerted attention of the Government to the depth of panic and tension gripping the fishermen in the coastal villages of Tamil Nadu, following the continuing attacks and firing on the fishermen in the mid-seas.

The pinnacle of such dastardly attack is firing at the fishermen hamlets in Kanyakumari District and killing five of them on 29.3.2007, prefixed by killing one from Vedaranyam of Ramnad District, suffixed by various incidents of kidnapping, assaulting the unarmed fishermen injuring them seriously. The fate of 21 fishermen from Kodimunai village of Kanyakumari set on sail for fishing and were kidnapped on 3.3.07 is yet to be known.

All these atrocities are perpetrated without any provocation by the fishermen who are fishing well within Indian waters, never crossing the maritime boundaries.

Protests are duly expressed by millions of fishermen, by organizing demonstration. The entire people of the District observed peaceful hartal etc; resolutions were passed unanimously in Tamil Nadu Assembly and letters were addressed to the Central Government, imploring immediate intervention in the matter. Solatium of Rs. 5 lakh for each killed in firing was sanctioned by the Tamil Nadu Government. Demand was raised by all the political parties urging the Government to address the issue in SAARC summit.

As such a prompt and studied Report is anticipated with regard to the action taken by the Government, as to whether any reference has been made and dialogue initiated with the Sri Lankan Government, as to whether the Government has made any attempt to locate the deriders, and as to the steps contemplated by the Government to stop such atrocities in future and to ensure safety and security of the fishermen with details about the solatium yet to be announced by the Central Government.

. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY : Sir, we, from the DMK Party, want to associate with this important issue. We want that the Central Government should intervene immediately in this matter. . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All those Members who want to

be associated with this matter may please send their names.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have not even taken the trouble of giving a notice. However, I am allowing your name to be associated. That is enough.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The names of Shri A. Krishnaswamy, Shri E. Ponnuswamy, Dr. C. Krishnan, Shri Ravichandran Sippiparai and Dr. K. Manoj may be associated with the matter raised by Shri A.V. Bellarmin.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, your matter does not come within the Government's purview. It comes under the purview of the Election Commission.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Please listen my submission. I am not mentioning about Election Commission.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : If it is not within the Central Government's jurisdiction, I will not allow it.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is about Delimitation Commission. The basic objective of the Commission's Act is being violated, I am saying it because Delimitation Commission seems to be in such a hurry that it has failed to apply mind, but it is only relying on computer generated information. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It has nothing to do with the Central Government.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : The Minister of Home Affairs can observe, the job performed with the computers. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will be astonished to know that for finalizing the draft proposal a meeting of the Members of the Commission was held on 25 March. No discussions were held and only data was feeded in the computer and constituencies are readjusted, my parliamentary constituency has been deleted. How it has happened. An assembly constituency beyond the Kosi river has been divided into three divisions. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot question it.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : One division has been put into Saharsa, other in Kamla and third in Darbhanga. I would like to ask whether any criterion in this regard has been fixed or not. All the hon'ble Members are aware of this condition prevailing in all the constituencies. My Lok Sabha constituency has ceased to be. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : My constituency too has ceased to be.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Only the name of your constituency has been deleted, but my constituency has been deleted. The existence of Jhanjhapur Lok Sabha constituency has ceased to be. Kosi river which is located at a distance of 245 kilometers and can be reached only via Nepal, not via India, Lokaha assembly constituency has been created there.

MR. SPEAKER : You are so popular, you will win the elections from wherever you contest.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : This is very peculiar situation. If this aspect is not considered, all the hon'ble Members will raise this issue afterwards. I am raising it from very beginning as draft proposal was discussed on 25 March. Then that draft is rejected and new draft is formulated. Then again new draft is represented and Delimitation Commission says that they have not applied their mind, but this proposal has been generated through the computer. I would like to ask as to when they would apply their mind. If all proposal are drafted on the basis of computer applications, then it is not fair. It has not affected the names and number of constituencies. Bihar is having 40 parliamentary constituencies but districts, police stations have been shifted to other districts. There are two constituencies in Madhubani district. One is of Shakeel Ahmed Saheb and other that of mine. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : These matters cannot be decided by this House , cannot be decided by the Government. I am sorry. Nothing more is allowed.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : it is not entire district headquarter, but one constituency. . . .(Interruptions)
I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs to pay attention in this regard and if Delomitation Commission continues to function in this way, and do not bring about any improvement in its functioning and do not apply mind, then where this computer generated programme, will lead us. The area across the river has been delimited, but there is no way to reach that area. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Then, I will go away and I would

request you to come here. This is not a matter which is within the jurisdiction of this House.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Neither subdivisions, nor commissioners nor assembly constituencies have been kept in view. An assembly in Madhubani district has been deleted, Lok Sabha constituency of Janjhapur has ceased to be. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We should know where to stop.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Two have been given in Madhubani, one in Saharsa. What is happening? . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing more is allowed.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Therefore, I would like to submit that the hon'ble Minister should pay attention in this regard, otherwise this Delimitation Commission will create the situation of anarchy. . . .(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please cooperate. Nothing is being recorded now.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shahnawaz Hussain, your matter is a State matter.

[Translation]

What are you doing?

*Not recorded.

[English]

Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, I do not expect this from you.

[Translation]

Devendraji is not appropriate. How many times you will repeat the same thing?

(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : . . . (Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Then, I will adjourn the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shah Nawaz Hussain, your matter is really a State matter.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : I am saying it is impractical, it is not practical. . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is not practical?

How can we decide while sitting here? Tell this to the Minister of Home Affair. This matter is not the concern of the House.

[English]

Shri Sahahnawaz Hussain, your matter is a State matter. We should not allow this matter. You know this very well. Please cooperate with me.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not making it a State subject. . . . (Interruptions) At present, election process has been in progress in Uttar Pradesh therefore the State Government

*Not recorded.

is not working over there, therefore I would like to bring to your notice that on 25th, in Aligarh Muslim University.

. . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Devendra ji, you may bring amendment.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : Devendra ji, it is an important matter, a boy from Bihar has been killed.

. . . (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No, we cannot go into that.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, boys go for study to Aligarh Muslim University, it is a prestigious organization, it is the biggest institution of the country. The law and order situation over there has been deteriorating. . . . (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is a matter of great concern. We condemn such incidents, but you cannot raise it here.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Md. Kosar, a boy from Bhagalpur, an engineering student was resident of my constituency, Bhagalpur. . . . (Interruptions) He was a brilliant student, he was shot dead. I seek your protection, that Administration over there should be geared up to deal with this kind of anti-social situation. Many people discuss situation in Aligarh Muslim University, as to how criminal and anti-social elements are ruling the roost and the manner in which promising engineering student, has been killed is a matter of great concern. It is a central university, therefore the Central Government. . . . (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : A murder cannot become a Central Subject just because it took place in a Central University.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a Central University, I seek your protection that he should be given justice. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You know that very well. You have served the people of your constituency. Please take your seat.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the Government with regard to some serious problems prevailing in Kerala especially in the Public Distribution System. As you know well, Kerala is a State where a very efficient network of Public Distribution System is existing for a very long time. It is true that we can control price rise only with the assistance of PDS. But it is unfortunate that the Government of Kerala is unable to give sufficient quantity of foodgrains or essential commodities through these Fair Price Shops. It is because the Government of India has reduced the allocation of foodgrains especially rice, wheat, kerosene and LPG for the last six months. For example, in the case of rice, for both APL and BPL card holders there is a shortage of 20,000 tonnes per month for the last six months. The same is true in the case of other foodgrains also.

So, the Government of Kerala is finding it difficult to run these Fair Price Shops. The Managers of Fair Price Shops have also come to Delhi because they are unable to run these shops because they are not getting sufficient quantity of foodgrains in time. So, I request the Government to take immediate steps to allot the required quota of foodgrains to the State of Kerala.

[Translation]

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA (Jalaun) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. A woman and two children were killed in an incident of fire which had occurred on 26th in Gram Amrokh, Tehsil moth, of my parliamentary constituency, Jalaun Groth, Uttar Pradesh. Alongwith it, around two dozen houses of the people were also reduced to ashes. . . .(Interruptions)* No compensation so far has been given to them. We demand from the Union Government. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The reference to the UP Government will not form part of the record.

[Translation]

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA : The houses which have been burnt over there. . . .(Interruptions) It is being said that those houses were put on fire, therefore, I would like to demand from the Union Government to grant maximum compensation to those whose houses have been burnt and whose children have become victim of fire and alongwith it inquiry should be conducted to ascertain as to whether the houses of scheduled caste people has been intentionally torched. I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture who is sitting here in the House regarding the need to implement the interim recommendations of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan Committee on Eco-Conservation and livelihood crisis of Kuttanad. The Government of India had constituted a multi-disciplinary team to study and suggest

*Not recorded.

programmes for Eco-Conservation and Development of Kuttanad Wetlands of Alappuzha District in Kerala where there was a severe agrarian crisis.

M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai headed by renowned scientists Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, who has just now been nominated to Rajya Sabha, has already submitted its interim recommendations to the Government of India so as to commence the rehabilitation programmes at the earliest to benefit the farmers during the current agricultural season itself. The report comprised essentially of the infrastructural modifications to be done to protect the paddy fields from salt water intrusion and flood situation which are the main reasons for crop failure in Kuttanad. This has to be done urgently to salvage the current crops.

So, I urge upon the Government to implement the interim recommendations of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan Committee report on Eco-Conservation and Livelihood crisis in Kuttanad.

11.26 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE) : With your permission Sir, on behalf of Shri Priyaranjan Dasmunsi, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 30th of April, 2007, will consist of:—

1. Consideration and passing of the Finance Bill, 2007.
2. Consideration and passing of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2006.
3. Consideration and passing of the National

Institute of Technology Bill, 2007, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya – Not present.

Shri Jawale Haribhau Madhav – Not present.

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey) : Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's List of Business:

1. Need to include Alappuzha district under Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.
2. Need to increase the number of bogies in Train Nos.331 and 332 (Ernakulam-Alappuzha and Alappuzha-Ernakulam passenger trains), Train Nos. 337 and 338 (Ernakulam-Kollam and Alappuzha-Ernakulam passenger trains), Train No.339 (Ernakulam-Kanyakulam passenger train), and in Train Nos.6341 and 6342 (Ernakulam-Trivandrum and Trivandrum-Ernakulam Inter-City Express trains) so as to accommodate the rush of daily commuters.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's List of Business.

- (1) Need to present 'Lokpal Bill' in the House immediately to abrogate the unwholesome tendencies like politicization of criminals and criminalisation of politics in Indian polity and weed out corruption from the country.
- (2) Need to set up a 'Central University' in the biggest border State of Rajasthan on the lines of other States.

[English]

DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM (Bhadrachalam) : Sir, I would like to submit that the following items may be included in the next week's Agenda:—

[Dr. Babu Rao Mediyam]

1. A discussion on Annihilation of Caste System, and inhuman discriminatory practice in our society.
2. Constitution of a sub-plan for minority communities like SC/Sts. Justice Sachar Committee has already revealed the miserable socio economic status of the minorities.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki) : Sir, kindly include the following subjects in the next week's Agenda of the Lok Sabha:—

1. The Free Trade Agreement to be entered into with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) already in place and its impact on the country in general and the agricultural sector in particular;
2. Global warming and its impact on India in the near future and the measures to be taken to ward off its ill effects.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, we should find some time to discuss this global warming.
Shri Subhash S. Deshmukh – Not present.

SHRI P. MOHAN (Madurai) : Sir, I request that the following matters may be listed in the next week's Agenda:—

1. To discuss the modalities to be held by the Government to ensure the employment opportunities to Government jobs to visually and physically challenged persons.
2. To evolve methods to identify and promote the sports' persons among them in national and international meet meant for physically challenged.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : The following items may be included in the next week's agenda:—

1. The Foreign Direct Investment in retail sector will be highly detrimental to our retail sector, specially small and medium merchants and traders whose business will be ruined completely. Already, multinationals have started investing thousands of crores of rupees to start selling provisions, pulses, stationary, fruits, vegetables and all articles required for daily human use. They are starting huge malls not only in big cities, but in small and medium towns and villages. Unless this is checked it will act as a 'Tsunami' washing lakhs and crores of merchants. This matter needs urgent attention of Parliament and Government and calls for immediate measures.
2. There is apprehension that a dam in Kerala in Idukki district which is more than hundred years old may break at any time. The Government of Kerala proposes to build a new Dam replacing the present dam, as its breakage will wash away five districts and all living beings therein. Water from this dam is being given to Tamil Nadu as per a contract, which will continue.
... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Thomas, this is just to mention the subject. I will not allow it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You sit down. I am not allowing you. Mr. Thomas, you cannot do that. I will not allow a discussion on it; you have to only mention the subject.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing more will be recorded.

11.32 hrs.

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You have finished, please sit down now.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Item 8, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will be recorded any further; I have called the hon. Minister.

*(Interruptions)**

11.30 hrs.

**MOTION RE: THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT OF
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND
MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI
PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : I beg to move:**

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 27th April, 2007."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 27th April, 2007."

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS – GENERAL, (2007-08)

Ministry of Home Affairs

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now we come to Item 9; discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 2007-08.

The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 50 to 54 and 94 to 98 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Only those cut motions will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly thereafter. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

These ten Demands i.e. Demand Nos. 50 to 54 and 94 to 98 will be discussed till 6 p.m. As the Members are already aware, guillotine will take place at 6 p.m. and there will be no luncheon hour today.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2008, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof against Demand Nos. 50 to 54 and 94 to 98 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

Demands for Grants – (General) for 2007-2008 to be submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on March 16, 2007		Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the Vote the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Home Affairs				
50 Ministry of Home Affairs	128,05,00,000	11,78,00,000	637,72,00,000	58,90,00,000
51 Cabinet	34,21,00,000	5,56,00,000	171,06,00,000	27,80,00,000
52 Police	2411,59,00,000	754,97,00,000	12057,96,00,000	3774,84,00,000
53 Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	169,26,00,000	3,24,00,000	846,27,00,000	16,21,00,000
54 Transfers to Union Territory Governments	259,12,00,000	12,00,00,000	1295,64,00,000	60,00,00,000
Union Territories (Without Legislature)				
94 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	187,84,00,000	136,14,00,000	939,18,00,000	680,76,00,000
95 Chandigarh	198,39,00,000	31,96,00,000	991,96,00,000	159,80,00,000
96 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	153,02,00,000	6,52,00,000	765,12,00,000	32,60,00,000
97 Daman and Diu	59,81,00,000	7,60,00,000	299,05,00,000	38,02,00,000
98 Lakshadweep	53,66,00,000	27,58,00,000	268,32,00,000	137,90,00,000

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, will you take one hour for reply?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I may not take even one hour.

MR. SPEAKER : It depends on the issues raised.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Yes, Sir.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) : Will the Minister reply at 6 o'clock?

MR. SPEAKER : No. It will be earlier than that.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The reply may have to start at 5 o'clock.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The functional efficacy of the Ministry of Home Affairs is not commensurate with the personality and charisma of the hon. Minister heading it. I hold him in high esteem, but look at the present scenario. Ever since the U.P.A. has formed the Government, there has been an increase in everything. From the prices of edible items to terrorism, to naxalism everything has risen. It appears that the Government has decided to multiply the problems of the country. Out of the items placed under the demands, I would, first of all, like to refer to modernization for which Rs. 1645 crore have been earmarked. I feel that the amount is very less compared to the magnitude of the challenges like naxalism and terrorism. The Government is not providing the modern equipments like bulletproof jackets etc. to the forces here in the name of modernization. It is spending more on shoes, uniforms and jeeps. The order is being placed with the public sector which is not able to fulfill the order.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, they have referred to the issue of Jammu and Kashmir at the outset. We had resolved to free the Pakistan occupied Kashmir. Our Parliament had passed a resolution to that effect, however, today our own Kashmir is in danger. The Union Government is prepared to make any sacrifice to save its Government there. Their only objective is to save the Congress-PDP Government over there. And in order to achieve that end, they would readily agree to the proposal of withdrawal of troops from there. Is it morally right on the part of the Government to set in motion large-scale retrenchment of soldiers. Who is not in favour of the presence of army there? Who does not want the CRPF camps to be stationed there? It is only the anti-national organizations, the people inclined towards Pakistan or the terrorists who want that there should be no army, no Para-military personnel so that their writ runs large. One should see the manner in which that Government is functioning. PDP exerts pressure on the Central Government to withdraw the army from there and since they have to run their Government, they succumb to the pressure of the State Government which is very unfortunate.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kashmir is an integral part of India and one should rise above party politics at least when it comes to governance. However, this Government is not doing so. The army is being demoralized only because they have to run the Government there. I question their resolution to combat terrorism. After the incident of 9/11, the U.S. put in place stringent laws. Similarly, when a European country like England witness any terrorist strike, it comes up with firm laws, however, when our country is attacked by terrorists then the laws which could inflict some fear in the minds of terrorists are repealed. This tendency has made others feel that India is a soft target and that they can get away with anything in this country. POTA was enacted after the Parliament was attacked. Thereafter, people like Afzal Guru were awarded sentence. Today, those who champion the cause of clemency for him have actually boosted the morale of terrorists. People are coming in large numbers. We are all set to celebrate the 150 anniversary of the mutiny of 1857 and look at the audacity of the terrorists that they intend to attack Diwan-e-Aam and Diwan-e-Khas. A few days back three terrorists of Lashker-e-Taiba outfit were apprehended. Only one of their groups has been busted. The Government is patting its back as if they have done a great job. The police is issuing statements that there are six more groups of this kind and one group is not aware when the other group is likely to strike? They are not aware of each other's action plan.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I wish to ask the Government when would we combat terrorism by rising above party politics. Should we stop condemning terrorism lest we should offend somebody? If we come out against terrorism, only Pakistan would be offended. If we combat terrorism then no patriot, be he of any caste, creed or religion would be offended. But they feel otherwise. Through you, I would request the Government not to play to the gallery on the issue of Kashmir. Who forms the Government in Kashmir is not important. When NDA was in power, then, our leader, hon. Atal Behari Vajpayee never bothered who was the Chief Minister there. We have never

[Shri Syed Shah Nawaz Hussain]

viewed Kashmir from the angle of party, which is in power. It is representing our country. We want to rise above party politics; however, this Government is playing politics there.

Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that the public would never spare their lackadaisical approach on the issue of Kashmir so they need to tighten their reins. I have strong hopes from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. He may have a soft image amongst the countrymen but the terrorist should be in awe of him. He should strike terror in their hearts. This message should not go down the masses that the UPA Government is boosting the morale of the terrorists by enacting simple and easy laws. . . .(Interruptions) Sir, when I rise to speak on the issue of terrorism I feel that the entire House would be unanimous on this issue. . . .(Interruptions) because eighty thousand people have been killed. I have already stated that I am not making any political sarcasm; I am telling him that we are all united and he should come out strongly on this issue. He enjoys full support of NDA party if he would come down heavily on terrorists. There is nothing to worry. . . . (Interruptions)

Sir, you are fully aware of the present scenario in North-eastern States. The naxalites propose to make a red corridor from Pashupati to Tirupati. They have become so audacious that they even killed a Member of Parliament in the neighbouring State of Jharkhand and still the Government did not awake from its deep slumber. They also broke several jails in Bihar. They are working on several schemes. The latest report is that they want to break Bhagalpur jail. One or two areas in my constituency too are naxalite affected. . . .(Interruptions) Jaiprakash ji is amused. A DM and an SP was killed in his Mungher district and still he seems to be unmoved. It is a very serious issue. He cannot wish it away with a smile. Thus, I wish to state that we should all make concerted efforts to fight naxalism and should rise above party politics in this endeavour. However, this Government is not acting in

that manner. We had controlled it. The Government of Chandra Babu Naidu could control it. However, when Shri Reddy ji came in the Government, he invited him for talks served him snacks and tea and he accepted all those and went away. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : A little interruption is not bad, frequent interruptions are unwarranted.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : So long as it is not unparliamentary, let it continue.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : When I became the Minister for the first time I was the youngest Minister. I was not given any training. But I followed your suit that a Minister should behave properly. However, he is still not out of this phobia. Mr. Speaker, Sir I need your protection. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Good behaviour should be mutually reciprocated.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. members please do not interrupt him.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : Tell him that he has become a Minister. He has no idea of his powers. Like Jamwant, I am reminding him of his powers that now he has become a Minister. As such keep a little bit of patience. . . .(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAYPRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV) : I have been a Minister for the last three years. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He is encouraging you to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : He has a great affection for me. My RJD colleagues are much affectionate towards me, so when I speak, they stand up and make frequent interruptions. . . .*(Interruptions)* I would also get not that much of pleasure in speaking unless someone is interrupting. . . .*(Interruptions)*

Through you, I would like to say that the Government should take action with regard to the red corridor that has been formed and it should take up the matter with the State Government in this regard. A meeting was held under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister in which a blue print was prepared, but, unfortunately, it was accessed by the naxalites. In a magazine, a picture was published illustrating the action plan proposed by you. When you hold a meeting, Keep it secret. Your action plan should not have been accessed to by them. You should take strict initiatives in such a matter. I would say in order to combat naxalism we need bullet proof jackets, mine detectors, mine protector vehicles, sophisticated weapons. The Government should provide all these things. Terrorism cannot be combated by supplying only uniforms, shoes and just two rifles. You think you have supplied a lot of things. You entrust the work of manufacturing bullet proof jackets to the public sector which gives supply belatedly due to which State Governments have to face a lot of difficulties. Through you, I would like to say that the State Government should be provided all assistance to combat naxalism.

Now, funds have been sought for border management. It has been done very poorly. At the time of the NDA Government, fencing of the borders was initiated, but now this work is progressing at a very slow pace. The Minister of Home Affairs himself, has stated that we have threats from sea, land and air. Stock Exchange is also facing

threats. No place is secured. As such, Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to say that the Ministry of Home Affairs should take this matter very seriously.

Today, we have not that much threat at the borders as much in respect of internal security. I, therefore, request you that the matter of corridor formation should be taken up very seriously, particularly that one which is proposed near the borders. When the NDA Government was in power, along the red corridor bordering Nepal SSB had been deployed. Now, Maoists are also in the Government. Now, there is a complete corridor from Pashupati to Tirupati. Adjacent to it, the borders of Bengal and Bihar fall. A lot of incidents are taking place in these States. Now deployment of SSB is also witnessing very slow progress. An SSB camp of the 21st battalion was to be setup in Kishanganj, Bihar for which the Bihar Government had allotted land. The Central Government had also approved it, but one local MP is creating objections in setting up of this camp. He apprehends some sort of difficulties in case an SSB camp is set up there.

Through you, I would like to ask the Minister of Home Affairs as to who is preventing this work and who has written a letter to you. Kindly explain it in your reply mentioning the reasons for delay in the setting up of a camp of the 21st battalion of SSB in Kishanganj. Why is it not being set up? Bihar is adjoining the borders of Nepal, so it is very essential.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to bring this matter to the notice of the Minister of Home Affairs that if the Government is really serious about combating naxalism, terrorism and about the internal security, they will have to make serious efforts. Only speaking seriously will not serve the purpose. For being serious, the Government should formulate a strict law. If you do not enact a strict law, the country will have to face a lot of difficulties in the days to come. Therefore, through you, I would like to urge upon the Minister of Home Affairs, to explain it in his reply about the policy the Government are going to adopt in this regard.

[Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain]

Now-a-days, cyber crime is also increasing rapidly in this country. The Government have not paid attention in respect of making requisite fund allocation for it. I would like to submit that in view of the conspiracies being hatched against this country to disintegrate it, enactment of a stringent law is highly needed and there should not be any politics in this regard.

I would like to add one line about Kashmir. We had raised this during the zero hour. The Government did not utter a single word on the flag hoisting and 'the Pakistan Zindabad' slogan raised under the leadership of Syed Ali Shah Gilani. When we spoke against it, it seemed as if some more people had joined to justify his act. A lot of friends, communists and other colleagues took this matter very seriously and supported our stand, but, from the treasury benches, particularly the Congress, Members shouted so much against our stand that sent a bad message across the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to urge upon the Government to explain their stand on the prevailing situation. They have mentioned communal harmony in their demand. Every time they take such an action which mars the communal harmony. Communal harmony should not be a subject only for verbal expressions and writings. We wish communal harmony in the country. There is no obstacle in its attainment. Our party fully supports it, but at the same time, I must say they should discard their belief that if they adopt soft approach towards terrorists, it will make someone happy. All the citizens of India, be they Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Christian want terrorism to be crushed with a heavy hand. If the Government do not crush it, it will have to face a lot of difficulties. Public see these difficulties and you pay its cost during elections. Do not think that the people are resentful on account of any single issue. There are a lot of issues on which you are adopting a soft approach and thus, people are getting antagonized. In elections, people

will be antagonized as much as you will be soft and you will have to pay the cost of it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to say that, Pakistan is our neighbouring country. No doubt, we should have a good relations with them. It is none other than us who have taken initiatives in this regard but this relationship cannot be sustained if Pakistan continues to give statements about our internal affairs. They deliver statements so we can never rely upon them. A conspiracy is on that while Pakistan continues to hold talks with India, no let up in terrorist incidents has been brought about in its backdrop. So, I want the Government to be serious in respect of Pakistan and this matter should be taken up very seriously. I hope the Government will uphold the morale of the army, combat naxalism strongly, enact a strict law to check terrorism in this country, take the whole country into their confidence and will do no politics in these matters. They will take strict action against the criminal elements, terrorists and naxalites in this country. The Government will make efforts to implement the proposal passed by the Parliament regarding Kashmir that every inch of land in Kashmir is ours and we will make POK a part of India and they will not harm the morale of the army by withdrawing them from Kashmir and will also make efforts to check the conspiracy being hatched today in respect of Kashmir. I fully hope that there must be a terror of hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs in the hearts of the terrorists, in accordance with his image cultivated as a 'tough man' before us. The Government have been unsuccessful in creating such a terror so far and thus, the terrorists have begun to think that this country has a soft Government and stringent laws are repealed here. They have a feeling that they can do anything here and if they are caught, they will be acquitted some way or the other. Now, such a situation should not be created in the country. With this hope, I conclude my speech.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha) : Mr.

Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I rise to support the Demand for Grants of the Department of Home Affairs.

I am surprised to see that BJP has chosen the hon'ble Member Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussainji to represent BJP as he belongs to the minority community and could save them the blushes. . . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : Sir, it is wrong to say that it is about minority-majority. . . . *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not make any reference to individual Member.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad) : Sir, the Member has won the election on the BJP ticket. . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mistry, please come to the point. Do not make any personal reference.

[Translation]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : Sir, a person of minority community has been asked to defend POTA. Since they have no option, that is why they have asked him to represent their party. In Gujarat, more than 500 people had been arrested out of whom 100% belonged to the minority community. . . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : Sir, since my name has been taken, therefore, I would like to mention one thing. They do politics in the name of minorities but they neither give them chance to sit in the first row nor allow them to express their views. They never allow them to come forward. These people violate the rights of the minorities. . . . *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mistry, you please address me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are a very honourable Member of Parliament.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not make any personal reference.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, their biggest problem is their intolerance. I have reminded them several times and even today I would like to remind them. . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : O.K., you come to your point.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a right to speak. I would like to say a few things with regard to the issue which he has raised.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, since these people level allegation that we adopt soft attitude against terrorism and repealed POTA. Therefore, I would like to remind them that when terrorist attack was carried out in Parliament, at that time also, POTA was in existence. I would like to ask as to what was the policy of the Government at that time, was it soft or hard? Why the Government could not prevent that attack? Similarly, there was an attack on the Akshardham Temple which is only 100 metres away from the residence of the Gujarat Chief Minister and which falls in the constituency of the present leader of opposition. At that time also, POTA was in existence then why they could not prevent that attack. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt like this. You cannot do it. If you want to speak, I will allow you. You send your name, you cannot go on interrupting each other like this.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : MR. Speaker, Sir, who have been arrested? Even today more than 500 people, who are 100% from the minority community, are languishing in Gujarat jails under POTA. Not only this, Shri Vaiko, who had supported POTA by taking part in the discussion for 1½ hours at a stretch, remained in jail for several months on this ground.

You tell me how POTA was applied and what was your attitude at that time ? That is why I was saying that you have been asked to represent your party so that you can defend it. I am in a dilemma.

[English]

I am feeling suffocated. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Your comment is good.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : I feel suffocated.

[Translation]

Whenever we tried to raise the issue of crime, we were told that it is a State subject and the States will take action over this issue. Today the condition is such that crimes are increasing in the States. Incidents of murder are increasing though at several places reports are not lodged even then crime rate is on rise. I have seen the figures for the last three-four years of the National Crime Record Bureau. It could be possible that there may be some mistakes in recording serious crimes as being a State issue they are not lodged while the fact is that crime rate is increasing.

I would like to say the House that communal divide is increasing day by day in Gujarat Criminals are roaming freely. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No. he is talking about.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will be recorded.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No, I have not allowed him. Nothing will be recorded.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Pathakji, this is not true.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down. I am controlling the House.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : The State Governments should create communal harmony in the States whereas in our State, communal divide is increasing. The head of the State is the protector of communal harmony. Protection of life and property is the duty of the State, the then Prime Minister had told about this duty to the Chief Minister of Gujarat also, who is, even today holding the same position.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, attack on minorities is increasing day by day in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh but no action is being taken by the police against the attackers. These criminals are protected. . . .(Interruptions) When you get chance, then you express your views.

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Madhusudan Mistry, please address the Chair. It cannot go on like this.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : I would like to say this because during your tenure, though POTA was in existence, attacks were made on minorities in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh but no action has been taken against the attackers. There are so many organisations like the VHP and the Bajrang Dal against which no action is taken by the police or the Government. In this way they continue to move freely.

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Sir, the person who is not represented here, his name cannot be taken here. . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will be recorded.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : It is not the name of a person. I will also tell him that RSS is involved. What has he to say? I am talking about the organisation and not any individual. He cannot compel me what to speak and what not . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can speak when your turn comes. If you want any opportunity, I will give it to you. No organisation is represented.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : How can he name Bajrang Dal? . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : I can. I am taking the

*Not recorded.

name of an organisation and not any person. . . .
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record anything except what Shri Madhusudan Mistry speaks.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot do it without permission, without his yielding. There is some procedure known here. I will give you opportunity to rebut whatever you want to rebut.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : What an irony is this, I have been given a chance and I am expressing my views, but I am being prevented from expressing my views. An individual of an organisation threatens the Cineplex owners of the entire State that if 'Parjania' movie is shown in the cinema halls they will have to face dire consequences . The State Government maintains silence over this and takes no action.

[English]

This is the State of Affairs in Gujarat. Is this not the state of affairs that Centre should look into?

[Translation]

I would like to say that a situation of helplessness is prevailing in Gujarat, where the patronage of the State are dictating their terms to the State Government.

12.00 hrs.

They are also deciding as to so and so woman will marry whom, and if a woman marries a person of her choice, she is expatriated from the State. This kind of situation is prevailing in the State and they are asking me

*Not recorded.

[Shri Madhusudan Mistry]

not to mention the name of the State. I would like to say that the same situation is prevailing in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. I would like to say that the crime rate, the situation of crime. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No, do not record anything.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : Sir, I am not yielding.

. . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No, you cannot do it without his yielding.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : Sir, they do not have the tolerance to listen to the facts. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will be recorded. Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : Facts cannot be disputed, neither your leader of opposition can do it. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not mention the name of a city. It is not right.

[Translation]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : Therefore, a very peculiar situation is prevailing over there and here it is said that it is a State matter and cannot be raised here.

*Not recorded.

Sir, I would like to raise a matter which is a issue of discussion all over the country. As per the Supreme Court's directions, an inquiry was handed over to CID and from CID inquiry it was found that a fake encounter took place in Gujarat in broad daylight. It happened in the constituency of hon'ble Advaniji. It seems that particular man and woman had close connections with Hyderabad, because in fake passport case also connection with Hyderabad has been established. It was said. that the terrorists who killed Harin Pathak were also from Hyderabad, that is why they were also killed in encounter. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Sir, why I am being killed?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : Sorry, not you, it is Harin Pandya. May you live for 100 years. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will be recorded.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : He is the most eminent Pathak, but there are other Pathaks also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : I am sorry, it is not you.

[Translation]

May God bless him with long life, I would like to say that the couple which had started journey from Hyderabad was stopped near Sangli. As per report, an SP level officer had created alibi by booking a room and his officials occupied that room. That couple was then brought from Sangli to Ahmedabad and it has been revealed that they were kept captive at the farm house of DIG from there. The man, named Soharabuddin was brought inside the city of Ahmedabad and two SPs and one DIG from ATS

*Not recorded.

killed him in the broad day light. His woman companion was separated from him and her whereabouts are not known till date. A witness to that encounter was killed in encounter at Ambaji, the pilgrimage site of Gujarat in my constituency, to finish the entailed evidence. This is not the only isolated incident of police encounter, but I would like to congratulate the Supreme Court for exposing the truth to some extent. I would like to demand from the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs to make a statement in this regard. 21 such encounters have taken place in Gujarat so far. More than ten have taken place under the leadership of present DIG. He was involved in it. An officer close to the Chief Minister is also involved in it. The report is of great concern and the inquiry Committee constituted by the Supreme Court is doing its work, and it has come to light that. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : What are you reading from?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I am reading from a newspaper report.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it a newspaper report?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : Sir, I am just reading two sentences from it. It states that :

"The inquiry, undertaken on the orders of the Supreme Court, concludes that "the collusion of the State Government in the form of MoS for Home, is by far the most serious aspect of the entire sordid episode". It adds: "This makes an example of the involvement of the State Government in a major crime."

[Translation]

If the police establishment responsible for safety of life and property, become part of all this or get transformed into killer instrument, then where will people go?

Sir, there is no mechanism for this. Even today, people arrested under POTA are afraid of registering a complaint, because they fear that their families may be abducted.

These kind of circumstances are prevailing in the States. I would like to ask the Union Government whether it will continue to act as mute spectator? We should create an effective mechanism as to set guidelines about the circumstances under which we should intervene or not intervene. The Union Government should try to evolve some way. I would like to request the Minister of Home Affairs, that there may be some States, where people are not able to express their grievances due to helplessness of system and they are not able to find any other alternative either. The only alternative available to them is court of law. A person having money and courage, can only go to court or can file his application under free legal aid system and can voice his opinion, but mental courage is required even for this as well.

Most important thing is that in all inquiries Home Minister and Chief Minister have been named.

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Sir, how can he quote names?

MR. SPEAKER : Do not take their names. It will be deleted.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : He is a Constitutional head. Why are you defending him?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : I am defending him. He is my Chief Minister. He belongs to my party.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : You are defending the Home Minister whose name is indicted in the inquiry.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Sir, how can he quote names?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : The court will decide.

[Translation]

Sir, communal divide in the States is on rise. Maximum incidents of communal violence have occurred in my State or in other States. It is a matter of concern. Various communities are part of our social fabric, however, some people are involved in dividing the country which is

[Shri Madhusudan Mistry]

a serious matter for the country. It is a serious threat to the Constitution of the country. A commission on crime rate should be set up in those States where such incidents occur frequently or some other method should be found out. Where the Union Government feel, that situation is very critical, it should take suo motu actions or some mechanism should be found out, so that the deteriorating situation of the States could be improved.

Along with this, the second issue attached to it, is that there is corruption in the entire administration. Day by day, it is becoming difficult for any poor person to get relief from the police administration. Though, I do not know as to how we can get rid of this problem, however, one thing is clear that if anyone goes to the police station to lodge even a petty complaint, then in that situation either the complaint is not registered or there is delay in taking action or the complaint is handled in such a manner that proper action is not taken.

Sir, I would like to submit two more things. I am submitting about Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA). I have been involved in the movement linked with the Non-Governmental organizations operating in the country for a long time. Several people approach me. I would like to request the, Minister of Home Affairs to put in a mechanism so that those organizations that apply under the 'FCRA' may not be forced to pay bribe for the clearance. The people who are involved in the voluntary movement and are doing commendable works should be given relief. The establishment should be toned up a bit.

Secondly, I would like to submit about census data. The District Hand Book (DCH) for the year 2001 might be in CD but it has not yet been published. Everybody needs detailed data regarding household information and village information, as such; this data should be published at the earliest so that these data may be used more and more. Along with this, I would also like to submit that on several occasions doubtful census data have come to the notice. It is on account of the outdated State data, which are

obtained from the organization that fails to reflect the new changes or the contemporary situation. It affects the planning process because the same data are used in planning and resource allocation. Though I have submitted something about the police, however, I would like to further submit that I have sympathy for those who work in the police establishment. Their working hours are not fixed; their residential position is also very bad and they have a very low pay package. So, training and financial assistance should be provided to the police constables and to other police personnel below the rank of inspector. Rather, there should be intensive training programme for them. Steps should be taken to change the attitude of the policemen and modernize them because presently they are using obsolete equipments. I was going through the report of the Standing Committee and in course of that I came to know that several States have used the fund provided to them for the modernization of police force for housing purposes. Under the programme for modernization of police force, good motorcycle; and vehicles and other modern equipments should be provided to the policemen, however, no such things are done. Apart from this, I would also like to request that their mentality should be modernized and their capability to nab the criminals should be enhanced and changing their attitude should form part of their training so that trained work force and police force should be prepared on a large scale.

At the end, I would like to submit that the inquiry commissions which are set up by the Home Department, take much time to submit their inquiry report. Their reports come in 10, 12 or 15 years. The Shah Commission has been set up in our State and I do not know when it will submit its reports. I am apprehensive that at the time this report will be submitted, every thing will be finished, people will forget about the incident and those who need justice will not get justice. The time limit for the submission of report should be fixed for the inquiry commissions which have been set up so that the inquiry report of the case may be submitted early and action may be taken against those who are indicted in it and people get justice.

Along with this, I would like to support the demand put by the Ministry of Home Affairs on behalf of my party. I would like to congratulate the Minister of Home Affairs for the way he has been running the Home Ministry for the last three years and hope that he will continue to run the Ministry more efficiently in the coming years. I would like to extend my thanks to you for giving me time to speak.

... (Interruptions) What you have to do with it, it is they who get it done.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, discussion is being held today on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Presently, terrorism and naxalism are the biggest problems of the country from the point of view of internal security. Not only today, but on earlier occasions as well, detailed discussions have been held on this issue in the House. I would not like to go into detailed figures as to how many terrorists and how many naxalites were killed and have been reduced in number as comparative figures will not serve the purpose. The most important thing is that the people of India should have the feeling that the Government are taking initiative in positive direction to solve this problem. After today's discussion, I would expect from the Minister of Home Affairs that a message should go among the people of the country that it is a serious problem of the country and the Government is taking effective measures to tackle this problem.

Presently, at least 20 States of the country are affected with this problem and at least 165 districts are affected by terrorism and naxalism. Cross border terrorism, extremism in North-East and Naxalite violence in the internal parts of the country—these three factors are active in our country. The Minister of Home Affairs has reportedly himself accepted that naxalites are getting funds through banks. The report of Ministry of Home Affairs accepts that now naxalites are spreading their operation towards Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu as well. Recently, it has been published in newspapers that number of the cadres of naxalites have crossed 4600. Maoists in their eight pages Annual Report have expressed their intention to

destroy the developmental projects of the country and whatever happened in Sitamarhi, Bihar was a first step in that direction.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the lines of the LTTE, naxalites have also issued a diktat that they need one child from every household to include them in the red army for carrying out naxalite campaign. The Minister of Home Affairs is sitting here. On 15th March, he himself acknowledged that there is 57 per cent increase in naxalite incidents. One institution has reported that there are 236 individual or institutional entities in the world funding terrorism. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs that while replying he should inform us about the action being taken by the Government against those individuals or organizations that provide financial assistance to the terrorist organizations. The national security advisor, Shri M. K. Narayanan has said that some firms are doing business in Mumbai and Chennai stock markets in fake names and are generating financial resources for terrorists. It is an internal matter of our country and I feel that the Minister of Home Affairs and the Government of India must have got information in this regard, however, strict action that should have been taken against them has not yet been taken.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that the Government of India have taken up this matter with the State Governments. Several conferences and discussions have been held on this issue; however, sometimes we find difference of opinion between the State Governments and the Government of India on these issues. The Chief Minister of Assam has stated that it is wrong on the part of the Government of India to hold talks with ULFA. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs himself accepted that there are some shortcomings in the Bihar police. Today 72 thousand Bangladeshis, 21 thousand Pakistanis and 34 thousand Afghans are illegally residing in our country and I am sorry to submit that we have failed to identify and deport them till today. What are our intelligence agencies doing? What are the Government doing? Those who are responsible to identify such persons are not

[Shri Ramji Lal Suman]

doing their jobs. It is a very serious matter and I feel that the Government should certainly pay attention to this matter.

As far the question of terrorism is concerned, the Government cannot shun the responsibility by merely saying that it is a State matter because such attitude is providing protection to terrorism. Arms are being smuggled from across the border. If our international border are secured then I feel that the terrorists who are getting support from across the border and are infiltrating into our country cannot do so. So, this problem is the primary concern of the Government of India.

As far the police system is concerned, a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Soli Sorab ji for making recommendations about the reforms in police system. The Committee have submitted its report in which it has mentioned about the federal structure. I am pleased to read in the newspaper that the Government of India have set up a Commission under the chairmanship of Ex-Chief Justice Shri M.M. Panchhi. The said Commission has been constituted after the setting up of Sarkaria Commission. The main objective of the said Commission is to make recommendations for improving the Centre-State relations and to give suggestion for setting up of a combined front of the Centre and States to fight naxalism and terrorism in the country. However, through you, I would like to submit to the Minister of Home Affairs that though Commissions have been set up to study various problems of the country and they also submit their report in time but the Government take much longer period to implement those recommendations.

I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs that the tenure fixed for the present Commission is two year. I would like to request him that this tenure should be reduced to one year, as it is a very serious matter. I would like to submit humbly that it is the need of the hour that unless there is better coordination between the Government of India and the State Govern-

ments this situation cannot be tackled. It is treated as a State matter. Not to talk of the Government of India even if any violent incident occurs in one State and then after committing the crime naxalites sneak into the other State then former State feels relieved because it feels that now it is a matter of that State where the naxalites have gone and presently living. However, sometimes such elements take advantage of State border and after committing crimes in one State go to other State. There is no coordination among the intelligence agencies of the States. So, I feel that it will be better and will serve the purpose for which the commission has been set up if the commission submits its report to the Government within stipulated time limit and the recommendations of the Commission are immediately implemented by the Government.

This time the hon'ble Minister of Finance, in his budget speech did not show the desired commitment and seriousness on the issue of internal security of the country. I feel that more funds are required for all these things. I am of the opinion that the biggest threat that the country is facing at present is the problem of internal security of the country. A full-fledged Ministry should be set up for this purpose so that, better result may be achieved and this problem tackled.

Through you, I would like to submit about the reference of Gujarat made by some of our colleagues and submit that whatever happened in Gujarat is a very serious matter. It is not the question of death of one person. One person was killed on 26 November, 2005 saying that he was a terrorist and had links with Lashkar-e-Toiba. If such incidents take place anywhere in the country, then, it should be taken seriously as by doing so we are preparing ground for the emergence of naxalism and terrorism. If innocent persons are killed by the police then the peace loving people will also be forced to think twice in this regard. The way Sohrabuddin had been killed is a serious matter. It is not an isolated incident, rather 21 such incidents have taken place in Gujarat and the DIG of Gujarat is responsible for such incidents. That DIG alone

has killed 10 persons branding them as terrorists and yesterday when this case was brought before the Supreme Court and the court asked the State Government to produce the wife of the deceased, Kaisar bi before the Supreme Court, the State Government failed in doing so and expressed apprehension that she might have been killed for suppressing the facts about the murder. I allege that she can be murdered to suppress the facts and it is the part of the same conspiracy under which he was killed. Sometimes, it appears and is also suggested in the report of the Gujarat State that the Minister of State for Home Affairs is also involved in this incident. Our colleague from BJP talks about patriotism, however, now it seems that the Government of Gujarat and BJP are turning into a breeding machine of terrorism. . . .
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You address the Chair. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I charge that Gujarat riots were sponsored by the State. . . .
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Varma ji, it is not fair. If you want to speak you may do so. You please reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the Gujarat riots were sponsored by the State, similarly the peace loving persons were killed in Gujarat declaring them terrorists. Yesterday it was said by your colleagues that he had criminal background. Even if it is accepted that some criminal cases were registered against him, but we have laws in our country to punish the guilty. Who has given them right to abduct any person, register cases against him or her and then shoot them? Our laws do

not permit such things. Whatever happened in Gujarat is not a question of Gujarat or any person alone, rather it will send message all over the country and the world that peace-loving persons are also being killed in India; in Gujarat by branding them terrorists and it is not good at any cost for the reputation and image of the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to request the Minister of Home Affairs, the Government of India that they should seriously ponder over it. I am not only talking about Gujarat rather wherever fake encounters are staged and innocent people are killed by branding them terrorists then it is the duty of the Government to hold a CBI inquiry into such incidents so that facts and truth may come before the country. Such incidents must not recur so that a good message may go throughout the country.

MD. SALIM (Calcutta-North East) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Demands for Grants pertaining to Ministry of Home Affairs.

71 per cent of budgetary provisions for Ministry of Home Affairs are allocated to the Police. It is obvious that when we hold discussion about Ministry of Home Affairs, most of it is dedicated to the topic of police, though law and order is a State subject yet the Centre has its responsibility in this regard. It has been claimed in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs that there is improvement in law and order situation and communal environment and secessionist activities in the country and it is true up to some extent. Besides, claims about terrorist attacks have also been made in the Annual Report I will speak about all these issues afterwards. But before that I would like to ask that as the exercise of budgetary provisions should be realistic but we find difference in budgetary estimates and revised estimates. I understand that all these are calculated moves. It is not something that unprecedented lead to this increase or decrease. If one goes through figures for the last 3-4 years, one will find that there is a difference between budgetary estimates and revised estimates. The committee report on these demands would reflect all these aspects in details.

*Not recorded.

[Md. Salim]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, other expenditures are shown under Demand No. 53 and we do not hold much discussion on it. Under this head there is budgetary estimates of Rs. 964 crore, but revised estimates are of Rs. 1432 crore. If in the budget of Rs. 23500 crore, a jump of Rs. 500 crore is made in one item and the entry of 50 per cent increase is made or in budgetary exercise, realistically excess has occurred or if on some issue 50 per cent has to be decreased for reduced, but in other expenditures total budget is only 4 per cent. It has been cited only as an example. There are other examples also, but I would not like to go in details. Political will or political priorities has special effect as to where to put more emphasis on financial allocations and what are the responsibilities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, UPA Government was formed to check the communal situation prevailing in the country at that time. We are aware that Shri Patil has been assigned the portfolio of the Minister of Home Affairs in the UPA Government so that the communal situation prevailing in the country rising hatred among people, the kind of atmosphere prevailing in Gujarat could be improved. He has to understand and has to kept in mind every moment, as to why such a responsible position has been given to him or despite the fact that his party not got the majority, why he has been assigned this important assignment in the Cabinet and entrusted with the task of taking decision? Some priorities were fixed in the common minimum programme. . . . *(Interruptions)* The most important is the issue of internal security and Jammu and Kashmir in respect of which some initiatives have been taken. The communal situation has improved upto some extent in the country. I agree with whatever positive steps have been taken. It is not so that anybody can cause riots by pumping emotions or by distributing CDs or by holding public meetings and counter public meeting or by inciting the people. We have seen that after Malegaon bomb blasts, Varanasi bomb blasts and serial bomb blasts in Mumbai sub-urban trains? some elements tried to incite communal sentiments and tried to create a communal divide but

people of the country are not prepared to accept such tantrum. Atmosphere has changed, but there are some people, who have always tried to increase communal temperature by such incidents and they sustain on them. These are the people who see terrorism through a narrow communal prism. Today when an hon'ble Member and former Minister and a young and promising leader like Shahnawaz Hussain says such things, I would call it a narrow prism. He is not aware of the happenings of the world. He says that the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs should act tough as second or third iron man; stringent legislation like POTA or TADA is enacted only then we would be able to combat terrorism. President Bush is a very tough person, but has he been able to check terrorism in the world. In Iraq, there are orders for shoot at sight and summary trial, but have they been able to deal with terrorism with such measures. Afghanistan can be bombarded. We may criticize any legislation and say that all countries of the world have enacted stringent legislations and since we are a soft state, we are not able to control terrorism. I would like to say:-

'Unan-Misra Rome, sab mit gaye jahan se,
Ab tak magar hai baki namon nishan hamara'.

Because we have our own culture, we have our ideology and we want to preserve it. You are talking of copying whom? Are we a soft state? Fake encounters are being discussed. Gujarat is a very hard State, a police State. Do the people over there feel more secure? In the month of December, I had visited that State with other MPs. The victims of communalism are being treated there as second class citizens and are being rehabilitated in slums on the outskirts of the city, where they are not having electricity or water supply or even road connectivity, they are not having any employment, and sentiments are being aroused that they are citizens of this country, but are refugees in their own country. What will happen, will the sense of security prevail, no it cannot be. Terrorism is hitting the entire world, and some people are linking Islam and Muslims with it, I do not blame them. In the beginning of this session, we expressed condolence towards people

killed in terrorist attacks in Algeria and Morocco. 99.5% population of Algeria is Muslim. I myself had visited that country. A workshop in regard to combating terrorism was held there in 2001. What happened in University, Algiers, their Parliament, the attack on their Minister is not a Hindu-Muslim issue. Can terrorism be combated by pumping Hinduism. There are Muslims who are fighting against fundamentalism and are in favour of secularism, rule of law and peace. The same situation is prevailing in Morocco, Cairo and Egypt. Yesterday, there was newsitem in newspaper that cassettes, money worth crores of rupees and weapons had been seized in Saudi Arabia, what is it? Was a religious group targeting another religious group? They were going to attack oil wells in their country. I would not go into details of its reasons. But do not see it through narrow communal prism. You are denying the truth, you will not be able to face it. I find it right that this time it has been mentioned in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs that a counter terrorism policy will be formulated. I am not quoting it; it has been given in the Annual Report. He himself has stated that this multi-prong strategy is required.

[English]

Do not go by their old mindset.

[Translation]

The security concern brought to our country from Israel, learnt from Mossad is proving more dangerous. Mossad and Israel even after becoming hard States, and equipping themselves with military and adopting the status of nuclear power are not able to establish peace in their region. Process of political dialogue is necessary to establish peace and when process of dialogue starts people say that India is a soft country. You have written. . . .(Interruptions) He is interrupting again. They view it with narrow prism. I am taking of the entire world and he is zeroing on India. They have double standards. The entire country is aware of it. A Hindu girl married a Muslim boy in Bhopal, I saw on TV, that Sangh Parivar had set up 'Hindu Kanya Suraksha Samiti. They are not having any

other work. They are staging demonstrations. If a great leader like Shahnawaz Hussain, Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi and Sikander Bakht marry a Hindu girl, it is termed as secularism, but if a Hindu-Muslim marriage takes place between common man and woman, then it is said that Hinduism is in danger.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing has been said against you.

MD. SALIM : He has double edged policy. The entire country should know matters here? . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : Shall we be discussing personal matters here? . . .(Interruptions)

MD. SALIM : What did I say, he has doubled edged policy. . . .(Interruptions) Take it in the right spirit. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : There is no reflection on you. No reflection on you has been made.

[Translation]

MD. SALIM : You are great, I hold you in high esteems. I have said a right thing. I said that the Sangh Parivar should take a lesson from him that he is a true Indian. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He has been appreciated.

MD. SALIM : I have said in a healthy spirit. I said that it should not be viewed with a narrow vision, broaden your outlook. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please address the Chair.

[Translation]

MD. SALIM : It is a question of humanity. He should set an example and say that they are acting wrongly in Bhopal. Do not disturb communal harmony there. You

[Md. Salim]

should rather try to preserve peace over there. I am not making any personal observation, I am citing his greatness. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSIAN : Didn't Subhasini Ali ji of communist party marry? . . .(Interruptions)

MD. SALIM : It's a good thing. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He has appreciated you.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : When I am here, it is not for you to allow him to speak.

(Interruptions)

MD. SALIM : Sir, I am yielding. Let him say whatever he wants to say. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Hussain, it is being appreciated. No allegation against you has been made.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is alright. You have only appreciated him.

[Translation]

MD. SALIM : He has no point. The pressure of Sangh Parivar is so much that even if I appreciate him he will not accept it until he gets any signal from Nagpur.

MR. SPEAKER : There should be some humour, too.

MD. SALIM : I can understand your pressure. I am again switching over to communal environment. On one hand they claim that communal situation has improved, but, on the other hand one comes across cases of intervention in the lives of not only Muslims in Madhya

Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and even Goa but also in the property, Church, cemeteries of Christian Minorities in Madhya Pradesh. He will have to look into these problems as Home Minister in the UPA Government and will have to advise the State Government. He will also have to check the identification by the communal elements which are active since the public is not yet ready to accept the changes in the society.

He was slightly upset on my remark during the last session in December that lot of extension was being given to the Liberhan Commission and that that should be the last expansion and I felt that they would continue to give extension to the Liberhan Commission. Upon this he had retorted that he was not aware that any such decision was taken. It is on record. His-party Member Mistry ji also stated that Commissions after Commissions, days after days and year after year are elapsing. If faith in governance has to be affirmed in the public then it should be shown that if injustice has been done the guilty is being brought to book.

[English]

They are being brought to book.

[Translation]

If you fail to do that then people would not have faith in the administration.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was CD. case recently. Although this issue is the concern of the Election Commission, I do not want to go into its details, but how come the people who advertised in newspapers in the year 2007 that the Muslims will have to give an affidavit that they were either Indians or Pakistanis, have the right to observe that Muslims were not exercising their franchise. They are inciting the public and everyone is aware of it. I would not refer to it. I would not quote it here. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAZAW HUSSAIN : People have disowned the C.D.s. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : CD. has been disowned.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : That is recorded. That is on record.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MD. SALIM : I will not quote it, since it spreads hatred. I will not define it but I wonder that the producer of the C.D. has himself divulged details as to who placed him the order, who gave him money, who showed and approved it, released it, all the information has been divulged. Here they are disowning it in Delhi and there they are distributing it in Uttar Pradesh and are talking about court arrest. This is double standard that at some places they are owing it and at some places they are disowning it. This has been shown to the nation. Next issue is of militancy which is affecting particularly the North Eastern States. Our hon. Member Shri Bajji Ban Riyan ji would speak on that issue so I would not discuss it at length. There has been slight improvement in the situation in North East, despite that there have been several incidents particularly in Assam which manifest the loopholes in security. Hon. Members from the North East would dwell on the situation there at length so I would not speak about it. I am referring to Jammu and Kashmir. Whatever we faced in Jammu and Kashmir was the biggest challenge. It gives me pleasure that certain steps which were taken in the last three years, particularly the message given by the hon. Prime Minister during his visit there, packages were announced which affirmed the faith of the people. I keep visiting Jammu and Kashmir myself as it's my responsibility as a party member. What appealed to me the most that in those last 17 years when the situation has worsened in Jammu and Kashmir, some ten days back for the first time, I visited Kashmir and the places around it with my family not to attend any political programme without any security cover or a bullet proof car. Our own people used to tell us not to go there, as terrorist

were launching attacks. On that day, when, I was at Pulwama, our one youth worker was attacked by terrorists. He was shot and admitted to a hospital...(Interruptions). You, don't be so narrow, you have a long life to live. Our workers are facing attacks of terrorism every day and this is still going on. But, we are facing that challenge. Among them such a feeling of terror should not be created. The feeling of separation which has cropped up in the minds of the people of whole Kashmir has to be obviated. In this process, we have just built up some bridges, IITs and colleges, which were under the package. This alone would serve no purpose. But, now comes the question of this identity, since the people of Jammu and Kashmir had associated themselves with India assuming that it would evolve as a democratic secular liberal India, but now when the image of secular democratic liberal India is being defaced, it is causing suspicion in their minds. That is the reason that when such a situation is emerging, it takes no time in its deterioration again- it may be due to cross border terrorism or internal factors. Good and bad people are present on both sides. Those who do not want a good atmosphere, are always ready and such attacks take place- it may be physical, terrorist, militant or political attack- which disturbs the whole process. So, you will have to think beyond it. The recently held round table meeting will be discussed separately, but even now if all the people do not take part in it, it would not make much headway. Last time also, I had said and once again I am saying that the Government will have to make all out efforts, to involve them in the talks. This matter can be resolve through dialogue not through violence. This fact has to be kept in mind. As far as the Maoists are concerned, all are saying that the situation is worsening. I quote from the Annual Report which says:-

[English]

"Overall naxal violence in the affected States has been contained during the current year except that incidents and casualties have both registered a steep increase in Chhattisgarh."

[Md. Salim]

[Translation]

I will come to the issue of terrorist later on. I am not talking about somewhere else, but only about Chhattisgarh where the situation is fast deteriorating. At other places, if it has somewhat improved, even then the challenges are still there, rather their range is extending, areas are increasing and they are moving ahead in a planned way. Even here we are shouting slogans about Nandigram. Such a slogans give negative results. Today in Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and at some other places some stray advantages are indeed visible, but they are concealing this land. That land will pass into their hands, so we will have to keep it in mind.

Sir, in the last days of the previous session, several incidents had occurred in Chhattisgarh in a planned way...* 80-85 people were killed. Among those killed 50 percent were tribals, but even the discussion on that incident did not take place in the House. By doing so, what message we want to give? In name of Salwa Judum, you are recruiting special police officers and other officers on a salary of Rs. 2.5 thousand. Similarly, Maoists are also recruiting tribals on the salaries of Rs. 1200, 1400 and 1500. It has no ideology. Tell me, which officer will perform a job at a salary of Rs. 2000, which special officer will be in position to perform the job at a salary of Rs. 2000. In doing so, even the Congress people are involved. Sangh parivar and BJP people are also involved in it. Thus, you are going to use the poor tribals like cannon fodder. Police forces are deserting their places and one tribal is killing another tribal. They are killing one another and you are holding no discussion even in the House. Is there no value of their lives? With such an attitude, we will never be able to control or contain the Maoist or militant threat.

Sir, I am not saying this thing merely to level allegation against someone but there are several areas in our

Bengal, where such attacks have taken place. Even day before yesterday our party, workers were attacked. People are hired assuming that when we are unable to face them, let some one else face them. They can be hired, but they are not organized criminals. They have their own political blue print, they have their own political intentions. They get some stray advantages here and there, but once they establish their stronghold, they move ahead according to their political programmes. Even the Parliamentary Standing Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs have written in their report that we would have to move with multi pronged strategy. We cannot maintain security and law and order by simply modernising the policeforces, providing them some helicopters, gunship and weapons or raising some battalions.

Sir, what is naxalism? I would like to tell that the term 'naxalism' has originated from Naxalwadi of North Bengal, but it will be wrong to associate it with the Maoist threats which are now prevailing, as that has come to an end. A long battle was fought against it. Several precious lives were sacrificed in this process. Today, PWG, Maoist and MCC are there, but they have different form and face. In order to root them out, you will have to bring land reforms on one hand and at the same time you have to involve the backward people, backward areas and the backward people with the story of growth which you mention quite often. You will also have to obviate the feeling of isolation generated psychologically or otherwise among the people. If you ignore those who are left behind and move ahead with 9 per cent growth rate, these organizations will mobilize all such deprived people. The more forcefully we stop them, the more easily they tend to move towards the enemy's camp. They will not wait. This is against the unity of the country and against the peace and harmony in the country. As long we do not develop such understanding, we shall continue to push them to that side and we shall not be in a position to face the challenges which are before us.

*Not recorded.

Sir, we talk of security, what kind of security we talked

about, Are we talking about the security of those people? Today, we are spending 71 percent on police or we are raising new battalions. Are they for the security of common people? Our Home Minister cannot talk about security unless and until a common man of India is able to move safely from one point to another point in this country and the things and articles left behind by him are safe. Does such an atmosphere prevails in the country, in Delhi itself? Incidents of crime occurs in Delhi day in and day out. All leading national newspapers have regular coverage of crime reports. We have to turn first two three pages in quick succession to read the news about rape and about the woman living alone in the House having killed.

Some where some one was burnt alive- all this is happening daily. Delhi is a Union Territory which comes under your direct control. You, create an example in this Union Territory, Delhi by making security arrangement which others could follow. Here is no constraint regarding State and we have shown ourselves and, you may emulate it. Delhi should not be the only model of development, common wealth games. Infrastructure and malls, but we have a challenge before us to set an example for others to follows by creating a sense of security among the citizens of Delhi. You can prove yourself by creating such an example, but this is not happening. Law and order is not a big problem in Lakshdweep, but, despite the financial strings of the Union Territory lying with the Union Government, they are not even providing them a surgeon. Even if a surgeon is sent there, he comes back with in 2-3 months. This issue is related to the department of Health yet it falls under the jurisdiction of Union Territory. Development of tourism in Andaman is under his Ministry and a lot of revenue is earned form tourism. Do they know that the growth rate being boasted by the Government actually gets shared by people living in far flung areas. We wake up only after law and order situation is created and matters become very grave. We would announce packages only when the youths take up arms. We would talk of development when they would no longer be interested in listening to us. As long as they would plead,

write petitions the Government would not listen to them. It is indirectly motivating them to choose the wrong path. People switch over to undemocratic and violent measures only when the Government machinery is a failure to fulfill their expectations in a democratic way. . . .(Interruptions) Please give me some more time. If you say, I will take my seat.

MR. SPEAKER : Warning bell has to be rung.

MD. SALIM: I would plead the case of Malegaon. Antulayji, hails from Maharashtra and he is Union Minister of Minority Affairs. The mindset of the people there has been spoilt in the last several years during the NDA Government and it has not since been reformed. Security has been beefed up across the State owing to Ganesh Chaturthi since there may be some security threat terrorist attack or communal tension thereafter. When this festival is over peacefully the security is slackened at the time of Shab-e-Barat because it is the festival of second grade citizens and the ruling Government in Maharashtra is not of BJP – Shivsena. Everyone is aware of the schedule of the programme that Muslims go and offer prayers to the dead in the cemetery. There were bomb blasts and no police security. Who was responsible for those bomb blasts is a secondary issue, innocents were killed but no policeman was injured. The people there resent that since Ganesh Chaturthi was over the security was lifted. What is their mindset, irregard to security cover for the minorities that they would not raise any hue and cry. They will have different security arrangement at the festivals of Hindus. This mentality should be corrected. All the festivals should be looked up in the same light as festivals of citizens of India and there should be no security lapses or loop holes which may leave any room for internal or external disturbance. As long as the Government would not intervene there would be no solution. What happened in Nanded today. Today, criminals are hired. When Nathuram Godse came to kill Gandhiji, he created such circumstances' so that he could be killed in an encounter. These days as it happens that minorities are

[Md. Salim]

identified by their dresses, Had Nathuram Godse been living in the present era and would have been caught alongwith his accomplices there, a particular minority would have been framed. Today evidence of identity are recorded on the basis of language of the paper, recovered from the person or the dress. . . . of the person. These R.S.S. people are so dangerous. The clues that were gathered and the R.D.X. recovered after the bomb blast at Nanded, the enquiry of the blast should be conducted on the lines of Malegaon. All such cases should be inquired into not with an old mindset but with a new and changed perspective which should be in consonance with the changing environment.

SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV (Banka) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speaker in favour of the demands for Grants relating to the Home Ministry. India is a country of unity in diversity. People of various castes, creed and culture live here. However, the country is facing the challenge of naxalism today. Naxalism has strengthened its roots in 14 States of the country which include Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra,. We shall have to look into the reasons as to why naxalism is flourishing and growing in the country. We cannot solve the problem of naxalism unless we know the reasons.

12.56 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

Sir, you know that the Police Act was enacted in 1860 by the Britishers. They had enacted it with a view to suppress and exploit the masses and strengthen their regime here. The present police force is governed by the same age old law owing to which corruption is rampant in the police administration. The police Laws facilitate misgovernance by the Police in harassing and ruining the poor and exploiting them financially. The rural poor are the most vulnerable, they have to sell their basic things to pay Rs. two or five hundred to the police. On the other hand

they are troubled by the naxalites that if they go under their protection the police would not trouble them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that the villages which sought the protection of the naxalites are no longer troubled by the Police, but the villages which chose to remain away from naxalites influence are being troubled by the police. So there is a growing inclination and tendency among the rural poor towards naxalism. I would urge the Government to take stringent steps to check corruption rampant particularly in the Bihar and Jharkhand police. The Superintendent of Police appoints S.H.O. in a police station the S.H.O. gets posting after paying hefty money then he extorts this money from the rural poor. I have never seen a Superintendent of Police being raided for corruption. If the big fish would be caught in corruption, then the small fries would automatically stop thier activities and exploitation of the poor.

Sir poverty, illiteracy and unemployment among the rural folk drive the innocent, poor people towards naxalism. We are aware that given the modern day system of education, not many people can afford to impart education to their children. The Government propose to increase the budget for education to six per cent but this increase has not so far been effected. There is a tendency among the rural children to become dropouts after availing or even before completing primary education. No avenues of employment are open for such uneducated youth who tend to join the ranks of naxalism.

There have been many irregularities with regard to revenue including land revenue in my State. The bigwigs own hundreds and even thousands of acres of land in the name of their kith and kin and distant relations. There has been no amendment in the Land Reforms Act so far and one can witness that naxalism has been successful in spreading its tentacles in States suffering on account of this malaise. We cannot eradicate naxalism unless we sincerely address economic disparity by effectively implementing the land reforms. I would, particularly, like to refer

to the State of Bihar. There are two reasons for spread of naxalism there. There is need to chalk out a strategy not only to combat naxalism in districts where it is prevalent but also check its spread to other districts. The naxals are keen to plan increase of their area of influence to other districts as well. Unfortunately, we discuss the issue of naxalism only after the naxalites annex another district under their influence.

Sir, through you, I would like to appeal to the Government to make every endeavour to check spread of naxalism besides taking action against them in the districts of Bihar or other parts of the country where they are conspicuous by their presence. The Government shall have to ponder over measures to be taken in this direction. We cannot succeed in weeding out naxalism from our soil unless we take appropriate measures in the field of education, land reforms and economic disparity.

13.00 hrs

Let me begin at home. There was no such problem in my area from 1996 to 2002. After 2002, the problem of naxalism is assuming graver proportions day after day. From 1996 to 2002 I used to tour my Lok Sabha constituency without any security cover, as there was no element of fear. After 2002 till date, four police stations in my constituency were looted by the naxalites. As of now, I think twice before undertaking a tour of my constituency. Peoples' representatives have also been ambushed and attacked. While touring, we are under constant fear of losing our lives. There are some areas which I cannot venture into under any circumstances. We invariably remain a target of their attack. Hence, there is need to take stock of the post 2002 situation which aggravated the problem. The naxalites charge large-scale levy on developmental works and threaten the contractors to cough up the amount if they are desirous of a smooth sailing in carrying out their work. Their equipments are burnt, they are either murdered or made to flee in case they refuse levy. Once they pay the levy, they are allowed to carry on in a hassle free manner.

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojna is in progress in my constituency. The naxalites deliberately killed the manager of the contractor who used to oversee the work and the contractor had to shut shop. Contractors who paid the levy were spared and allowed to continue their work. Thus, there is a need to bloc the channels and sources of finance for the naxalites so that developmental works can be carried out without paying any levy.

I would also like to refer to the Librahan Commission which has been granted extension after extension. There is need to discontinue this trend so that the faith of our people in secularism remains intact. No further extension should be granted to Librahan Commission and action should be taken against the persons indicted by the commission, howsoever influential they be.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards Gujarat where our minority brethren, the poor, the dalits are oppressed and even butchered in fake encounters on the instance of the Government of Gujarat. We are aware that three IPS officers have been put behind the bars in this connection recently. I would request the hon'ble Minister and the Government to put a check on the communal flare ups instigated by the Government of Gujarat from time to time.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not be able to speak fluently due to self indisposition. Hence, my time may please be extended.

My conscience does not permit me to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs despite the stark reality that my party extends its support to the UPA Government. This is a bizarre Ministry. Just now, hon. Mistryji made a mention of FCRA. Let me call a spade. I accuse the Home Ministry of creating hurdles in the way of registration of FCRA for Muslim organizations. A Muslim organization is not easily granted the said registration unless a specific political pressure be exerted. Let the Government amend the law to the effect that Muslims are devoid of this facility. I can name many such organizations that have been running from pillar to post for availing FCRA

[Shri Ilyas Azami]

registration but have not been granted one. Previously, we would console ourselves because the NDA Government, a shadow Government of the RSS, was in power but now it hurts as one thinks whether we have a secular or a communal Government at the helm of affairs? I would like Shri Shivraj Patil ji to clarify his stand on this issue.

So far as the issue of Inquiry Commission is concerned, my suggestion is that the retired judges should not be appointed to such commissions, instead, more number of judges should be appointed to the judiciary and any inquiry should be conducted by the serving judge. This is because the day a judicial inquiry is ordered into, the judge heading the inquiry starts getting his remuneration. An inquiry which can be completed in a year continues for as long as 15 years. Thus, a retired judge continues to be the chairman of such commission till he has one foot in the grave. This is true of every commission, be it the Librahan Commission or the Nanavati Commission inquiring into the Gujarat riots. Shri Nanavati has enjoyed the blessings of both the Congress and the BJP Government. I fail to understand why and how? An exclusive discussion on the issue of judicial inquiry is the need of the hour because this is the root of all the evils.

Now I would like to raise an issue directly related to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The burning issue of the murder of Shri Sohrabuddin and Kausar Bi has been in the news recently and, again, a judicial inquiry was ordered. Neither Lashkar-e-Taiba nor Jaish-e-Mohammad is responsible for this. A question haunts me. Why do the police apprehend the Muslim youth throughout the country and kill them labeling them as members of LeT or JeM to earn the applause of the countrymen. Three Kashmiri terrorists have been apprehended recently. Tomorrow, we will come to know if they belong to LeT or not? I have told Ms. Mehbooba Mufti to advise Kashmiris not to visit the four States of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

They may go to other parts of the country because there is no problem over there. The Lashkar-e-Taiba and the Jaish-e-Mohammad deem that there are only four provinces. What have they understood? When Haren Pandeya was assassinated, the name of the Chief Minister cropped up. His father took the name for alleging. . . . In reaction thereto Muslim youths were encountered thrice for being the assassin of Haren Pandeya while his father is still saying. . . . but I would like to submit that this should also be investigated that the encounters that took place of Muslim Youths 3-4 times were fake as well. In the same way 21 youths have been killed in fake encounters. Why only Gujarat? I submit that nothing is more dishonest than to become extremely secular when the name of the opposition party comes up while remaining silent when the Muslim youths are got killed through the Police by the pseudo secularists, the young people who pay taxes to rear the police force. Not to say of Gujarat, Maharashtra is at the top of this list. In Maharashtra, there is a secular, so called secular Government at the helm of affairs. What happened to Khwaja Yunus in Maharashtra? You remember Sohrabuddin but why do you forget Khwaja Yunus whom the police killed and contended that he was absconding. Subsequently, his dead body was recovered. . . . (Interruptions) Of course, his dead body was burned. There also, people have been apprehended. The secular Government of Maharashtra which had been voted to power by the Muslims has killed the maximum number of Muslim youths. This is shameful. Muslims had not voted for Shri Narendra Modi. . . . Though being the protector of law, it should not be a killer agent but the Government of Maharashtra which had been formed by the support of Muslims. . . . Among the satanic laws MACOCA is one but the enforcing agency is the Government. But our secular brothers who sit towards our left keep their mouths shut. They do not observe Maharashtra, they only look into Gujarat. If they keep an eye on Gujarat they should also keep Maharashtra in view.

*Not recorded.

My State is Uttar Pradesh. The secular Government of Uttar Pradesh which has been voted to power by more than half of the Muslim youths has executed maximum number of encounters of Muslim youths. They have carried out so many killings, committed such huge frauds that three Muslim youths were apprehended and killed near the RSS headquarters. That was on account of a conspiracy that if they are killed near the RSS headquarters in the name of Lashkar-e-Taiba, it would trigger riots across the country. The Government of Maharashtra has remained tight-lipped in this regard till date. The fact finding committee of Justice Patil has brought out the truth. I would say that what is happening in Maharashtra is a blemish on humanity and on the name of secularism this word falls short in conveying the real meaning, In such a sensitive spot like Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh, police killed seven youths during the wee hours and claimed that they belonged to Lashkar-e-Taiba, Jaish-e-Mohammad and were from Pakistan. Similarly, at least 30-40 Muslim youths were taken from Baliya to Saharanpur like monkeys and were beaten by boots inside the premises of the courts. Out of the seven people killed in Ayodhya, one - Ramesh Pandey was a resident of Ayodhya itself. It has been proved that the secular Government of Uttar Pradesh deserves contempt. The family members of Ramesh Pandey were made to keep silence by providing them a good ex-gratia payment and in this way this whole fascist drama was kept in veil. This incident took place near the Babri mosque premises in Ayodhya. Their conspiracy was to destroy the goodwill between the Hindus and the Muslims across the country. There are such secularists in our country who boast about their secularism. I think that no greater secularist has born till date in this country as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. The Muslim youths killed in this manner are well qualified doctors and engineers. Several dozen such incidents have taken place in Uttar Pradesh, I have already talked about Maharashtra. I would like to contend that this fact should be enquired into that how come Ramesh Pandey who was allegedly called Lashkar-e-Taiba terrorist and a human bomb proved to be of Ayodhya itself. There were six Muslim

youths alongwith him who were killed in this incident. How long this trend will continue? Have we lost our mind? When the Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammad militants in Kashmir attack the Army cantonments and intrude thereinto, their number never turns out to be more than two. But when the Secular Government of Uttar Pradesh carries out a carnage in their name, their number turns out to be 5-6 and in case of Maharashtra it turns out to be 3-4-5 and in Gujarat it is 4-5. In the case of Pandeya, 4 people were killed twice. In Kashmir these terrorists are never more than 2 in number. In Delhi also for where Shivraj Patilji is responsible, such incidents take place. He is responsible for Maharashtra also as he belongs to Maharashtra. Did he not observe the incident that took place in Nagpur or the Khawaza Yunus murder case? The senior police officers carry out such killings at the behest of their political leaders. The National president of the BJP, Shri Rajnath Singh has already stated in the Rajya Sabha that being the one time Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh he could contend with full responsibility that the police carries out such activities at the behest of their political bosses. If an enquiry is carried out these political bosses will be unmasked. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon'ble Member, you may please conclude.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI : Sir, I have not yet taken much time.

Patil Saheb is sitting here. I would like to contend that Delhi police also has carried out killings of several dozen Muslim youths in the name of Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammad. Not one of them was guilty. They were killed after lifting them from their homes and only to satisfy the communal sensibility of killing Muslims which were incidentally five in number in that incident. There are only 4 such provinces in the country - Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The question is whether the police of these four States only is so much competent and corrupt that they have become courageous enough to carry out such activities without any harm to their bodies. The Lashkar-e-Taiba militants kill 5-7 jawans of our Armed

[Shri Ilyas Azami]

Forces before they are killed themselves whereas when they come over to the State of Uttar Pradesh, only they are killed whereas nothing happens to the Uttar Pradesh police. The police of Gujarat also becomes courageous like that only. They pick up the people from their homes and kill them as happened to Sohrabuddin and Khwaza Yunus. In Maharashtra 6-7 ammunition and grenade depots were detected. Patil Sahab should respond to it as the Government over there is of his party. As such, I unequivocally submit before you that 6-7 ammunition and weapon depots were detected over there which was enough to destroy the Mumbai city, but incidentally there was no Muslim involved. Therefore, the Maharashtra Government deemed it necessary to give a statement making it clear that no terrorist was involved in regard to these ammunition depots that were detected. This makes it clear that in the eyes of the Maharashtra Government only a Muslim can be a terrorist, not a Hindu.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You had made your point, please don't repeat it.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI : I owe a right to ask in this House the hon'ble Home Minister of the Union that ultimately what happened to the 6-7 ammunition and weapons depots that were detected. Whether MACOCA has not been framed for this purpose. The Maharashtra Government has formulated MACOCA only for the innocent Muslims. MACOCA was not enacted to prevent the incidents like bomb blasts at Nanded and other six-seven places and to address the incidents involving recovery of counterfeit beard and caps at that places. It was enacted to target Muslims alone. Like TADA, which was earlier enacted by the Central Government only for Muslims and Sikhs; they, too, had enacted POTA for a particular community. So, there is no difference between the two. These two legislations are like the two sides of the same coin. The intention of both the legislations is same, but differences lie only in its language and text.

The phrase 'encounter specialist' was used by the Maharashtra Government for inspector Dayanayak. He was a favourite police officer of the Congress party. He killed 150 innocent people in fake encounters and extorted millions of rupees from the capitalists by giving threats to them that if they do not fulfil his demand he will kill them in encounter. Now, that person is in the hands of law. Encounter for them means killing, it does not mean 'Muthbhed' (encounter) in its true sense. Encounter means police killing someone by lifting them from their house. I would like the Parliament to frame a law in this regard. If anywhere in the country a Muslim youth is arrested and killed by saying that he was the militant outfit of 'Lashkar-e-Taiba' or 'Jaish-e-Mohammad', a suo-motu CBI enquiry should be set up promptly to see whether he was really the terrorist or not. The second thing, which I would like to know, is that if they are the Pak nationals, as stated by the Uttar Pradesh Government in Ayodhya case, then, why were their unholy dead bodies not handed over to Pakistan and why they were buried in our holy land. The dead bodies of those Indian nationals who are residing outside the country are sent here in case they die there. So, it should be ensured from today that the Parliament may enact a law with regard to that if any Pak national is killed, his dead body will not be allowed to be buried here and those who will bury him will be prosecuted. No unholy dead body should be buried in our holy land.

Friends, it is very easy to say, tomorrow Ilyas Azmi can also be shot dead just because his name is Ilyas Azmi. That is why Parliament should frame a legislation in this regard. If the secularism is to be safeguarded and secular culture kept intact in this country, it is the need of the hour to intact such a law. When a Muslim youth is killed at the behest of none other than the Chief of the Governance in the name of Lashkar-e-Taiba or Jaish-e-Mohammad, a suo- motu CBI enquiry should be set up promptly. If they are proved to be Pak nationals, their dead bodies should be sent to Pakistan, and at the same time, they should be kept intact until they are identified.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, you please conclude it.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: I am concluding it. There is an instance. Once I met a man who did not give me his introduction. He said he had a son who was killed during Ayodhya episode. I told him to accompany me to a press conference, as the Government is saying they all were Pak nationals. He said he had three more sons. He said with folded hands that he would not disclose his identity nor would he go before the press, as he was afraid that his other three sons would also be killed in the name of their being the men of Lashkar-e-Taiba. It is a painful situation. I would like to apprise the whole country through the Parliament that if all the Muslim youths are considered to be terrorists, then, I have nothing to say in this connection. But, if they really wish that the humanity and rule of humanity prevailed in this country, Patilji, you will have to take strong steps in this regard.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : There are many, many statements.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The irrelevant things will be expunged.

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : This is not going to help create communal harmony. We deny allegations and we say that it could have been better if the member would have been more responsible.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today if one looks at the map of the whole country, the one will find that there are so many areas where naxalism is rampant. On the other hand, Jammu and Kashmir is totally affected by the terrorism and

eastern region also cannot termed as peaceful. We had passed a law for Assam that if any area in the State is affected with the terrorism, it will be called a disturbed area. Today, having seen the map of the country it seems that there is not a single area where the disturbance is not prevailing or that one can be called safe. So, this is a matter of grave concern and today the people of the whole country are affected with a sense of insecurity. If at all, any small area is not affected by the said problems, law and order has collapsed there, due to which people are facing problems. If one visits there, one will find the innocent people committing no crime have to pay with their lives at the altar of terrorism. So, it is responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs to provide security to the people in the same manner in which a small child is protected and nurtured by his parents and he looks forward to none other than his parents when he is in peril saying he is a small child so he cannot face the problems like this. There is an annual report of the Ministry of Home Affairs in which a lot of things have been mentioned. After going through it one gets the feeling that there is a sense of insecurity among the people of the country. In this report, it has also been mentioned how to tackle it. It also says that there is a need to prepare a package deal and also to pay more attention to the socio-economic reasons and also in order to combat the problems of naxalism, besides the need to bring required social change. If all these objectives are to be accomplished, there is a need for streamlining the functioning of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry of Home Affairs looks after various types of work including official language, pay and allowance of Ministers and the problem of freedom fighters in tandem with looking after the social-economic problems of the country. Therefore, the image of the Ministry of Home Affairs needs to be projected. Presently 165 districts are more or less affected by naxalism all over the country out of which if some districts are not affected in toto, some of their parts are witnessing naxal activities. If you have to tackle the problem, we will have to bring socio-economic changes, as stated by this Ministry, and I would

[Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu]

like to ask if they have to bring such a change, do they have any measure, power on the basis of which they will be in position to bring changes like them? There is need to draw the attention of the Ministry towards these varied facts. Presently, the law and order situation all over the country is very critical. If you go to any part of the country. You will hardly find any area where people will tell you that they are satisfied with the administration of the area and that their land in the district is secured. So, I feel that there is a need to look afresh into the law and order situation of the entire country.

Sir, I would like to submit about naxalism. As far as the situation in Kashmir and North East is concerned, I will mention about it later on. Till, 1990, 16 districts were affected by naxalism. However, today their number has reached upto 165. During these last 15 years, the number of districts affected with naxalism reached from 16 to 165. It is a coincidence that the new process of economic reforms in our country was started from 1991 itself, I, too, support the economic reforms, however, along with this there is also a need to ponder over this that we only thought about the economic reforms and in course of that we probably forgot the interest of the poor people of our country. We should ponder over it that probably it was on account of this that naxalism became more forceful in our country. It is extremely essential to ponder over as to what measures should be taken to tackle this problem keeping in view the administration, employment agricultural reforms and rural economy of the country.

Sir, you might be knowing the greatest aspiration of a poor man. A poor man wants that his condition should improve and if it cannot improve then at least the present condition may not deteriorate at any cost. However, if you see their condition you will find that their condition has further deteriorated and this is the reason that when naxalites call them they are forced to join them. Sir, is there any area where the poor people are in position to assert that his or her land will remain under their possession

and the landlord of that area will not be able to grab their land? In this situation, if any one approaches the administration for the redressal of his complaints, instead of providing him relief he is driven away saying that he might have done any wrong or committed any crime so the landlord grabbed his land. If that poor man does not get justice from the Government, he approaches the naxalites for justice. So, I believe that if administration is reformed, then it can help in tackling the problem of naxalism. As I have already submitted that if the Government want to tackle the problem of Naxalism, they will have to pay attention to administration, employment, agricultural reforms, rural economy and also on the falling standards of living of the common man etc. Our Ministry of Home Affairs cannot claim that it is a State problem. Presently, there is no State in the country where naxalism is not prevailing. Can we claim that it is not a national problem? If it is a national problem, then the Ministry of Home Affairs will have to take lead in taking its responsibility. We cannot leave the responsibility to tackle the problem of naxalism only on the States.

Sir, I was going through the Annual Report. There is reference of Naxalism on page 25. In that report the Ministry of Home Affairs has mentioned that

[English]

Naxalism continues to be an area of concern.

[Translation]

As per the figures for 2003-2006, the number of naxalite incidents were 1597 that has reduced to 1509 at present. That means situation has improved. But it cannot be improved by such figures. A comprehensive plan will have to be formulated for this and if the plan has been prepared then the Government should take us into confidence and should inform the Parliament about the action that is being taken by the Government in this regard. I admit that police force is essential for tackling naxalite menace, however, along with this there is also a need to prepare comprehensive socio-economic plan. I would like

to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that the Government should prepare a plan in this regard and bring it before the Parliament.

Regarding Jammu and Kashmir, one of my colleagues was submitting that the Government should use force over there, however, it is correct that the Government is not going to use force. The present Chief Minister of the State who had also been the Member of Parliament says that military should not be withdrawn from the State as force is essential to hold talks for peace. Who is saying this? It is the Chief Minister of the State who is saying this. Till we remain confused in regard to tackling the problem of Jammu and Kashmir, this problem will not be solved. Nobody asks to refrain from holding talks, however, it will be better if we hold talks without leaving arms. So, I want that this should be done.

The North East has also the same problem. I came to know that the Ministry of Home Affairs formulated programme to provide residence to the people displaced from Kashmir and the Ministry claims that the fund is provided in the name of reimbursement. However, the State Government does not demand for the fund. I feel that it is a very serious problem and something must be done in this regard.

Besides, there is one more thing about the Police.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please conclude.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU : Sir, it is only 10 minutes. You please give me some more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted to you is over.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU : All other Members have spoken for 35-45 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only eight minutes were allotted to you and ten minutes have already gone.

SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU : Sir, twenty minutes were allotted to rest of the Members but they took

40 minutes. The programme for the modernization of police is going on since the year 1969-70. It is true that modernization is not a one time effort. This process is going on for the last 27 years. However, I also think that there are many such States which have completely modernized their police force. You cannot find a single State where people can say that the police force is their friend and they can approach them for help with confidence. So, modernization programme will be successful only when such type of change is brought about in the police force. There is a need to pay attention towards the recruitment and training of constabulary and along with it there is also a need to pay attention towards the living conditions of the police personnel. We expect many things from the police forces and it is particularly the constables, who are the fourth class employees of the police forces, who face the bullets. However, presently there is not proper accommodation available for them, there is no security to their families. So, there is a need to pay attention in this direction as well.

Next comes the issue of intelligence.

[English]

Intelligence apparatus of India needs a revamp.

[Translation]

As has been pointed out by the hon'ble Prime Minister and I also agree with him that presently, the face of terrorism has completely transformed and now terrorists are ready to become suicide bombers to eliminate their targets. There is no law to handle such a situation. In our existing law, there is provision of more and more punishment for such crimes so that it may function as a deterrent for those who intend to commit such crimes. But in the present scenario the terrorists are going to die themselves in order to carry out their crime. So,

[English]

Intelligence is required to prevent a crime.

[Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu]

[Translation]

So there is a need to pay attention towards intelligence gathering. The Intelligence Bureau comes under the Ministry of Home Affairs and functions as an organ of the Ministry. However, in comparison to the previous year, fund allocated to the Bureau has not been increased this year and there is no planned expenditure for the IB. If the Government want to revamp it then it will have to prepare a plan and will have to provide planned expenditure and on that basis changes can be brought about in comparison to the previous year. There is a need to completely revamp the IB by way of introducing technology and ground operatives in it.

There has been no mention about the National I-card. It is the greatest need of the country. Many people said that large number of foreign people reside in our country without permission. What is the identity of our country men? In regard to the process of issuing I. cards, I believe we need to increase its pace. Unless we speed up the process it cannot be reformed.

I would conclude by making one point. Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs is from Maharashtra. If you go through the rule of business, it is spelt out there that development boards can be set up under the Constitution for the backward areas on the request of the State Government. A Development Board for Konkan should be set up. The State Government had given a proposal to the Union Government in this regard. The people of Konkan, whom I represent, also desire it and I have been making this demand in this House for quite some time. I would want the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs to pay attention to it to chalk out a way to develop my Konkan and coastal area since our coastal area is also considered unsafe.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make a last submission. This is our outcome budget which was initiated only from the last year. I would request the hon'ble Minister to study it himself. The objective of the outcome

budget is to analyze the manner in which we spend the funds approved by the House. How, consolidated fund which is a fund collected from the people by way of taxes is utilized by the Government, is required to be analyzed. Whether we have met our desired targets and fulfilled the hopes by spending this fund. I would have cited examples in regard to the outcome budget but if you want me to restrict my speech, then I would request the hon'ble Minister to study it himself and make efforts to improve it since the outcome budget in Parliament.

[English]

is an instrument to find out whether the public expenditure has been incurred in the manner in which it was sanctioned by this House.

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH (Phulbani) : Thank you, Sir. Internal security of the country is deteriorating day-by-day. There are lots of references, which are a cause for concern, and there is continuous escalation of security problem in the country. More than 1/3rd of the country has been affected with some kind of internal disturbance, and more than 165 districts are affected by naxalite violence in the country. There were times when police knew what was needed to fight terrorism, but that was a thing of the past. Nowadays, they are not only clueless, but are also not having the modern and sophisticated arms to fight naxalism or terrorism. The Government provides money to the States for modernization of the Police Force in cash and kind, but that is also not sufficient because our security forces have very little knowledge about the latest developments in this field.

There is a need to have a database of the *modus operandi* of the terrorists and naxalites as it is constantly evolving. Neither the Police in the Union Government nor in the State Governments have such database available in the country. Our security forces are not only incompetent to deal with Maoists and naxalites, but the Government is also not serious in dealing with this problem. This can be seen from the fact that out of more than 165 naxal-

affected districts in the country, the Government has made reimbursement of provisions for only 76 districts in nine States for security-related expenditure scheme.

My State of Orissa is affected by naxal violence. Naxalites are increasing their strength in more and more districts in the State. Our State Government is also not in a position to deal with the growing activities of naxalites due to constraint of resources. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of Home to kindly increase the funds for modernization of the police forces in the States, and also to increase the number of districts – which are affected by naxalism – for reimbursement of security-related expenditure scheme.

The concept of India Reserve battalions was mooted by the Union Government in the backdrop of the increasing problem of law and order and internal security in the country. Given the complex nature of our security situation, we must ensure a balanced security force to fight with such challenges. The Government has sanctioned setting up of 34 new India Reserve battalions but the delay in setting up of 34 India Reserve battalions has not only increased the raising cost but has also put pressure on the existing force of the country which is dealing with terrorism and naxalism. Such kind of steps should be given top most priority because delay in implementation of such decisions puts stress on existing forces.

Unemployment is one main reason due to which a large number of youths of the country join naxalism and terrorism. The Government should give employment opportunities to the youths of such affected areas while setting up of Indian Reserve or other force battalions. Such kind of effort of the Government will not only remove unemployment but also reduce the strength of naxalites and terrorists in the country.

Home Guards play a very vital role in assisting the State Governments in maintaining law and order, traffic control and protection of public properties etc. However, due to lack of coordination the Government has failed to

explore the services of Home Guards in the country. Home Guards in the country are not only providing assistance to the State Governments but also keeping our youth force physically fit and generating employment opportunity among youths. Hence, I request the hon. Home Minister to kindly increase allocation of funds for the State of Orissa so that more and more youths can remain in the mainstream of the country.

Many States in our country are prone to disasters either natural or manmade. The Government provides grants-in-aid to various institutions and universities for bringing out literature, organizing training programmes in dealing with natural disasters and manmade disasters. The Government also provides assistance for capacity-building activities like human resource development, research etc., in the field of disaster management. However, all such efforts of the Government are useless during the time of any disaster. The Government should provide adequate assistance to States for management of disasters at District, Panchayat and State levels. In my opinion, the provisions made in the current budget for management of disasters are not sufficient because in the initial stage we have yet to set up infrastructure, training etc., to deal with such kind of disasters in the country.

I would like to bring one thing to the notice of the hon. Minister that Orissa is a State that has not only been suffering from manmade disasters but also prone to natural disasters. Cyclones, super cyclones, floods, drought, heat wave, etc., are very common in my State. The basic infrastructure for dealing with cyclones, super cyclones and other kind of disasters in the State is not sufficient since the money allocated by the Union Government under CRF and NCCF for dealing with disasters is never sufficient for the disaster prone State of Orissa.

Hence, I request the hon. Minister to kindly allocate sufficient funds during 2007-08 to the State of Orissa so that the people of Orissa would become capable of fighting with any kind of natural or manmade disaster.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat) : Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. In the present context of our country, Home Department is a very important Department of the country because it is a fact that internal security of our country is at stake and in danger. Some extremists groups and fundamentalist groups of our neighbouring country want to destabilize our country and also to disturb our sovereignty.

13.46 hrs.

[DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA *in the Chair*]

A few days back, we have witnessed Prof. Geelani in Kashmir addressing a big public rally which was attended by some extremist group activists, who have carried Pakistani flag. It is a very sorry state of affairs. I hope the Government of India will take cognizance of it and I would like to state emphatically and categorically that we want good and cordial relations with Pakistan. People of India want good and cordial relations with the people of Pakistan and the people of Pakistan want cordial and good relations with India.

Peace process has started from the regime of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and is being continued by Dr. Manmohan Singhji. In the recent SAARC Conference, leaders of both the countries met, sat and discussed the peace process. We strongly support the peace process initiated by the Government of India. I am sorry to say that some fundamentalist groups of Pakistan as well as some fundamentalist groups of our country want to disturb the peace process and to disturb the cordial and friendly relations between the two countries. Both the fundamentalists groups are sailing in the same boat. Shri Shahnawaz Hussain is not present in the House. He and his party are the greatest advocates of the imposition of POTA in order to curb terrorism and the onslaught of terrorism. I would like to humbly remind them that when the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly was attacked, at that very moment, POTA was still in force. When this august

House was attacked by the terrorist group, some precious lives of our brothers and sisters have been lost due to terrorist strike, at that very moment, POTA was still in force. No POTA and no TADA could stop the loss of precious lives of our brothers and sisters from the onslaught of the terrorists strike. I would say that POTA and TADA or any other draconian law can save our sovereignty, can save our great Motherland, can save the people of the country; only the people of the country, only the united effort of the people would save our Motherland, will save our sovereignty.

It is a fact that Maoist and Naxalite activities are spreading throughout our country. Even in our State, some parts of three districts have been badly and worstly affected by Naxalite groups. We may call Naxalite or Peoples' War Group or Maoist groups. We should go to the root of the trouble; we should go to the root of the problem because AK-47 will not solve the problem. It is nothing but a socio-economic problem. Who are the Naxalites? Naxalities are the people belonging to aboriginals; people belonging to the Schedule Tribes; people belonging to the poorest of the poor sections of the country. They are living in the distressed places of the country; they are living in the remote corners of the country. Designs of Naxalities are such that they are taking the advantage of the poverty of these poor people, aboriginal people, tribal people, who are involved in the Naxalite activities.

After 60 years of our Independence, excepting West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura, no State has implemented the land reforms in such a big country like ours. Some State Assemblies have enacted the law of land reforms. We know, all of us know that in some States, some kulaks are enjoying by grabbing huge land and by enjoying usufructs of the land. The tillers of the soil, the poorest of the poor sections are not getting the land. It is the duty of the Government of India to instruct all the State Governments to implement land reforms so that land may go to the tillers of the soil. No developmental work has

been done there. If you go to the remote or the farthest corners of the country, in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and other States, we can see that no developmental work has been done even after 60 years of Independence. The Government should take initiatives to develop those areas. Shri Shah Nawaz Hussain who is the first speaker on this debate, criticized the effort taken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. We support the effort taken or the gesture shown by the Andhra Pradesh Government. We support the effort taken by them to sit with the naxalites, to sit with those in the People's War Group, to discuss the matter with them, to find out what is their problem and what they want. They are, after all, people of this country. Some people are targeting the minority people of Kashmir. The people of Kashmir are the lovers of this country; they are the true citizens of this country; they love India as we love this country.

The Government of India should take initiatives to instruct the State Governments to bring Naxalites and Maoists to the mainstream of this country; they should talk to them; they should go to the root of the problem so that they are brought to the mainstream.

Nepal is a peaceful country now. Peace is prevailing in Nepal because the leader of the Maoist group is included in the Nepal Cabinet now; a Cabinet berth had been given to that leader and so, now in Nepal, there is peace and tranquility.

We should maintain cordial relations with all neighbouring countries including Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, China, etc. Nobody is our enemy; all the countries are our friends. If Sri Lanka wins the World Cup cricket match today, I shall be the happiest person because Sri Lanka belongs to this part of world as our neighbour. So, supply of only helicopters and arms and ammunition will not solve the problem of naxalites and terrorist groups; only people can solve the problems.

Land-hunger and poverty are the main elements of naxalite activity. A few days back I had been to the forest

areas of Jharkhand; I talked to the Maoists, who are the poorest people of this country. Who are the Maoists? They are the poor people; taking advantage of their poverty, they are brought in as Naxalists and Maoists.

There is no doubt that the responsibility of looking after the law and order vests with the State Government. But in Delhi, the Home Ministry is directly responsible for looking after the law and order problem of Delhi. Delhi is not just the capital of the country; it is also the capital of criminals! If one goes through the national newspapers, everyday one can find some reports about rape, dacoits and murder.

I am sorry to say that some State Governments are very much reluctant to maintain peace and to look after the law and order situation in their own States. I am compelled to say that the Government of Gujarat is very much reluctant to maintain cordial relations with the people of the State. State-sponsored carnage of the Gujarat Government is still continuing. My esteemed colleague from the Congress Party, Shri Madhusudan Mistry mentioned about what is happening in Gujarat. Gujarat Government is keeping quiet; it is reluctant to protect people of the minority communities; it is targeting the minority communities in Gujarat. So, I say that the people should unite. It is not only the duty of the Government, but it is also the duty of all the political parties, cutting across party-lines, to unite the people against the onslaught of terrorism and against the onslaught of Maoists and naxalites.

We cannot shirk our responsibility; we cannot blame the Government alone. Certainly, of course, the Government has tremendous responsibilities to unite the people against the onslaught of terrorism. But it is also the duty of the political leaders, political parties and Members of Parliament to unite the people against the onslaught of terrorism and to unite the people to solve their own problems. We should go to the root of the cause and start development work. We should start the programme Land to the Tillers. I hope AK-47 will not serve the purpose.

[Shri Ajoy Chakraborty]

People can create history in the world. If we seriously make efforts to unite the people, we can make history and can combat the situation. If we go in this direction we have the least of doubt that we will conquer and conquer.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI (Pilibhit) : As someone who has to deal with the police on a day-to-day basis, I would like to talk only about the police. I am just going to give you some incidents that have happened to me in which I have been involved personally.

In my constituency, in Banda police Station the two police people killed a 24 year old by sitting on him and breaking his spine. The punishment given to them was that they were transferred to the next thana.

A few months ago a Zila Parishad newly elected member went to the thana to complain about some bad elements. He was shot in the thana itself. So far, no action has taken place against them.

One entire village came to me that they had dug up some murtis in their village. They were stolen by the local policemen and found in the thana on route to being smuggled out. This is in my constituency.

I am also the head of an NGO which has 2,50,000 people in it and is devoted to stopping the largest crime in this country, which is now wild life crime. Yesterday, a young girl, a lawyer's daughter was assaulted by three drunken people while she was doing her duty in stopping wild life crime at night. She went to the police station and the policemen threatened to rape her if she file the crime. Today, she is meeting the SP.

Last night two members of my group in Dehradun went to the kotwali to complaint about a smuggler who is well known there. The policeman said, 'I do not know the law, get lost'.

My group in Yawatmal rang me up to say they had confiscated 10 trucks smuggling cows, which is one of

the biggest illegal activities in this country. The SP of Yawatmal, who has been responsible for many communal crimes, said that if you stop the cow smugglers I will have you arrested. Today he has lodged a complaint against my people calling them dacoits.

The High Court of Delhi gave an order asking the Delhi Police to stop the illegal meat shops, 11,000 of them in Delhi, all of which you can find at street corners. Four years have passed. The police have filed false reports but have not stopped a single shop. This is happening every single day.

In any civilized society the police are seen as an agency for the provision of human security, protection and service to the people in addition to maintaining law and order. Order maintenance, however, seems to be the only priority done on a large scale. More than 50 per cent of the complaints received by the National Human Rights Commission of India are against police personnel. What are the opinions in a public mind about the police:

- Police are the principal violators of law and they get away with impunity.
- They are in league in many cases with anti-social elements and do only selective enforcement of the law.
- They are rude, abusive with contempt towards people, courts and NGOs.
- They indulge in all sorts of corruption and there is no accountability.
- They respond to complaints depending on the social cultural status, economic power and political influence of the persons who approach them violating the principles of equality and human dignity.
- They are ignorant of the precept of human rights or any other rights or deliberately disregard them.

- They have a dismal record of prevention or even successful investigation of crime and lack accountability in the protection of life and property.
- While crimes are increasingly sophisticated, the police are becoming less professional.
- There is no evidence of a collective desire within the police organization to redeem its public image.
- The police are indifferent and insensitive towards victims of violent crimes often treating the victims as the perpetrators.

14.00 hrs.

Their paper work is sloppy and record keeping possibly the worst in the world. They blame the law, lawyers and courts for their own inefficiency. Many of them are involved with anti-nationals, terrorists and other threats to India. A media scan done by the Commonwealth Human rights Initiative reveals that over the last few years there has been an increase in involvement of police personnel in committing crime.

The organizational crisis which affects the police system today stems from its historical antecedents, modeled on the Irish police, it was an agency accountable only to the Government, its chief officer, an Inspector General, who reported only to the Chief Secretary. This has led to our own police people being subservient to the civilian Government, not accountable to the public with coercive strength and disposition and frequent use of State violence. They act as the eyes and ears of whichever Government is in power with secrecy and close identification with propertied interests. This is simply not acceptable any more. As someone who has to deal with them on a daily basis, I have to say that the excuse that there are black sheep everywhere and these are exceptions, is not tenable. I am talking about the majority of the police. This is the character of the police and I have

found it so in my political division, in the hundreds of complaints that come to me and what I read in the newspapers every day.

A range of deeper issues need to be dealt with in a new Police Act which should be the most important policy document after the Constitution of India. How can the character, attitude, corruption and ignorance of the police be made to change? This will have to be started with the Constabulary which comprises 90% of the police and is responsible for most of its daily dealings with the public. The Constabulary is ill-educated, often made of people who have paid bribes to join the police which is something that has become institutionalized in every State over the year. It is poorly trained. It lacks both physical and mental fitness and simply obeys and looks up to its immediately superior rank. The disparity in human quality between the bottom and the top ranks is striking. While the top ranks may have some initiative and responsibility, the bottom layer is not allowed to display any of this, concentrating simply on brute force and bestial attitudes to threaten the local population. The Indian police systematically puts its worst foot forward. They understand their duties to be that of a mechanical character with no discretion and judgment - and this is a result of the policy that old Governments have given them. Not one of them has an elementary knowledge of the laws beyond IPC, and they are simply agents of the colonial rule that we continue to put on. Certainly the constables in India are predatory in nature and rights violations are the order of the day. Therefore, any reform by the Ministry must begin at the bottom of the police force by reshaping the constabulary to make it more intelligent, educated, responsive and respectful towards their own duties. These ranks should be capable of taking independent initiatives and discharging the essential duties of police officers.

There is an urgent need for professionalism, technology and training but we have seen no evidence of the police forces or the Home Ministry of addressing this issue. The organizational features and the cultural and managerial practices that the police have promote

[Shrimati Maneka Gandhi]

corruption, brutality, unaccountability and politicization. We keep complaining about political misuse of the police but this is a direct result of internal organizational problems and poor performance. When police is indifferent to citizen's problems and the personal misbehaviour of officers and constables become matters of public concern, it becomes necessary for the politician to intervene. The citizen then has to approach the politician to get police action taken which has been neglected due to organizational mismanagement and indifference. Then the politician goes to the next level and uses the police for his own vested interests and on behalf of his own clients. Then the politician goes to the next level which is eliciting public support such as winning elections or protecting criminals and he can influence the internal management policies of the police organization. But all these political interventions can only happen because of the shortcomings and weaknesses of the police leadership themselves.

The Supreme Court has ordered the setting up of National and State Commissions. They have ordered the setting up of a Police Establishment Board and police complaint authorities in every State and at district level. The revamping of the Police Act 1861. They have asked for the restriction of the transfer and posting when Government changes. They have also asked for fixing of tenures of DGPs, IGs, DIGs and SPs for a minimum of two years, with exceptions only when there is disciplinary or corruption or criminal charges against them. They have asked for the introduction of scientific research in crimes. The Police Establishment Board will have the power of transfers and promotions for officers below the DSP rank. The National Security Commission will have the power for the selection and posting of CPOS. The State Security Commission will work with the DGP as *ex-officio* Secretary. The State Police Complaint Authority will work under a retired Supreme Court or a High Court judge. They have asked for conformity reports by January, 2007. None of these has been done so far.

The Home Ministry has granted an additional Rs. 1000 crore annually on the police modernization scheme. I hope this will not be wasted by buying vehicles and weapons. It needs to go into re-training of the constabulary, into fitness, into education, into science and technology. Police leaders will have to make criminal investigations or science aided and increase laboratories. Wildlife crime is the largest in the country next to drugs yet there is not a single lab for investigation which is why most criminals are let off by the courts. I know about 15 criminals who are on bail who have been charged with more than 70 cases. Even simple things like CCTVs at airports and railway stations have not been done.

No honest person within or outside the police could totally deny the charges. Instead of offering excuses and explanations we should acknowledge the existence of such perceptions and work out strategies to remove them progressively in the interests of public service and professionalism. Those who do not want the situation to change will continue to provide excuses and explanations.

Policing in democratic societies is governed by the rule of law and is indeed a difficult and challenging task. The Indian Police Force was trained in the past to serve the objectives of colonial rule and has not yet been granted the autonomy, resources and training for professionalization.

Organizational behaviour, such as I talk about, is largely the outcome of training and continuing education. Police training is archaic in content and methods. The emphasis is still more on muscles than on the mind. Human rights, if at all, form an insignificant module in the training programme of constables. A sub-culture inimical to democratic policing pervades the organization and is perpetrated due to indifference or connivance of seniors. Respect for human rights is not rewarded if the leadership itself is doubtful about the imperatives of human rights in policing and if they disregard its importance in the training of subordinate officers it is pointless to expect change in the behaviour of ordinary Sub-Inspectors and constables.

Another reform that has to be brought about is with respect to the adoption of fair, quick and responsible methods of redressal for complaints against police. Five months ago I gave to the hon. Home Minister a report where my boys had stopped eight illegal trucks with 100 cows. The police inspector came with the criminal who owned the trucks. He arrested the boys and brought them to the police station and beat them up. He was caught by the local DCP in beating them up. A complaint was lodged. But in five months, the investigations are still not over. There must be, at least, 100 such cases of police brutality where investigations are still not over in more than five months. The system has to be institutionalized and integrated with police roles and responsibilities. Why not hold regular "Police Adalats" at every police station to receive and respond to public grievances? Transparency brings efficiency and popular support. Without public participation, no police force, however well-equipped and trained can fight crime in any society. As such, the police will have to take the initiative to build bridges with all sections of society and solicit their co-operation. It is possible for the Inspector-General to appoint honorary police officers from amongst members of the public in different areas who can augment police efforts in crime prevention and detection. No Government can plead paucity of funds for its inability to protect the lives and property of its citizens. Therefore, the reason for Government neglect of police reforms is not lack of funds but its desire to misuse the force for narrow partisan ends. This is the character of every Government irrespective of whichever party is in power. People have begun to comprehend the misuse of police by politicians to perpetuate sectarian interests and conceal illegal actions. Whichever party comes to power in any State or Government, there is an increasing reliance on the State Police to maintain their own status quo.

A democracy should be such that it should not permit blatant and consistent disregard of rule of law by the police and by its own law enforcement agencies as this would constitute as the first step towards disaster. I spend at

least eight to nine hours a day simply intervening with police people on behalf of the poor people, on behalf of the under-privileged and on behalf of people who went asking for justice and instead got criminal injustice perpetrated by the police themselves. These complaints are even more at night when nobody believes that they can go to a police station and come out without being insulted or injured in some fashion or without having paid money to the policemen. It is really important that we reconceptualise the Indian police as a protective force that can be relied on and expected to provide safety to persons under threat regardless of their religious status or political preferences. To have a person plead with the police to come and save his life or to plead with the police every night, as my people do, to solve a crime, is a disgrace to the democratic culture that we live in.

[Translation]

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR (Aurangabad, Bihar) : Sir, I have been moved by the vivacious speech of Madam. I was thinking about the facts in whatever she submitted and why she was getting agitated?

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right, let it be tested.

14.13 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN in the Chair]

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR : At the outset, I would start by supporting the Demands for Grants. It gives me satisfaction to support the demands of a Ministry which has performed satisfactorily over the last few years.

[English]

The overall internal security scenario in the country is encouraging. We have seen little evidence of the type of high incidents of organized crime that we saw some years ago. We have seen that there is a good control on separatist tendencies and separatist forces in the country. There have been few, if any, instances which call for very strict action against separatist forces. We have also seen

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that the communal situation in the country is much better despite some areas of concern which my hon. colleague, Shri Mistry, mentioned a little while ago in this august House. It is a fact that the situation in some of the States, especially Gujarat, does call for all of us to show concern. But, barring that, the Central Government has been effective in creating an environment that is conducive to communal harmony. I think, above all the biggest achievement has been the marked improvement in Kashmir situation. That Kashmir situation is on the mend is also borne out by the fact that there have been demands for removal of security forces from the Valley. Whether a decision is taken finally to remove the security forces or relocate them or reposition them is a different matter. The fact is that people have become bold enough to say that the situation in Kashmir is such that there is need for withdrawal of security forces from the Valley.

Let me remind this august House that all these achievements have been done without the use of special laws, without the use of any draconian law. This only indicates the determination of the UPA Government to maintain internal security with the help of existing laws and to see that no excesses are committed and that there are no allegations of misuse and there are no allegations of harassment of any particular segment of our society in this country. For this, I wish to compliment the UPA Government; I wish to compliment our Home Minister; I also wish to compliment the much-maligned security forces for the excellent work that they have done. I wish the hon. Member had only cared to mention also the fact that a large number of families of security force personnel every year suffer bereavement. Nearly a thousand personnel are killed. They are killed in the line of duty; they are killed in defending this country; they are killed in maintaining internal security.

Only a little while ago, I think, about a week ago, there was an Annual Conference of the All India Police Gallantry Medal Awardees Welfare Society. I would compliment our

Home Minister for finding time to be present at that Conference. His presence was a great morale booster and he must have seen for himself the number of police widows who came up to the dais. Many of them were very young. They need not have been there had their husbands not laid down their lives in the defence of the country. Our Armed forces are doing a manful job. They are, no doubt, the defenders of our borders. But the security forces are maintaining the internal security of this country. Every year they are sacrificing their lives in thousands. I think this merited a mention. But this has not been done. I feel sorry for that.

I would like to remind this august House that the work done and the dutifulness displayed by our security forces is second to none in the whole world. This should be applauded and we, therefore, should pay homage to our security forces for the great work that they are doing.

At the same time, I am aware that the police needs reforms. It needs reforms in a big way. I, as a former police officer, have heard hon. Members speak from the other side. It would have been expected that I should get provoked and say that all that she said is without basis. But I won't get provoked because I know that the police has a woefully poor image. It is selectively inefficient or selectively efficient. It is not known for its high standards of integrity. It is also known not to be particularly sympathetic towards the underprivileged. That is precisely why several Police Commissions and several Police Committees have been appointed in the past and all of them have recommended measures for police reforms. None is better than the recommendation of the National Police Commission which said that there should be a separate Police Act and a new Police Act. This, it said, is for the simple reason that the existing Police Act, which is the basis of the authority for the police to act was passed way back in 1861, that is 150 years ago. And when that was passed, as the hon. Member has very rightly mentioned, it was during an Imperialist regime.

Therefore, the whole concept of the police was different. It was to be accountable only to the Crown and through its own hierarchy of people. Our people did not matter. The public of this country did not matter. The police were expected to be unquestionably obedient to their bosses and totally regardless of the welfare of the masses. When Independence came, it was expected that this image would change. Unfortunately, this has not happened. I will not go into the details. But, at the same time, I would say that a separate and a Model Police Act had been formed. This separate Model Police Act has been distributed and circulated to all the States.

Madam, this is a very ticklish subject. Police is a State subject. Therefore, the States are at liberty to pass their own laws. They may or may not accept the model Act. I would here commend the Central Government because it has accepted the Model Act. It has implemented it in the Union Territory of Delhi. Madam, what is really worrying is that the States have yet to react. Now I would like to remind this hon. House that police and public order are State subjects and the Centre can only go up to a point and not beyond that. All that can be done and has been done is to advise the Chief Ministers that here is a Model Police Act, please adopt it. This is where I would, now, invite the attention of this hon. House to something most disappointing. The Bihar Police Act has been passed. The Bihar Police Act has not, I repeat, not followed the guidelines issued by the Supreme Court. It has not, I repeat, not followed the Model Police Act. I support the hon. Member when she said, there is need and a great need for non-Governmental and public involvement in the administration and running of the police force. It is this which is the bulwark of the new Police Act, the Model Police Act. It means, there has to be autonomy of the police, there has to be accountability of the police and there has to be a certain system of assessment of the work of the police by non-police and non-Governmental agencies. It is for this purpose that a State Police Board and not Commission – this is the revised thing – has been recommended. It is to be headed by the State Chief

Minister, or the *ex-officio* Minister of Home Affairs. It has to have the Leader of the Opposition in it. It has to have a retired judge of the High Court in it and five independent prominent citizens of the State. Madam, it is tragic that the Bihar Police Act does not have this. It is like having the same system as now under a different name which is very tragic and very unfortunate.

Madam, the setting up of the Accountability Bureau or the Accountability Board has to be headed by a judge of the High Court at the State level and by an officer of the retired District Judge rank at the District level. This has not happened. Why has the Bihar Government failed to see this important matter that should play an important role in police reform? If it meant business, it should have followed the Model Police Act. It has not done so.

Madam, now, Panchayati Raj has come to stay in this country. You like it or not, it has come to stay. We have to integrate the Panchayati Raj system with the police at some level at some point of time. A very cautious mention and a very cautious beginning has been made in the Model Police Act. This is the harbinger of getting public involvement in the police administration. Unfortunately, this is missing from the Bihar Police Act. It should never have happened. I am saying all this not because the Bihar Government is today being run by non-Congress parties. The answer is 'no'. But, I am stating facts. If at all we are very serious about police reform, then the philosophy of the Model Police Act, and which the hon. Member referred to, should be followed by the State when they pass their own legislation or they could adopt the Model Police Act as it is. I know that this is a very ticklish subject for the simple reason that it is a State subject and the Centre cannot go beyond a certain point. I will certainly plead with utmost earnestness my point before the hon. Home Minister that he may please try once again to persuade the State Chief Minister to see reason and follow the Model Police Act. Without that, police reform is just not possible. Police reform is of the essence. It is very essential. It has

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to come. If it has to come, then all that the Centre can do it may please do.

There is one little point about this here. Modernisation grants are given every year by the Central Government. My information is that nearly a sum of Rs.1600 crore was given in the past financial year. What is not very clear is as to how much of that was utilized by the State Government. It is so much to say that the State Government should be able to modernize the police force. Yes, whether it is spent on equipment or infrastructure or training, the State Governments must utilize the amount given to them by the Central Government. Why are they not doing it? If they are not doing it, what can the Centre do? It can only do some arm-twisting and nothing more. I think that a time has come when you must give a serious look to the fact that public order is number one on the State list. There has to be some system where the Centre can prevail over the State in the maintenance of public order and in seeing that the machinery charged with the task of maintenance of public order is also doing its job properly.

Having said all that, I want to speak on the threat of Naxalism to the country. Let me be very clear on this. I agree with the hon. Member who is not here just now that it is not a mere law and order problem. Certainly not. It is a matter which is deeply rooted in the socio-economic milieu of this country. I have no quarrels with their philosophy when they say that there is no equitable distribution of land.

[Translation]

I agree there are problems relating to distribution of land. When they talk of poverty alleviation there, I agree with their philosophy. I even agree when they say that dispute crop up owing to financial reasons and in such disputes the affluent people of the upper strata of society get an upper hand. However, I do not at all agree with the means adopted by them.

[English]

Violence is no way. Violence has no place in the society. Violence has no place in this country which has always been beholden to Mahatma Gandhi. Therefore, I would appeal to them that they should see reason. I know that only about five days ago the Ninth Congress of the CPI (Maoist) has met and it has met openly – if I am correctly informed – on the border of Jharkhand and Orissa. How could they have done it? I cannot imagine the States not being able to keep an eye on this. But, anyway, it has happened. In that, what they have mentioned is that they would continue to focus on the path of building a people's war, a protracted people's war and a protracted people's war would get people to be involved in their fight against the State. It is this that I do not approve of. It is not because that they are challenging the might of the State. Let them challenge the might of the State but they should do this through the Parliamentary Democratic System, the System that we have given to ourselves. Let them join the electoral battle. Let them come here without any packages. Let them come and join the mainstream of politics and then say that this is right or that is wrong. But they are not doing it. So, it is a challenge before the State Governments and it is a challenge before the Government of India also.

Again, I would say that it is a ticklish matter that the Centre can go only up to a point and not beyond that. The States have to do everything on their own. But let us see what the Centre has done. I was speaking on modernization grants a little while ago. A sum of Rs. 15 crore has been given to the naxal-affected districts in the naxal-affected States. What is the utilization that has been made of that amount in the naxal-affected districts?

Secondly, it is basically a question of development. If there is development, there is no poverty, if there is no poverty, there are no complaints and if there is poverty, there is widespread discontent. The UPA Government has floated some extremely important and interesting social

security schemes and has been unhesitatingly releasing funds to States.

I will just tell you what has been the performance of at least my State in utilizing the funds. For instance, under SGRY, the total amount that was made available to the State of Bihar was Rs. 250 crore for the last financial year and till December, 2006, only 53.89 per cent has been spent? Why is it that this important head has not been fully utilized? Under Swarozgar Yojana, a total of Rs. 209 crore was given to Bihar of which only 46 per cent was utilized. Under Indira Awas Yojana, a total of Rs. 690 crore was given to Bihar out of which by December, 2006, the total amount spent was only 31 per cent.

This is extremely unsatisfactory. We cannot stand up and say that we are victims of Naxal extremism and so on and not do anything for the development of the State and I am not talking of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. The performance there is perhaps worse. Not more than 31 per cent of the money has been spent. Incidentally, there is no upper limit under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR : No, Madam. This is very important because it deals with the whole theme of removing poverty in this country and it is linked with internal security. So, you will have to give a little more time to me to say what I am supposed to say.

Here, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme has no limit whatsoever. Under this scheme, for my district an amount of Rs. 38 crore has been allotted. Why is it that till 16th February this year a total of only Rs. Six crore was spent which is less than perhaps 14 per cent? In the whole State, the amount spent is only 21 per cent. This is the worst performance of any State in the whole country. What is horrifying is that Bihar is one of the States which is very badly affected by naxalism. I belong to a constituency which is deeply affected by Naxalism.

Let me apprise this august House of one thing.

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR : You will also have to listen to me.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : But you should also keep in view the time limit.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR : When I was passing through that way I came across only empty vehicles and tractors, I did not find any person. I went further to find out why no people were there, what had happened. It was neither a holiday nor any festival. There is traffic even during a festival, but there was no one. When I enquired, I came to know that a bandh was declared that day in that area by the Maoists. That is why there were no tractors, no vehicles or even a cycle. I understand that if we go by the official figures then there is certainly a decline in Maoists activities and there has been maximum decline in the States like Bihar, Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh barring Chhattisgarh. It does not mean that their activities have actually plummeted. Today, if they wish to carry out any activity they may do so and no one can stop them. Recently, a jail in Jehanabad was attacked and looted. Thereafter, an armoury in Giridih and Orissa was also looted. I request the Union Government, even though I know it cannot act beyond its jurisdiction. I have two more requests which I would like to make. One a Monitoring Committee should be set up in the naxalite affected States. Besides, the funds under the social security scheme should also be monitored to insure their proper utilization. The problems in this regard should be worked upon and removed. The Government should remove the hurdles in the implementation process. The second important question is that perhaps it is for the first time in the history of the country that there is a need to bring amendment in the constitution with regard to internal security. We should have a review about 'public order' being a 'State subject' and carry out even some limited amendments in

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this regard. This is a constitutional issue and my suggestion of a constitutional amendment is a revolutionary one that can only bring about certain reforms in the internal security scenario. Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs has increased the allocation under various heads and this increase has been approximately 56 percent since the year 2003-2004. I would like to congratulate the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs that he gave it a consideration and I also support him for Demands under various heads made by him. Alongwith appreciating it, I would also say, that the 22 percent capital expenditure sought by him for Central Police Forces is quite praiseworthy. If he finds it appropriate, he may increase it a bit and make arrangements for the welfare of those families who face accommodation problem. I would reiterate that the police is deservedly a favorite whipping boy, however it does a good work too. If this country is united it is due to our police forces. So, I would request him to consider the three demands put forth by me in view of whatever I have stated earlier.

*PROF. K.M. KADER MOHIDEEN (Vellore) : Madame Chairperson, In the name of God let me commence my speech taking part in the discussion on Demands for Grants pertaining to Ministry of Home Affairs. With a contented heart let me thank the Chair for permitting me to speak on this occasion. I am also thanking you for providing me with an opportunity to speak in my mother tongue Tamil.

Internal Security and ensuring peace in our vast country are the roles assigned to the Union Home Ministry. Strengthening of Social Harmony, streamlining and reforming Police Force, ensuring normal ties between States are also the other functions of Ministry of Home Affairs. I would like to congratulate the Union Home Ministry that has been functioning efficiently in guiding, directing and co-ordinating the Internal Security Opera-

tions. The UPA Government with our Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh at the helm of affairs is having an able democrat and efficient administrator Shri Shivraj Patil as our Home Minister. He is a humanist keenly interested in protecting the human rights. Above all he has an unassailable deep commitment towards secularism. This commendable approach is paying rich dividends as normalcy is returning in many of the troubled areas. I have gone through the Annual Report and the Interim Reports. It is heartening to note that violence has come down. Communal clashes are much less or nil. The number of killings have come down unlike the past. The reason behind it is that the Government at the Centre has involved scholars and thinkers. The views and suggestions from the opinion leaders are elicited. The process is on to have consultations to take stock of different views and to arrive at amicable conclusions. The Government led by Dr. Manmohan Singh engages in dialogue and talks even with the forces inimical to our democracy.

He is evolving a new culture to listen to different stand points to wean away people from the path of violence against the State. This cultured methods yield fruits which is reflected in the reduction of violent clashes. Naxasalism, extremism and militancy are resorted to by the misguided ones. Such people are brought back to the mainstream. Directionless or misguided youth are taken to the national mainstream. They are brought to the path of democracy. They are guided to uphold the ethos and values of our tradition bound society. These are proving the validity of the right approach undertaken by the Government led by Dr. Manmohan Singh. Hence we find social harmony at its height now in the country. Violence has drastically come down. A road map and a basis has been evolved to make our country an economic power in the near future. The well informed scholars and thinkers across the country are of the opinion that this trend must be utilized to develop the country putting it on the road to success, progress and prosperity.

I would like to point out that the efforts taken by the

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil

renowned scholar and Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Kalamannar Karunaidhi who has been writing to the Centre about the need for adequate security cover to the long coastal line of Tamil Nadu to avoid its being rendered a porous border. Sri Lanka the neighbouring country is much nearer to our borders. The happenings in Sri Lanka have its implications and impact in our main land. It is said, 'if Sri Lanka catches cold, Tamil Nadu sneezes'. Wider ramifications are felt in Tamil Nadu. Poor and innocent Tamil fishermen are killed often in the recent times. We have lost many of our fishermen folk. They are shot dead in an indiscriminate manner. There must be an unified command to protect the interests of our traditional fishermen especially their traditional fishing rights. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has been suggesting that there must be proper security measures. The suggestion from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to protect our fisherman is a viable one. I would like to impress upon the Union Government to give shape to his proposal sent in writing to the Centre. Not only Tamil Nadu even Sri Lanka can breathe free with a security environment in place. Let us take lessons from the history. French Naval Vessels came to Egypt when it was to be invaded by the British force. The French flotilla moved to Suez canal to protect Egypt from the British attack. A bridge like flotilla was stationed there. We must learn lessons from that event in history. The gap between the two countries both Sri Lanka and India is very narrow. These adjacent countries are nearer to each other. A bridge of boats can be established. Our Navy must protect the same. This arrangement could be viable. This would help prevent any evil force that seek to move towards India from the Sri Lankan soil. I request the Centre to consider this.

Police Force is being modernized. Supply of sophisticated weapons alone do not complete the process of modernization. Instead police personnel must be taught to have a new outlook. Attitudinal change must come about. High handedness must go. They are no more in colonial era. They are our own force to protect our own people. Police personnel must get modern outlook as part

of modernization. Appropriate training in this regard must be given.

Some months back when I used the word 'Philosophize' Police Force, my colleagues were asking me as to what did I mean by that expression 'Philosophizing Police Force'. Many were surprised. Philosophizing Police means making police personnel to behave more civil towards the civil society. They must serve the people with a friendly outlook. Barbaric and harsh and cruel methods must be given up. In tune with the changing times our police also must change. The time has come to give a new look, wear a new look with a new outlook. Our outlook must be to change for the better the attitude of our police personnel. New thinking must emerge. Instead of stopping with providing them with modern and sophisticated weapons, the Police Force must have modern training method to behave in a more civil manner. It is necessary to change the approach and strategy adopted by our Police Force. We need to change with the time. Youths are exposed to various things and ideologies. Matching with the changing trends our Police Force must change its image for the better. Youth must get guidance to move to right path at the hands of police rather than being treated in a harsh manner. Economic growth is necessary to wean away youth from the path of Naxalism and other forms of extremism. It is not money alone that is going to change the country for the better. Change in the mind set is necessary. Mental growth and cultivation of minds is necessary and the society must be bereft of it. We claim that we are achieving economic growth but we must also ensure that mental power and moral power do not get weakened. We must evolve ways and means to cultivate a society with people of better character. The evils that many show up must not percolate down.

Let me complete my speech in a minute or two. I have got permission to speak after a long time.

Madame chairperson, we hear about fake encounters in the recent times involving police personnel. We do not and can not say that all our men in uniform resort to this.

[Prof. K.M. Kader Mohideen]

Just one or two such encounters take place here and there. We can take heart from the fact that it is not rampant and widespread a trend. But through the media these minimal incidents get magnified with the impact of an earth quake. Our Police Force is intact. There can be just one or two black sheeps. Even they must have change of heart. Then there may not be any scope for complaint. Then the Police Force can hold its head high. Police Force by itself must take efforts to change its image before the eyes of the public. It is their responsibility. Recently when my colleagues like Mr. Krishnasamy and Mr. Kuppusami were interacting with some police personnel, we could gather that there are many posts in the intelligence wing lying vacant. Intelligence is vital to policing. Hence I urge upon the Union Home Ministry to help overcome this problem. Adequate representation is not there. Vacancies must be filled. Let me conclude now and give me just one more minute, Madame Chairperson. Souring Inter State relations is not a heartening one. Between Tamil Nadu and Kerala on one side, with Andhra Pradesh over Palar and with Karnataka over Cauvery difference of opinion persist.

Cauvery issue is pending for long as an unending one. All these disputes must be resolved amicably. Permanent solution must be evolved. Where lies the permanent solution? Considering this, our great leader and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi has suggested that inter linking of rivers could help over come river water sharing problems. This would help us to get water for irrigation and drinking water purposes. Drought prone areas can also get water. Before we could take efforts to link all the rivers of the country, as a precursor we can go in for interlinking of rivers in the south. He has urged to evolve a viable project. His pleas and suggestion must be considered by the centre. Through its implementation Poverty and unemployment could go. Prosperity shall be at our reach. We could emerge as an economic power. Thanking the Chair for this opportunity let me conclude expressing my

support to the Demands for Grants of the Union Home Ministry.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Madam Chairman, in an important democratic discussion, we are taking up a debate regarding implementation of principles and practical aspects of democracy. When we talk about Ministry of Home Affairs, it means talking about the whole country. Our country has not the heritage of some years, but it is sanatan from time immemorial. It has been explained by saying— "Uttaram Yat Sammudrashch Himadrishev Dakshinam, varsh tad Bhartnam Bharati Yatra Sanskriti" which means that the Indian culture in the name of its own tradition, begins from the time when the sea in the South and Himalayas in the North originated.

This entire India is spread from Himalayas to Samudraparyant and from Khambat to Sapta Bhagini Pradesh seven sisters territory. We are to preserve and protect all this. When we take part in a discussion, we always keep in mind as to which side we are sitting due to which the said discussion, instead of reaching its logical culmination, turns into a debate of arguments and counter arguments failing to reach any concrete conclusion. We have adopted the democratic system and so we seek inspiration from the Constitution of India which acts as guiding force for the path of this system.

"All the solutions lie in the Constitution of India, Law and Legislature of the country and its provisions thereof, and it is we and we alone who will have to remove whatever impediments that come along the way". It has been said:—

[English]

"WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA."

[Translation]

Barring any categorisation of this side and that side, treasury and opposition benches, the whole country is

engaged in discharging its duty for the country. So, when we talk about the whole country, then, we say "[English] WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA,"

[Translation]

It has been said in Preamble:—

[English]

"WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;..."

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MADAM CHAIRMAN : He is not yielding.

[Translation]

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : I am not yielding. Courtesy demands that you should speak on your turn. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN : No interruptions, please.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : See, again we have come to the issue of treasury and opposition benches. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Interruptions will not go on record. Jatiya Ji, please address the Chair.

*(Interruptions)**

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA : I am making a humble attempt to bring forth my point and to prove that my

*Not recorded.

evaluation is strong. That is why I was saying that preamble is like worship and a prayer for us. We and only we have to make efforts to make this prayer come true, as we have said:—

[English]

"WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA,

[Translation]

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

In order to establish it, we give to ourselves this Constitution of India. Now I remind you all these things. I do not think that you have forgotten it. You know it, you are in the Government, and you are very much in the thick of things, though rest of the people are not aware and it could be attributed to you, but on the whole we, too, are a part of this country and so this democracy cannot run by belying our existence and when we all do know these things, then, it is we and only we, who will have to do the work to establish all these things. We have said in fundamental rights: — "The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India." Have we been successful in establishing equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws for all the people of the country?

[Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya]

15.00 hrs.

And, if it has not been so, we will have to take all those measures which are needed to do so because today those who are rich having all wealth and money are powerful. "Yashyashi Vittam Sah Nar Kulina, Sa Budhimana, Sa Gunagya. Sa evam Vakta, Sa cha Darshaniya Sarveguna Kanchanam Ashrayanti i.e., the person who is rich is noble, wise and meritorious. He holds all merits and that one who is poor do not have any thing." Those who have wealth are powerful and prosperous and by virtue of being wealthy they become embodiment of all virtues but those who are poor have nothing at all. The population of our country is 110 crores and attention should reach out to them. The work of development for which we are making efforts will not be achieved in their own but by sheer dint of effort and attention. We begin each work in the name of Gandhiji, with the assumption of uplifting the marginalized people of the society, but have we taken all those measures which are required to achieve the said objective? Have we been able to provide security to the marginalized people of the society? Have we been able to protect them? Have we been able to provide them education, knowledge, medical facilities, road, electricity and water? We should consider all these things comprehensively. Here we are simply taking up the Ministry of Home Affairs, but we are about to pass the whole budget this very evening. So, we should take all these things into consideration so that we could reach a better conclusion.

Madam Chairman, today in the country, what is the condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? It has been stated in our Constitution that no discrimination shall be made against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. So, they cannot be subject to any irregularity, but what actually is happening today? We have the law and legislations to prevent it, however who will make efforts

for its proper implementations, our Government will do it. Who will bring this awareness; the Government will bring it but what course of action is being taken by the Government for this purpose? What provisions have been made in the budget for it, as each year the funds are decreased under one head while the same are increased under other head in the budget? This type of increase and decrease in the budgetary provisions does not make any difference. Difference is created when men are deprived of their humanitarian rights. This difference has to be obliterated and we will have to take steps to meet this shortcoming. We are trying to resolve this problem.

Sira doondtha hoon, Zindagi ka, Garth mein ho to Bata Deejiye
Yah parda sa Jhina Darmiyaan hai, Hata sako to Hata Deejiye.

We people say a lot of good things and make announcements but what is happening? It seems to me that we only indulge in talks. We have not been able to effectively implement all these bookish talks and the imprints of ink. This is meaningless counting of words and if you got the meaning, inform me also. We are in search of a life, are searching for freedom, we are in the quest of a hope. I do not talk about despair. Our country is powerful, prosperous and we will have to make efforts to reach out to the last person of the society. Why have we not been able to do these things? What provisions have we made to carry this out?

Madam Chairman, there is an annual report with me which gives information about every Ministry. In general terms, Home department is construed to be dealing with the police. We appreciate the role essayed by the police but we cannot leave everything in the hands of the police with the hope that all the problems will be tackled by them. As far as the question of safety is concerned, the police is a part of the system which depends on awareness and we make our efforts to attain through the police all the efficiency in the system. But it appears that barring the police the rest have become inert. Therefore, it should be our endeavour to create awareness among all the people.

'Vayam Rashtra Jagrayama, Purohita'. Then only we can take our country towards the path of progress. What are the steps taken to ensure the effectiveness of the arrangements made for maintaining law and order and to ensure that those who have been entrusted with the management of our internal security and law and order are proved effective. We will have to definitely put in place a system to take stock of all these matters. If we are successful in this move, our task will be accomplished. Have we showed any concern towards all these matters about which we ought to have been concerned, I have got some information about internal security. There is paucity of time so one has to speak within certain limits. In the document released on internal security it has been stated that terrorism and communal violence have become challenges for internal security and law and order situation in Jammu and Kashmir, North eastern region and the naxal affected areas including that of the hinterland and about the steps taken by us to prevent them. Have we succeeded in our efforts? If not, what could be done to make it effective? Sometimes, I fail to comprehend the fact that despite being a big country having a large system in place, why can't we effectively prevent all these things and we keep on saying that neighbouring country is behind it, these people are responsible, those people are responsible etc. People ask us not to beat about the bushes. Tell me why the caravan was looted? I have got no complaints against the brigand who had robbed us, the question centers about your guidance. It is a question of your leadership, the question is what they have done and if they had done something, it is well and good, if they were unsuccessful in this regard, then show some concern because if one keeps on moving he will reach the destination, if arrangements are done in a proper way everything will function smoothly.

As far as the question of Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, monitoring machinery has also been talked about. Wherever we suffered failures on account of the monitoring system, we confronted many dangers in the

country. We would like to march forward on the basis of goodwill, we would like to move forward taking along all of them, our motto is:—

Sangachhadvam samvadha dhvam sam vo manansi jantham
Samaanah Manthrah Samithi Samari Samaanah Manah Saha
Chithamisham

Taking along all of them, we want to move forward but what can we do if somebody is not ready to toe this line and so whatever things which are necessary for these matters, whatever modern equipments have been procured for monitoring must be made effective.

The Minister had a meeting with the hon'ble Prime Minister and Chief Ministers of the States on 5th September, 2006. What were the steps taken to implement the outcome of the said meeting? Have we not been able to provide the assistance required to the system of States, to the police and to other systems? What measures have been taken to improve the prison system? Whatever is happening in the prisons get published in the newspapers of the country. Why is it allowed to happen and how it has to be stopped is the question of which I do not think any answer is forthcoming. But the Government is answerable to all these questions and therefore the Government will have to provide serial wise replies to all these questions. However, before arriving at a conclusion, I would not like to say whether the Government has got success or not but I would like to say that whatever efforts we should have made in that direction, we were not successful on that count as no body got much time at his disposal. Anything can happen from any side. You must have noticed that too much time is not required for events to take another turn and that's why I say that

Mukhtasar si hai zindagi kaam karne ke liye,
Vaqt laathe hai kahaan se log nafrat ke liye?

Therefore, if we discard the talks of hatred and talk about taking some action, then definitely we can usher in

[Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya]

a model state and the model state of ours is envisioned like this:

Na Rajyam na cha rajasith, na dandon na cha Dandika.

Dharmanyev praja sarvey, rakshathem sma paraspam

We should become capable enough to protect one another and put in place such a system.

About the official language, I would like to say that the posts which are lying vacant must be filled up and they must be given promotions. Their work should also be taken with some seriousness. While visiting many places we find that the work is not being done in the official language Hindi. The Government will have to carry out this work also. I believe that under his guidance, the possibilities will be explored and he will be definitely successful in completing the works which are necessary for the country. Hoping for the rise of a bright horizon for our country, I would like to say:-

Sarvey Bhavanthu Sukhinah Sarvey Santhu Niramayah

Sarvey Bhadrani paashyanthu ma kasichith Dukhbhagbhaveth.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : I request all Members to conclude their speech in five minutes, only then all the hon'ble Members will get a chance to speak.

DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON (Lohardaga) : Madam Chairman, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. First of all I would like to thank the respected Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji, Prime Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh ji and hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs under whose leadership the situation of internal security and naxalite violence has improved a lot. I was listening that some hon'ble Members have severely criticized the police. They have every right to criticize. The police is an organization which consist of good as well as bad people. But we have to see as to whether we would be able to protect our civilization in the absence of police, perhaps it is not possible. Therefore, while speaking about police,

we must take care that we should not label the entire police department or police organizations bad, due to certain bad elements.

15.12 hrs.

[DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY *in the Chair*]

The hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs has increased the expenditure on Ministry of Home Affairs by 15.5 per cent in this budget and about 71 per cent expenditure has been on police. It will definitely give impetus to the modernization of police force and the efficiency of police will increase which in turn will take the civilized society ahead. There are some problems. We have expectations from police; the police also expect something from the society. Do we pay attention in this regard; probably till date we have not paid heed to this aspect. Police personnel are deployed at various places for maintaining law and order, and to check crime, but what arrangements are made for their lodging. If they are posted out station, then how their family members manage their lives? Whether we have ever paid any consideration in this regard? No, we have not considered and even if consideration has been paid, the work done in this regard is negligible. We accept that since the UPA Government have come to power; the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs has increased expenditure on police modernisation. Enough funds have been provided to the States for housing, training and transport etc. But, whether the State Governments are able to spend this money? It does not seem that police Modernisation is taking place. I hail from the State where situation is not praiseworthy. I have observed that in neighbouring States also situation is nothing better. Whenever we criticize police, we should take care of their working conditions also. As we have expectations from the police, the police personnel also have expectations from us, the expectations are from both sides, one-sided expectations do not work. When they wear uniform, they are recognized among thousands. How their pay scales are fixed. When pay commission presents its report, the

great efforts ever needed to find their pay scales. Their salaries are meagre.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now Sixth Pay Commission is on its job. I would like to urge upon the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs to make recommendations for good pay scales for the police personnel so that they may be able to improve their life style and may not get compelled to adopt corrupt practices.

Sir, there is housing problem for the police. Police personnel are considered on duty round the clock, but it does not mean that they do not require houses. They too have families; they too need houses. During British regime, police personnel do not used to go to their houses. They used to perform their duty all the day and sleep in barracks at night. But this arrangement should have been changed after independence, when welfare Government came into power, but this did not happen. The Union Government make expenditure for the houses of police personnel. No improvement has been made by the State Governments. There only 10-15 per cent police personnel have been allotted accommodation. The condition in Delhi is better as 40 per cent police personnel here have been allotted accommodations. I would like to urge upon the Minister of Home Affairs that it is very essential to provide accommodation to police personnel. This is a serious problem. The Government must pay consideration in this regard, I agree that police is a State subject, but it does not mean that the State Government can act arbitrarily. The Ministry of Home Affairs should see that Members of police force in India lead a better life.

Sir, many Members have spoken about naxalism. I would not speak much, but would definitely like to raise an issue. In Chhattisgarh, a group of 50,000 tribals has been constituted in the name of Salwa Judoom, these tribals have left behind their houses and agriculture and are living in camps. Why it is being done? It is being done for increasing the internal security and combating naxalite violence. Law and order is a State subject, but the State Government, instead of deploying police, uses these

tribals in the name of 'Salwa Judoom' by giving them nominal amount to fight naxalites. The Government is displacing them, because their agriculture, is suffering, their culture is left behind as they are leading their life in camps. There are no grounds 'Akharas' in camps where they should be able to practice wrestling. There are no beats of drums for them to dance and sing. It is affecting their culture. Now it is being learnt that other States are also going to adopt such practice. This is a very dangerous situation. Therefore, I would like to request respected Patil Sahib, that while giving reply, he should try to explain the opinion of the Union Government in this regard to the House.

Sir, thirdly, I would like to make a mention about the Census Commission of India. It has not released the religious code of tribals in Chhattisgarh. Due to this the tribes have launched protest against this move of the Census Commission of India and they did not participate in the census. Secondly, the Census officers were under some instructions that the persons who were living with their families during the period from 9 February to 28 February would be counted. You are aware that in the months of February and March the situation is such that most of the people migrate to other States in search of livelihood and the population of such tribals during the period remain 18 to 20 per cent. As such, 18 to 20 per cent tribal population was not counted in the census in Chhattisgarh. They were not counted even in those States, where they migrated. Thereby, the large part of population did not remain tribal because they were not counted during census either in Jharkhand or in other States. It is a biggest discrepancy. Resultantly the percentage of tribals decreased in Jharkhand and now six seats of Assembly and one seat of Lok Sabha are going to be curtailed in delimitation. The Census Commission of India is responsible for it. I would urge the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs to clarify position so that at least such situation may not recur in the next census.

Lastly, while extending my thanks I conclude.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs are being discussed and I am thankful to you for giving me opportunity to speak.

Home Ministry is a very important Ministry because it is entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining internal security of the country while the Ministry of Defence is responsible for the defence of the country from the external threats. This country has been facing the problem of terrorism, naxalism and Maoism etc. for the long time. I am not saying that all these problems have crept up during the Congress regime itself but it has been continuing for long. Even though one cannot deny that Congress has been ruling the country since long irrespective of whether it was majority Government or the coalition Government. Though NDA Government came to the power and some other Governments also assumed power for a brief period of time in the intermittent period, it was more or less a Congress Government in the country. The incidents of terrorism have been continuously happening in the country even though its intensity has kept on changing during the period. The incident of terrorism create such a situation in the country that it not only leaves the people of the country hurt but also make them the victim or perpetual anxiety. Even during the rule of the NDA Government, several major terrorist incidents took place in the country so much so that the terrorism was able to raise its ugly head even in the very House in which we are sitting. Now the various incidents of terrorism have been noticed including the attack on the army camps religious places and other busy places. Now the terrorism has taken such a turn that the terrorists are demonstrating in Kashmir and hurling anti India and pro Pakistan slogans. We do not want to blame anybody but would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs that though it is not wrong to adopt a soft attitude towards the terrorists but whenever such an attitude is shown by the Government, terrorists harden their stance even more and the every positive move by the Government is reciprocated in negative by them the consequences of which have to be borne by the entire

country. It is not possible to count as to how many people have been killed because the official figures never reveal the true picture.

I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that the terrorism is no more confined to Jammu and Kashmir alone and it has even reached Banaras which is almost bordering Bihar. If terrorism spreads beyond Bihar it will spread upto Nepal and that much spread of terrorism is certainly not a good omen and it sends very dangerous signals. I would like the hon'ble Minister to give a free hand to the organizations deployed to fight against terrorism. It is quite possible that few innocent lives could be lost during the battle against terrorist but it would not be appropriate to adopt a lenient attitude against the terrorists as it is boosting their moral resulting in the frequent terrorists incidents.

As far as naxalism and Maoism is concerned, twenty States of the country have been affected by them. I am not saying that each village of the said States are facing this problem. Right now, one of the hon'ble Member was mentioning about Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand from where he hails. Even Uttar Pradesh is getting affected due to the said problems. As naxalism spread from Chennai to Bihar and then to Nepal, maoism is spreading from Nepal to Bihar and beyond. Our country is facing a very grim situation. We presume that the police force deployed to fight naxalism and Maoism is not competent to fight against them. Though the Central police forces have been deployed to fight the problem yet the State police on its own is not capable of fighting against naxalism. I would like to request the hon'ble Home Minister to issue directions to the States to set up separate forces and equip them with modern weapons to fight against naxalism and Maoism. I would like to cite the example of a couple of incidents which I closely track. I would like to say that the intelligence system always fail to anticipate the incidents that are going to take place and we take it as case of intelligence failure. Many a times the hon'ble Minister has spelt out his intent and the policy adopted

to fight the said problems and how the Centre seeks to extend help to the State Governments. I do not want to repeat those things. Though the hon'ble Minister would speak in this regard, I would like to say that the State police forces are totally ill equipped to fight against naxalism and Maoism. Some times it is also been seen that they keep weapons with them in the crowded areas, not in small numbers but in huge numbers of four to five hundreds. Then they launch their sudden attack and the police become unable to fight against them. Unless a separate force is set up and trained to fight against naxalites and Maoists and they are equipped with the State of the art weapons, success can not be achieved on this front because I am of the opinion that State police force or the district level police force are completely incapable to fight against them. Even the laws of the country also become a hindrance in this regard. Whenever the encounter of the police force take place with such people a legal action is taken against them or whenever killings of naxalites etc. take place, notice of Human Right Commission are sent to the police force. I would like to know as to what stretches would we keep on implementing the human rights? If human rights come as a hindrance to the police force fighting against the criminals it would demoralize the police forces and police personnel would just draw their salary and put on the uniform just for the sake formality. There are a plethora of laws which have been made just for the sake of reining in the police personnel. On one hand modern weapons are given to the police forces to combat against terrorists and on the other, police personnel have to face a lot of problems regarding the human right violation clause etc. including suspension from posts. Therefore, I would like to request to pay more attention towards this issue and give more free hand to the police force. If you really want them to fight against the criminals, naxalites and Maoists, they will have to be given free hand to deal with the situation. It may happen that one innocent may also lose the life if ten guilty persons are killed because the bullet cannot discern between guilty and not guilty. Even the so called not guilty

have got some kind of linkage with the crime. Though such persons may not be found directly involved in that they may not be caught firing or using weapon they might have been working as the informer to the criminals or providing them money or the weapons. They are involved in some way or the other and they are never hundred percent innocent. Therefore, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to set up a separate force equipped with State of the art weapons and this should be done at the State level. How long the State Government would continue sending their request to the Centre? The State Government do not get the forces as per their demand and they do not get it at the right time and there is a delay in this process. It is but natural that the delay would take place because initially the State Governments would send their request to Delhi and as follow up, action would be taken. Therefore, arrangement should be made to set up police force by providing financial assistance.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would conclude by raising one more point whenever issue of communal discord is discussed in the House and the members of both sides are involved in it, the Gujarat episode inevitably creeps to the fore.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Members of the House that the discussions which are being held in the House are watched not only in the country but also in the world. Do hold discussion about Hindu-Muslim in the House, does not it reopen the wounds which has been healed. When discussion is held the reference of Gujarat riot is made. If the Members of the Congress Party have guts then they should also discuss Bhagalpur riot while discussing Gujarat. Who were in power at that time? I do not want to mention as to what happened in Bhagalpur and in what condition the riot victims of that riot are living. I do not want the healed wounds to be reopened. However, I would only like to submit that there is no communal tension rather there is communal harmony in the country. If they single out any political party that Bajrang Dal is a communal party or the

[Shri Prabhunath Singh]

organizations attached with BJP is bad or Muslim League is bad and feel that they create communal tension in the country then I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs as to why does not he check or ban those parties. That means that they are weak from within. They only want to propagate in the country that so and so is communal and it is on account of so and so organization that communal feeling is spreading in the country. If the Government believe that it is due to Bajrang Dal and Muslim League that communal tension is created in the country then they should take bold step to ban them, the country is with them. But they will not show courage and will mislead the country on this issue by way of delivering speeches. The country can not be run like this. Thus it will be a political platform. I do not find it proper in any way to convert the House as a political platform. There is so much communal harmony in the country that it is not only the Muslims who go to Ajmmer Sharief to bow their head and offer chadars but also the Hindus who are no less than the number of Muslims, if one were to count the number of devotees visiting there. Discussing communalism and referring about Hindus and Muslims in the Supreme Court of the country where communal harmony is so profound that Hindus go to Muslim's religious places for bowing their heads and Muslims go to Hindu's religious places, is nothing short of opening the wounds which have healed.

I would like to conclude after saying one more thing as I had made two submissions. It is my personal matter. It is the responsibility of the Minister of Home Affairs to provide protection to each and every person of the country. It is also his responsibility to provide protection to me. He had provided me a constable. I had written him to increase the number of personal security guard from one to two but instead of providing another constable, he withdrew even the existing security guard. Through you, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs that he should consider on this issue as apart from being the Member of

the House, I am a citizen of this country as well and it is also his responsibility to provide security to me.

The well being of the language is also his responsibility. It is his responsibility to develop and enrich all the languages of the country along with the official language. On many occasions I raised this question and also initiated discussions in this regard. One hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs who is not at present sitting in the House and has probably gone out to take tea had given assurance during the first part of the current Session that he would move a Bill in the House to include Bhojpuri and Rajasthani languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. If any hon'ble Minister speaks any thing in the House, then it is assumed to be the stand of the Government and it cannot be false. Though it has been said by the hon'ble Minister of State and not the Cabinet Minister and it may be a casual assurance, however, whether it has been said by the State Minister or the Cabinet Minister, I believe that it has been said by the Government and the Government have given assurance in the House. He had said to bring it during the current session. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that the hon'ble Minister had given assurance that he would bring a Bill in the next session to include Bhojpur and Rajasthani languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. I would like to request the Government that it should bring this Bill in the current session itself. I would like to extend my thanks to the hon'ble Minister with the hope that he will introduce the said Bill and extending my thanks to the hon'ble Chairman I conclude.

*SHRI HITEN BARMAN (Cooch Behar) : Sir, today, the biggest problem of our country is terrorism. Especially, in the north-east terrorism is rampant. According to the status paper report of the Central Government dated March 31, 2006, number of terrorist incidents in 2004 was 1234, in

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

2005 it was 1332 and in 2006, 1366. These are increasing by leaps and bounds. In N – E States, insurgency activities are carried on by ULFA, KLO and Maoist groups. This problem of internal security cannot be tackled by the Central Government only. It has to work in tandem with the State Governments. But it is observed that since Independence, due to various wrong policies adopted by the Government, equitable development of the States could not take place. North – East is the most underdeveloped and backward area of the country. On this plea, different separatist organizations like ISI are spreading their tentacles. They are bringing together the poor unemployed youths and training them. More allocation of funds in Budget for BSF and military will not suffice. There has to be socio-economic development along with that.

We are also facing problems in our bordering areas. It is not the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs solely but the Ministry of External Affairs also has to come forward.

One more thing, I would like to mention that the North – Eastern States, especially North Bengal districts like Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri etc. are being used by terrorists as corridor to India. The insurgents from Bangladesh are organizing terrorist activities here. In this context, I would like to say that the Government has failed to solve this problem. All Hon. Members must be aware that in 1958 Jawaharlal Nehru had signed a treaty with Mr. Nun regarding 'Chitmahal'. There are 95 'Chitmahals' or Bangladesh land in the Indian territory, where our BSF personnels and police have no access to. The terrorists are thus crossing the borders and settling there. Likewise there are 111 Indian 'Chitmahals' in Bangladeshi territory. They are a safe haven for terrorists. Had the 'Chitmahal' exchange treaty been implemented, these problems would not have arisen. Secondly, we have friendly terms with Bangladesh, that is for sure, but Bangladesh is imposing its wishes on us and our Government is helpless.

In 1974, when Indira Mujib Treaty was signed, Tinbigha was handed over to India to allow people of Bangladesh to come to Dahagram, Annarpata and Chitmahal. That route is being now exploited by the terrorists.

'Dakshin Berubari adverse land' problem was also mentioned in the treaty. But 6 maujas of that adverse land are missing from the map of India. I would like to request Hon. Minister that these problems should be handled with utmost caution otherwise they will increase manifold. I think, the treaties should be immediately implemented. BSF looks after the boarder areas. The personnels who are deployed on Bangladesh border are being brought from Jammu and Kashmir. The mechanism they use to combat Kashmiri militants cannot be used to tackle Bangladesh insurgents. That is why they are failing most of the times. Patrolling is also not upto the mark. We also know that fencing is there, barbed wire is prevalent after every one kilometer; even then herds of cattle are being illegally transported from one country to another. How is this possible? At night, BSF men open the gates and allow the insurgents to intrude. They must be taken to task. Lastly, I would say that after handing over of Tinbigha in 1992, you are talking about a flyover. The Government of India has ordered a survey work before construction. I would like to know, who is going to bear the expense - whether the Centre will spend the money or the State/I believe that if the flyover is constructed, sovereignty of Tinbigha will be at stake. So, the idea should immediately be dropped.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Hiten Barman, nothing will go on record now. I am calling Shri Yerrannaidu to speak.

*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam) : Sir, today we are discussing the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. This is a very important and key Ministry compared to other Ministries. Maintenance of internal security in the country is the primary responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Protection of life and property and personal liberty are guaranteed under article 21 of the Constitution of India. Internal security situation is deteriorating and some experts have come together on a platform to express their worry over deterioration of internal security and the meeting was chaired by Mr. N.N. Mishra, Special Secretary to the Government of India for Jammu and Kashmir dialogue, and Mr. M. Raman, former Special Secretary, and Shri Ajit Barwal, former Director Intelligence Bureau have expressed this opinion.

In the Annual Report of the last year, it is mentioned that more than one-third of the country was afflicted with some kind of internal disturbances and 165 districts in 14 States have been affected by Maoist activities. Even in the recently held Chief Ministers Conference which discussed internal security situation, it was reflected. The hon. Prime Minister has admitted in the Chief Ministers Conference that cross border terrorism has spread to the land inside. The Government has admitted that Pakistan still continues to aid and abet terrorism and terrorist groups particularly Lashkar-e-Toiba and Jaish-e-Mohammad who are out to target India with the help of Pakistan ISI. This is a fact. This is the factual position in our country.

We are targeting ten per cent growth. In the Eleventh Plan, we have targeted 10 per cent growth and according to me, this is interlinked with law and order and internal security of the country. We have internal disturbances in many districts of the country. In one area, they are facing extremism and in another area, they are facing terrorism, and in Jammu and Kashmir as also the North-Eastern States, there are some kinds of disturbances. Nobody is interested to establish any industry there and hence, there

is no development. So, this subject is interlinked with development. The Government of India, with the help of the State Governments, should maintain law and order in the country. This is the first and foremost thing to do. Otherwise, it would be difficult to achieve our target. We are spending crores of rupees on developmental activities under the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Agriculture. Those programmes are not reaching the poorest of the poor. They are not reaching the villages due to disturbances caused by extremism and naxalite activities. So, all the Ministries under the Government should work together to implement those schemes and only then poverty will be eradicated and schemes will reach the common man. And only then people will be happy. Only then people will not go into the fold of terrorism. So, the Government have to take important steps in that way. As regards grant of visas and other matters on immigration, recently one of our Members was caught for human trafficking. They were caught while taking human beings with them.

In Andhra Pradesh one TRS MLA was involved in this. He has surrendered before the court and now he is under judicial remand. Other MLAs and former Ministers are also involved in this. What is the Government of India doing? It is a shameful thing. Now, if any MP or MLA goes to the international airport, they are checking his passport twice or thrice. . . .*(Interruptions)* Let it be anybody. Whether they belong to TDP, Congress or BJP, the Government should take action against them. The Government of India should appoint a high level probe. They should take immediate and drastic action. If any Member of Parliament or any Member of the State Legislative Assembly is involved in this, he should be disqualified. Issuing visas, etc. come under the Ministry of Home Affairs. That is why I am putting this request, through you, to the hon. Home Minister. Who are giving these certificates? These are done by the police officers without verifying, without seeing the credentials and without watching the photographs. How can they fake those passports? How are they fixing others' photos and sending people to abroad from India? . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Yerrannaidu, please do not go into the details.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : The Government of India should take necessary steps in this regard.

My next issue is regarding the Telugu language. After the UPA Government came to power, it declared Tamil as a classical language. We are happy about it. We are demanding that Kannada and Telugu, which are 2,000 years old, should also be given the same status. Repeatedly we have been requesting the hon. Prime Minister and the Home Minister regarding this. Our Chief Minister has also written so many letters on this issue. We met hon. Prime Minister, Home Minister and Minister of Culture in delegations. But till today they have not taken any action. So, the Government of India should take necessary steps to declare Kannada and Telugu as classical languages.

Coming to census, I would like to say that in the 2001 census, there was a separate column for minorities, like Muslims. Now, there is a Supreme Court judgement about the OBCs. There are no particulars about the OBC community. When the NDA was in power, I requested the Home Ministry, before the 2001 census, to put one column for the OBCs. Now, for OBCs we have constitutional status, reservation, etc. OBC is a cluster of communities. We are not dividing them on the basis of caste. So many communities belong to the OBC. If you put a column for OBCs in the next census, you can easily get the figures. Now, the Supreme Court is asking as to what is the OBC figure in the population. So, I request, through you, the Government of India to put a separate column for the OBCs, as you have put a column for minorities, like Muslims and Christians, from the next census onwards in the population side. Then it will be easy for the Government of India to submit the figures to the courts.

Regarding pension paid to the freedom fighters, many times we have requested the hon. Minister to settle these cases. Thousands of freedom fighters' cases are pending.

Now, they are coming to Delhi to stage *dharna* in front of Jantar Mantar. This issue has not been settled for so many years. . . .(Interruptions) I request that this issue be settled as early as possible. Otherwise, freedom fighters will have to incur irreparable loss.

Regarding Tsunami warning system, we enacted a law in the year 2005. This Tsunami warning system has not been erected so far. The Government should take into account the policy of the national disaster movement and the also the Tsunami warning centre.

Regarding the coastal security scheme, I would like to say that this is a good scheme. It was launched in the year 2005 and 72 police stations were established. But there is no manpower and there are no buildings. We have to procure boats, etc. The intention of the Government of India is good. But, ultimately at the ground level it is not working. The Government of India should take the initiative to make these 72 coastal police stations functional.

Even the Governments of other States have requested the Government of India to bear the cost of the manpower also from the exchequer of the Government of India. The States have made this request because the Government of India is asking them to put their own money for the purpose of modernization of the police forces.

The modernization of the police force is the most important thing. A lot of police officers are working day and night including in the difficult areas also. So their welfare is also most important. We have to provide all the amenities. We have to provide good housing etc. We have to earmark budget also for that purpose. With this meager amount of money for housing, you cannot construct lakhs of houses for the police force. They work very hard and after their return from work, they have to sleep peacefully. That is why, for the modernization of the police forces, an amount of Rs. 200 crore was provided which was now raised to Rs. 600 crore. Even this amount is not sufficient for acquiring weaponry, for training, for construction of buildings etc.

[Shri Kinjarapu Yerrannaidu]

Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs is a very crucial and key Ministry. The whole development depends upon the Ministry of Home Affairs. If the law and order and the internal security situations are perfect, then we can achieve our targeted growth. Then the country will prosper and the poverty will eradicate. If the internal security as well as the law and order situation is not good, then every citizen of this country will be in fear to move freely in this country. That is not correct. The Government of India should take all the necessary steps to maintain law and order and internal security and to deal with offenders with iron hands.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati) : Mr. Chairman, Sir I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I must, at the outset, admit that my whole enthusiasm to speak in the matter in the Lok Sabha has vanished to a great extent because I expected a lot of fire works from the Opposition. Unfortunately, the Opposition has fielded most of their younger speakers and inexperienced speakers who would hardly say anything against the Government and I think the debate is over even before it started. This only shows that all the allegations that were made against the UPA Government and which is continuously being made about the UPA Government being soft on matters, the UPA Government having failed to tackle matters, have been proved to be totally wrong. Unfortunately, while the statistics themselves show that the law and order and the internal security situations in the country have vastly improved, the Opposition's railings on various issues on various days which caused disruptions in the House have come to a naught today when we hardly find presence of any Opposition Leader in the parliamentary debate on the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Sir, 'home' is the most fundamental unit on which the society survives. If the home is peaceful, if the home is united and if the home does not have any divisions, the society progresses. Similarly, if the internal security

situation is peaceful, the country remains united. If there are no disruptive forces working against the interests of the country, then the economic development, the infrastructural developments and all other developments that are necessary find their natural course of development. That is why the Ministry of Home Affairs is an extremely important Ministry. I would not like to be repetitive, but I would only like to give my comments on a few core issues which have come up during the course of our discussions. As far as communal situation is concerned, nobody can deny the fact that during the last three years the communal situation in this country has vastly improved.

16.00 hrs.

In spite of all kinds of attempts to communalise and create communal tensions by certain political forces, the communal situation within the country has remained stable. I must compliment the Union Home Ministry and our Home Minister for that. It is also a fact.

So far as the situation in Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, I think the discussions bear testimony to the fact that Jammu and Kashmir today is in a far better situation and position than it was earlier. Round Table discussions are going on. Negotiations are going on. Now, there is only a small dispute among our own allies as to whether the Armed Forces should be withdrawn or not. That shows, that justifies our contention that the situation in Jammu and Kashmir has improved drastically. We hope that in the coming days, we will have a better and far more peaceful Jammu and Kashmir.

About the naxalites, I feel there are causes for concern. But then I do not agree to the suggestion that has been made and the kind of tension that is sought to be created that the naxalite movement has come to such a proportion that it cannot be tackled any longer. It is growing very fast in a vast area. I think it is a fact that the naxalites are finding newer supporters partly also because of the fact that the Leftist movement in the country

is gradually being hijacked by the extremist elements. I feel that my Leftist friends might have to work a little bit harder to keep the extremist elements away from exploiting the situation. But the naxalite problem has – most of our Members have said – other dimensions besides being a law and order situation.

I was going through the papers submitted to me by the Home Ministry and other centres. But I feel that a very thorough study about the areas where naxalism is growing, about the places and the communities where the naxalite philosophy is spreading, is needed. I think we need a more acute study on that. For that, the Government may consider the formation of a Commission of Inquiry or some kind of a study team so that we can come up with more social reforms that are taken up right now.

Naturally, my focus will have to be on the North-East. About the North-East situation, I would say that in most of the States in the North East, the insurgency situation is showing a tremendous improvement. Arunachal Pradesh is, by and large, mostly peaceful. Tripura is comparatively less violent than it was earlier. Mizoram is totally peaceful. Sikkim is fully calm and peaceful. Yes, Assam has problem areas. Manipur too has certain problems. In Nagaland, we have problems created because of the internal fight between one group of the NSCN and the other group. As I said earlier, about Assam, we have worries. That is why, I would like to concentrate a little bit on Assam. I hope the hon. Home Minister will take note of certain aspects when I say that we must definitely have negotiations, have peaceful negotiations and talks with the insurgents. But I have got here an observation which is very relevant. It says:

"Our belief is that conflicts run their natural course and, therefore, confront insurgencies with armed might all along and when militancy weakens, the offer of negotiations, constitutional concessions that result in accords is ill-founded."

I think there is a lot of truth in this. When we go for negotiations, we should not create a condition whereby the militants can take the help of the over-ground sympathizers to create an anti-national climate. We have our experiences in recent days in Assam that some intellectual forum is talking about a debate on sovereignty and plebiscite in Assam under the UN supervision.

They were talking of concepts which were never there in Assam till the other day. I am very sure the Home Minister is also aware of this fact. He should be always conscious of the fact that the period of negotiations should not lead to the growth and further arming and recruitment of extremists. The extremists and terrorists should also be taught a lesson that terrorism ultimately does not pay. Of course, there are problems. There have been years of neglect, but all this should be tackled and solved through the constitutional process. It is no use breastfeeding terrorism.

The last point that I want to make is that of dealing with the terrorists, terrorism-affected States and similarly States affected by naxal menace. This is not a State-oriented problem. This has inter-State dimensions. This has even international ramifications. Unfortunately, there is a growing feeling now and a growing realization that perhaps the present constitutional provisions that we have, the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations and other inter-State provisions that we have, may not be adequate to deal with the newer problem areas which are inter-State.

Now, suppose a State Government does not do its bit to fight terrorism, suppose a State Government fails to take action in places where large scale violence is taking place, what can the Home Ministry do? The Home Ministry sends directions or takes recourse to the very drastic action of using Article 355 or Article 356 of the Constitution. Can the Parliament not unanimously come to a conclusion that perhaps we can have certain more mechanisms now, a-days in view of the changed situation that we declare certain districts as disturbed areas where we can send

[Shri Kirip Chaliha]

troops directly from the Centre and Centre can intervene directly with their para-military forces? Whether this is considered an intrusion, that is a point for debate. But some more steps on the Central side might become necessary in the coming days.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have made your points very well. Please conclude now.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA : Sir, I will make only one last point. Please give me some time.

Sir, much has been said on police and police reforms. I am of the firm opinion that recruitment of police personnel and constabulary should be done based on some educational qualification. It is a necessity now if we want to improve the police force at the ground level. The police which do ordinary policing and the police which deal with naxalite violence and insurgency should be differentiated and there should be a different kind of police force for that. A special commando kind of a force with certain special training has become a necessity.

Finally, on the suggestion to have a Police Commission, having a group of people to decide about transfer and appointment of high police officials, strongly I would like to state strongly my individual position that under no circumstances there should be a dilution of the authority of a democratically elected Government. The elected Government must have direct control over police and other paramilitary forces.

DR. H.T. SANGLIANA (Bangalore North) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will try to be brief. I would like to extend my fullest support to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs on the condition that my suggestions would be taken very seriously which, I think, I am entitled to after having served in the police department for 36 long years.

Sir, on 25th, the popular local Daily in Bangalore, the most popular one in Karnataka called *Deccan Herald*

remarked that these days criminals do not need to wait for darkness for committing crime, but they openly commit crime during day time itself. I am afraid, this is a very grim picture not only in the State of Karnataka but also in India, the entire country.

I am not standing here as an Opposition MP, but as one who wants to express my own shame of being a former police officer who has heard the omissions and commissions of police officers in this country and I consider most of the allegations made out by the former speakers, my colleagues, to be 80 per cent correct.

Here is the need for certain drastic actions. First of all, I would like to recommend for formulation of a National Security Policy which should contain internal security, including border security, security against insurgents and security against Maoists and Naxalites. Then a chapter on religious harmony and national integration should also be there.

Internal security can be disturbed by both external and internal enemies, mostly be angry people, angry citizens, as we see today happening in our country. Maoists and Naxalites are angry citizens of India, who have been subjected to injustice of various types. These are the most dangerous people because they are insiders.

On 23rd of last month, here in New Delhi, a peaceful demonstration, for example, was organized by the students from the North East, who were demanding for payment of *ex-gratia* to victims of land mines which were planted by Manipur Valley extremists in some villages. The hon. Home Minister would recall that I have met him twice personally, also wrote D.O. letters and also took a delegation of students from the North-East in this connection.

It is very easy to take shelter under State Subject. But every time, when troubles take place, in places like North-East, the people do not know where to turn to for help because the State Government would not pay sufficient attention and when they come to Delhi, they will simply

send them away saying that this is a State Subject for which they have nothing to do; and that people of this nature, the students, for example, tomorrow could be easily exploited by agents of instability, had they who would be exploiting such kind of anger and situations and recruit them as their agents.

Now, in this connection, as many as 150 students were arrested by city police and they were put in Tihar Jail for three days and three nights and cases have been made out against them by putting all big sections of IPC and Delhi Police Act. I do not know if these kinds of peaceful demonstrations for very just cause have to be subjected to this kind of police action. Tomorrow, unless these cases are withdrawn, all the students who were arrested, will become unfit for employment in the Government offices. They will not be fit for getting even passports because they will have police record. Therefore, my request to the hon. Home Minister is to see that these cases are withdrawn and also a mechanism is worked out or a system is worked out for extending a kind of advisory memos or advisory telephone calls to the State Administration in these kinds of matters.

Ex-gratia payment is not only an issue; payment is wanting and also there is variation in the amount given to the victims. Landmines have killed in that part of the country – Churachandpur district – about 40 people, which have also rendered about the same number of persons as physically challenged citizens. It is because physically they have been mauled; their hands have been broken; their legs have been broken. These kinds of people have to be properly taken care of. I have written also in this connection a letter to the former Defence Minister for sweeping the landmines. But, till today, not even random sweeping has been done. Here is one case which I wanted to bring to the notice of the House.

Another point which I want to raise is this. In this country, we need strong laws. Of course the existing laws are fairly good but not hundred per cent good. POTA has gone. POTA was very good for two reasons. One was that

there was a provision for accepting the evidence given before a senior police officer. Another provision, the bail provision, was very difficult; bail was almost impossible. But, this kind of teeth have not been put to the new laws which have been enacted. In this connection, Gujarat and Rajasthan have brought out, what they call, MACOCA wherein they have included these kinds of provisions. But, till today, the permission has not been granted by the Central Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

DR. H.T. SANGLIANA : Sir, I will be brief.

Another point that I would like to raise is speedy disposal of clemency petitions or applications. This House should devise a via media or prescribe a time frame by legislation for disposal of clemency applications. Unless this is done, the effect which is expected on extremists, terrorists and hard-core criminals would never be realized. Therefore it is suggested that disposal should be as quick as what was done to the case of Gen. Vaidya, which was disposed of in hours. This is another very important issue. Unless the confidence of the people is maintained at very high level; collapse of confidence of people will be dangerous.

16.18 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

Another point that I would like to raise is that all the religious places of worship should be provided with proper security. In addition to this, all these places of worship can be utilized for imparting social education apart from spiritual education. The Christians have a good practice of imparting not only religious education but also social educations by telling the people the golden virtues, principles of life as enunciated by Lord Jesus Christ like forgiveness, neighbourhood, friendliness, brotherhood, and also like non-violence, and respect to the laws of the country. This kind of social education can be imparted in all the religious institutions if the Home Ministry approach

[Dr. H.T. Sangliana]

them in a tactful manner. NGOs can be involved for this. We have so many NGOs in every State who are having no specific work. We can enlist them towards this kind of effort. All these centres and institutions can be gainfully utilized.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. I am calling next name; Shri Sarbananda Sonowal.

DR. H.T. SANGLIANA : I have got just one more point. I have spoken for just a few minutes. I rarely speak in the House. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken more than 12 minutes.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on some occasions discussion is held on the Ministry of Home Affairs, you please extend the time a little.

[English]

DR. H.T. SANGLIANA : Sir, there is a need to compete among ourselves on Indianness. I think, this is the time for all the Indians to compete among ourselves as to who is 'more Indian'. All of us can be 'most Indian'. Now, some of us still feel that we are treated as second-class citizens. Dr. Sangliana who hails from Mizoram, who speaks Mizo language and who is a Christian need not be a second-class citizen. One who speaks Hindi language, who is from Bihar or Uttar Pradesh and whose name is obviously an Indian name need not be 'more Indian' than any other person speaking in other language or having other religion as well. So, this kind of healthy competition among ourselves as to who is 'most Indian' or 'more Indian' should be determined by his day-to-day deeds, thought and words. Therefore, unless we have this feeling of oneness, feeling of equality, there can always be some confusion in the minds of all of us suspecting each other

unnecessarily for doing something against each other. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, please conclude.

DR. H.T. SANGLIANA : All right. Since I am asked to stop, I will stop here.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL (Dibrugarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today I rise to raise some of the very important issues which are being dealt with by the Union Home Ministry in this Discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The modernization of the Police Department is a very welcome step. Considering the present law and order situation and also the internal security situation in the country, we need to have competent police force and also security force to combat with the situation. When we address about the genuine issue, the Union Home Ministry should particularly be very much concerned as to whether the measures that they have taken up till now are relevant to the present situations or result-oriented or not. That is to be confirmed because in the last few decades, we have come across many facts and figures and also certain Statements uttered not only by ordinary citizens but also by some of the retired Police personnel. They had been telling to the countrymen that more than 20 million illegal migrants are present in the country. The Union Home Ministry, being the nodal Ministry, has to be very much serious about this Statement.

Even in the last Session of Parliament – I do not know whether by mistake or by illusion – the Union Home Ministry, in the Upper House, presented some figures about the presence of illegal migrants in different States of the country. We would like to know till now to what extent we have taken up the measures to combat this situation and also to detect those illegal migrants who are present in the country today in order to make the *bona fide* Indian citizens comfortable culturally, politically, socially and economically, and also to protect our years-old foundations of civilization and political existence.

I, being a Member of Parliament from Assam in the North-East, must cite out some of the burning example of the presence of illegal migrants in Assam. There is a heavy influx continuing from across the border. In 1985, the then Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had made an Accord with the agitators, the All Assom Students Union, and found out a lasting solution of the problem of illegal migrants.

On the day of 15th August, 1985 in early morning, he made a national commitment to the people of the country that "Assam Accord is signed and the principal issue is to tackle the illegal migrants, and by implementing the Assam Accord in letter and spirit, the illegal migrants' presence in Assam will be detected and deported." That was his principal commitment. And, all of us on the day of Independence on 15th August, 1985 had accepted his commitment with an open heart and we had celebrated his Statement at that time. It had brought tremendous joys and happiness; there was a lot of glow in the facial expression of the citizens of the country, who believe in the Indian democracy, the Indian sovereignty and national security.

But, Sir, in the last 22 years of struggle on this particular issue, nothing has come out so far in the concrete form. Even in this particular UPA Government, Dr. Manmohan Singh, the hon. Prime Minister of India, had a Tripartite Talk on Assam Accord at New Delhi on 5th May, 2005, and in that particular meeting, in the presence of the hon. Home Minister, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, the hon. Chief Minister of Assam and other officials, it was decided with All Assam Students Union that the NRC (National Register of Citizens) in Assam would be prepared to protect the *bona fide* Indian citizens living in Assam for centuries together. Secondly, it was also decided that the borders with Bangladesh would be sealed by December, 2006 and the target of the preparation of NRC in the September, 2007. These were the principal commitments in that meeting.

But, Sir, I am sorry to tell this august House that in

this regard also nothing has come out so far in any form. The Government of Assam is still awaiting to receive directions from the Centre, the Union Home Ministry to finally go for preparation of this document. I have been informed that no modality has been prepared so far in this direction to carry out the job of preparation of NRC.

Sir, this is a very unfortunate situation. When we talk about modern Security System and when we talk about the Police Reforms, first of all, we have to address this particular genuine core issue. If we fail to protect our border, if we fail to protect the identity of our people, then where is the identity of the Indian people stands in the global aspect? That is why my sensible submission to the hon. Home Minister is that they should ensure that along with dealing the entire security system whatever external aggression we have been receiving, the police force will have to step up very strongly; they must be mentally strong, nationally committed to this particular cause so that the countrymen can feel protected under their presence.

With these few words, I conclude.

S:RI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I take this opportunity to expose the myth that Muslims are responsible either in the form of Islamic fundamentalism or Muslim extremism for the problem this nation is facing. If anyone reads the Annual Reports of the Ministry of Home Affairs, he would find that the theatre of war for all these extremists activities is in the North-Eastern Region. Then, you have the naxalite problem. So, it clearly shows what is the main challenge this country is facing.

Last year, 14 Points were laid by the hon. Prime Minister in relation to the naxalite problem. Immediately, next day, the Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh had said: "We require a national policy." As far as the naxalite policy is concerned, our party is of the opinion that there is no clarity of thought; and there is no unity of thought. If there was a unity of thought, it would lead to some policy; then the policy would lead to short-term and long-term gains.

[Shri Asaduddin Owaisi]

Now, to put an example of what I am saying, we have a Task Force, an empowered Group of Ministers, IMG, the Chief Ministers' Coordination Committee, and Anti-Naxalite Cell, which monitors the development work.

Has anyone tried to see the performance audit? What is the performance audit? Has anyone done a performance audit? Nothing has been done. Let me give you an example. You have Border Roads Organization which is supposed to be a para-military organization which lays road in all the Naxalite-affected areas. Take the example of my State. The road from Jagdalpur to Nizamabad, in the last 10 years has not been completed. When the BRO was told to lay a road in Maharashtra, they asked the Maharashtra Government to construct housing colonies for them.

The biggest problem now for development is the Forest and Environment Act. If any one has to lay a road, permission is not given by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Now, you have Backward District Initiative. Rs. 2,475 crore was given. Then you have Rs. 10,000 crore of BRGF under the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Where is the development happening? What is happening? Does the Government have clarity of thought over here? What is their policy over here?

The problems, the issues that are being raised by the Naxalites are that they oppose the Special Economic Zone. There are many Parties over here which oppose the SEZ. They oppose displacement of tribals. There are many Parties over here which oppose the displacement of tribals. My question is this. Has any political party been able to answer them on a political plane? I say the biggest flaw is this. I will give you the example of Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh is an eminent example. Andhra Pradesh has killed all the Naxalites. Why is development not taking place over there when all the Naxalites have been killed? There is no development in the rural areas, apart from greyhounds and apart from having more battalions. This

battalion approach is not going to help. Bullet for bullet is not the answer. My second point comes to Muslim issues.

I am concluding, Sir. I would like to know this from the hon. Home Minister when he stands up to reply. He said: "Why is it that the Muslims of Mumbai are not being treated on a same level as Sanjay Dutt?" When Sanjay Dutt can be convicted under the Arms Act, not under TADA, why not the Muslims of Mumbai? It is because even they were caught having illegal arms. This shows the duplicity. This shows the stereotype mentality which is there unfortunately in the Judiciary and in the police that if a Hindu is caught with arms, he is convicted under the Arms Act. But if a Muslim is caught, he is either convicted under TADA or POTA. What kind of hypocrisy and duplicity we are seeing over here!

Another point is that Sachar Report has come out that there are four per cent of Muslim IPS officers in the Ministry of Home Affairs. What steps are being taken to improve the condition to ensure that more representation is given? Why is it that you do not have Muslims in RAW? Why is it that you do not have Muslim officers in SPG? Who is stopping you? You talk about secularism over here. Who is stopping you? Why is it that you have only two Muslim officers in IB? I want to know this. What is the thing? This shows the stereotype mentality that you cannot trust any Muslim officer. This is the question of trust. If UPA Government is here, there is a charter of demands over here. The Common Minimum Programme is there. Even after three years, questions are being raised, and I am charging this Government that we are having a soft attitude. No more you can say that. It is because if you take any step, Muslims are being blamed for appeasement and at the same time being anti-nationals. Where have appeasement and blaming them anti-nationals led the Muslims to? This is the question.

Another issue is of Babri Masjid. Why is it that the Ministry of Home Affairs did not come out with a clear-cut policy on this issue that the State Government in co-

ordination with the Central Government is trying to take the land around Babri Masjid. It is because the main suit is still pending. Has the judgement come that Ram Temple will be constructed over there? Why is that you did not come out with a clear-cut policy.

Another point over here is about what has happened in Gujarat.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : I am concluding. I would like to know this. These IPS officers are under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Why do you not prosecute them? Why do you not check their accounts? How is it that men in uniform have become supari killers? This is going to be the State of affairs. Moreover, it is not only of the Gujarat IPS officers but of the officers of Andhra Pradesh wherein the Congress Government is there. How come the then Commissioner of Police had given orders to his junior officers that you give them Andhra Pradesh number plates. The police officers, who had arrested or killed Sohrab at Sangli in Maharashtra, were having number plates of Andhra Pradesh. You have a secular Government over here. What is this? There is a huge gap between the cup and the lip. This cannot happen. In conclusion, I would say that the special package for victims of Gujarat, which the Prime Minister has announced, has to be given. With this, I thank you.

16.35 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

MS. MEHBOOBA MUFTI (Anantanag) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today discussion is being held on Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. This department is responsible for the internal security of the country, however, I feel that more emphasis should be given on creating the sense of security among the people than the internal security, but unless there is sense of security among each

and every citizen, I feel that the objectives of security cannot be achieved by deploying military forces or police forces. Along with this, I would also like to submit that there were many provocations, many bomb blasts however, communal harmony has been maintained in the country and I feel that the credit for this goes to the people of this country and the directions and message given by the Home Department after 2004. I believe that peace was restored on account of that.

Just a while ago some one had mentioned about fake encounter, I would like to submit that while on the one hand I am listening for several months that situation in North East and Jammu and Kashmir is improving, on the other hand we feel that there is a need to strengthen our police force, I am constantly hearing about the fake encounters for last 3-4 days. however, it is not a new thing. I feel that fake encounters have become a norm since the deterioration of condition in Punjab, North East and Jammu and Kashmir. When we come to know that innocent persons were killed in encounters then we protest. We often hear that four persons of Laskar-e-Taiba were killed in Plaza in Delhi but we do not know as, to who were killed. We came to know about the fake encounter after the incidents in Gujarat. On several occasions it so happens that the encounters are not only fake but also enacted or staged.

[English]

The encounter should be a natural one.

[Translation]

As can happen in Jammu and Kashmir but how can it take place in Gujarat. This, is totally fake. If it is fake then naturally innocent persons are arrested and killed in fake encounters. I would like to submit that wherever situation is improving in the States, as shown by the figures of the Home Ministry, there is a need to strengthen the police force. When the situation in Jammu and Kashmir got deteriorated between 1989 and 1994 the

police of Jammu and Kashmir did not participate in operation because there were thousands of militants operating in the State and the majority of people of Jammu and Kashmir used to support them. But since 1994 people of Jammu and Kashmir came to realize that nothing is going to be gained through the use of guns, then they brought a change in their attitude and began to oppose the militants. From then onwards Jammu-Kashmir police were given training in manpower expertise and from 1994 to till date 80 to 85 percent operations were carried out by the Jammu-and-Kashmir police. 90 per cent of information is received by the police of Jammu and Kashmir. Security forces assist them. I would like to say that of the 80 per cent operation against the militants from 1994 to till date have been carried out by the Jammu-Kashmir police, then, why do not we gradually withdraw security forces from the civilian areas of Jammu-Kashmir by recruiting one lakh youth from Laddakh, Jammu and Kashmir into Jammu-Kashmir police. I am not talking about the border areas, I am not talking about removing forces from the border, I am talking about the troops deployed in the civilian areas, troops were deployed there in 1989 after the situation got worsened, I am talking about withdrawal of those troops.

Secondly, a mishap occurred in Manipur, then the Minister of Home Affairs had set up a committee to look into the matter of revoking the special powers of the security forces deployed there. The Ministers of Home Affairs may be aware that the report of the said committee has been submitted 2-3 months ago. That committee comprised a retired army general as one of its member. They have recommended that these are draconian laws, and act, as infringement to the rights of our citizens and these should be repealed. I feel that if these are suitable for Manipur, so it be. Already in Imphal and within a radius of 20 kilometers, special powers are not applicable, All of you may remember that two months ago, 6 people were killed in a fake encounter last year in Kashmir. They were very innocent people and were vendors. One of them was killed by police and the remaining five were killed by the

security forces and later their faces were smashed. Once you smash up the faces, it is easy to term them Pakistanis. If you kill them after naming them as Pakistanis, one is likely to get more rewards and quick promotions also. I feel that we are living in such a democratic country, which is held in high esteem by the whole world. I am of the view that fundamental rights and civilian rights of the people of Jammu-Kashmir or North-East or Manipur or Assam needs to be restored if the situation there is improving. My submission is that its credit goes to their UPA Government; there this credit goes to the coalition Government. The situation there has improved so much that we are acknowledging the good work done by the security force, we forcefully demand that the security forces should be gradually withdrawn from there. Along with this, internal security should be entrusted to the local police there.

(English)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, the hon. Minister will reply at 5 o'clock. I have got 20 minutes left.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of extension. This time is also expiring. There are 19 Members who want to speak. I cannot possibly invite everybody to contribute. I am sorry that I cannot do it. If hon. Members please co-operate to finish by four minutes, then I can accommodate.

Shrimati Tejaswini Seeramesh.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH (Kanakapura) : Mr. Speaker, I am seeking your permission to speak from this seat.

MR. SPEAKER : Okay.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry. Since morning, I have heard every one of the Members in this House. Everybody spoke with great

commitment and concern. I do not differentiate between this side and that side. I do not politicise an issue like national security, naxalism, communalism and militancy. At the same time, I would like to submit that this is the need of the hour to strengthen our Budget and it has been done with an 18 per cent increase over the last year's Budget. Out of the total demand, 24 per cent is for the capital expenditure like residential and office buildings for the CPMF, machinery and equipment, motor vehicles for CPMF, Delhi Police, border fencing, roads and flood-lights on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pak borders, coastal security, hi-tech surveillance equipment on the border, development of infrastructure on Indo-China border and construction of border outposts. A provision is also made under the police grant to support the schemes for modernisation of police forces, special assistance to the States for security-related expenditure and reserved battalions. All this has been done to effectively curb the militancy, naxalism and communal forces which create communal violence.

I was surprised to hear my brother, Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain in the morning. As the first speaker, he related the issue of militancy to price rise. This is a country of more than 100 crore people living in unity. The strength of this country lies in unity in diversity. We are living with 100 cultures and 100 languages, but still we are maintaining the unity till today. Incident-wise we cannot see the situation in isolation; we must address this problem in totality. Then only, we will realise what is the population and what is the crime rate of naxalism or militancy.

For example, if I address the problem of naxalism, I find that it has mainly affected the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa and partially affected the States of Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. Even in my own State, some incidents were there. If I put it in this way, naxalism has affected 55 districts. Almost 33 battalions, consisting of 33,000 men, were sent to Chhattisgarh alone to address this problem which shows that the Central

Government is so serious about tackling this problem. Police station-wise, 500 police stations were affected by it. So, we cannot generalise the things as overall country is affected by it.

I assure and it is my firm belief that the country is very much safe in the hands of the UPA Government headed by Dr. Manmohan Singh and under the guidance of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. Of course, our Home Minister, Shri Shivraj Patil is an outstanding parliamentarian and knows how to deal with the subject firmly. My brother, Shri Shahnawaz Hussain should not be worried. In the morning, he said that hon. Minister should create fear in the atankvadis. It is not necessary that one must create fear through his personality; one must create fear in the hearts of militants through his action, which he is doing.

Please look at the rate of incidents of naxalism in the country.

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude your speech.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH : There is a decrease in the incidents, but there is a marginal increase in casualties because 47 per cent of the overall incidents are reported from the State of Chhattisgarh alone.

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude your speech.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH : Sir, I need a couple of minutes more to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : Sorry, I cannot allow it.

SHRIMATI TEJASWINI SEERAMESH : Sir, the Central Government is supporting the States rather than doing politics out of it. Please look at the way in which my Government addressed the issue of communalism. The States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are affected by communalism, but we have to maintain the Centre-State relationship rather than politicizing the issue. The Centre is extending all possible help to curb communalism.

[Shrimati Tejaswini Seeramesh]

As far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, I differ with some of my colleagues. We are reducing the strength of forces in the State as the situation improves, but at the same time we cannot risk relaxing national security and lose national integrity in the hands of the militants by making our forces stay in the camps. Therefore, the UPA Government is bound to guard this country, and I am happy with the actions taken by the Government to guard this country.

I support the grants.

SHRI W. WANGYUH KONYAK (Nagaland) : Sir, I thank you very much for giving me time to speak. I will take a few minutes only. I support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 2007-2008 with the following conditions.

The Home Minister is well aware that his Ministry is spending huge amount of money for talks between Government of India, and NSCN (IM) and NSCN (K). But it is high time for the Government of India to let the people know the latest position with regard to these talks. Investment has been made, but there should be some results also for it. He is one of the most senior politicians in the country. A lot of things including modernization of the police force, etc. has been done, but the result is nil in the State of Nagaland.

Village Guards (VG) were created in 1957 with a condition that if an underground person is killed, then one cartridge along with licence will be provided to the villager. This was the condition laid down by the Government of India. The Government of Nagaland has many times demanded the provision of VG all over the State, but no action has been taken since NDA regime till UPA Government time.

We have three groups in the country. One is terrorists; another one is extremists or naxalites; and the third group is one that demands its rights. Nagaland should not be

categorized under the category of extremists or naxalites or terrorists because this demand has been there since 1932, that is, before India attained its independence. Therefore, I request the Home Minister to differentiate between terrorists, naxalites, extremists and the people who demand their rights.

Talks have been continuing since 1997 between the Government of India, and NSCN (IM) and NSCN (K), but there no result is seen. I am not blaming the present Home Minister alone. I believe that the Government of India is taking us as second class citizens, and they are not looking into our case very seriously. We are not extremists as we are only demanding our rights.

The House is the biggest and the highest forum in the country from where we run the Government.

At least from the Government the Minister should come forward with open mind and find some solution to this problem. We have two Members of Parliament from Arunachal Pradesh sitting here. We talk about the problem in Arunachal Pradesh. Who has created the problem? It is the Nagas who have created the problem. Because the Government of India could not solve the problem of Nagas it is spreading like wildfire. I would request the hon. Home Minister and the Government of India to differentiate the Nagaland case from others and take it up in a serious manner.

SHRI TAPIR GAO (Arunachal East) : Hon. Speaker, Sir, I seek your permission to speak from here.

MR. SPEAKER : Okay, but not everyday.

SHRI TAPIR GAO : Hon. Speaker, Sir, I rise to put forward a few points on Demands for Grants Nos. 50 to 54 and 94 to 98 related to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Since you have not given me much time, I will directly come to the points.

MR. SPEAKER : That should be the practice always.

SHRI TAPIR GAO : Sir, I have been a member of the

Parliamentary Standing on Home Affairs. We in the Committee have discussed the issue of modernization of police force, and providing latest technologies, arms, ammunition, vehicles and training to the police personnel. Housing for police and paramilitary forces is a serious problem which the hon. Home Minister has to take note of because the percentage of housing available for police and paramilitary forces is only 11. We have to look into these matters also.

The State police forces should be modernized. Intelligence Bureau personnel should be well equipped and trained to tackle all these issues. We cannot equip the State Police and Delhi Police with 303 rifles and ask them to combat the extremists who carry AK-47s. This is a point which we have to look into apart from the issue of border management.

I will now come to the major point of naxalites, terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir, and the problem in the North-Eastern region. The issue in Jammu and Kashmir is a separate thing. Naxalite problem is a creation of the Congress Government over the past fifty years. Naxalism is the outcome of the wrong policies pursued by the Congress Government for fifty years towards the tribal people of Jharkhand, Orissa and Bihar area. We need to look into the socioeconomic developments to tackle the issue of naxalism and not just try to deal with it with the barrel of the gun.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I represent your birth place, so I have got a soft corner from your end also. The problems in the North-Eastern region are also a creation of the Congress Government. One of my colleagues from Nagaland has just spoken. From the Accord of Hyder to Shillong Accord of 1975, the Government of India has been assuring the Naga people that something will come up from those accords. Who is responsible for the State of affairs now? The Government of India is not taking up this issue seriously and it is not putting in the required political will to solve the issues of Nagas. Therefore, the problem is spreading all over the North-

Eastern region. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to put in political will to solve the Naga issues. Once that is done, the issues of the North-Eastern region will be solved up to some extent.

You are having a lot of dialogues. The outcome of these dialogues is only extension of the ceasefire. From 1997 till today, you have been extending ceasefires on the Naga issue. It is my humble submission to this Government that the political will should be put in and a truthful solution should be generated. Then only we will have peace in the North-Eastern region.

There is one point which is very serious which I always raise it in front of you and that is about the political nexus between the political personalities and the underground in the North-Eastern region. If I say the truth, the hon. Home Minister may feel offended. . . .(Not recorded)

MR. SPEAKER : No, please do not refer to that. I have allowed you. That reference should be deleted.

SHRI TAPIR GAO : The nexus of political parties in the North East Region should be separated. Same is the case in Manipur also. Therefore, if we are engaging the paramilitary forces and the State police to tackle with the underground people in the North-Eastern Region, that means, we are engaging the people to get hold of the elephant not by the trunk but by its tail. This sort of process should be avoided in the North-Eastern Region. I have just a few points. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can submit your speech in writing.

Shri Devwrat Singh.

(Interruptions)

SHRI TAPIR GAO : Hon. Minister has given an assurance to this House in the form of a written record that he is going to complete Indo-Bangla fencing by the

[Shri Tapir Gao]

end of 31st March, 2007. This morning I have contacted the field workers. . . .(Interruptions) All the fencing erected has also collapsed in most of the places. So, when is he going to complete this fencing? It is a matter of great concern. It is a troubled issue which is disturbing all of North-Eastern Region. One more point. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is his maiden speech. Let us hear him. For the last five minutes you have been saying one more point. It seems that you want to exploit my weakness for Assam.

(Interruptions)

SHRI TAPIR GAO : The Demands for Grants between 1994-1998. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. I am sorry.

(Interruptions)

SHRI TAPIR GAO : The revenue collection of Daman and Diu is. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : From East you have gone to West. No more speech. Next time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI TAPIR GAO : Dadra and Nagar Haveli has a collection of Rs. 3,078 crore. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is his maiden speech. Please conclude.

(Interruptions)

SHRI TAPIR GAO : But the Home Ministry has granted Rs. 77.78 crore. So, this sort of injustice should not be meted out to the Dadra and Nagar Haveli. More funds should also be allocated to them. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing more to be recorded.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DEVWRAT SINGH (Rajnandgaon) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs presented by the hon'ble Shivraj Patil ji.

Sir, this is my maiden speech in this august House of the democratic system of the country. Through you, I would like to present my views before the House. The political situation prevailing in the country has a direct bearing on the law and order situation of the country. The present political set up in the country indicate two things clearly that the responsibility for our internal law and order lies with our States. Many of the States are grappling with internal security problems; in many of the States this has even assumed the form of a civil war. When we hold discussion on these matters, one thing inevitably emerges that as per the provisions of the Constitution a federal system of Government has been set up in our country under which the powers of the Centre and States have been clearly demarcated and the Centre has been vested with some concurrent powers. Personally, I feel that not one but several of States are facing the problem of communal discord and internal security. We conduct reviews, set up committees to look into it but such steps yield no effective results. If we talk about the Federal system of Government in United States of America, the largest Federal country in the world has separate set of powers and jurisdiction for the Centre and the States. But there is an institution named FBI which has got overriding powers. FBI is a Federal agency which deals with the above mentioned issues between two States. Today our country also requires such a Central agency to look into the issues which may arise in two or more States concerning internal security by formulating a blueprint for this purpose. For this purpose, we need to make

*Not recorded.

amendments to the Constitution so that we can set up such an institution with more powers than those of the Centre and States which will deal with issues arising in two or more States and such an amendment will turn out to be a good step.

17.00 hrs

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we talk about the Department of Home Affairs, first of all I would like to congratulate Dr. Manmohan Singh ji, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi ji and hon'ble Patil ji for creating an atmosphere of peace and happiness, communal harmony and brotherhood to the country and for creating a sense of security in the mind of common man and he feels that this Government will provide safety and protection to him. You please go through the data. These figures are given by the fourth pillar of the democracy i.e. media. Be it 'India Today' or 'Outlook', the survey conducted by them reveals that an atmosphere of goodwill and peace has been created in the country and as a result the internal security of the country has become strengthened.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, now I would like to talk about my own State. Many hon'ble Member have discussed the problem of naxalism prevailing in Chhattisgarh. Chhattisgarh is a newly formed State. It has mineral reserves of gold, diamonds, coal, iron, bauxite etc but its people are confronted with many problems like unemployment, difficulties and penury. This inequality and disparity is the root cause of naxalism. I would like to say that why aren't we holding a national level debate on the fact that naxalism thrive only on such regions which are inhabited by the tribals, where there is forest, land and have immense mineral wealth. If Tata or Essar want to set up a plant in these areas approval is soon granted, but if a tribal wants to cut even a shrub he cannot do so all through his life.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have watched naxalism from close quarters as my constituency is also affected by it. Therefore, it needs to be viewed from another angle. The

problems of separatism concerning Assam, Jammu-Kashmir or other States cannot be equated with the problems being confronted by naxal affected areas and viewed it from the same angle. If we are going to resolve this problem through police forces, then Patil ji deserves credit as he has deployed 35 battalion forces and has promoted many personnel to SP ranks. But I would like to say that whatever activities are going on under the name 'Salva Judoom' need to be prevented. The State Government there has got neither any policy nor any intention to resolve this issue.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No, please do not mention it.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVWRAT SINGH : If this issue can be solved through the use of guns then there was no need to repeal POTA and there wasn't any need for the Public Security Act. Now-a-days people are apprehended on mere suspicion. This issue does not pertain to a single State; it is concerned with six States. If any new policy is not formulated, the coordinated efforts at the Central level are not going to bear much fruits.

The problem of law and order prevailing in Gujarat, Assam, Jammu-Kashmir has, in one way or other affected the people of the entire country. I can say that a family can visit Vaishno Devi Mandir, Jammu-Kashmir to pay their obeisances as a common man. Two routes have now been constructed for undertaking pilgrimage to the holy shrine of Vaishno Devi with a view to mitigate the problems of the pilgrims.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry to interrupt you. You are speaking very well, but try to conclude soon. I have full appreciation for what you are doing and I am giving you more time. But with great sorrow. I am trying to cut you short.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVWRAT SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, under your protection I would like to submit that there is awareness amongst the minority community today and it now feels safer thanks to the policies of the Government. It would be unfortunate if even after 60 years of our independence, the faith of the minorities is not reaffirmed that this country belongs to them as well. However, the situation has improved to a great extent.

Although Hon. Minister of Home Affairs has tried to bring amendments in the Police Model Act of 1861, yet, several States have not rendered adequate support to this effort, however, I feel that it would reinforce the police administration. I would request the Central Government to make efforts in the direction of setting up a new system that could be evolved through a constitutional amendment. A Central agency could be set up which can be relied upon in case the State Government is unwilling to cooperate.

I would like to thank the hon. Minister of Home Affairs for his commendable endeavour to increase the rate of pension of jawans in recognition of their services and their honour. Besides, I would also like to thank him for the funds provided by him for fencing and lighting the Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh borders. This act of his speaks volumes about his sensitivity. I would also like to submit that the amount of Rs. 10 crore provided for the National identity card scheme is not sufficient. It should be increased so that every citizen of the country can get his I-Card. I would also congratulate and compliment him for strengthening peace and order in the country by reining in secessionist forces who wish to disintegrate the country.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I wish to compliment you for your maiden speech. I am sorry that I have to give you a little warning bell. I am compelled to do it.

If any hon. Member has a written speech, he can lay the same on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN S. DELKAR (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) : Sir, I would like to give my suggestions in two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : In the next budget.

SHRI MOHAN S. DELKAR : Only suggestions, Sir.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please excuse me. We have already discussed it for nearly six hours.

[Translation]

You can give your suggestions in writing.

[English]

*SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL (Daman and Diu) : Sir, I want to place a piquant situation before you regarding the fixing of the Annual Plan size of the Union Territory of Daman and Diu. Though the UT's Revenue Receipts are growing up consistently over the years; the allocation of plan-size has not kept pace with it. In the year 2002-2003, the net receipts were Rs. 116.16 crores; where-as the plan-size was Rs. 44.38 crores. Similarly for the years 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007, the respective revenue receipts vis-a-vis the allocated plan-sizes were Rs. 145 to 45 cr, Rs. 214 cr. to Rs. 53 cr, Rs. 286 cr. to Rs. 59 cr. Rs. 327 cr. to Rs. 64 cr. respectively; which indicates that the allocated annual plan-sizes over the years have not increased in comparison to revenue receipts and the gap is not only huge but also widening year by year. As a result there has not been adequate investment towards the creation of capital assets. As the UT is rapidly industrializing which is leading to increasing urbanization and pressure on infrastructure, therefore realistic plan allocation should be made to cater to the requirements of major upgradation of infrastructure

*The speech was laid on the Table.

and other required socioeconomic activities initiated by the Administration. Unless substantial investment is not made within a few years, the existing physical infrastructure be it roads, bridges, power and water-supply, drainage etc and social infrastructure will crumble. Similarly the other services such as Police and Law and Order, Health-Care, Education, Social Welfare activities also need immediate strengthening to meet the growing expectations of the people.

As the allocated plan-sizes have been kept at very low-levels in the previous years, it is my humble request that besides the revenue receipts of the UT Administration the needs for providing physical and social infrastructure be taken as yardstick for determining the plan sizes of the future years. You will agree with me that, unless we take immediate corrective action and make commensurate increase in the plan size of the territory, not only new capital assets will not be created but also the existing assets will not be services and in such a scenario further growth of the territory will be stopped and the socioeconomic decay will step in. Hence, I earnestly request that annual plan-size of the territory be increased substantially as already requested to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Sir, I may be permitted to add here that under the administration of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Zila Panchayats and Municipalities in Daman and Diu are doing a fine job and all development and growth oriented activities have been going on at a fast pace. But the Central Budget Grants do not match the development needs of the UT of Daman and Diu. Therefore the budget grants for this developing UT may be increased in consonance with the requirement of the funds for the development activities in various sectors of UT Daman and Diu. Secondly VAT refund system in UT of Daman and Diu has been doing a disfavoured to the trader community. In all States and Union Territories, VAT refund is made with in 30 to 90 days and in Delhi this refund is made with in 30 days itself. Therefore, in the UT of Daman and Diu also VAT refunds should be made with in 30 days.

Sir, Hotel and Hospitality industry has been playing a major role in the development of UT of Daman and Diu. But 12% Tax has been imposed on Hotel Industry which is hampering its development. Therefore, this tax should be reduced to 4%.

Lastly, I would like to express my concern over the deteriorating law and order situation in Daman and Diu. The incidence of theft in industries has been on the rise. The Union Government should take immediate steps to strengthen law and order machinery in this union territory.

I, hope the requests made by me would be considered in larger public interest of the UT of Daman and Diu.

*SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA (Bobbili) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2007-08.

I congratulate the UPA Government for managing the law and order problem very effectively; and for establishing peace and harmony in the country.

Since I hail from the coastal area of Andhra Pradesh, I will deal with the Coastal Security Scheme launched in 2005 for strengthening infrastructure, patrolling and surveillance of country's coastal areas first. It aims to check and counter illegal cross-border activities and criminal activities. I thank the Home Minister for giving assistance to the coastal States to set up coastal police stations for smooth mobility. I would be grateful to the Home Minister if he gives details of the coastal police stations and work on construction of buildings in Andhra Pradesh. All the State Governments want that the expenditure on manpower should be borne by the Centre in view of States' limited resources. I hope the Home Minister would consider it favourably.

It has been reported that there is a delay in

*The speech was laid on the Table.

[Shrimati Jhansi Lakshmi Botcha]

procurement of patrol boats. I am sure the Ministry would acquire the boats at the earliest.

Though Parliament had enacted the Disaster Management Act in 2005 a lot needs to be done. About Rs. 20 crore has been allotted under Plan for cyclone risk mitigation project of the disaster management. I would request the Minister to let us know how much amount has been allotted to the State of Andhra Pradesh. The National Disaster Management Authority has issued guidelines for construction of new buildings and structures resistant to earthquake, but engineers and architects are yet to be trained. This requires the Ministry's attention.

Regarding the National Policy on Disaster Management, it is yet to be formulated. I would request the Minister to kindly formulate the same at the earliest. Similarly, the work on setting up of Tsunami Warning System is yet to be completed. God forbid that no disaster should occur. But we have to put these things in places before any untoward thing happens.

With regard to naxalism, I would like to say a few words. The naxal activities have spread to more States. There is a suspicion that they are having links with ISI. I would like to congratulate the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Government of India for controlling it. I thank the Home Minister for giving financial assistance for modernizing and equipping the State Police force. No doubt it is a socio-economic problem. Some naxalites have already surrendered; and the Government has rehabilitated them. Some have been provided self-employment also. I am sure with sustained and effective police action and Unified Command Force.

In conjunction with speedy accelerated socio-economic development, the naxalite problem can be tackled. I feel the Government is paying attention on the Unified Command Force.

Regarding modernization of prisons, I would like to know from the Minister how many States could not utilize

the allotted amount promptly. We all know that the conditions in jails are pathetic. The facilities in jails have to be upgraded and modernized. In this connection, I would like to suggest video conferencing between the jail and the court for trial of an accused, in order to avoid bringing the accused to the court. This facility already exists in some jails of our Andhra Pradesh. Perhaps, the Home Minister can adapt it in the country.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Home Minister for repealing some out of date Acts, which dates back to 1908 to 1936, in view of the changing needs of the society. Perhaps he can constitute a committee to do away with these very old Acts.

When a person commits a crime in Andhra Pradesh, immediately he moves to the neighbouring State to evade the law. There should be some federal law to nab such criminals. I think the Government would consider this.

The Government should pay attention on setting up more women police stations in the country, particularly where the women population is more and where crimes by women are more. To begin with, the Home Minister can consider setting up a women police station in each parliamentary constituency of the Lok Sabha. I also suggest that more and more women should be recruited into the police force.

In view of globalization, the crime against women has also increased.

Recently we have seen it in Bangalore and Delhi. The women are working in call centers during odd hours. The Government should take necessary steps to safeguard their lives when they go out to earn their livelihood. The remedy for the atrocities against women is to bring forward THE WOMEN RESERVATION BILL at the earliest. I hope leaders of all political parties are listening to me seriously.

Before I conclude – under the dynamic leadership of the UPA Chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhiji – I am sure the Home Minister will make every effort to establish

peace, harmony and happiness in the country. We have already seen it in the past three years.

*SHRI T.K. HAMZA (Manjeri) : I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 2007-08. I would like to submit a few words regarding the administration of law and order in the country. The situation in India is not good for the better future of our nation. The anti-national and anti-social elements are trying to create different problems in the different parts of the country. Bomb blasts and communal troubles are also reported. Frequently we hear alarming reports of grave criminal offences like kidnapping, rape even on small girls and murder after rape, murder for gain also. These are all, day by day increasing. We have to think for remedial measures to face the situation.

Preventive and reformatory action should be taken against the offences. The police force in India is a continuation of the British period, i.e. colonial nature. British regime used the police to suppress the people. No fruitful attempt was made after independence to reform the police. The police manual have to be suitably amended and re-scheduled to meet the situation. The procedure for investigation and trial must be renewed. Now the proposals for certain amendments in the criminal procedure code under discussion are insufficient to meet the situation. In the existing legal and procedural position, criminals can escape, by financial, political and religious influence, from the clutches of law and the innocents can be implicated and convicted for vengeance and under ulterior motives.

We are witnessing communal troubles and communal violences in our country, Gujarat and Marad in Kerala. In those incidents also the attitude of police was not helpful. The case of Best Bakery and Shahira Shaik was a good example. Even today we are ashamed of getting an alarming news that one Sharafuddin Shaik and his wife were killed by attributing terrorism in Gujarat. It is learnt

that the lady was raped and murdered brutally. Three IPS officers were now apprehended for the offence. Their case was that Shake and his wife were killed in encounters. Such false encounters are going on frequently.

Another example one student in law college was raped and killed by a senior student. He was son of an IPS officer. A flimsy case was chargesheeted against him. The case of Jessica Lai was also not different where the accused was the son of leader (Minister) in Haryana. We are dragging for 15 years with Abbaya case in Kerala where the culprits are allegedly connected with religious hierarchy.

The Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs may kindly remember, that it was the promise of UPA to bring a comprehensive bill to face the communal violence. Of course, the Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill 2005 is pending discussion. UPA Government, passed 3 years and we have only two more years. I do not know whether we can pass and implement the bill if things are moving at this pace.

One word regarding Disaster Management, that also within the Portfolio of Home Affairs, Sir.

Our country has been vulnerable to natural disasters on account of its geoclimatic conditions. About 60% of the land mass is prone to earthquakes, over 40 million hectares is prone to floods; about 8% of the total area is prone to cyclones and 68% of the area is susceptible to drought. The recent Tsunami which struck five coastal States/UTs in India has further highlighted our vulnerability. In addition, man made disasters caused due to terrorist activities using conventional weapons or nuclear, biological and chemical materials have also emerged as a threat to national security.

The sea erosion and land sliding also affecting the hill areas and coastal areas.

The basic responsibility for undertaking rescue, relief and rehabilitation measures in the event of disaster is that

*The speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri T.K. Hamza]

of the concerned State Government. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial and logistic support in case of major calamities.

*DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey) : Thank you Mr. Speaker, Sir, for having given me the opportunity to take part in the debate on demands for grants of Minister of Home Affairs.

Since this Minister of Home Affairs deals with the internal Security, deals with Centre-State relationship, Police reform, Border management, and disaster management discussion on the demand for the Ministry is very appropriate and I would congratulate the Government, to bring the demand for debate and passing.

Department of Internal Security

In view of the inever internal security threats, I would like to know from the Minister, whether the Government, is contemplate is ivereau the strength of central police force and also would like to know that any recruitment ban exists in the case of central police force. If it is there, it should be immediately lifted and new recruitments should be made in view of the increased threats. In this committee, I would like to honourable Minister that when we held Asian games in 1982, recruitment to Delhi Police was made in good number and recruitment to Delhi police was held in almost all the States. After that, no recruitment to D.P. was held in the State. Sir, in view of the coming 2010 commonwealth games, I request to the honourable Minister to conduct recruitment to various central police forces including Delhi police in the various Sates.

Regarding police reforms, recently certain observation were made by the honourable Supreme Court and opinions were sought from the State Government, about the functioning of the police in the State. It seems that the judiciary is trying to bring law and order commission under

their control. Sir, law and order is a State subject many States including the State Government of Kerala had expressed their dissent in the matter of undoing of State police force from State administration. I would like to know the decision of decision of the Government in this regard. Regarding Human Rights Violation, Sir, many human rights violation is occurring in this country in spite of various measures taken by the Government, including repeal of POTA. Sir Mr. Abdul Nazar Madani, from Kerala who had been arrested and sent to jail 10 years ago is still in jail without any trial is one example. This was raised on the floor of the house several times, but no action was taken by the Government to give justice to this Indian citizen. I request your intervention in this case.

Freedom Fighter Pension – we are celebrating 150th year of 1st was of independence. There are several regional struggle of independence which was recognized as part of independence struggle. Punnapra-Vyadav struggle, kayyuv or Jehingane Struggle are recognised as part of it. But the freedom fighter of the Punnapaa Vyadav struggle are not recognized as freedom fighters. Only few out of many are surviving and I wonder how long they would survive. I would request honourable Minister to take urgent steps to recognise them as freedom fighters before they close their eyes eternally. Regarding the Census of population, Sir, recently revelation by the inter Sachav Committee on the Socio- economic educational states of the minority communities in the country massitais a need for caste urge not religionize census with dates to identify the socio-economic-educational status of the various sections. Recent observations and judgments by honourable courts also demand this. Sir, the registration of birth and deaths is also very complicated and the retrieval of dates is also different. So I request the honourable Minister to take steps for the computerization of birth and death registration in the whole country.

Recently honourable Home Minister and later on honourable defence Minister had made the observation that I our coastal lines are very much prone for terrorists

*The speech was laid on the Table.

activities. But the facility available for coastal surveillance is not adequate. Recently, our fisherman from Tamil Nadu were caught by Srilankan Navy and five of them were shot dead. Recently one unidentified ship appeared in the territorial water in the alappagtre coast. It was not detached or cohped neither by coast guard, Navy or by the police. Swwathen by coast guard should be strengthened. While recruitment to coast guard as Navy is arad, priority may be given to the fisherman community or special recruitment drive may be made ceahwatr from fisherman community. More coastal law station may be established to strengthen coastal protection.

Border security forum like BSF, ITBP forum should be strengthened with modern armaments and ammunition similar to that of Indian army pay and allowances and other welfare measures to the Border security forum should be enhanced. Lines a special pay commission to look into their professional matter and the pay and allowance and other welfare measure.

Regarding Disaster management, even we have passed the Disaster Management Act (DMA) 2005, the institutional muhamri are yet to be established in the State and district level.

Sir, the long term rehabilitation and reconstruction of Tsunami is progressing at a very slow pace. Some of the guidelines put forward by planning commission are not suitable for the State. Inhuilt-flinbiliity should be given to the State for the inactivation of the Tsunami Rehabilitation programme. Modernization of police force- the militant groups and terrorists are having largely sophisticated armaments. So in order to combat militancy and terrorism, our police force needs to be modernized and strengthened with human resources and equipments armaments. Manpower of police force should be enhanced to World standard.

Last but not the least; Nation is recognising exceptional/distinguished services of citizen in various fields. Even though more sixty percent of population relay

on agriculture, to my dimmay, not even a single farmer is awarded with Padma award ever since in this became republic. So, I request the honourable Minister to consider a farmer for Padma award which will be a morale boasting to millions of farmers. With these words, I support the demands for grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs.

***SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA (Mavelikara) :** The Ministry of Home Affairs is one of the most important Ministry handling some of the most vital aspects of the life and problems of the country and the people. It deals with the elections of President, Vice President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers. The appointment of Governors, Lt. Governors are also dealt by the Home Ministry. The Centre-State relations and inter-State relations, the census operations in the country, management of international border, administration of union territories, implementation of provisions relating to Official Language Act, Maintenance of Communal Harmony and promotion of national integration, ensuring human rights to our people, providing relief and rehabilitations to refugees and displaced persons, regulations of entry of foreigners into India, grants of pension and other benefits to freedom fighter, preventions and combat of drug abuse and drug trafficking, promotions and implementations of national disaster management etc. and some of the important problems handled by this Ministry besides these maintenance of Internal Security of and developments of North Eastern region and Boarder fencing are some of the other important tasks assigned to this Ministry.

I would like to raise some of the important issues more particularly relating to Kerala and the Security of the country Kerala is a State having Sea Coast from one end to other and this Coastal areas in the recent past has become vulnerable to Anns smuggling and other dangerous Anti National activities.

Pausing a threat to our internal Security. Taking these into consideration I request that special case should be

*The speech was laid on the Table.

[Shrimati C.S. Sujatha]

taken to provide sufficient protections to this region. We want upgradation of all existing coastal police facilities in this region and also setting up new police stations wherever needed sufficient transport facilities including speed Boats and modern arms may be provided, sufficient funds, required man power in this case may be provided by the centre.

It is unfortunate that the participants of Punuapra Vayalar freedom struggle and other movements of same nature from Kerala are treated in a step motherly manner in providing Freedom Fighter pension and other Facilities as there are struggles that took place more than 60 years ago. The claims of pension to be settled will be naturally very few but the point is that on flimsy and unjustifiable ground these patriots are denied pensions though the issue was raised several times in Parliament. I therefore, request the Government to arrange a meeting with those Kerala MPs who are concerned with these struggles along with the concerned officials of the Home Ministry in the presence of Home Minister to take a remarkable and final decision about how this matter could be resolved.

In view of the great importance assumed by the questions of Natural Disaster Management should be taken up more seriously. If the Government wants to effectively implement and the concerned legislation in letter and spirit it requires huge trained man power to intervene on situations with greater knowledge and commitment. If we are to have it, it is necessary to set up a National Institution for training personnel in Disaster Management. If a decision on this is taken up I would suggest that such institution may kindly be set up in Kerala.

The Natural Disaster Management needs certain urgent amendments, as the sea erosions and land slide are not included in that Bill as part of Disaster. I may say that the entire coastal regions of India as well as the hilly regions are a most every year having serious disaster due

to sea erosions and land slide. If the Act is not amended the victims of these disasters would not get the benefit of the legislations that is why I request this.

While supplying these grants I would expect that my suggestion would find favourable considerations from the part of the Minister.

*SHRI KIREN RIJJU (Arunachal West) : Hon'ble Sir, thanks for giving me opportunity to put my opinions on the Demands for Grants on the Ministry of Home Affairs. Sir I make the following three demands only.

1. The State Police of Arunachal Pradesh needs special financial package for training purchasing modern weapons and provide better facilities for the personals.
2. There should be judicial probe for any nexas of politicians and ultras in the Country. And the peace talks between Government, of India and NSCN factions must be expedited.
3. There is a threat to my personal security also. I request the Hon'ble Home Minister to personally look into the matter seriously and direct the State Police for necessary action.

Finally the long pending genuine demand for inclusion of Bhoti language under the eighth schedule of the Constitution must be granted. Bhati speaking people extends from ladakh, Lahaul spiti in Himachal Pradesh, some areas in Uttarakhand, Darjeeling, Sikkim and some areas of Arunachal Pradesh. I strongly urge the Union Government, to immediately do the needful.

[Translation]

*SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Araria) : Sir, I would like to express my views on the discussion on demands for Grants under the control of Ministry of Home Affairs. Approximately 20 States of the country are affected with

*The speech was laid on the Table.

extremism. The State police forces of Bihar, U.P. Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Assam etc. are equipped with arms dating back to the British era, whereas extremists have state of the art weapons and modern equipments. Until the State police are equipped with modern weapons and equipments they would not be able to combat extremism. There are not stringent laws against extremism in the country. There is a need to make stringent laws. Flexibility in laws would help neither the States nor the country at large.

Sir, Maoists are a part of the Government in neighbouring country, Nepal. States like Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh etc. are worst affected by Maoists. They attack the police camps there, kill policemen and decamp with their weapons. Pakistani terrorists infiltrate in the country from Nepal border adjoining Bihar and carry out major terrorist strikes. Incidentally Indo-Nepal border passes through Jogbani area of Araria, so, there is a need to beef up security on the border.

Sir, a few days back ULFA extremists gunned down a large number of Hindi speaking people in Assam. . .** A good signal would go down to the masses and dampen the spirits of the extremists. SSB has been deployed in the border area of Bihar which is not sufficient. Additional forces should be deployed in this area immediately, so that Maoists and Pakistani terrorists do not infiltrate into India through Nepal.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : Sir, the issue of promoting official language was raised in particular during today's discussion. Barring a few Members, approximately more than 80 per cent of them expressed their views in Hindi so, I am also trying to express my views in Hindi. The discussion was serious and substantive. The discussion had little official touch and concentrated more on the aspects like where we erred and how we could correct those mistakes? All the Members expressed their views here bearing all these

points in mind. Secondly, the issues which were discussed formerly in earlier sessions were not repeated during this discussion. Other necessary issues were raised here keeping in mind the intent of the discussion on those issues and the discussion was quite peaceful. It was a problem and solution oriented discussion. It is commendable and I would like to thank all the Members. Internal security was a general issue of discussion here.

It is very natural and the views were not expressed here with the intention of hurting or passing comments against somebody in particular rather these were expressed with a view to bring about more reforms. The Government received bouquets as well as brickbats. Every word of appreciation is a morale booster for us and a word of condemnation makes us alert and we try to do the work with more alacrity. I express my gratitude to the hon. Members for both.

The issue of Jammu and Kashmir was raised during discussion, however, the magnitude was not so intense. The reason behind it can be attributed to the fact that the situation is improving there. The reason could also be the fact that the existing and the erstwhile Government made concerted efforts to create a peaceful atmosphere there. Besides, the sealing of borders could also be a reason for improvements in situation. Third main reason is that the hon. Prime Minister and I held discussions with different political parties there followed by three round table conferences. This gave a meaningful direction to the negotiations which proved helpful in bringing different factions to a common platform. I feel that at the end of the day it could be useful in addressing all the questions. The most fruitful aspect of these conferences was that we were able to engage one and all.

Because of this, the situation appears to be improving over there and for this the entire country has appreciated us. In this regard, I would not like to say any thing more than that and I think, there is no need to say any more.

**Not recorded..

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

Some Members have briefly taken up the matter concerning the North East Region. Earlier, our North-Eastern States were deemed to be seven sisters. Now they are eight in number. Among them the situation in one-two States is a bit worrisome. At one place, the same seems to be somewhat less worrisome, so it needs to be kept in mind but in rest of the States the situation is much better, so, this is a matter of great happenings. The answer to the question as to why and how it happened lies in the fact that an effort was made to resolve the question amicably. The Government and the people showed their understanding and acknowledged that no problem could be resolved by causing contentions and bloodshed. They understood that the solution of the problem could be made by talk alone. Holding discussions and talks with those who had lifted guns in their hands proved to be of great help in restoring peace amicably. I do not say that the problems have been resolved entirely and no body will say so but these talks have, indeed, been helpful in the peace process. The situation has improved also with the allocation of Rs. 24 thousand crore by the Union Government for improving the economic conditions over there. The people of that region were assured that the Government would always be ready to get involved in their pains and pleasures. This also proved helpful.

One thing which was being discussed elaborately was about internal security and naxalism. In this regard, I would like to say that it is given more place in our media and it has also been the pet subject of our Parliament. Whenever we meet, our attention is drawn towards the problem of naxalism. This is a very good thing. There is nothing wrong about it. If we are to understand and improve something, this discussion will certainly be helpful at the end. But, I must say, the States in which naxalism is on the rise or has risen up need to be examined in respect of its nature and extent. Andhra Pradesh was the State where naxalism was rampant till

yesterday. However, it appears to be decreasing now. Apart from it, there are two three States where naxalism has increased and due to which naxalite problem appears to be complex. Some people have expressed their concerns over the naxalite problem. It is not fair to lay allegation against the States entirely. If at one place force is applied, they migrate to other places where it takes time to make available security arrangement when there is no such thing in place. Barring these two three States, the naxalite problem appears to be decreasing in the rest of the States. These two three States account for at least 50 to 60 percent of this problem. In view of this, we find that problem in that States is not so much grave as is projected. It does not mean they are not at all serious, I am neither saying so absolutely, but it is nor so grave as is projected. Sometimes we were asked about our policy in this regard, but this time no question was made as such. Our policy has been revealed during two hour long discussions in each of the House and after that our policy to resolve the question has been given in writing in the book. Whenever we get an opportunity, we explain our policy. But, it has been asked what sort of help we extended to resolve it, so, we would like to say something about it in brief. 33 battalions of para military forces were given to the naxalite affected States. 33 battalions mean about 33,000 officers and a small unit of police force. After that permission was granted to raise 29 Indian Reserve Battalions. Earlier, for one battalion a fund of Rs. 13 crore would be given and now it has been increased to Rs. 20 crore. Out of Rs. 120 crore, an amount of Rs. 50 crore is provided as reimbursement to particular States.

[English]

Rs. 50 crore given to Naxal affected States under the security related expenditure.

[Translation]

114 armed vehicles have been given. Armed vehicles should be given to police. In this matter discussion has been held in the Government. The colleagues of the

Defence Ministry extended their support to it in toto and 114 armed vehicles have been given and other armed vehicles will also be provided. It will be used for the self protection of the police forces. Arrangement of helicopters has been made to bring back the forces who suffer losses and get injured during action and permission for hiring such a helicopter has also been granted.

[English]

Rs. 427.50 crore given under the police modernization scheme to the naxal affected States.

[Translation]

Such a big amount has been provided in the year 2006-07.

[English]

Special funds of Rs. 100 crore were given to naxal affected States under the police modernization scheme in 2006-07 for de-mining equipment.

[Translation]

Mines are planted there

[English]

as also sophisticated weapons and telecommunication equipment. And Rs. 2475 crore have been sanctioned under the backward districts initiative for naxal affected States.

[Translation]

Only weapons have not to be depended upon. But the economic conditions over there should also improve particularly in the backward areas, so we provided them such a big amount which is apart from the amount proposed in the plan. I have tried to explain all these things in brief.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the course of discussions, three kinds of views on internal security have been put

up by some of our colleagues. Some said this policy was based on appeasement.

[English]

You are soft on terrorism.

[Translation]

However, we wanted terrorism to be controlled through the terrorist methods. In order to control the terrorists, our attitude should have been Somewhat terrorist like, it should have been scary. They were saying to make use of bullets. From the other point of view it was said that only bullet would not serve the purpose, we would also have to make use of dialogue process as well.

Not only bullets, but dialogues should also be used and as per the third view not only bullets and dialogues, but their genuine problems would also have to be resolved. If they have land related problems, we will have to solve them, if they have employment problems, we will have to remove them if they have accommodation problems transfer related problems, we will have to solve all such problems. All these things were said to us. These three kinds of views emerged here. Some told us we were soft. Some said we were hard. But we have been saying that we are neither soft nor hard, we are only balanced and will do all that which is required. We will do no less than and not more than what is required and whatsoever we will do will be based on the assumption that they are not our enemies, but they are residents of our own country but have deviated from their path. Assuming this very thing, we will take our steps and will commit no mistake. However, we will not adopt any inhuman attitude-I assure it. We would like to say that we are neither God nor Satan. Our Government are not in the form of some Godly power or in the form of a Satan. The Government will proceed humanly and try to solve all these problems. They will try to provide economic, social and political justice to all. At the same time, they will make efforts to change their thinking and if needed, they would also make the use of

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arms as sometimes it becomes essential to do so. This is the duty of the Police to protect the law abiding people and control the unruly elements in the society and one feels particularly bad when the Police is hauled over by both the sides in their endeavour to exercise control simply to protect the law abiding people. I have had a long experience of this kind in this Ministry. I believe the former hon. Minister of Home Affairs would associate himself with me while I share my views with the hon. Members. We receive so many letters from the next of kin of the brave martyred soldiers and we have to send them replies sharing their grief. When we discuss our armed forces we begin our debate by saluting them for their brave deeds, would we not refer to them while discussing the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Would we not bow down in honour of the brethren who sacrificed everything and laid down their lives for the country. Sometimes, quite ironically we in the Parliament sneer at those who did not bother for their lives, not even for their near and dear ones and sacrificed their lives to save the Parliament. How can we forget that? However, where there is good, there is evil too. It takes all sorts to make the world. However, it would not be healthy to forget the good deeds and good people and remember the evil doers. The existence of bad people notwithstanding we shall bow before the good people in the police force and bring the perpetrators of crime to justice.

In regard to communal harmony, I am glad to aver that we do have the mindset to maintain communal harmony in the country. This feeling is imbibed into the countrymen that we are all brothers and sisters and we are one and religion has nothing to do in this regard. It is due to this sentiment and ideology we try to maintain communal harmony and reap its fruit. However, until we rid ourselves of the misgivings and misunderstandings created by certain internal foreign elements who are trying to disrupt and sabotage the communal peace and harmony in the country. We would not be able to strengthen ourselves. We will have

to strongly and sensibly combat those forces which try to destroy communal harmony. Even the State Governments and the Central Government would make efforts in that direction as unless there is communal harmony in our country, we will not be able to maintain the unity and security of our country. I will not quote all the figures because they are printed in the documents already handed over to the hon. Members.

Police reforms was widely discussed by the hon. Members. This issue has been in discussion for quite some time and it was referred to by the Law Commission. Some commissions were also appointed for the purpose in the last few years and thereafter the Supreme Court of India and the High Court also gave judgements on that issue. Before that we had appointed a committee and the report coincided with the time of the judgement. I would very humbly agree that we are in dire need of Police Reforms. We will definitely bring reforms in the Police system by way of amending the Act, by providing proper training to the Police personnel, by developing a good mindset among them by providing them facilities and by boosting their morale. We will try to incorporate all the suggestions given by the Hon. Members or that which come from various quarters.

In regard to it, I would not fail to mention here that we would also try to change our old system of criminal justice. Our criminal justice system till date has provisions only to the extent of apprehending and awarding punishment to a criminal because we believe that the punishment would fully help the victim and he would be satisfied that the perpetrator of injustice has been brought to book. However, it does not improve his life. Our Criminal Justice System does not provide for the solution to compensate the loss suffered by the victims? We still do not have the concept to compensate the victim. Heavy punishment is awarded in the Arab countries but there also it is enshrined that if Justice can be done with the victim by way of compensation then it should be given. So we should also accept and recognize this concept in

our old system of providing compensation to the victim for the loss suffered by him.

A Committee has been appointed for the purpose of evolving a new structure for the criminal justice system. A draft has been prepared which shall be presented for discussion in the House. We are making efforts to give concrete shape to the concept of a new criminal justice system through that Committee after deliberations with the Justices, judges, lawyers, politicians, social workers and N.G.O.s.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Home Affairs has another function also, and that is to maintain the federal structure of the country. It functions as an intermediary to improve Centre State relations. Earlier Sarkaria Commission was set up for Centre State relations. We have a provision for it in our Constitution. All the good points from the American, Canadian, Australian Constitutions have been enshrined in our Constitution. I am glad to share it with the House that Centre-State relationship is having smooth sailing these days. The State Governments are functioning dutifully and the Centre State relations are improving. We are trying to set up a Commission to review the Centre State relations. Our leader has given a tremendous contribution in this case.

Mr. Speaker, as far as disaster management is concerned, we envisaged it 10 years back. It was being considered in other countries too but they could not come forward. We unanimously enacted a law and gave shape to a group which is functioning today. This disaster management group warns and educates us on measures to be taken before and after a calamity. The group is working on measures to minimize the magnitude of destruction and effects of calamity. It is a must do work which requires a great deal of effort, manpower and various other inputs. The disaster management group also warns and tells the measures to be devised to combat a natural or a man made disaster. I am glad when the task group apprises me of the work done by them and seeks our help. We do not need to tell them what they

have to do. They are continuing their research so it's possible to take out a solution.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is an accepted fact that steps should be taken at the international levels against terrorist activities. Discussions were held in U.N. in this regard, agreements were signed. India has tried to extend its cooperation to them in this regard. We have entered into extradition treaties which are cooperation treaties with legal aspects with about 30 countries. When people come here from outside we say that they should cooperate and we say that we will cooperate with them. We present our views about the nature of the cooperation we expect from them. I would like to present those views before all of you also. If it requires any modification, you can tell me then. One point of view is that the inflow of funds to the terrorists from other countries should be checked. Secondly, the intelligence inputs should be shared by both the countries. Thirdly if weapons are sent from one country to another for this purpose, efforts should be made to prevent it. There is complete understanding on the first two counts.

However on the last point, unfortunately, we haven't reached at an understanding yet and it is very necessary to reach at an understanding in this regard. It is a matter of joy that people all over the world are acknowledging the fact that in order to control terrorism it is very necessary to cooperate with one another. On the last few issues I would like to say that holding a view that safety and internal security and law and order can be maintained only by the Government is as naive a thought as believing that common man or an individual cannot do this. Therefore Government, society, individual and NGOs also are required to extend cooperation in this regard. Keeping this in view also we have taken steps and therefore we have enacted Private Security Regulation Act and we are going to formulate Private Detective regulations. Lastly I would like to say that the objective of ensuring safety and security alongwith inculcating a sense of security among the individuals cannot be achieved through using external factors alone. This cannot be achieved by deploying more

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

number of force or police teams. It should come from within. Sense of fearlessness and security should emanate from within. Like the way happiness pervades our mind, fearlessness can only be inculcated from within. External arrangements are merely complementary in this regard. If our minds do not have peace and fearlessness, then our homes also will be devoid of peace and fearlessness. If it does not exist in the homes, then it will neither exist at the State level nor at the country level and nor at the world level. This should come from within, deliberations are on how to achieve the said State of mind through education and by bringing about a change in the attitude towards life. I feel that success will be earned through this but in a gradual manner, but definitely success will be achieved through it and whatever success may be achieved it will be a very good outcome. In my view there is no need for me to add anything more.

There is an important matter about which I should talk and had there been any paucity of time, I would have concluded. However, I would like to say that as compared to the last year we have made an increase of 15 per cent in the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. An increase of 15 percent is quite significant. Last year the extent of increase was lesser but before that year we had made an increase of about 20 percent. The one important fact is that we have allocated approximately Rs. 18-19 thousand crore for the police. The current year's increase is 18 percent in Rs. 18-19 thousand crore. My constant endeavours have been for bringing two matters for discussions. One matter is about how to strengthen our security and the second is as to how to achieve progress and development. Fortunately, we have been giving more emphasis, thus making more allocation for development. But we hadn't given that much attention to security. But now the time has come and we are paying more attention to security also.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD) :
Very good work is being done. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, I think I can continue.

MR. SPEAKER : You can continue.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I thought that I was exceeding my time.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : You are not exceeding the time.

MR. SPEAKER : Some hon. Members are showing the signs of little impatience. This is the Home Ministry's Budget of the Government of India.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, I was trying to say that today it has become necessary for us to give some more money for providing better security to the people.

This matter has been discussed in Government, in Parliament and also outside to some extent and fortunately everybody has agreed to provide more money at the national level. Now, a little more than Rs. 18,000 crore are given for modernization and strengthening of police forces.

I am happy to report to this House that this issue was raised with the Chief Ministers also. We have been holding different Zonal Council meetings and in almost all meetings, we have made this point that up to this time very rightly we were spending enough money on developmental activities, but now the time has come when the police should be strengthened and the machinery which is created for this purpose should also be modernized and strengthened and they should be given money.

I am also happy to report that some of the State Governments have accepted this principle. I am told that in Maharashtra and Karnataka they have provided more money; in Bihar also they are trying to provide more money and in other places also they are trying to provide more money and this is going to strengthen the police forces.

Sir, how do we strengthen the police? First of all, police to population ratio is very adverse in India. I have statistics with me. In some countries, for 150 citizens there is one policeman, in some countries, for 300 citizens there is one policeman. In Pakistan also, for nearly 500 to 600 persons there is one policeman. But in India, for nearly 800 citizens we have one policeman. This ratio is very adverse. The population is increasing, but the number of policemen is not increasing.

Sir, it is true that we have to use technology for this purpose. There is no point in having only the human beings working for this purpose. It is necessary to use technology also, but that is not enough when the population in India is growing by nearly 1½ crores to 2 crores every year. In proportion to that, if the number of policemen is not increasing, it would be very difficult for them to do their job. Their duties are also increasing. Every year, we, in Parliament, and the State Governments, in State Legislatures, have been passing laws in which there are penal provisions and these penal provisions have to be implemented by the police. If these penal provisions have to be implemented, if the political activities are increasing, if some people are entering our country from across the borders and if, due to some valid reasons or not so valid reasons, the people are agitating, if terrorism has to be controlled and if they have to work day in, day out without any rest and respite, it will be very difficult to expect very good results and efficiency from them.

This is exactly the point which some of the hon. Members have made while speaking in this debate. Fortunately, we have two former Police Commissioners with us in this House. They did speak about the facilities which are provided to the police. It has not been possible for us to provide housing facilities to all policemen. We were trying to give nearly 15 per cent family housing facilities to them, but we have not been able to do that. Definitely it is a little less than 15 per cent, but the decision is taken that it should go up to 25 per cent. Even this is

not enough and providing 25 per cent family housing facilities for them is also not sufficient.

Sometimes, we are discussing the issue as to why they are committing suicide and when they are committing suicide, it is necessary to provide them the facilities also. So, on the one hand, we shall have to be grateful for the policemen who have sacrificed their lives for the unity and integrity of the country. For protecting our borders, paramilitary forces are standing on international borders.

It is not sometimes understood that the paramilitary forces are not involved in maintaining law and order in the country. It is the State police which is involved in this. Paramilitary forces are mainly deployed on the international borders and paramilitary forces are given to the State Governments to manage the big events, to manage the big activities started by some people and to see that the terrorism and violence started by some people, perpetrated by some people and some organizations is controlled. But they are not directly involved in maintaining the law and order or investigating the matters. But sometimes people get the impression that the paramilitary forces are doing that. Paramilitary forces are meant for a different purpose. They are called paramilitary forces. They are not the State police. They are not doing that duty. Sometimes they do that duty when they are asked to do it. But they are not meant for that purpose. They are meant for something else. If these facts are understood by us and evaluated properly, we can assess their contribution towards maintaining peace and order in the society and towards maintaining the situation over here.

Sir, my only request to the hon. Members is that you please do understand the difficulties in which the police is working in the country. We do know where they commit the mistakes and where there is room for improvement in their attitude, in their behaviour. It shall be the duty of the Government and the police officers to see that those deficiencies are done away with. But if the policemen are not given the respect which they deserve even for the

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

supreme sacrifices they have been making, we will not be doing justice to them and it is not going to help us.

I would like to inform the House about one of the things which we are trying to do for the policemen, especially in the border areas. Now our borders are manned by ITBP, SSB and BSF and standing these forces are standing over there. The ITBP policemen are, one can realise, living at an altitude of 18,000 feet where even oxygen is not easily available. Some of the officers told me that if they live there for one year, they lose three years of life because of the paucity of oxygen there and circulating them from that place to other areas has become necessary.

Fortunately, because of this advice given to us and support given by our leaders and our Government, including the Finance Minister and everybody, it has been possible for us to add 20 more battalions to ITBP. In the same fashion, to SSB we are adding 22 more battalions. They will be on international borders and we are increasing the number of CRPF also. Of course, the decision was taken by the previous Government and we are continuing with that decision and increasing that number. But we are giving them most modern facilities.

One of the modern facilities as I have already explained, is that the armoured vehicles are given. Then we are going to train them in guerrilla warfare, in the forest warfare and all those things. If that is done, then it would be possible for us to do the job in a proper manner. Sir, this is the police in India. I have been asking the State Governments that, look, you do not depend on Union Government alone. Now, we have allowed them to raise nearly 50 IR Battalions and 20 more IR Battalions we are asking them to raise. This Government has also given them more money. They have been given more money to initially establish these battalions. But, if they do not do it, then it will be very difficult. That is why the State

Governments have to raise IR Battalions. If they raise the IR Battalions, it will be very useful. The philosophy behind raising IR Battalions is that Battalions will be raised and they will be sent to other States and other States will pay for it. In Chhattisgarh, one of the Battalions has come from Nagaland. I was told by all officers and the Government over there that the performance of the Naga Battalion is wonderful. They have done better than many other battalions which are given to them. They have lost their lives. This is the beauty; this is our strength. The people coming from Nagaland have lost their lives in Chhattisgarh for protecting the lives of the brothers and sisters in Chhattisgarh. This is the beauty. This is what we are trying to do.

One more point which has been discussed at great length by us many times is what do we do in certain circumstances in which it has been difficult for a State Government to manage and control the situation over there. Some political parties, leaders, jurists and the judges also have said that under the existing provisions of our Constitution, under Article 355, it is possible for the Government of India to send the forces to the State Governments. Some people have said that it is not possible for the Government of India to send the forces under Article 356 and other provisions. The forces can be sent to the State Government only when a request is made for that purpose; otherwise the forces cannot be sent over there. This issue has been discussed at great length. They have said that why not have some provisions in the Constitution in which something of this nature can be done. One of the suggestions given was that supposing in one State one district is affected and the State Government finds it difficult to control that situation, the Union Government can ask the State Government to control that situation; give the directions under Article 355 of the Constitution. If the directions are accepted; it is very good. If they are not accepted, they can be repeated. If third time and fourth time also they are not accepted then the Central Government, if the Parliament is sitting, with the approval of the Parliament,

should send its forces to those districts only and control the situation. If Parliament is not sitting, then the forces can be sent and immediately after Parliament is reconvened, that matter can be brought to the notice of the Parliament. This is the procedure that we are following for having President's Rule in States. Instead of dissolving the Government or removing the Government from its position in the State for a kind of disturbance in one district and removing the Government from the entire State; if this can be allowed by amending the Constitution, it would be good. But the Government of India has been very careful in this respect. Lest I am misunderstood and misinterpreted, I would like to say that the hon. Prime Minister, my colleagues and the Cabinet have decided that this is an issue which can be tackled only with the consensus developed between the Union and the State. There shall be no unilateral action taken on this point and unless there is a complete agreement, consensus developed on this issue, in whatever manner the consensus is developed, the steps should be taken; otherwise it would rather not help the situation to improve but it will create the problem which should be avoided.

So, this is one of the points which can be discussed at great length but I would like to repeat – in order not to give a wrong impression to the people in the country – that this is an issue which is too delicate; it can be considered after discussion with everybody and after developing a consensus. If the consensus does not develop, the Government of India is not going to take any unilateral action in this respect. The Government of India will act only if the consensus is there and according to the consensus developed.

Sir, I have done it.

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow one or two supplementaries. He is fully attacked today.

Now, Shri K. Yerranna.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : Mr. Speaker, Sir,

in my speech I raised three points. The first point is that there is no mechanism to know as to how much OBC population is there. In the next Census 2011, we have to put up one column for OBC like the column for minorities and Christians. OBC means the larger meaning, all the communities. Then only you can submit the figures to the Supreme Court. That is one point.

The second point relates to human trafficking. The diplomatic passports were misused by our elected representatives. There is a big story coming in the newspapers. I would like to know how the Government is going to tackle it, how it is going to investigate, and also how to curb all these wrong things. . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All those passport matters. . . .

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : The third point is regarding the freedom fighters' pension. . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Naidu, just a second please. You are impatient. Can you not hear the Speaker? You are such a senior Member. I will allow you. Please listen.

On this matter, we have agreed that we shall discuss separately amongst all Leaders. This is a very serious matter. We shall look into it. Please do not compel them now to make any submission because I may not accept it.

Now, you can carry on with your clarification.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : The third point is regarding the freedom fighters' pension. Since three years the freedom fighters from Andhra Pradesh are suffering. The hon. Home Minister knows about this issue. I would request him to settle it as early as possible.

MR. SPEAKER : What about MPLADS?

(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH (Bhitwara) : Sir, please allow me to seek a clarification. . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. Please take your seat.

Now, Shri Kiren Rijju.

[Translation]

SHRI KIREN RIJJU (Arunachal East) : Sir, while discussing the demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs when we pay attention towards matters of internal security, certain community sentiments get overlooked. In this regard I would like to make a request to the Minister of Home Affairs that communities belonging to six States of India namely Laddakh, Lahoul Spithis of Himachal and some areas of Uttaranchal, Darjeeling, Sikkim and some parts of Arunachal Pradesh have been demanding that Bhoti language be included in the 8th schedule to the constitution of India. Even if hon. Minister is not in a position to give me a reply at this juncture, I request him that now that he is going to include Bhojpuri and Rajasthani in the said list, don't overlook this language, it is my humble request.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : I too have a clarification.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No more clarifications. Now, the hon. Home Minister.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : On Census, I would like to say that this matter has been under the consideration of the Government. We have to decide as to how it has to be handled. There were certain decisions taken in the past. We will have to consider as to how to adopt a new policy with respect to that. Moreover, anything which is done at this time will give the results after some time, after the Census in this respect is completed and not immediately. This is an issue on which there are some legal difficulties also involved. Somebody is coming and claiming to belong to a particular section of the society. The point is how to prove it and all those things. These

are some of the issues which are under the consideration of the Government. The Government is not saying 'yes' or 'no' on it, and the Government is considering this.

As far as freedom fighters' pension is concerned, at the instance of the Leader of the Congress Party and the Government, we have enhanced the freedom fighters' pension a great deal.

As far as the freedom fighters in Andhra Pradesh are concerned, I knew certain things. As I was a student in Osmania University and I knew certain things which had happened in Marathwada Region in Hyderabad, I made myself bold to take the proposal to the Government, and the hon. Prime Minister and other members of the Government accepted that proposal and allowed that larger number of people should be given the pension.

18.00 hrs.

But in deciding this issue, I am sorry to say, some mistakes have been committed by the Committee Members as well as the officers; and the matters are before the Supreme Court and the High Courts. A large number of matters are there. We are trying to solve this problem by having another Committee and looking into it. When we are trying to do it, I do not know how to do it very clearly and without going against the rulings given. But we are on it, we will do something.

As far as the language issue is concerned, I am not giving any promise, but we will discuss this issue with anybody who would like to discuss it within the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the

fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2008, in respect of the Heads of the Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 50 to 54 and 94 to 98 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

18.03 hrs.

SUBMISSION OF OUTSTANDING DEMANDS TO VOTE OF THE HOUSE (GUILLOTINE)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/Departments to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2008, in respect of the Heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof, against:—

- (1) Demand Nos. 1 to 3 relating to Ministry of Agriculture;
- (2) Demand No. 4 relating to Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries;
- (3) Demand Nos. 5 and 6 relating to Department of Atomic Energy;

- (4) Demand Nos. 7 and 8 relating to Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers;
- (5) Demand No. 9 relating to Ministry of Civil Aviation;
- (6) Demand No. 10 relating to Ministry of Coal;
- (7) Demand Nos. 11 and 12 relating to Ministry of Commerce and Industry;
- (8) Demand Nos. 13 to 15 relating to Ministry of Communications and Information Technology;
- (9) Demand No. 16 relating to Ministry of Company Affairs;
- (10) Demand Nos. 17 and 18 relating to Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution;
- (11) Demand No. 19 relating to Ministry of Culture;
- (12) Demand Nos. 20 to 27 relating to Ministry of Defence;
- (13) Demand No. 28 relating to Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region;
- (14) Demand No. 29 relating to Ministry of Earth Sciences;
- (15) Demand No. 30 relating to Ministry of Environment and Forests;
- (16) Demand No. 31 relating to Ministry of External Affairs;
- (17) Demand Nos. 32, 33, 35, 36, 38 to 44 relating to Ministry of Finance;
- (18) Demand No. 45 relating to Ministry of Food Processing Industries;
- (19) Demand Nos. 46 and 47 relating to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;

- (20) Demand Nos. 48 and 49 relating to Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises;
- (21) Demand No. 55 relating to Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation;
- (22) Demand Nos. 56 and 57 relating to Ministry of Human Resource Development;
- (23) Demand No. 58 relating to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
- (24) Demand Nos. 60 and 61 relating to Ministry of Law and Justice;
- (25) Demand No. 63 relating to Ministry of Mines;
- (26) Demand No. 64 relating to Ministry of Minority Affairs;
- (27) Demand No. 65 relating to Ministry of New and Renewable Energy;
- (28) Demand No. 66 relating to Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs;
- (29) Demand No. 67 relating to Ministry of Panchayati Raj;
- (30) Demand No. 68 relating to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs;
- (31) Demand No. 69 relating to Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;
- (32) Demand No. 70 relating to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas;
- (33) Demand No. 71 relating to Ministry of Planning;
- (34) Demand No. 72 relating to Ministry of Power;
- (35) Demand No. 74 relating to Lok Sabha;
- (36) Demand No. 75 relating to Rajya Sabha;
- (37) Demand No. 77 relating to Secretariat of the Vice-President;
- (38) Demand Nos. 78 to 80 relating to Ministry of Rural Development;
- (39) Demand Nos. 84 and 85 relating to Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways;
- (40) Demand No. 86 relating to Ministry of Small Scale Industries;
- (41) Demand No. 87 relating to Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment;
- (42) Demand No. 88 relating to Department of Space;
- (43) Demand No. 89 relating to Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation;
- (44) Demand No. 90 relating to Ministry of Steel;
- (45) Demand No. 91 relating to Ministry of Textiles;
- (46) Demand No. 92 relating to Ministry of Tourism;
- (47) Demand No. 93 relating to Ministry of Tribal Affairs;
- (48) Demand Nos. 99 to 101 relating to Ministry of Urban Development;
- (49) Demand No. 102 relating to Ministry of Water Resources;
- (50) Demand No. 103 relating to Ministry of Women and Child Development; and
- (51) Demand No. 104 relating to Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports."

The Motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants – (General) for 2007-2008 voted by the Lok Sabha

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on March 16, 2007		Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the Vote the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Agriculture				
1 Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	12,87,40,00,000	13,60,00,000	43,63,51,00,000	67,90,00,000
2 Department of Agricultural Research and Education	4,03,32,00,000	–	20,56,68,00,000	–
3 Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	1,90,70,00,000	2,97,00,000	9,53,50,00,000	14,83,00,000
Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries				
4 Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries	1,84,39,00,000	89,00,000	10,09,93,00,000	4,42,00,000
Department of Atomic Energy				
5 Atomic Energy	3,56,44,00,000	2,65,15,00,000	21,01,01,00,000	18,88,86,00,000
6 Nuclear Power Schemes	2,37,86,00,000	3,90,87,00,000	11,89,30,00,000	19,76,32,00,000
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers				
7 Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	33,08,00,000	9,75,00,000	1,65,42,00,000	48,75,00,000
8 Department of Fertilisers	40,90,60,00,000	9,45,00,000	2,04,52,97,00,000	47,23,00,000
Ministry of Civil Aviation				
9 Ministry of Civil Aviation	79,26,00,000	10,33,00,000	3,96,34,00,000	1,31,67,00,000
Ministry of Coal				
10 Department of Coal	48,00,00,000	5,00,00,000	2,40,00,00,000	25,00,00,000
Ministry of Commerce and Industry				
11 Department of Commerce	3,14,62,00,000	1,17,83,00,000	15,73,08,00,000	5,89,17,00,000
12 Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	80,58,00,000	–	5,32,88,00,000	–

1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology				
13 Department of Posts	12,06,22,00,000	38,70,00,000	60,31,07,00,000	1,93,52,00,000
14 Department of Telecommunications	9,07,50,00,000	29,00,00,000	45,37,50,00,000	1,66,00,00,000
15 Department of Information Technology	2,42,66,00,000	13,17,00,000	12,14,34,00,000	65,83,00,000
Ministry of Company Affairs				
16 Ministry of Company Affairs	23,17,00,000	2,50,00,000	122,83,00,000	52,50,00,000
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution				
17 Department of Consumer Affairs	39,29,00,000	5,75,00,000	1,96,45,00,000	28,75,00,000
18 Department of Food and Public Distribution	43,52,50,00,000	62,70,00,000	2,17,62,50,00,000	3,13,50,00,000
Ministry of Culture				
19 Ministry of Culture	1,46,61,00,000	8,33,00,000	7,36,00,00,000	41,67,00,000
Ministry of Defence				
20 Ministry of Defence	11,44,18,00,000	1,30,25,00,000	57,20,90,00,000	6,51,26,00,000
21 Defence Pensions	24,41,46,00,000	–	1,22,07,29,00,000	–
22 Defence Services – Army	58,62,98,00,000	–	2,93,14,90,00,000	–
23 Defence Services – Navy	11,74,79,00,000	–	58,73,95,00,000	–
24 Defence Services – Air Force	17,38,14,00,000	–	86,90,68,00,000	–
25 Defence Ordnance Factories	11,91,52,00,000	–	–	–
26 Defence Services – Research and Development	5,33,70,00,000	–	26,68,53,00,000	–
27 Capital Outlay on Defence Services	–	69,76,27,00,000	–	3,48,81,33,00,000
Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region				
28 Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	2,06,45,00,000	25,73,00,000	10,32,25,00,000	128,64,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Earth Sciences				
29 Ministry of Earth Sciences	97,70,00,000	6,64,00,000	5,16,74,00,000	2,66,87,00,000
Ministry of Environment and Forests				
30 Ministry of Environment and Forests	2,52,99,00,000	3,51,00,000	12,64,96,00,000	17,54,00,000
Ministry of External Affairs				
31 Ministry of External Affairs	6,71,28,00,000	1,26,54,00,000	30,03,10,00,000	6,32,68,00,000
Ministry of Finance				
32 Department of Economic Affairs	5,81,04,00,000	75,87,00,000	29,05,19,00,000	379,33,00,000
33 Payments to Financial Institutions	9,53,80,00,000	67,25,63,00,000	47,70,01,00,000	3,36,28,13,00,000
35 Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	62,62,37,00,000	—	3,13,11,83,00,000	—
36 Loans to Government Servants, etc.	—	60,00,00,000	—	3,00,00,00,000
38 Department of Expenditure	24,00,00,000	—	1,20,00,00,000	—
39 Pensions	12,17,92,00,000	—	60,89,62,00,000	—
40 Indian Audit and Accounts Department	2,03,08,00,000	35,00,000	10,15,41,00,000	1,76,00,000
41 Department of Revenue	7,50,49,00,000	25,00,000	51,23,88,00,000	1,22,00,000
42 Direct Taxes	3,12,00,00,000	1,75,00,000	12,09,51,00,000	8,72,00,000
43 Indirect Taxes	2,81,63,00,000	23,37,00,000	14,08,17,00,000	1,16,83,00,000
44 Department of Disinvestment	67,00,000	5,50,33,00,000	3,33,00,000	27,51,67,00,000
Ministry of Food Processing Industries				
45 Ministry of Food Processing Industries	38,05,00,000	5,00,00,000	1,90,25,00,000	25,00,00,000
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare				
46 Department of Health and Family Welfare	26,40,26,00,000	85,27,00,000	1,36,30,37,00,000	6,40,32,00,000
47 Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	85,48,00,000	—	4,78,40,00,000	—

	1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises					
48 Department of Heavy Industry	47,58,00,000	1,04,76,00,000	2,37,92,00,000	5,23,82,00,000	
49 Department of Public Enterprises	2,41,00,000	—	12,02,00,000	—	
Ministry of Home Affairs					
50 Ministry of Home Affairs	1,28,05,00,000	11,78,00,000	6,37,72,00,000	58,90,00,000	
51 Cabinet	34,21,00,000	5,56,00,000	1,71,06,00,000	27,80,00,000	
52 Police	24,11,59,00,000	7,54,97,00,000	1,20,57,96,00,000	37,74,84,00,000	
53 Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	1,69,26,00,000	3,24,00,000	8,46,27,00,000	16,21,00,000	
54 Transfers to Union Territory Governments	2,59,12,00,000	12,00,00,000	12,95,64,00,000	60,00,00,000	
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation					
55 Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	78,86,00,000	94,00,000	4,25,28,00,000	4,67,00,000	
Ministry of Human Resource Development					
56 Department of School Education and Literacy	53,05,70,00,000	—	2,82,29,52,00,000	—	
57 Department of Higher Education	15,34,75,00,000	17,00,000	7,673,75,00,000	83,00,000	
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting					
58 Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	2,30,99,00,000	40,31,00,000	11,60,77,00,000	2,49,81,00,000	
Ministry of Labour and Employment					
59 Ministry of Labour and Employment	3,14,96,00,000	1,16,00,000	15,75,32,00,000	5,81,00,000	
Ministry of Law and Justice					
60 Election Commission	2,42,00,000	—	12,08,00,000	—	
61 Law and Justice	1,36,00,00,000	1,00,000	6,80,97,00,000	2,00,000	

1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Mines				
63 Ministry of Mines	55,70,00,000	9,24,00,000	2,78,49,00,000	46,17,00,000
Ministry of Minority Affairs				
64 Ministry of Minority Affairs	22,80,00,000	11,67,00,000	4,20,03,00,000	58,33,00,000
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy				
65 Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	94,78,00,000	10,71,00,000	4,73,87,00,000	53,54,00,000
Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs				
66 Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	6,67,00,000	1,67,00,000	33,33,00,000	8,33,00,000
Ministry of Panchayati Raj				
67 Ministry of Panchayati Raj	7,95,08,00,000	—	39,75,42,00,000	—
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs				
68 Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	1,02,00,000	—	5,08,00,000	—
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions				
69 Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	55,96,00,000	4,75,00,000	2,64,92,00,000	23,76,00,000
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas				
70 Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	4,78,56,00,000	—	23,89,25,00,000	—
Ministry of Planning				
71 Ministry of Planning	20,30,00,000	1,25,00,000	1,01,52,00,000	6,25,00,000
Ministry of Power				
72 Ministry of Power	8,13,98,00,000	1,68,37,00,000	40,69,92,00,000	8,41,91,00,000
The President, Parliament, Union Public Service Commission and the Secretariat of the Vice-President				
74 Lok Sabha	45,20,00,000	—	2,25,98,00,000	—

1	2	3	4	5
75 Rajya Sabha	18,16,00,000	—	90,81,00,000	—
77 Secretariat of the Vice-President	26,00,000	—	1,27,00,000	—
Ministry of Rural Development				
78 Department of Rural Development	72,24,64,00,000	—	3,61,23,22,00,000	—
79 Department of Land Resources	2,50,63,00,000	—	12,53,15,00,000	—
80 Department of Drinking Water Supply	12,60,29,00,000	—	63,01,45,00,000	—
Ministry of Science and Technology				
81 Department of Science and Technology	2,85,56,00,000	12,32,00,000	14,27,82,00,000	61,58,00,000
82 Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	3,16,98,00,000	2,00,000	15,84,92,00,000	8,00,000
83 Department of Biotechnology	1,15,78,00,000	—	5,78,92,00,000	—
Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways				
84 Department of Shipping	1,85,25,00,000	98,25,00,000	9,26,25,00,000	491,25,00,000
85 Department of Road Transport and Highways	20,00,15,00,000	2112,40,00,000	1,00,03,75,00,000	1,05,62,08,00,000
Ministry of Small Scale Industries				
86 Ministry of Small Scale Industries	98,07,00,000	—	4,87,34,00,000	—
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment				
87 Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	3,22,36,00,000	20,83,00,000	16,11,79,00,000	1,04,17,00,000
Department of Space				
88 Department of Space	3,79,52,00,000	2,63,48,00,000	18,97,59,00,000	13,17,45,00,000
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation				
89 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	3,05,82,00,000	3,10,00,000	15,29,10,00,000	15,52,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Steel				
90 Ministry of Steel	14,08,00,000	—	71,42,00,000	65,00,00,000
Ministry of Textiles				
91 Ministry of Textiles	468,53,00,000	54,25,00,000	23,42,67,00,000	2,71,23,00,000
Ministry of Tourism				
92 Ministry of Tourism	65,10,00,000	85,50,00,000	3,25,52,00,000	5,20,50,00,000
Ministry of Tribal Affairs				
93 Ministry of Tribal Affairs	32,62,00,000	5,84,00,000	1,75,11,00,000	29,18,00,000
Union Territories (Without Legislature)				
94 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,87,84,00,000	1,36,14,00,000	9,39,18,00,000	6,80,76,00,000
95 Chandigarh	1,98,39,00,000	31,96,00,000	9,91,96,00,000	1,59,80,00,000
96 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,53,02,00,000	6,52,00,000	7,65,12,00,000	32,60,00,000
97 Daman and Diu	59,81,00,000	7,60,00,000	2,99,05,00,000	38,02,00,000
98 Lakshadweep	53,66,00,000	27,58,00,000	2,68,32,00,000	1,37,90,00,000
Ministry of Urban Development				
99 Department of Urban Development	167,36,00,000	757,74,00,000	8,33,26,00,000	9,12,26,00,000
100 Public Works	132,29,00,000	59,67,00,000	6,61,43,00,000	2,98,35,00,000
101 Stationery and Printing	29,42,00,000	11,00,000	1,47,07,00,000	54,00,000
Ministry of Water Resources				
102 Ministry of Water Resources	123,34,00,000	6,86,00,000	7,29,67,00,000	34,29,00,000
Ministry of Women and Child Development				
103 Ministry of Women and Child Development	975,50,00,000	—	48,77,50,00,000	—
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports				
104 Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	125,54,00,000	4,48,00,000	6,27,67,00,000	22,33,00,000
Total Revenue/Capital	7,14,86,11,00,000	20,619,94,00,000	35,33,11,00,00,000	10,16,03,11,00,000

MR. SPEAKER : The Outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/Departments are passed.

There should be a special grant for Speaker!

18.06 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, *2007

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2007-2008.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2007-2008."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I introduce** the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the House will take the Motion for consideration of the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2007-2008, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2007-2008, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 30 April, 2007 at 11.00 a.m.

18.08 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 30, 2007/
Vaisakha 10, 1929 (Saka).*

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part-II, Section-2, dated 28.4.2007

** Introduced with the recommendations of the President.

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha
(Eleventh Edition) and Printed by The Indian Press, G.T. Karnal Road, Delhi-110033.
