

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): मैं श्री जावडेकर जी द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती समृति जुबिन ईरानी (गुजरात): मैं श्री जावडेकर जी द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): मैं भी श्री जावडेकर जी द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Keshava Rao to associate on the same subject. (*Interruptions*)

**Suicide and self-immolation attempts by people in Andhra Pradesh  
for creation of separate state of Telangana**

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, while it is some kind of an aberration or a rational approach to him, it is a vibration to me. It is I who is dying for it. It is not one or two that he is talking about. It is about the 700 people who died there. Give me an instance in history, where 700 people died for one cause in one year. But neither this House nor that House nor the State Assembly nor the Chief Minister shed their tears for us. What is happening? Do you want more people to die for this cause? Do you want 1000 people to die for this? If you want three crore people to die for this, we are prepared for it; I am prepared for it. I am leading that Movement from the front. If you want three crore people to die for it, they will die. What is all that they are asking for? We are asking for only one thing. You please implement what you said.

I know, for the first time, the Government of India's States' Reorganisation Commission recommended Telangana State, but you did not give. You gave all States what the SRCs said, but not Telangana. All right; forget about it. I was the PCC President. We put it in our Manifesto that we would give Telangana. But we did not give. Then the President of India told this House – I am a party to that – that the Government would give Telangana; but nothing happened. A Committee was appointed under Pranabji to talk to all allies friends. He talked to all friends and, overwhelmingly, everybody agreed to it. But nothing happened. Then, the Chief Minister promises in the Assembly that this time, he will give Telangana after talking to the Leaders of the Opposition. The meeting of the Leaders of the Opposition was held. They all agreed for Telangana. That letter was brought here. The Union Home Minister virtually announced Telangana here. But nothing happened. (*Interruptions*) What is this? Do you think they are not human beings? Only because we want Telangana State, you do not want to hear us at all. Kill us; that will solve the problem for you. All that you want is 'peace'. In the meeting, the Prime Minister said, "Let the peace". And on your request, we withdrew the strike. Can you show me any other example in the country, post-

independent India where entire Assembly resigns, where entire Members of Parliament of the region resign, where all Ministers resign? If the democratic voice cannot be heard, what is the use of a Parliament? If the democratic voice cannot be heard, what is the use of democracy? (*Time-bell rings*) You are not heard to it. ...(*Interruptions*).. I know that in these three days they can't do. ...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot decide that. ...(*Interruptions*)...Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)..

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Only one sentence. ...(*Interruptions*)... With all said and done – Mr. Ahluwalia is here – He is well informed, I assert that the Congress Party under Madam Sonia Gandji will give it. She brought the issue to national agenda after 50 years. ...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your mike is off. ...(*Interruptions*)..

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Mr. Narasimaha Rao could not do it. ...(*Interruptions*)..Nehruji did not speak about it. ...(*Interruptions*).. Rajivji did not talk about it. ...(*Interruptions*).. Lal Bahahadur Shastri did not talk about it. ...(*Interruptions*).. Only Soniaji has promised. ...(*Interruptions*)... She should give it. ...(*Interruptions*).. I still believe that she would uphold this promise and a new State of Telengana would come up under her leadership.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: . We all associate ourselves. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): We all associate ourselves. ...(*interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all of you are associated. ...(*Interruptions*).. Now Special Mentions.

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## SPECIAL MENTIONS

### Concern over food adulteration in the Country

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, after milk, the food safety Standards Authority of India (FSSA) has found that contamination is, in fact, quite common among other food items across the country. A comparative analysis of food adulteration rates over the past three years has shown a steady increase. In 2008, 94,000 samples were examined of which over 8,300 were found to be adulterated, that is, 8.79%; in 2009, 1.13 lakh samples were examined, of which 11.14% were found adulterated. In 2010, 1.17 lakh samples were examined of which over 14,000 samples, that is, 12.65% were found adulterated.

Analysis of food samples has shown adulteration rates as high as 40% in Chhattisgarh, 34% in Uttarakhand, 29% in Uttar Pradesh, 23% in Rajasthan and