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RAJYA SABHA
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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, 10th December, 2009/19 Agrahayana, 1931 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE: TELANGANA ISSUE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No.301. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, in Telangana *..(Interruptions)..*

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, yesterday I raised the issue of Telangana.
..(Interruptions).. The Government did not respond. *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can't hear anything. *..(Interruptions)..* What is this? *..(Interruptions)..*
I can't hear anything. *..(Interruptions)..* Please resume your places. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Hon. Prime Minister is here. *..(Interruptions)..* He must take
the House into confidence. *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not hearing anything. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We are not disturbing the Question Hour. We want the
Question Hour to go on. *..(Interruptions)..* We cooperate fully. My submission is of only one
line. My submission is that we raised the matter for umpteen number of times. The Home
Minister being in the House did not respect the sentiments of the House and the people. He
would have taken the House into confidence and made a statement in the House. He has made
it outside. It's okay. *..(Interruptions)..* On Telangana, hon. Prime Minister should take the
House into confidence. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: What is outside? *..(Interruptions)..* What is he talking
about? *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members if it is your wish *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: All the senior Ministers and the Chief Minister were called.
..(Interruptions).. The issue is not discussed with the House. *..(Interruptions)..* We must know
the position. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: The issue was raised yesterday in the Zero Hour.
..(Interruptions)..

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : आप बोलें तो मीठा और हम बोलें तो खट्टा! ..(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your places. ..(Interruptions) ..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Take the House into confidence. ..(Interruptions) .. We want the Prime Minister to take the House into confidence. ..(Interruptions) .. यह कोई तरीका नहीं है।..(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your places. ..(Interruptions) .. Please. ..(Interruptions) .. One minute. ..(Interruptions) .. Please resume your places. ..(Interruptions) ..

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What are they going to do? ..(Interruptions) .. What is the intention. ..(Interruptions) ..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The House is helpless. ..(Interruptions) ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please listen to me. ..(Interruptions) .. Please listen to me. ..(Interruptions) .. Each one of you ..(Interruptions) ..

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : सर, यह हाउस की अवमानना है, ..(व्यवधान) .. प्रधान मंत्री बोलें कि वह क्या करना चाहते हैं।..(व्यवधान) .. सर, यह क्वेश्चन आवर के बाद करें।..(व्यवधान)

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Law and order problem is there. ..(Interruptions) .. Already police officials have started resigning..(Interruptions) ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, listen to me. ..(Interruptions) .. One minute please. ..(Interruptions) .. Resume your places. ..(Interruptions) ..

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर,..(व्यवधान) .. आप... ..(व्यवधान)

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव : पाणि जी, आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ..(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pany, please resume your place. ..(Interruptions) ..

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी : सर, अगर तेलंगाना हो सकता है ..(व्यवधान) .. तो फिर बोडोलैंड भी होना चाहिए।..(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your places. ..(Interruptions) .. I think the hon. Members are well aware of the provisions of the Constitution of India. Nothing will be done without the knowledge and consent of this House, or, whatever is being discussed. So, there is no point pre-empting matters. We know our rights under the Constitution. And, those rights are in place. So, what is the difficulty?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the difficulty is that he has made a statement outside. Do we need to know about the Government's policy from the newspapers and electronic media? ..(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No legislation will be possible without the approval of the House.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: A policy statement should not be made outside. Sir, please give a ruling. (Interruptions) Any policy statement should be made inside the House. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, that is all right. ... (Interruptions) Venkaiahji, please. Now, let us go ahead with Question Hour.

(Question No. 301 - hon. Member absent)

*301. [The questioner (Shri A. Elavarasan) was absent. For answer *vide* page 20 *infra*.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Progress of Flagship Programmes

*302. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:††

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the concern over the progress of Government's flagship programmes, the Prime Minister has directed the Planning Commission to embark upon a fact-finding mission to ensure their benefits percolating to people in States;

(b) if so, whether on his directive, Government has since formulated any action plan to ascertain the facts and has submitted the report; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the functioning of the flagship programmes across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) As per the direction of the Prime Minister, officers of Planning Commission dealing with State Plans were asked to visit States periodically to review the implementation of flagship schemes and programmes and submit reports for submission to the Prime Minister's Office (PMO). The officers have already visited 17 States and 13 tour reports have been submitted to the PMO so far. Each flagship programme has its own institutional mechanism at the Centre and State level for monitoring of progress by the respective administrative Ministries. The visit of the officers of the Planning Commission is an additional arrangement for an on the spot review of implementation of flagship programmes in the States. The feedback emerging from the reports on the visit of these officers is intended to provide an opportunity for systemic improvements in flagship programmes.

प्र० अलका क्षत्रिय : सभापति महोदय, आम जनता के जीवन स्तर को बेहतर बनाने के लिए भारत निर्माण, सर्व शिक्षा अभियान, मिड-डे मील, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण साक्षरता मिशन, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी योजना, राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण योजना, जवाहर लाल नेहरु शहरीकरण योजना जैसी फ्लेगशिप योजनाओं पर केन्द्र सरकार ने इस साल 85,000 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है। जवाब में बताया गया है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के निर्देश पर योजना आयोग के अधिकारियों की एक टीम इनकी मॉनिटरिंग करने के लिए 17 राज्यों का दौरा कर चुकी है और 13 राज्यों के लिए उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट भी प्रस्तुत की है। इसलिए, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि उस रिपोर्ट की प्रमुख बातें क्या हैं, उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और जिन तीन राज्यों की रिपोर्ट अभी आनी बाकी है, वह कब तक आएगी?

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Alka Balram Kshatriya.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has directed the Planning Commission that the Advisers in the Planning Commission, who are in charge of those States' planning, have to visit the States, go to the rural areas and see the implementation of various flagship programmes by the concerned State Governments. This is one of the mechanisms that has been evolved. The nodal Ministries, that is, the Ministries in charge of those programmes have got their inbuilt mechanisms. The Planning Commission does Mid-term Appraisal and half-yearly appraisal of implementation of schemes. Apart from that, the Eleventh Plan's Mid-term Appraisal is also going to be there. On why we have brought this mechanism, I would like to share something with this House, and this is a matter of concern not only for the hon. Members of this House but also the people of this country as a whole. Hon. Prime Minister directed not only the Advisers but also the Members of the Planning Commission to go to the field. That was the directive from the hon. Prime Minister. I myself went to some States and I would like to share my perception about my field visit. Sir, I went to one State. I do not want to name the State. In Jaldhara Scheme, they have to dig well of about 20-feet depth.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer the question.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I would like to submit as to why this Monitoring Unit has been constituted. Rs.1,45,000 was the amount that was to be given to the people for doing work under NREGS, and only Rs.70,000 was given. Rs.75,000 was taken away by the *Sarpanch*. These complaints have come. I do not want to go into the details. Therefore, this monitoring mechanism had to be initiated from the Prime Minister's Office. The Monitoring Unit has been constituted and that Monitoring Unit will get the reports from the Advisers of the Planning Commission. On this basis, 17 visits have been made and 13 reports have been submitted. These reports were submitted a few days back. I would like to submit that according to the mandate given to these officers, they will brief the Monitoring Unit. Once in three months, they will brief the hon. Prime Minister about the progress of the report that has been received and action has to be taken by them. Therefore, it is a mechanism apart from the other delivery mechanism which has been evolved in this country.

प्रो० अलका क्षत्रिय : सभापति महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि रिपोर्ट में क्या-क्या बातें हैं, उसका जवाब तो मंत्री जी ने दिया नहीं, आगे की कार्यवाही की बात कर रहे हैं।

मेरा दूसरा पूरक प्रश्न यह है कि क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्य सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की फ्लेगशिप स्कीम्स लागू करने में उदासीन हैं और फ्लेगशिप स्कीम्स के लिए जो फंड दिया जाता है, उसको दूसरे उद्देश्यों के लिए डाइवर्ट कर रहे हैं, खास कर उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे राज्य, जिससे फ्लेगशिप योजनाओं का लाभ आम जनता को नहीं पहुंचता है। सभापति जी, मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूं कि यह जो flagship योजना है, इसके लिए जो खर्च किया जाता है या पैसा दिया जाता है, वह उसी योजना पर खर्च हो, इसके लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाना चाहती है?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Hon. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has been specifically mentioning about one State because the Planning Commission officials visited there. It is our endeavour to put the report which has been submitted by them on the website for the public consumption; on the basis of which, a decision is taken by the Delivery Monitoring Unit so that the public comes to know as to how the schemes are being implemented in various States. It will be in the public knowledge, and, it will be done. In some States, some complaints have come. It is in the knowledge of the Planning Commission also. Our main endeavour is to ensure that the targeted group gets the advantage of the schemes or the flagship programmes. That is our main objective. To achieve that, this particular unit has been constituted which will rectify the mistakes wherever they are. We don't want to have any quarrel with the State Governments. We want the State Governments to carry on with the schemes, in a manner, which benefits the targeted group.

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय : सभापति जी, यू.पी. के बारे में मंत्री जी ने नहीं बताया कि उसका पैसा divert हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है। वहां बड़े-बड़े Statues तो बन रहे हैं, लेकिन लोगों के लिए काम नहीं हो रहा है, मंत्री जी कम से कम इसके बारे में तो बताएं।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : सभापति जी, यह बहुत valid सवाल है। Sir, a very valid question has been asked by the Member. The Minister should reply to it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, as has already been mentioned, I do not want to specifically name any State. Whatever report has been received from the Planning Commission, that will be put on the website. *(Interruptions)*

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय : मैंने particular स्टेट के बारे में पूछा है...(व्यवधान)

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: But, Sir... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ram Gopal ji, please take your seat. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: It will be put on the website and you will be able to know about it. *(Interruptions)*

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय : अगर website पर होता, तो हम लोग question नहीं करते...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fine. Shri N.K. Singh.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, in the reply to part one of the question, the last few words refer to the benefits percolating to the people. In the light of the special conference which the Planning Commission had convened in October, the two critical decisions were: to develop a robust model for evaluation of flagship programmes, and, alongwith it, to set up an independent evaluation office with an arm's length relationship, to monitor the benefits of such flagship programme including the benefits percolating to the people. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether such a robust model has been developed and whether the independent evaluation office has made any progress.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the hon. Member asked a very valid question. As I have already told, in the Planning Commission, from time to time, whenever the Members visit a

State, we sit and discuss, and, then, we evaluate the implementation of the scheme. That is being done. Hon. Member wants to know about the robust model for the purpose of evaluating the scheme... *(Interruptions)* Let me complete. Sir, from time to time, the evaluation of the flagship programmes is being done by the Planning Commission, and, thereafter, the Delivery Monitoring Unit is another agency which has been constituted on the direction of the hon. Prime Minister.

Sir, my submission is that whatever is the mechanism, which is being worked out, that mechanism has to go to the people and it should benefit the people. Therefore, if there are complaints, we will have to ensure that the States cooperate with us so that the schemes are implemented in an effective manner.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, an important initiative has been launched by the Government in February, 2009, that is, the Unique Identification Number, the UID. In the first phase, it is understood that the UID project plans to partner with NREGS and PDS in order to ensure that there is easy identification, there is no faking of identity and that the benefits percolate.

My question is: What are the safeguards that the Government will put in place. If the UID is made mandatory by the Government for anybody to access the PDS or the NREGS, what safeguards will the Government put in place to ensure that the onus is upon the Government and not upon the poor person to make the enrolment? And (b) part is: What are the safeguards for the Government to ensure that any xenophobic Government or any Government with an agenda does not prevent poor migrants from other States from accessing these programmes?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the Unique Identification Authority has been constituted. It has started its work. In fact, two committees were constituted. Today, one question was about Data Standards and Verification Committee. It has to submit its report about the collection of data. A period of 90 days has been mandated for it. I would like to inform the hon. House that this Committee is even going to submit its report within 65 days. Therefore, that job has to be completed now. Second is the Biometric Committee for the purpose of overseeing the technology used in making the Unique Identity Card, so that other people cannot take advantage of it by the duplicity of the data. Therefore, the Committee has been mandated to start the process of issuing first set of identity cards within 12-18 months. A period of 18 months has been given to it. With this Unique Identity Card, there will be no duplicity of data and a unique code will be there, so that other people cannot take its advantage. If any fake card comes, it will not work. This is the unique system. The Unique Identity Card will ensure that.

I would like to inform the House that the Data Standards Committee had submitted its report yesterday itself. As I said within 60 days it would submit, it had submitted it yesterday itself. We will complete the task of giving the Unique Identity Card within the timeframe.

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, मंत्री जी जो जवाब दे रहे हैं..(व्यवधान)..

श्री सभापति : आप अपना सवाल पूछ लीजिए ..(व्यवधान)..

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, वह तो जलेबी बना रहे हैं, वह कुछ जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं ..(व्यवधान)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question.

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, इतना गंभीर सवाल है, सवाल क्या है और वह जवाब क्या दे रहे हैं ..(व्यवधान)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: She is asking the question.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, जो सवाल पूछा जाता है, उसका सीधा जवाब नहीं दिया जाता है ..(व्यवधान)..
हमारी भी चिंता वही है कि मंत्री लोग सीधा जवाब नहीं देते हैं। आप हमें संरक्षण दें, आप हमारे गार्जियन हैं ..(व्यवधान)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member who asked the question appears to be satisfied with the answer. Please go ahead with your question. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: The answer is for the entire House. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is the property of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question.

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, मैं यह अनुरोध करती हूँ कि यह जो जलेबी वाला जवाब है, अगर वह कम बनाएँ, तो हाउस बहुत satisfied हो जाएगा। मेरा प्वाइंट यह है कि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के साथ बैठकर मोनिट्रिंग कर रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि उस रिपोर्ट में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की तरफ से यह सवाल उठा कि यह जो जनता के target के आधार पर targeted प्रोग्राम है, उसमें टारगेट ही गलत है, क्योंकि poverty estimate गलत है और इसलिए टारगेटेड प्रोग्राम में अधिकतर गरीब लोग जो beneficiaries होना चाहिए, वह उस प्रोग्राम से बाहर है? अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने इस प्रकार की शिकायत की कि आप अपने poverty estimate को बदलिए। आप इस प्रोग्राम में beneficiaries की संख्या को बढ़ाइए। इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या रवैया है? तेन्दुलकर कमेटी ने भी अभी अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की है, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां मौजूद हैं, उसकी रिपोर्ट के assessment के अनुसार 13 प्रतिशत गरीब रुरल जनता की संख्या बढ़ाई जाएगी, तो यह पूरी जो percolation का सवाल है, गरीब जनता की definition के बारे में आप क्या कुछ करेंगे?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the hon. Member is referring to poverty line, which had been the focus of attention in the last Session also when the issue was raised by the hon. Member. Sir, the Government constituted a Committee since the dispute came from various States about the criterion of poverty line. The Tendulkar Committee had been appointed. The Tendulkar Committee had submitted its Report two days back to the Government. The Planning Commission is seized of the matter. The Planning Commission will sit and take a view on that.

And after that the House will have an opportunity to discuss the whole issue of poverty line. The House is supreme. Whatever decision the House takes, we will go by that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri A.S. Karimpuri.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, मैं आदरणीय मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन 17 स्टेट्स में visit किया गया है और जिन 13 स्टेट्स की रिपोर्ट रखी गई है, तो वे कौन-कौन से स्टेट्स हैं, उसके details यहाँ नहीं दिए गए हैं।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have already told this august House, the Report will be put on the website. If the hon. Member wants, ...*(Interruptions)*... That has been given to the Delivery Monitoring Unit. After its evaluation by the Delivery Monitoring Unit, we will definitely put it on the website and it will be available for public knowledge thereafter.

Chinese Incursions

*303. SHRI MANGALA KISAN:††

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether deeper Chinese incursions into the disputed pockets have strained the bilateral agreements for maintaining peace and tranquility in the region;
- (b) the action Government proposes in the matter; and
- (c) the reaction of the international body to the present state of Indo-China relations?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) There has been no increase in the incidents of incursions in the recent past. Since 1993, the two Governments have agreed to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, without prejudice to their respective positions on the alignment of the Line of Actual control as well as on the boundary question. Government regularly takes up any violation along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including the Joint Working Group, the Expert Group, border personnel meetings, flag meetings and diplomatic channels. Government considers the India-China boundary question as a purely bilateral matter and does not advocate discussion on this issue with other countries or international bodies.

SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that the Chinese troops cross the Line of Actual Control (LAC) frequently and enter the Indian territory illegally and instances of waving Chinese flags and shouting anti-India slogans have been reported; if so, the steps taken and the reaction of Indian Government in this regard.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, whenever a reported incursion takes place on our borders, there is an established mechanism within which the matter gets settled at the field level itself. Hence, I might assure the hon. Member, in the light of the fact that our representatives are meeting to sort out these boundary issues and, therefore, there is bound to be such a confusion on our boundary, that there is nothing to be unduly alarmed.

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Mangala Kisan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary.

SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any talks are under way for resolving the issues of incursions and intrusions and if so, at what level the talks are being held, what the mechanism proposed is and what the status of the talks is.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please.

SHRI MANGALA KISAN: What is the preparation of the Indian side to protect the Indian territory on the Chinese border?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question, please.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, we take at every level, at the political level, at the field level and at the level of Armed Forces effective action to resolve the boundary issues. Very recently, the Prime Minister had himself frank and constructive exchange of views with the Chinese Prime Minister in Thailand on 24th October this year. They had discussed these issues. In the meanwhile, I have had the benefit of having the Foreign Minister of China in India; and then I have also had some discussions with him. So, it is the view of both India and China that till the boundary issues are sorted out we should maintain peace and tranquillity all through the borders.

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether instances of illegal construction of airport and road along the India-China border by China have been reported; and if so, what steps the Government has taken with the Government of China in this regard and whether this issue has been highlighted in any bilateral talks.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Sir, the Chinese Government is free to build infrastructure in their own territory as much as we are free to extend our infrastructure activities in our territory. Whenever there is a dispute, then there is, as I have submitted earlier, a mechanism which is brought into action so that it is amicably settled.

प्र० राम गोपाल यादव : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी के जवाब से ऐसा लगता है जैसे चीन के साथ हमारा कोई सीमा विवाद है ही नहीं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा आपने अभी कहा कि अपनी territory में कुछ भी करने का अधिकार हमें है तो फिर लद्दाख में जो हमारी सड़क बन रही थी, उसको चीन के इशारे पर कैसे रोक दिया गया? दूसरा, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी चीन के हिस्से में हिन्दुस्तान की कितनी जमीन है और कितनी जमीन पर वह और क्लेम कर रहा है?

श्री सभापति : एक ही सवाल करें।

प्र० राम गोपाल यादव : तीसरा, मैकमोहन लाइन के बारे में क्या आपकी धारणा बदल गयी है? मैकमोहन लाइन के बारे में आपका क्या विचार है?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Sir, I have never said that there is no dispute between China and India about our borders. *(Interruptions)*...

प्र० राम गोपाल यादव : वह enter कर रहा है और आप कहते हैं कुछ नहीं है। कई बार enter किया लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि कुछ नहीं किया।

श्री सभापति : कृपया जवाब सुन लीजिए।

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Everybody is saying it.

श्री सभापति : कृपया जवाब सुन लीजिए।

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव : वे पत्थरों पर अपना नाम लिख जाते हैं और आप कहते हैं कि enter नहीं कर रहे।

श्री सभापति : कृपया जवाब सुन लीजिए।

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: There are disputes between China and India, and the Special Representatives who have been meeting to sort out these differences met 13 times. They are due to meet again. We are hoping that in the course of their future meetings, they will be able to come to an amicable settlement.... *(Interruptions)*...

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: My question is different. My question was specific and no answer has been given to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You asked three questions.

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव : तीन में से एक का ही जवाब दे दें।

श्री सभापति : एक का जवाब उन्होंने दे दिया है। Thank you. Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIRENDRA BHATIA: His question is different. His question is on a different matter.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, I think the Ministry is tackling and sorting out issues with the Chinese Government properly. I have a feeling in my mind that China realises in some measure today and it will realise in full measure in future that it is in that country's interest to hold good relations with this country and strengthen the relations with India. China and India together have a big role in Asia and they have a very big role in the global arena also. But here and now I will put a special question to the hon. Minister. Recently, China has committed a mistake of asking Kashmiris that they will accept separate visa papers. That position is unacceptable. I travelled to China three times. Visa was always an integral part of the passport papers. I have already taken up this issue with the hon. Minister of External Affairs. Have you devised a mechanism to ask the Chinese Government that no Kashmiri will travel to China on a separate visa paper? It should be an internal part of the passport papers as it is for the rest of the country. That is the simple situation.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, we have taken a decision to the effect that unless there is a stamping on the Indian passport, any other document will not be recognised by the Immigration Authorities. So the question of stapling an additional paper attached to the passport is certainly not recognised.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I regret to say that not only the reply is tainted; the subsequent reply seeks to downplay the nature of relations. China is massively constructing formations and roads in the disputed part of Kashmir. What stand have you taken?

You have just mentioned about the passport part of it. The Kashmiri people are suffering. They cannot travel because their passport is not being recognised. You have said that there is no increase in the incidents of incursions. Our Army Chief said, "There is no appreciable increase." Now I have two parts of my question. Please give me a categorical reply. Part (a) of my question is: What was the number of incursions during 2008? What is the number of incursions during 2009? Please give me the exact numbers. Part (b) of my question is: What steps is the Government of India taking so far as construction by China in Kashmir, rather PoK, is concerned, which is under dispute?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: So far as your second part of the question is concerned, we have taken it up with the Government of China. China has always accepted that Jammu and Kashmir is a disputed area between India and Pakistan, so it has to be settled bilaterally between those two countries.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: What about construction by China?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: That is the official position taken by China. So far as the first part of your question is concerned, I have said and I repeat it again that there has not been any increase in the number of incursions. So far as the specific number of incursions is concerned, I will certainly pass on this information to my esteemed friend.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am very surprised. Just a minute, Sir. His answer begins by saying, "There is no increase." The Minister is supposed to be ready with the statistics. That is our right in the House. He says that he will send it separately. Is it an attempt to prevent us from knowing it? It is a very important matter. The House is entitled to know it. This is a very important and relevant question. How can he say....(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has said that he will make the statistics available.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, with great respect, I say that he must share this information with the House as to what was the number in 2008 and what is the number in 2009.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I will certainly share it with you and later on with the House.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Have you not been properly briefed, Mr. Minister? The officers have not properly briefed you.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I am giving this assurance in the House that I will send it across to you and then....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: There is nothing across to me. It is a property of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is an assurance.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we need your protection. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has given an assurance.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: But a very relevant question has not been replied to at all. This is not fair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: An assurance has been given that the information will be made available.

Manual Scavenging and Safai Karamcharis:

*304. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that manual scavenging and the system of dry latrines has been completely eradicated in the country;

(b) if so, whether all the scavengers and their dependents have been rehabilitated;

(c) whether the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis has made any recommendations on this matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether there is a proposal to achieve 100 per cent eradication of manual scavenging and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Some of the major recommendations of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis regarding eradication of manual scavenging are:

- (i) Every State should be directed to carry out a survey in respect of safai karamcharis/manual scavengers, and dry latrines.
- (ii) All States should adopt the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (prohibition) Act, 1993, and should implement it properly.
- (iii) Special efforts should be made for conversion of dry latrines in a time bound manner, and NGOs should also be associated in this work.
- (iv) Rehabilitation of manual scavengers should include provision of facilities for health, education, vocational training, income generating activities and housing.

The Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) aims to convert all dry latrines into sanitary latrines by March, 2010. Likewise, Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment also aims to rehabilitate all remaining eligible manual scavengers and their dependents into alternative occupations by March, 2010.

श्री धर्म पाल सभ्रवाल : सर, मेरा प्रश्न National Commission for Safai Karamcharis के बारे में है। इस प्रश्न के बारे में जो माननीय मंत्री जी ने जबाव दिया है, वह स्पष्ट नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से यह National Commission for Safai Karamcharis बना है, तब से अब तक इसकी सदन में कितनी रिपोर्ट्स पेश की गई हैं। अगर कोई भी रिपोर्ट सदन में पेश नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ? क्या माननीय मंत्री जी आश्वासन देंगे कि कमीशन की सभी रिपोर्ट्स सदन में रखी जाएंगी, जिन पर सदन चर्चा कर सके ?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis, which was earlier a statutory body, is, now, not continuing as a statutory body. That is an administrative decision to continue the existence of the Commission. As far as tabling of Reports is concerned, from time to time, reports have been tabled. The First, Second, Third and Fourth Reports were tabled, and we are now ready with the Fifth, Sixth and the Seventh Reports.

श्री धर्म पाल सभ्रवाल : सभापति महोदय, ये जो रिपोर्ट्स हैं, ये कब तक सदन के पटल पर रखी जाएंगी, ताकि उन पर चर्चा की जा सके ? मेरा दूसरा सवाल है कि क्या National Commission for Safai Karamcharis को ज्युडिशियल पावर्स दी गई हैं, यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ? क्या बगैर ज्युडिशियल पावर्स के कमीशन सफाई कर्मचारियों के हित में कोई कार्यवाही कर सकता है ? कृपया विस्तार से बताएं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक कितने परिवारों का rehabilitation किया गया है ?

श्री मुकुल वासनिक : सर, जो विभिन्न रिपोर्ट्स National Commission for Safai Karamcharis की हमारे पास हैं, उन पर एक्शन टेकन मेमोरैंडम प्रिपेयर हो रहा है और जैसे ही वह तैयार हो जाएगा, उसे सदन में रखने का काम किया जाएगा। जहां तक manual scavengers के rehabilitation के बारे में पूछा गया है। उनके बारे में, मैं यहां पर कहना चाहूंगा कि जो विभिन्न आंकड़े राज्य सरकारों के जरिए से, स्टेट चैनलाइजिंग एजेंसीज के जरिए से सरकार के पास उपलब्ध हैं, उसके हिसाब से करीब एक लाख 17 हजार manual scavengers या उनके आश्रितों को पुनर्वास करने की आवश्यकता थी। लेकिन अभी हमें जो लेटेस्ट जानकारी उपलब्ध हुई है, उसके अनुसार एक लाख 17 हजार manual scavengers में से प्रदेश की सरकारों ने करीब 31,333 ऐसे लोगों के नाम जोड़े थे, जिनको अब हटाने का अनुरोध किया गया है, क्योंकि उनमें से कुछ की मौत हो चुकी है, कुछ इस श्रेणी में गलत जोड़े गए थे, कुछ लोन लेने के लिए इच्छुक नहीं हैं, कुछ माइग्रेट हो गए, इस तरह के कारणों की वजह से 31,333 लोगों के नाम इसमें से हटाए जा रहे हैं। पिछले समय में साठ हजार दो manual scavengers या उनके आश्रितों का पुनर्वास हुआ है और करीब 25 हजार और भी manual scavengers का पुनर्वास होना बाकी है। हमारा प्रयास होगा कि 31 मार्च, 2010 तक उनका पुनर्वास किया जाए।

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, through various sanitation programmes, the Government is aiming at eradication of manual scavenging. And the sanitation programmes are being implemented successfully. I would like to know whether the Ministry is contemplating to involve NGOs further in this scheme. What is the percentage of success in the sanitation programme which is aiming at establishment of sanitary latrines?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, there is a scheme with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, which is called the Integrated Low-cost Sanitation Scheme. In the implementation of this Scheme, the NGOs are also involved and the Scheme aims at converting

the dry latrines into water seal latrines. As far as the progress of implementation of this Scheme is concerned, at the moment, the information is that only four States have dry latrines. These are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand. Information from Jammu and Kashmir is still to arrive. But, as far as projects from these three States, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Uttarakhand are concerned, they have already sanctioned the projects which they had submitted.

श्री कृष्ण लाल बाल्मीकि : सभापति महोदय, मैं पिछले तीन वर्षों से सदन में इस समुदाय के मामले उठा रहा हूँ और केवल कानून का हवाला देकर उत्तर दे दिया जाता है। इससे लगता कि है कि समुदाय के प्रति सरकार की कोई स्पष्ट नीति नहीं है। इस समुदाय का सही पुनर्वास नहीं किया जा रहा है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता है कि मैला ढोने वाली प्रथा को खत्म करने वाले कानून बनाने के पश्चात् कितने लोगों के खिलाफ मुकदमा चलाया गया और कितने लोगों को अब तक सजा दी गई है?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, there is this Act which is called the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993. Since this Act came into being, 27,114 offenders have been booked for contravention of the various provisions of this Act. In regard to the question of the hon. Member that the Government is not serious in eradicating the practice of manual scavenging and their rehabilitation, I would like to state here with all humility that we are extremely serious about it. We attach tremendous importance to the rehabilitation of manual scavengers. We have taken it up as a national priority, and we are committed to see to it that this practice is eradicated and the manual scavengers and their dependents are rehabilitated within a timeframe.

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत : सर, सजा कितने लोगों को दी। ..(व्यवधान)..यह नहीं बताया है?

श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव : सर, यह देखा गया है कि जो बड़े शहर हैं, उनमें तो जल शौचालय हो गए मगर जो छोटे कस्बे हैं, उनमें आज भी निर्जल शौचालय हैं और मैला ढोया जाता है। इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कर रही है? दूसरी बात यह है कि जल शौचालय से मैला नालियों में बहाया जाता है, जो देश और प्रदेश की नदियां हैं, उनसे sewer के द्वारा यह मैला चला जाता है। इससे जल प्रदूषण फैलता है और जो शहर में नालियों में बहता है, उससे भी प्रदूषण होता है और बीमारियां फैलती हैं। इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या रवैया है और सरकार क्या करने जा रही है?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, as far as the rural areas are concerned, the Department of Drinking Water Supply in the Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing a scheme of Total Sanitation Campaign. Under this Campaign, individual household latrines numbering 517 lakh have been sanctioned. School toilets - 8.9 lakhs; sanitary complexes - 0.16 lakhs, Anganwadi toilets, 2.78 lakhs have already been sanctioned in the rural areas. There has been substantial progress in this regard. As far as नालियों में मैला जाने के संदर्भ में माननीय सदस्य ने यहां पर जो चिंता व्यक्त की है, मैं यहां पर कहना चाहूंगा कि sanitation is basically a State subject, and I think, respective State Governments will have to address this issue.

Proposal to Amend the RTI ACT

*305. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has mooted a proposal to amend the Right to Information (RTI) Act to allow setting up of separate benches to hear RTI related complaints;

(b) if so, whether the proposed amendment would also include a clause to weed out 'vexatious' and 'frivolous' applications; and

(c) whether the public activists have commented that the move to amend the RTI Act is fraught with malafide intentions to dilute the efficacy of the Act and its intent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

The Government proposes to strengthen Right to Information by suitably amending the laws to provide for disclosure by government in all non strategic areas. The Government is examining a proposal for incorporation of provisions in the RTI Act regarding Constitution of Benches of the information Commission and rejection of vexatious and frivolous applications.

Government has received representations expressing concern about the proposed amendments. NGOs and Civil Society Organisations will be consulted before any final decision is taken about the amendment.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister knows that RTI is one of the most revolutionary steps taken by the UPA to bring in transparency in public life, especially bureaucracy and judiciary. In his reply, the Minister has said that the Government is examining proposal for incorporation of provisions in the RTI Act regarding constitution of Benches of Information Commissions and rejection of vexatious and frivolous applications.

Sir, this is exactly the apprehension in the civil society and the people who fought for this RTI right through, to bring in transparency. Amending RTI at this juncture may give sweeping powers from the Supreme Court to the Gram Sevak in rejecting the applications by applicants in the name of vexatious and frivolous applications. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has received any letter from the Chief Justice of India to amend this RTI in this regard. Because the RTI has sent jitters in judiciary and bureaucracy. To scuttle one of the important Acts, I would like to know if he has received any letter from the Chief Justice of India.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, the hon. Member is right. This is one of the most revolutionary enactments of the Government in the Independent India and we are rightly proud of it. Sir, we have said that the Government is considering amendments to the RTI Act. Let me give the background of why this is necessary.

Firstly, Sir, we have an experience of over four years of the Act functioning. There are some practical difficulties found. In some cases, there are legal difficulties found. I personally have got legal opinion from the Law Ministry. There is agreement in the civil society that some issues need clarifications.

Secondly, Sir, to constitute the Administrative Reforms Commission is also one of the historic decisions; the second Administrative Reforms Commission was constituted by our Government. The first report was devoted, and rightfully, to the right to information, a master key to good governance. In the Administrative Reforms Commission report, it was observed that adequate safeguards were required to be provided against vexatious and malicious requests, and recommended amendment to the Act for the purpose.

Sir, we are in touch with the civil society; therefore, an attempt was made in 2006 to amend the law. I think, at that time, not adequate discussion was made in the civil society, there were apprehensions. Therefore, that attempt was dropped. Now, Sir, because of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission and some other things, the Government thought, and the President, in her Address to the Joint Session of Parliament on 4th June, declared that strengthening right to information by suitably amending the laws to provide for disclosure by Government in all non-strategic areas is necessary. The spirit of the Presidential Address was that we need to strengthen this regime further.

With these two things in background, I would not go into the difficulties that we have had, there is a whole list which I can share with you, Sir; but, there are certain technical difficulties in certain areas. We want to expand the scope of the RTI Act. Exemptions to certain agencies, we think, are not necessary. Those exemptions can be withdrawn. Our intention is to strengthen the law further. Therefore, we are considering amending the law. I have assured the civil society organisation on a number of occasions that it will not be done behind anybody's back, that everybody would be consulted. I have already had consultations with the Central Information Commission and all the State Information Commissions; in a conference of the State Information Commissions I have assured that the Status Paper will be put up and it will be discussed with the civil society organisation. If it is found necessary to amend that, only then we will do it; we are not saying that we will amend it. We want to strengthen that. That is our commitment. We want to remove difficulties, that is a commitment. If it can be done without amendment, we have no problems. But, I think, we will be able to convince the civil society.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Mr. Chairman Sir, this is exactly the apprehension of the civil society — as he said — going by the administrative Reforms commission. Who are these people? They are the bureaucrats of this country who know how to scuttle things. What exactly I wanted to remind him was, whether he has got knowledge about Bihar where about 42 cases were filed against the applicants by the bureaucrats for filing the RTI applications.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, I did not reply to one part of the question in the first supplementary about the reference made about the Chief Justice. On the vexatious and malicious request, I will quote a part of the Administrative Reforms Commission. The ARC report refers to the UK law. It also refers to the South African Law. They have studied the RTI Acts of the democracies of all the world Governments and they will come and I will just go briefly. The UK law says that Section 1.1 does not oblige the public authority to comply with a request for information if the request is vexatious. This is UK law.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: How does he judge?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: The South African law says that the information shall not be given. The request is manifestly frivolous or vexatious. Sir, there is a safeguard built into laws of many countries. We are considering whether we should do it or not. If it is considered by the Government that it is not necessary, then, ultimately no amendment will be passed unless this House approves. If the Government decides to amend the law, we will come to the House, it will go to the Standing Committees and it will look carefully. But please be assured that we will not do any thing which will go against the spirit of this Act, which is one of the major achievements of this Government. The other question I did not reply. Sir, there is an apprehension in the highest court in the country that unless the RTI law is protected, RTI law will hamper the working, which is exactly the opposite. It is not that we are trying to curtail it. The highest authority has written that please don't do anything which will make our working difficult.

SHRI M. RAM JOIS: Sir is the hon. Minister aware that the Chief Information Commissioner has called upon the Chief Justice of India to furnish information on notice, correspondence etc. relating to the President of the collegiums which are of privileged nature and if so, what action is being taken to exempt such information?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, this is precisely the point. Sir, there are apprehensions in the higher courts whether the applications under Right to Information Act will hamper their freedom. The separation of powers that the Constitution has enjoined should not be hampered. That is the apprehension and we will examine this issue very, very carefully. But now, it is up to the Chief Information Commissioner whether he wants that the information should be given or not.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Sir, the other Members expressed apprehensions. I want to ask the Minister about frivolous and vexatious applications. There is a possibility that this Act will be diluted in the name of frivolous and vexatious applications. So, I want to ask the Minister through you, Sir, whether there is any clear definition which will be there in the Act regarding vexatious and frivolous things.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, I tried to explain why this was considered important by the Administrative Reforms Commission and why we are considering it. It is a directive by the President that the Act will be strengthened. This is a very contentious area and civil society is rightfully apprehensive that we might do something to curtail the power. Sir, I assure you, Sir, we will debate this whole issue with the Civil Society Organisation, with the CICs, with the Information Commissioners before the proposal is brought to the House. So, all the proposals will contain the exact definition of how it can be curtailed if it is found to be vexatious and we will see to it that no public authority will deny information in the name of this.

SHRI P. RAJEEV: Sir, in reply the hon. Minister has mentioned that the Government is examining the constitution of Benches of the Information Commission. Now, the CIC is trying for speedy disposal of complaints by constituting a mechanism of separate Benches. But, it was reported that the Government has taken a stand against this and this stand seriously affects the functioning of the CIC. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is ready to allow the CIC for functioning independently, as an autonomous body, in view of pendency of amendments.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, this is another area where there is a lot of misinformation. The Act currently does not contain any provision regarding constitution of Benches by the CIC or the State Information Commissions. If at all a single Commissioner or two Commissioners work together, it could be held invalid. Therefore, whatever they have done could be struck down. The current Act says that the entire Commission must work together. It is, obviously, not possible and the Information Commissions are working separately. We just want to strengthen that position which is currently going on. Otherwise, it is found to be not legally tenable by the legal advisors. We will see that the current functioning continues under a legal authority.

संसद की बैठकें

*306. श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:

श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह मजीठा:

क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1958 में संसद की 151 बैठकें हुई थीं जबकि वर्ष 2008 में वे घटकर मात्र 46 तक रह गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि विभिन्न लोकतांत्रिक देशों की संसदों की बैठकों की तुलना में भारतीय संसद की बैठकें कम होती हैं?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री पवन कुमार बंसल): (क) से (ख) वर्ष 1958 में लोक सभा की 125 और राज्य सभा की 91 बैठकें हुई थीं। वर्ष 2008 में संसद के दोनों सदनों की 46 बैठकें हुई थीं।

(ग) विभिन्न लोकतांत्रिक देशों की संसदों की बैठकों की संख्या, उन देशों की विशिष्ट जरूरतों और आवश्यकता पर निर्भर करते हुए प्रत्येक देश में हर वर्ष अलग-अलग होती हैं। अतः भारत की संसद की अन्य लोकतांत्रिक देशों की बैठकों की संख्या से तुलना करना उचित नहीं होगा।

Sittings of Parliament

†*306. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:††

Will the MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is fact that sittings of Parliament were upto 151 in the year 1958 in the country while in the year 2008 they have reduced to mere 46;

(b) If not, the fact thereof; and

(c) Whether it is also a fact that sittings of Parliament of India are lesser then sittings of Parliaments of various democratic countries?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The sittings of Lok Sabha were 125 in the year 1958 and that of Rajya Sabha were 91. The sittings of both Houses of Parliament were 46 in the year, 2008.

(c) The sittings of Parliaments of various democratic countries vary from country to country and year to year, depending upon the requirements specific to the needs of those countries. Hence, it would not be appropriate to compare the sittings of Parliament of India with that of other democratic countries.

श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह मजीठा: चेयरमैन सर, आपके माध्यम से मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि डेमोक्रेटिक सैटअप में पार्लियामेंट एक महत्वपूर्ण रोल अदा करती है। यदि पार्लियामेंट का रोल कम किया जाएगा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करके पार्लियामेंट की परफॉर्मेंस को कम किया जाएगा, जिससे एक प्रकार से प्रजातंत्र पर दबाव पैदा होगा। पिछले दिनों लोक सभा स्पीकर ने एक साल में कम से कम 110 दिन संसद की बैठक किए जाने का विचार व्यक्त किया था। मैं इतना जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार ने इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया है? यदि हां, तो संसद की बैठकें बढ़ाने को अमल में लाने की क्या योजना है?

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य की पहली बात से तो सहमत हूँ कि यह जरूरी है कि पार्लियामेंट में बहुत सार्थक काम किए जाएं, लेकिन दूसरी बात इस समय थोड़ी प्रैक्टिकल नहीं है। जैसा कि कुछ दिन पहले ही मैंने इस सदन में कहा था और मैं माननीय सदस्य को फिर से यह बताना चाहता हूँ, चाहे आप उस तरफ हों या इस तरफ हों, हम सभी के लिए सबसे पहला काम यह है कि जितना समय तय हुआ है, उस पूरे के पूरे समय का अच्छा इस्तेमाल हो जाए।

सर, मेरे पास इसके आंकड़ें भी हैं, लेकिन उसमें मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, फिर भी मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों सदनों में हमारा लगभग 30% समय बर्बाद हो जाता है और जो काम हम करना चाहते हैं, वह नहीं हो पाता। लोग हमारी तरफ आशा भरी निगाह से देखते हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस बात से सहमत हूँ और यह सरकार भी यही चाहती है कि हम पार्लियामेंट में ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम कर पाएं। उसके लिए अगर अतिरिक्त दिनों की जरूरत होगी, तो वह भी हो जाएगा, लेकिन कानून से उसको बांधा नहीं जा सकता और न ही हमें इसकी कोशिश करनी चाहिए। कानून में पार्लियामेंट के लिए प्रावधान यह है कि दो सेशन के बीच में छः महीने से ज्यादा समय नहीं होना चाहिए, लेकिन आज तक दो सेशन के बीच में कभी तीन महीने का अंतर भी नहीं हुआ। उससे कम समय में ही बार-बार हम सेशन बुलाते हैं।

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Raj Mohinder Singh Majitha.

राज्य सभा के चार सेशन हो जाते हैं और लोक सभा के तीन सेशन होते हैं। फिर कमेटीज भी होती हैं, जो पहले नहीं होती थीं। इन कमेटीज में बहुत अच्छा काम हो पाता है। अगर हम यहां पर दिन बढ़ाएंगे तो निश्चित तौर पर कमेटीज के काम पर असर पड़ेगा ...(व्यवधान)

श्री कलराज मिश्र: फिर तो पार्लियामेंट की बैठकों को ही समाप्त कर देना चाहिए।

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: इसलिए हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा दिन उसके लिए बढ़ाएं, लेकिन कानून या संविधान के जरिए नहीं।

श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह मजीठा: मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो जवाब दिया, मैं उससे सहमत नहीं हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि दुनिया की अलग-अलग डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्रीज में पार्लियामेंट की बैठकें करने की अपनी-अपनी व्यवस्था होती है। मैं इस विषय में ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहूंगा, लेकिन आप देखिए कि 1958 में लोक सभा की 125 बैठकें हुईं और राज्य सभा की 91 हुईं, लेकिन वहीं 2008 में राज्य सभा व लोक सभा की केवल 46 बैठकें हुईं।

हम अपने देश की दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ तुलना नहीं करते, क्योंकि हमारी समस्याएं दूसरे मुल्कों से ज्यादा हैं। वे मुल्क प्रोग्रेस कर चुके हैं, लेकिन हमें अभी प्रोग्रेस करनी है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि 46 दिन तो गांवों में पंचायत ही बैठ जाती है, तो कहां पंचायत और कहां पार्लियामेंट! मेरा यह प्रोजेक्ट है कि साल में पार्लियामेंट की 150 बैठकें होनी चाहिए।

MR CHARIMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Extraction of Ground Water

*301. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge amount of ground water pumped out in Delhi and other areas across Northern India is the highest in the world and is contributing as much as 5 per cent to the total rise in sea level, as per a study conducted by the National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that our country, along with the neighbouring countries extract 54 trillion litres from the ground every year, a figure that is likely to cause serious concern over the future of water availability; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The article titled "Dwindling Ground Water Resources in Northern India, from Satellite Gravity Observations" published in the Geophysical Research Letters (Vol. 36) and jointly authored by Scientists from National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), Hyderabad and University of Colorado concludes that "the region lost groundwater at the rate of 54+9 cubic kilometers per year (trillion litres per year) between April, 2002 and June, 2008. This is probably the largest rate of groundwater loss in any comparable-sized region on Earth". The article has further stated that "the total groundwater loss would have contributed 0.16 millimeter per year to global sea level

rise". However, the above said article does not provide detailed data and the basis for such conclusions.

(c) and (d) The assessment made by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) indicates that the overall withdrawal in India is about 231 trillion litres per year against the replenishable ground water resources of 433 trillion litres. As per United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) report 200-2001, the annual ground water withdrawals in Pakistan and Bangladesh are 60 trillion litres and 10.7 trillion litres respectively.

Further, as per the assessment of CGWB, about 15% of the blocks/talukas/mandals in the country are over-exploited where withdrawal is more than the replenishable ground water resource. With a view to address the issue of over-exploitation, several measures such as rainwater harvesting and recharge to ground water have been taken by concerned State Governments. Government of India has also launched schemes for "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies", "Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells for over-exploited, critical and semi-critical areas of hard rock region covering seven States" and "Demonstrative Projects for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water and Rain water Harvesting". In addition, a draft Model Bill to regulate and control the development and management of ground water has also been circulated to the States/Union Territories. 11 States/Union Territories have already enacted necessary legislation.

Water Harvesting Scheme Under Uidssmt

†307. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of districts of Madhya Pradesh which have applied for water Harvesting Scheme under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town (UIDSSMT);

(b) the action taken, so far, in this regard and by when these proposals are likely to be sanctioned;

(c) the number of cities from which proposals have been received for Urban Renewal and Road Construction under the above scheme; and

(d) the action taken so far in this regard and by when the scheme is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Water Harvesting is not an admissible component for funding under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

(b) Question does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

(c) and (d) Details indicating the details of cities/towns for which projects approved by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of Madhya Pradesh on urban renewal and road construction under UIDSSMT and funds released so far are given in Statement-I (See below). The State of Madhya Pradesh has already exhausted its allocation and therefore the remaining projects can not be considered for release.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

UIDSSMT : Urban renewal and road projects approved by SLSC of Madhya Pradesh till date

Rs. in Lakhs

Sl. No.	T. Name	District	Scheme	Approved cost	Gen. Share	Dt_Rel_1st_Inst.	1st Instl. Released	2nd Instl. Released	Dt_Rel_2nd_Inst	Total ACA Released
1.	Damoh	Damoh	Urban Renewal	62.35	49.88	20-Sep-06	24.940	24.94	30-Mar-09	49.88
2.	Damoh	Damoh	Urban Renewal	130.17	104.14	20-Sep-06	52.070	52.07	30-Mar-09	104.14
3.	Damoh	Damoh	Roads	418.97	335.18	20-Sep-06	167.590			167.59
4.	Garhakota	Sagar	Roads	143.76	115.01	20-Sep-06	57.500	57.51	30-Mar-09	115.01
5.	Itarsi	Hoshangabad	Roads	844.57	675.66	26-Mar-08	350.500			350.50
6.	Vidisha	Vidisha	Roads	73.58	58.86	20-Sep-06	29.430	29.43	30-Mar-09	58.86
7.	Gwalior	Gwalior	Roads	4647.55	3718.04		0.000			0.00
8.	Gwalior	Gwalior	Urban Renewal	1730.00	1384.00		0.000			0.00

Shelter for All

*308. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared any policy for providing housing facilities in the direction of Shelter for All;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has consulted the States before finalizing such policy; and
- (d) if so, their responses thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):
(a) and (b) The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) announced in 2007 aims at promotion of sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensure equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society. Given the magnitude of the housing shortage and budgetary constraints of both the Central and State Governments, the Policy seeks to associate multiple stakeholders, the Private Sector, the Cooperative Sector, the Industrial Sector and the Services/Institutional Sector for realizing the goal of “Affordable Housing for All”.

(c) and (d) The Conference of Housing Ministers of States/Union Territories organized by the Ministry on 29-30 November, 2004 at New Delhi recommended that the National Housing and Habitat and Policy, 1998 needs to be revised through a consultative process and the revised policy should accelerate supply of serviced land and housing with particular focus to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) categories and take into account the need for development of supporting infrastructure and basic services to all categories. Accordingly, an exercise was initiated for review of National Housing and Habitat Policy, 1998 in view of socio-economic changes since 1998, to achieve the goal of “Affordable housing for All”.

A Task Force was constituted under the Chairpersonship of the then Secretary, Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation and the draft Policy prepared was further discussed in a National Consultation of representatives of State Government and Central Ministries, Task Force Members, Non Government Organizations and other stakeholders etc. on 05.10.2005 at New Delhi.

The present National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 is based on these deliberations and has been widely circulated to all States/Union Territories.

Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra in Delhi

*309. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a plan to construct a Pravasi Bhartiya Kendra in Delhi;

- (b) if so, the proposed schedule and the estimated expenditure;
- (c) whether the location has been finalized and land has been acquired; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) It is proposed to construct a Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra (PBK) on three plots of land (15A, 15B and 15D — total measuring 9666 sq.mts.) in Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, allotted to the Ministry by the Ministry of Urban Development. The PBK is expected to be completed by the end of 2012.

The Committee on Non-Plan Expenditure has recommended the proposal for construction of PBK at an estimated cost of Rs.107.22 crore subject to review of the cost estimated by the NBCC, in consultation with the CPWD, so as to ensure reasonableness of the estimates.

Increase in Chinese Military Power

† *310. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that China is increasing its military power constantly;
- (b) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the statement of Chinese strategists in which there is a suggestion to work for dividing India into 20-30 parts; and
- (c) if so, whether Government would determine its foreign and defence policy keeping in view the Chinese activities?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is aware of media reports to such effect. The statement appears to be an expression of individual opinion and does not accord with China's officially stated position on India-China relations conveyed to India on several occasions, including at the highest level.

(c) Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures, including through its foreign and defence policy, to safeguard it.

Incentive Scheme for Capacity Building

311. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Incentive Scheme for capacity building and objectives thereof;
- (b) the number and dates of the proposals received by the Central Government from Madhya Pradesh under this scheme and the amount sought for each proposal; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the action being taken by the Central Government on the proposals received from Madhya Pradesh Government and by when they are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Strengthening of capacity of urban local bodies has been identified as a key element of strategy for urban development in the Eleventh Plan and is integral component of various schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme and Scheme for Infrastructure Development for Satellite Towns/Counter Magnets. A separate provision of Rs.125 crore has also been made under the Eleventh Plan for capacity building of urban local bodies with the objective of setting up of centres of excellence in field of urban development, strengthening urban planning, project implementation and management, financial management, implementation of National Urban Sanitation Policy, municipal service delivery and implementation of municipal reforms related to property tax, accounting, e-Governance and Public Private Partnership.

(b) A proposal seeking Rs.2.55 crore from Central Government has been received in Ministry of Urban Development from Government of Madhya Pradesh under Capacity Building Scheme for Urban Local Bodies (CBULB). The proposal comprises two components viz. (i) Citywide sanitation planning and capacity building in 11 towns of Madhya Pradesh (Rs.1.1 crore) (ii) Strategizing of sanitation programme in the state (Rs. 1.45 crore).

(c) Ministry of Urban Development has examined the proposal of Government of Madhya Pradesh and approved the Proposal.

Special Category Status to Bihar

*312. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether special category status demand of the State Government of Bihar has not been met by Government, so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has since examined the points on which the State has demanded the special category status;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) Special Category State status for allocation of Central Assistance to State Plans has generally been accorded in the past to States that have been characterized by a number of features necessitating special consideration. These features include: (1) hilly and difficult terrain,

(2) low population density and/or sizeable share of tribal population, (3) strategic location along borders with neighbouring countries, (4) economic and infrastructural backwardness, and (5) non-viable nature of state finances.

The decision to accord special category status to a particular state is to be taken by the National Development Council (NDC) which is the sole body competent to do so. The decision is based on an integrated consideration of all the factors and peculiar situation of the State. The Government of Bihar has made a request for grant of Special Category Status. Government of India is seized of the matter.

Real Estate Regulation Bill

*313. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has completed the consultative process with States, experts and other stakeholders to finalise the draft Model Real Estate Regulation Bill;

(b) if so, the details of the important issues incorporated in the said Bill after such consultations;

(c) whether any suggestions have been incorporated to check the entry of unscrupulous elements in the property sector and to keep the prices of properties at reasonable level;

(d) if so, the details in this regard, and

(e) by when Government proposes to introduce the said Bill?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (e) In order to promote planned and healthy real estate development of colonies and apartments with a view to protecting consumer interest on the one hand and to facilitate smooth and speedy urban construction on the other in consultation with various stake holders, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has drafted a Model Real Estate (Regulation of Development) Bill, which was put up on the website of that Ministry to elicit comments and suggestions on the draft Bill through the web site and issue of public notice, and was also referred to State Governments and Competition Commission. The Ministry has informed that it has received more than 350 response by email and post, which are being collated and suitably compiled.

The Ministry of Urban Development also proposes to introduce a Bill viz. the National Capital Territory of Delhi Real Estate Management (Promotion and Regulation) Bill, 2009 in Parliament to create the legal and institutional framework to regulate activities relating to real estate management in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Towards this end, the draft Bill has been prepared by the Ministry of Urban Development and is under inter-ministerial consultation.

Housing Shortage in the Country

*314.MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute housing shortage in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is a proposal to make investment on rehousing in urban slums; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):
(a) and (b) Over the previous five decades, annual rates of growth of urban population ranged between 2.7 to 3.8% have been registered on account of natural increase of population as a consequence of the birth rate being higher than the death rate; and migration from rural to urban areas in search of livelihood. The share of jobs created in the urban area during 1991-2001 at 19.3 million, significantly outnumbered jobs generated in rural areas at 5 million. This has led to gaps of demand and supply of housing units in urban areas and shortage of housing, particularly for the urban poor.

A Technical Group was constituted by the Ministry in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage in the country. The Group estimated that at the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan, the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million.

Further, an additional requirement of 1.82 million dwelling units has been projected for the Eleventh Plan, bringing the total housing requirement during the Eleventh Plan Period to 26.53 Million dwelling units.

(c) and (d) The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 seeks to give primacy to provision of shelter to the urban poor at their present location or near their work place and recommends relocation only in cases, where relocation is necessary on account of severe water pollution, safety problems on account of proximity to rail track or other critical concerns.

The Central Government has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with the basic objective to strive for holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers including the migrant workers of the identified urban areas. Additional Central Assistance is provided to States/UTs for taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in 65 select cities under the Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP). For other cities/towns, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) has been introduced.

The initial allocation of Rs.18100 crores of under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for the seven year Mission period 2005-2012, has been enhanced to Rs.23184.60 crore for the purpose.

Development of Cities in Odisha

†*315. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken for development of cities in Orissa and the Centre's plan for future;
- (b) whether the State Government has sought may help from the Centre in this regard; and
- (c) whether any proposal from the State is pending with the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Urban Development implements schemes of the Central Government for development of cities and towns in all the States of India including Orissa. The details of the assistance sought for and granted for the State of Orissa are indicated below, scheme-wise:-

- (i) **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):-** JNNURM was launched on 3rd December 2005 to provide reforms-linked assistance for development of infrastructure in 63 (65 at present) identified cities including all cities having population of more than 1 million and the State Capitals and other cities/UTs of religious/ tourist and historic importance. The focus of the Mission is to transform the Mission cities into economically viable, productive, sustainable and efficient entities that can function as engines of economic growth by undertaking necessary reforms and addressing infrastructure deficiencies in an integrated manner. There are also subcomponents to cater to similar needs of small towns and cities in the States.

- (a) **Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM):-** Two mission cities have been identified in Orissa namely Bhubaneshwar and Puri. Five Projects have been approved for these Mission cities for which the share of the Central Government for Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is Rs.458.61 Crore for 3 projects in Bhubaneshwar and Rs.178.52 Crore for 2 projects in Puri. An amount of Rs.114.65 Crore for Bhubaneshwar and Rs.44.63 Crore for Puri has been released to the Government of Orissa.

The projects sanctioned are in the sectors of water supply, sewerage, drainage and urban renewal. No other proposal of Orissa Government is pending for consideration.

- (b) **Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT):-** UIDSSMT is a component of JNNURM for providing infrastructure facilities in small and medium towns of the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

country. A sum of Rs.181.79 Crore has been allocated for the State of Orissa for ACA under UIDSSMT for the 7-year mission period 2005-12. The State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of the State of Orissa has recommended 28 projects from 23 towns at a cost of Rs.540.69 Crore under UIDSSMT against which ACA of Rs.90.79 Crore has been released for 16 projects in 12 towns, comprising 11 projects for water supply, 2 for water body and 1 each for Sewerage, Urban Renewal/Heritage and Road. The towns for which releases have been made are Sambalpur, Cuttack, Berhampur, Parlakhemundi, Koraput, Angul, Vyasagar, Phulbani, Nayagarh, Bargarh, Talcher and Bhawanipatna.

The other 12 Water Supply projects from 11 towns approved by SLSC at a cost of Rs.317.90 Crore involving ACA of 254.32 Crore cannot be considered at present for release, as the State has already exhausted its seven-year Mission allocation.

- (c) **Procurement of Buses under JNNURM:-** As a part of second stimulus package, in January 2009, the Government has decided to fund purchase of buses for the Mission cities under JNNURM. Under the scheme for funding for purchase of buses for Urban Transport Under JNNURM, 100 and 25 buses have been sanctioned for Bhubaneswar and Puri cities of Orissa respectively at a total cost of Rs.19.80 Crore out of which ACA is Rs. 15.84 Crore. An amount of Rs.7.92 Crore has been released during the financial year 2008-09 as first instalment.
- (ii) **Capacity Building Scheme for Urban Local Bodies (CBULB):-** In order to strengthen the capacities of Urban Local Bodies (including the cities in Orissa) other than those towns and cities not covered under UIG and UIDSSMT of JNNURM, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India has formulated a scheme namely Capacity Building Scheme for Urban Local Bodies (CBULB) having a total outlay for Rs.125 Crore for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. A proposal has been received from Government of Orissa for strengthening the capacity of 58 Urban Local Bodies under the CBULB at a cost of Rs.350.30 lakh with duration of two years, which has been approved in principle.
- (iii) **National Urban Information System (NUIS) Scheme:-** Ministry of Urban Development has launched National Urban Information System (NUIS) Scheme in March, 2006 to develop GIS databases for several towns/cities in the country (including the State of Orissa) in two scales *i.e.*, 1:10,000 and 1:2000. As on date the total number of towns in NUIS Scheme is 152. Six towns of Orissa *viz.* Baleswar, Baripada, Berhampur, Cuttack, Rourkela and Sambalpur are also in the list of NUIS Scheme. Apart from

spatial data, the Scheme has another component *i.e.* National Urban Data Bank and Indicators (NUDBI).

The spatial and attribute databases thus generated will be useful for preparation of Master/Development Plans, detailed town planning schemes and serve as decision support for e-governance. An amount of Rs.20.50 lakh (Rs.16.00 lakh for Hardware/Software and Rs.4.50 lakh for National Urban Databank and Indicators) under this Scheme was released to Government of Orissa as the central share in the year 2007-08.

Sharing of Network with Foreign Service Providers by BSNL/MTNL

*316. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether BSNL and MTNL propose to enter into agreements with foreign telecom service providers for sharing their respective networks;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether any terms have been fixed for providing foreign telecom service providers to collaborate with BSNL/MTNL; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and likely benefit to Government from such agreements?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Sir, BSNL proposes to enter into 9 agreements with the foreign telecom carriers/telecom service providers to facilitate both way flow of transit and terminating voice and data traffic to basically serve the enterprise customers. 21 such agreements already exist. The details is given in Statement (*See below*). Besides these, there are international roaming agreements with 405 operators in 184 countries for mobile services.

MTNL do not have any proposal for agreements with the foreign telecom carriers. However, it has International roaming agreements with 366 operators in 163 countries.

(c) and (d) BSNL has fixed the terms for collaborating in the agreements with foreign telecom carriers/telecom service providers. The agreement contains legal clauses like dispute resolution, assignment, set off etc. and commercial clauses like tariff, payment terms and billing etc. Depending upon the requirement it also contains technical arrangements with the foreign carrier/ telecom service provider. These agreements will enable BSNL to extend its reach globally in providing international voice dialing services and dedicated data services both point-to-point as well as point-to-multipoint, with the state-of-art facilities at competitive prices.

Statement

*The list of 9 proposed agreements of BSNL with foreign telecom carriers/
service providers*

1.	M/s Deutsche Telecom	Voice
2.	M/s PCCW Global	Voice
3.	M/s iBasis	Voice
4.	M/s Oman Tel	Voice
5.	M/s Qatar Tel	Voice
6.	M/s British Telecom	Data
7.	M/s Sri Lanka Telecom	Data
8.	M/s MCI (Verizon Business)	Data
9.	M/s NTT CA, Hong Kong	Data

*The list of 21 existing agreements of BSNL with foreign telecom carriers/
service providers*

1.	M/s AT and T	Voice
2.	M/s DU, UAE	Voice
3.	M/s Etisalat, UAE	Voice
4.	M/s France Telecom	Voice
5.	M/s Maxis, Malaysia	Voice
6.	M/s Optus	Voice
7.	M/s MCI (Verizon Business)	Voice
8.	M/s Tata - ULC, Canada	Voice
9.	M/s Telecom Italia Sparkle, Italy	Voice
10.	M/s Bangladesh Telecom	Voice
11.	M/s Myanmar Post and Telegraph	Voice
12.	M/s Sri Lanka Telecom	Voice
13.	M/s QiComm, UK	Voice
14.	M/s Metrofi-Online, USA	Voice
15.	M/s Belgacom, Belgium	Voice
16.	M/s Cable and Wireless, UK	Voice
17.	M/s IDT Asia	Voice
18.	M/s Jaina Networks System	Voice
19.	M/s C and W, India	Data
20.	M/s PCCW Global, Hong Kong	Data

Health Check-up for Insurance Policies

***317. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:**
SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is not a fact that health check-up is the norm for life insurance policies and poor people in villages are facing problems as they are subjected to mandatory health check-ups;
- (b) to overcome these problems, whether it is a fact that Department of Posts has launched a life Insurance scheme without any mandatory requirement of health check-up;
- (c) if so, the details of the scheme; and
- (d) the details of procedure proposed to be followed at the time of claiming insurance amount?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Sir, health checkup is the norm for life insurance policies in general. Sir, health checkups is not mandatory, if the age at entry of a villager is between 19 to 35 years and sum assured of all Rural Postal Life Insurance policies taken by him/her is up to Rs.25000/-.

(b) Sir, Department of Posts under its extant Endowment scheme launched a drive to procure small value micro insurance policies without mandatory health checkups.

(c) Details are as under:

Type of Assurance: Endowment Assurance maturing at the age of 40, 45, 55, 58 and 60 years.

Sum Assured : Minimum Rs. 10000/- and Maximum Rs. 25000/-

The Maximum limit of sum assured of all policies taken by one person is Rs.25000/-

Age limit at entry: Minimum 19 years and Maximum 35 years on next birth day.

Declarations: About self health and family history.

(d) The insured person/nominee has to submit claim application along with policy document and premium Receipt book.

Spectrum Allocation

***318. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:**
SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has allocated spectrum on the basis of first come first served;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that last date of receiving application was preponed;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether spectrum was allocated at cheaper rate to provide cheaper services to consumers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The spectrum to the licensed access service providers are allotted on 'first-come-first-served basis' based on their application for spectrum allotment.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. After the signing of UAS licence Agreement, the UAS Licensee may apply for allotment of 2G spectrum. Subject to availability of spectrum, the UAS licensee is allotted spectrum. There is no last date for receiving application for spectrum allotment. Hence, the question of preponement does not arise.

(e) No upfront charges are levied for allotment of spectrum, only annual spectrum usage charges of spectrum on percentage of AGR is being levied and the details of spectrum charging rates are given in Statements.

Statement

2G (GSM) Spectrum charges

Sl. No.	Amount of 2G (GSM) Spectrum	Spectrum charging as %age of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR)
1.	upto 4.4+4.4 MHz	2
2.	upto 6.2+6.2 MHz	3
3.	upto 10+10 MHz	4
4.	upto 12.5+12.5 MHz	5
5.	upto 15+15 MHz	6

2G (CDMA) Spectrum charges

Sl. No.	Amount of 2G (GSM) Spectrum	Spectrum charging as %age of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR)
1.	upto 5.0+5.0 MHz	2
2.	upto 6.25+6.25 MHz	3
3.	upto 10+10 MHz	4
4.	upto 12.5+12.5 MHz	5
5.	upto 15.0+15.0 MHz	6

Revenue collected through Spectrum Fee

†*319. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has allotted full spectrum to various companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the revenue collected through spectrum fee during the last three years, year-wise; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to collect more revenue through allotment of future spectrum?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Clause 43.5 of the Unified Access Service License (UASL) conditions mandates allotment of start up/initial spectrum, subject to availability. Spectrum where ever available was allotted in the entire service area. In other cases, spectrum was allotted in part of the service areas as per availability of spectrum. Details of spectrum allotted is given in Statement-I, II, III, IV and V.

(c) The revenue collected through spectrum fee during the last three years, years-wise is as under:

	Year 2006-07	Year 2007-08	Year 2008-09
Spectrum charges collected	Rs.1957.39 crores	Rs.2884.17 crores	Rs.3248.57 crores

(d) The report of the committee on "Allocation of Access (GSM/CDMA) Spectrum and Pricing" has been referred to TRAI for their recommendations as the recommendations of the committee have wider implications on telecom sector. A decision on spectrum pricing and method of allotment will be taken by the government on receipt of TRAI recommendations.

Statement-I

Details of GSM operators (UAS Licensees) for whom start up/initial spectrum is allotted in the whole service area as on 31.11.2009

Sl. No.	Service Area	Operators	Allotment in 900MHz band in MHz	Allotment in 1800MHz band in MHz	Total Allotment in MHz
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi	Bharti	8.0	2.0	10.0

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Vodafone	8.0	2.0	10.0
		MTNL	6.2	6.2	12.4
		Idea		8.0	8.0
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	22.2	31.4	53.6
2.	Mumbai	Vodafone	8.0	2.0	10.0
		Bharti		9.2	9.2
		MTNL	6.2	6.2	12.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		BPL	8.0	2.0	10.0
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	22.2	50.2	72.4
3.	Kolkata	Bharti	6.2	1.8	8.0
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Reliance		6.2	6.2
		Aircel		4.4	4.4
		Vodafone	7.8	2.0	9.8
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	20.2	40.2	60.4
4.	Maharashtra	Bharti	0.0	8.2	8.2
		Idea	7.8	2.0	9.8
		Reliance	0.0	4.4	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Vodafone	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Aircel Ltd.	0.0	4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Spice		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	20.2	49.2	69.4
5.	Gujarat	Vodafone	7.8	2.0	9.8
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	1.2	7.4
		Idea	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Bharti		6.2	6.2
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	20.2	31.4	51.6
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Vodafone		6.2	6.2
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Bharti	7.8	2.2	10.0
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Idea	6.2	1.8	8.0
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Spice		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	20.2	49.2	69.4
7.	Karnataka	Bharti	7.8	2.2	10.2
		Spice	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Vodafone		8.0	8.0
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	20.2	49.2	69.4
8.	Tamil Nadu	Bharti		9.2	9.2
		Vodafone	6.2	1.8	8.0
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Aircel Ltd.	7.8	2.0	9.8
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Datacom		4.4	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	20.2	47.6	67.8
9.	Kerala	BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Vodafone	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Bharti		6.2	6.2
		Idea	6.2	1.8	8.0
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	18.6	42.6	61.2
10.	Punjab	Vodafone		6.2	6.2
		Bharti	7.8	0.0	7.8
		Spice	7.8	0.0	7.8
		BSNL	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4.	4.4
		HFCL		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4.	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	21.8	32.6	54.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Haryana	Bharti			6.2	6.2
	BSNL		6.2	3.8	10.0
	Reliance			4.4	4.4
	Idea		6.2	0.0	6.2
	Vodafone		6.2	0.0	6.2
	Dishnet			4.4	4.4
	Datacom			4.4	4.4
	Unitech			4.4.	4.4
	TOTAL		18.6	27.6	46.2
12. UP (West)	Bharti			6.2	6.2
	Vodafone		6.2	0.0	6.2
	Idea		6.2	1.8	8.0
	BSNL		6.2	3.8	10.0
	Reliance			4.4	4.4
	Datacom			4.4	4.4
	Unitech			4.4	4.4
	Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.			4.4	4.4
	Aircel Ltd.			4.4.	4.4
	TOTAL		18.6	33.8	52.4
13. UP (East)	Bharti		6.2	1.0	7.2
	Vodafone		6.2	2.0	8.2
	Reliance			4.4.	4.4.
	Idea			6.2	6.2
	BSNL		6.2	3.8	10.0
	Dishnet			4.4	4.4
	Datacom			4.4	4.4
	Unitech			4.4	4.4
	Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.			4.4	4.4
	Total		18.6	35.0	53.6

1	2	3	4	5	6
14. Rajasthan	Vodafone	6.2	0.0	6.2	
	Idea		6.2	6.2	
	Reliance		4.4	4.4	
	BSNL	6.2	1.8	8.0	
	Bharti	6.2	2.0	8.2	
	Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4	
	Total	18.6	18.8	37.4	
15. Madhya Pradesh	Bharti		8.0	8.0	
	Vodafone		4.4	4.4	
	BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	
	Reliance	6.2	0.0	6.2	
	IDEA	6.2	1.8	8.0	
	Dishnet		4.4	4.4	
	Datacom		4.4	4.4	
	Unitech		4.4	4.4	
	Loop		4.4	4.4	
	TTSL		4.4	4.4	
	Allianz		4.4	4.4	
	Total	18.6	44.4	63.0	
16. West Bengal	Bharti	4.4	1.8	6.2	
	Dishnet		4.4	4.4	
	Vodafone	4.4	1.8	6.2	
	Reliance	4.4	1.8	6.2	
	BSNL	6.2	1.8	8.0	
	Datacom		4.4	4.4	
	Idea		4.4	4.4	
	Unitech		4.4	4.4	
	Total	19.4	24.8	44.2	

1	2	3	4	5	6
17. Himachal Pradesh	Vodafone			4.4	4.4
	Dishnet			4.4	4.4
	Bharti	6.2		0.0	6.2
	Reliance	6.2		0.0	6.2
	Idea			4.4	4.4
	BSNL	6.2		3.8	10.0
	Datacom			4.4	4.4
	S.Tel			4.4	4.4
	Unitech			4.4	4.4
	TOTAL		18.6	30.2	48.8
18. Bihar	Bharti	6.2		3.0	9.2
	Vodafone			4.4	4.4
	Reliance	6.2		1.8	8.0
	BSNL	6.2		3.8	10.0
	Dishnet			4.4	4.4
	ABTL			4.4	4.4
	Datacom			4.4	4.4
	Unitech			4.4	4.4
	S. Tel			4.4	4.4
	TOTAL		18.6	35.0	53.6
19. Orissa	Vodafone			4.4	4.4
	Reliance	6.2		0.0	6.2
	BSNL	6.2		3.8	10.0
	Dishnet			4.4	4.4
	Bharti	6.2		1.8	8.0
	Datacom			4.4	4.4
	Idea			4.4	4.4
	Unitech			4.4	4.4
	S Tel			4.4	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Total	18.6	40.8	59.4
20. Assam		Vodafone		4.4	4.4
		Bharti	1.8	4.4	6.2
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Reliance	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Dishnet	4.4	1.8	6.2
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Total	18.6	23.2	41.8
21. North East		Bharti	4.4	1.8	6.2
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Reliance	4.4	1.8	6.2
		Dishnet	4.4	0.0	4.4
		Vodafone		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Total	19.4	20.6	40.0
22. Jammu and Kashmir		Vodafone		4.4	4.4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	8.0	0.0	8.0
		Dishnet	4.4	0.0	4.4
		Bharti	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Total	18.6	17.6	36.2

Statement-II

*Details of CDMA Spectrum allocated to UAS Licensees in different service areas
(as on 30.11.2009)*

Sl. No.	Service Area	Name of the Operator	Amount of Spectrum Allocated in CDMA Band *
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	Mahanager Telephone Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
2.	Mumbai	Mahanager Telephone Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices (Mah.) Ltd.	Up to 5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
3.	Kolkata	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
4.	Chennai	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)

1	2	3	4
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
6.	Bihar	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
7.	Gujarat	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
8.	Haryana	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)

1	2	3	4
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
11.	Kerala	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
12.	Karnataka	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)

1	2	3	4
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	Up to 5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
13.	Maharashtra	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	Up to 5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
15.	Orissa	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
16.	Punjab	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)

1	2	3	4
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Himachal Futuristic Co. Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
17.	Rajasthan	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	Up to 5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
18.	Tamil Nadu	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
19.	U.P.(East)	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)

1	2	3	4
20.	U.P.(West)	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	5+5 MHz (4 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
21.	West Bengal	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	3.75+3.75 MHz (3 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
22.	North East	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
23.	Assam	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Tata Teleservices Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Shyam Telelink Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)
		Reliance Infocomm Ltd.	2.5+2.5 MHz (2 carriers)

Statement-III

Details of GSM operators (USA Licensees) for whom start up spectrum not allotted in the entire service area (except few districts)

Sl. No.	Service Area	Operators	Date of allotment of spectrum	Spectrum allotted to enter service area Except the following districts
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gujarat	Loop	09.03.09	Ahmedabad, Jamnagar and Vadodara
		TTSL	09.03.09	Ahmedabad, Jamnagar and Vadodara
2.	Punjab	Loop	09.03.09	Amritsar and Ludhiana
		TTSL	09.03.09	Amritsar and Ludhiana
3.	Haryana	Etisalat	04.12.08	Sirsa
		Loop	04.12.08	Sirsa and Fatehabad
		TTSL	04.12.08	Sirsa and Fatehabad
		Spice	06.05.09	Sirsa
4.	U.P. (West)	Loop	26.12.08	Agra, Bareilly, Dehradun and Nainital
		TTSL	26.12.08	Agra, Bareilly, Dehradun and Nainital
5.	U.P. (East)	Loop	21.01.09	Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Jhansi
		TTSL	21.01.09	Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Jhansi
6.	Rajasthan	Shyam	23.12.08	Bikaner, Barmer, Bharatpur, Dausa, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore and Sirohi
		Datacom	23.12.08	Bikaner, Barmer, Bharatpur, Dausa, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore and Sirohi
		Unitech	23.12.08	Bikaner, Barmer, Bharatpur, Dausa, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore and Sirohi
		Etisalat	23.12.08	Bikaner, Barmer, Bharatpur, Dausa, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore and Sirohi
		Loop	23.12.08	Bikaner, Barmer, Bharatpur, Dausa, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore and Sirohi

1	2	3	4	5
		TTSL	23.13.08	Bikaner, Barmer, Bharatpur, Dausa, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore and Sirohi
7.	West Bengal	Loop	09.01.09	Darjeeline, Bardhaman and North 24 Parganas
		TTSL	09.01.09	Darjeeline, Bardhaman and North 24 Parganas
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Loop	04.12.08	Chamba, Kangra, Kinnaur, Shimla, Sirmaur and Solan
		TTSL	04.12.08	Chamba, Kangra, Kinnaur, Shimla, Sirmaur and Solan
9.	Bihar	Loop	03.10.08	Patna, Purnea, Chhapra, Jahanabad and ARA
		TTSL	03.10.08	Patna, Purnea, Chhapra, Jahanabad and ARA
		Allianz	03.10.08	Patna, Purnea, Chhapra, Jahanabad and ARA
10.	Assam	Unitech	22.12.08	Dibrugarh, Jorhat and Kamrup
		Loop	22.12.08	Dibrugarh, Jorhat and Kamrup
		S. Tel	22.12.08	Dibrugarh, Jorhat and Kamrup
11.	North East	Unitech	23.12.08	East-Khasi Hills district in Meghalaya and Tawang Dist. in Arunachal Pradesh
		Loop	23.12.08	East-Khasi Hills district in Meghalaya and Tawang Dist. in Arunachal Pradesh
		S. Tel	23.12.08	East-Khasi Hills district in Meghalaya and Tawang Dist. in Arunachal Pradesh

Statement-IV

Details of GSM operators for whom start up spectrum is allotted in some districts of the service area

Sl. No.	Service Area	Operators	Date of allotment of Spectrum	Spectrum allotted to only following districts of the service area
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Unitech	24.12.08	Doda and Anantnag

1	2	3	4	5
		Loop	24.12.08	Doda and Anantnag
		TTSL	24.12.08	Doda and Anantnag

Statement-V

Cases awaiting for allotment of initial GSM Spectrum as on 30.11.2009

Sl. No.	Service Area	Operators Name	Date of application for spectrum	Amount of initial spectrum in MHz
1.	Delhi	Datacom	28.02.08	4.4
		Spice	05.03.08	4.4
		Unitech	03.03.08	4.4
		Loop	05.03.08	4.4
		TTSL	05.03.08	4.4

Unique Identification Authority of India

*320.DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is fully aware of the magnitude of the gigantic task and the process involved in the work of the Unique Identification Authority of India;

(b) whether it can ensure a foolproof identification in this task; and

(c) the prescribed period or time frame before which the completion of this task can be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is fully aware of the mammoth task of issuing unique identity numbers to all residents of India. The task before the Unique Identification Authority of India is gigantic both in terms of the numbers involved and the complexities involved in implementation. Nowhere in the world has a project of this magnitude ever been attempted.

(b) Enrolment of residents will be done after proper verification of their demographic and biometric information. Registrars/Enrollers will send the applicant's data to the Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR) for de-duplication. The CIDR will perform a search on the biometrics for each new enrolment. If the Biometric details of this newly enrolled resident already exist in the database, his request for enrolment will be rejected and the Registrar will be informed that the said resident already exists and has been allotted a Unique ID (UID) number. If the resident's biometric details do not match any of the existing records, his request to enrol will be accepted and he will be issued a Unique ID. This process is expected to ensure that there are no duplicates in the database.

The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has set up two committees called Data Standards and Verification Committee and the Biometric Committee. The first Committee is looking into the issues such as demographic details which will be collected at the time of enrolment and be the process of verification so as to ensure correctness of the data of residents. The second Committee is looking into the issue of the type and specifications of the biometric details of the resident which will need to be collected at the time of enrolment so as to ensure uniqueness. The Recommendations of these committees will form the basis of enrolling the residents into the UID System. Technology will thus undergird the UIDAI system and will try to ensure that there will be no duplicates in the system.

(c) The first UID Numbers are expected to be issued in the next twelve to eighteen months starting from August, 2009. Hence the first set of UID numbers will be issued between August, 2010 and February, 2011. The Issue of UID numbers will be a continuous process.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Agreement for purchase of atomic energy

2307. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has entered into any agreement with any country for the purchase of atomic reactors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has given order for atomic reactor from any company from any country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. However, an agreement with erstwhile Soviet Union was signed way back in 1988 followed by a supplement agreement with Russian Federation in 1998 for setting up two Light Water Reactors at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu based on technical co-operation. These reactors are in advanced stage of completion.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Identification of Nuclear Power sites

2308. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nuclear Power sites have been identified in the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan with 1400 MW, Tamil Nadu with 2000 MW and Maharashtra with 3300 MW capacity;

- (b) if so, whether Nuclear Power Corporation has adequate infrastructure and financial resources for setting up these Nuclear Power Plants; and
- (c) if not, whether other Public Sector Undertakings or private enterprises would be forming joint venture to undertake these gigantic projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The sanction for projects of 2 × 700 MWe each in the existing sites at Kakrapar in Gujarat and at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan has been accorded. Two additional units of 1000 MWe each have been approved at the existing Kudankulam site in Tamil Nadu. A new site in Jaitapur in Maharashtra has been identified for setting up of nuclear power station. Sites have also been approved 'in principle' for setting up future nuclear power projects in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal.

(b) and (c) While, Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL), has adequate resources, Joint Ventures of NPCIL with other PSUs are being considered for enhancement of resources. NPCIL has entered into a Joint Venture with a private industry for making large size steel forgings required for nuclear power plants.

Assurance regarding Atomic Non-proliferation treaty

†2309. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that USA has sought an assurance from India regarding atomic non-proliferation;
- (b) if so, when did USA and India approach each other on this issue during last one year;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that not a single American has accepted the said agreement on nuclear trade so far; and
- (d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) In April 2009 the US Government had sought from Government of India assurances that items transferred to India as part of civil nuclear cooperation would be subject to certain conditions. The Government of India and US Government are in contact on the issue of civil nuclear cooperation between the two countries pursuant to the "Agreement for Co-operation between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy."

Strengthening of AERB

2310. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) considering expanding usage of the radiation technologies in industrial, diagnostic and medicinal purposes, whether all such installations are required to obtain license from Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB);

(b) whether it is also a fact that AERB is supposed to conduct regular inspections of such installations;

(c) if so, whether AERB has sufficient strength of skilled professionals to carry out its mandate;

(d) the details of staff strength of AERB; and

(e) if not, the steps that are being taken to strengthen AERB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) Presently AERB has a scientific and technical staff strength of 171 personnel. Considering the projected expansion of nuclear power and the expanding use of radiation technologies in the country in Industrial, diagnostic and medical applications, the Government has recently sanctioned addition of 103 scientific and technical staff in AERB. Action for induction of the sanctioned additional staff in AERB has been initiated.

Licence for using radioactive substances

2311. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) is the apex body to grant licences to the installation using radiation or radio active substances;

(b) considering expanding usage of the radiation technologies in industrial, diagnostic and medicinal purposes, whether all such installations are required to obtain licence from AERB;

(c) if so, whether AERB has requisite decentralized set up at selection locations in the country; and

(d) if not, whether the AERB consider setting up its branches at select locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Presently the work of reviewing applications and grant of licenses is being done by the AERB office located in Mumbai. However, considering the projected expansion of nuclear power and the expanding usage of radiation technologies in industrial, diagnostic and medical applications, AERB has initiated action for establishing two regional centres; one in Kolkata and the other in Chennai/Kalpakkam under its expansion project in the Eleventh Plan.

Auction of 3G spectrum

2312. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that domestic and foreign telecom companies have not shown much interest in the auction of 3-G spectrum;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any changes are to be effected in the auction process for 3-G spectrum; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Sir. Both domestic as well as foreign companies participated in the pre-bid conference held on 16th November, 2009.

The eligibility criteria for telecom companies to participate in the 3G auction are.

Any entity (i) that holds a UAS/Cellular Mobile Telephone Service ("CMTS") licence or (ii) that has previous experience of running 3G telecom services either directly or through a majority-owned subsidiary and gives and undertaking to obtain a UAS licence through a New Entrant Nominee UAS License as per the DoT guidelines before starting telecom operations can bid for 3G Spectrum.

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (c) No, Sir. As per the 3G spectrum guidelines issued on 1st August, 2008 and with certain amendments on 11th September, 2008 controlled, simultaneous, ascending e-auction shall be conducted for allotment of the 3G spectrum.
- (d) Does not arise.

Rural public phones

†2313. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a target had been fixed to provide 66,822 rural public phones during the period of 2005 to 2009, whereas only 54,700 phones have been provided;
- (b) the names of States provided with these phones, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it is proposed to make this scheme more comprehensive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Agreement was signed with M/S BSNL In November, 2004 for provision of Village Public Telephone (VPTs) in 66,822 uncovered villages in the country as per Census 1991 with subsidy

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) as a part of the activities under Bharat Nirman Programme. The number of VPTs is being revised to 62,302 as provision of VPTs in some of the villages is not feasible due to difficult terrain, non-traceability and submerging of villages.

Out of 62,302 VPTs 60,208 VPTs (96.64%) have been provided as on 31.10.2009. The service area-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir. All the remaining inhabited villages have been included for provision of VPTs with subsidy support from USOF.

Statement

Status of VPTs provided under Bharat Nirman Programme as on 31.10.2009

Sl. No.	Name of the Service Area	No. of villages to be covered under Bharat Nirman	No. of villages to be covered (under revision)	VPTs provided as on 31.10.2009
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1074	675	675
3.	Assam	8931	8775	8775
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Jharkhand	1694	1564	1564
6.	Gujarat	4144	4097	4097
7.	Haryana	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1002	1000	1000
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1755	1753	1506
10.	Karnataka	0	0	0
11.	Kerala	0	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	11894	11854	11854
13.	Chhattisgarh	5043	3809	3474
14.	Maharashtra	6441	6275	6264
15.	North East-1	2128	1672	893
15	A. Meghalaya (NE-I)	1957	1504	735

1	2	3	4	5
15	B. Mizoram (NE-I)	96	93	83
15	C. Tripura (NE-I)	75	75	75
16.	North East-II	1550	1535	1313
16	A. Arunachal Pradesh (NE-II)	646	646	585
16	B. Manipur (NE-II)	876	861	700
16	C. Nagaland (NE-II)	28	28	28
17.	Orissa	4899	4122	3907
18.	Punjab	0	0	0
19.	Rajasthan	12386	11924	11912
20.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	0	0	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	0	0	0
23.	Uttarakhand	3881	3547	2974
24.	West Bengal	0	0	0
TOTAL:		66822	62302	60208

Impact of global recession on IT sector

‡2314. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the impact of the global recession on the IT sector;
- (b) whether people associated with this sector also lost their jobs due to this recession; and
- (c) if so, the number of people who lost their jobs due to this recession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The Indian IT and ITES sector has witnessed some slow down in comparison to its historical rate of growth. The growth rate of the IT and ITES exports during 2008-09 has declined to 14.6% as compared to around 30% in the last few years. The total export revenue of this sector is estimated at US \$ 46.3 billion in 2008-09, as compared to US \$ 40.4 billion in 2007-08. The revenue from the domestic market has grown from US \$ 4.8 billion in 2004-05 to US \$ 12.4 billion in 2008-09, a CAGR of 26.69%. However, the growth rate of domestic market has dipped to around 6% in 2008-09.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) As per the National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), IT and IT Enabled Services/BPO Sector remains a net hirer. During the FY 2008-09, the direct employment in this sector is estimated to reach 2.2 million from 2.0 million in the previous year.

Telephone Advisory Committees

‡2315. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the telecommunication advisory committees to be constituted in all districts and State level across the country;

(b) the tenure of the last committee having ended in May, 2009, whether the department has decided not to constitute new committees; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons that the committees with two years tenure are not being constituted even after lapse of 6 months tenure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Telephone Advisory Committees (TACs) are constituted at Telecom District Level only. These are not constituted at Circle/State level. All 359 Telecom District Level TACs have already been constituted [tenure of 348 TACs are upto 30.09.2011 and of 11 TACs are upto 30.06.2010].

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

Comprehensive wage structure for Gramin Dak Sevaks

2316. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:
SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether based on R.S. Natarajan Committee's recommendations, Government has evolved a new comprehensive wage structure of Gramin Dak Sevaks (GDS);

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the number of such Dak Sevaks, at present, and the facilities and perks extended to them to help them travel in rural areas devoid of roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the recommendations made by Shri R.S. Nataraja Murti Committee, accepted and implemented by the Government are given in the Statement (See below).

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) There are 273669 Gramin Dak Sevak in the department as on 31.03.2009. All the Gramin Dak Sevak Mail Deliverer and Mail Carrier are paid Cycle Maintenance Allowance @ Rs.60/- per month if the track is cycleable. The Gramin Dak Sevak Branch Postmaster performing the delivery work and doing the work of conveyance of mail are paid Rs.500/- for each item of work. Gramin Dak Sevak Branch Postmaster doing delivery work only in the Post Village is paid Rs.250/- per month. A Gramin Dak Sevak Mail Deliverer or Mail Carrier attached with the additional duty of another post is entitled to receive allowance @ Rs.25/- per day. Gramin Dak Sevak who are required to use the boat for performing delivery work or mail exchange are paid boat allowance @ Rs.50/- per month.

Statement

*Salient features of Recommendations of Shri R.S. Nataraja Murti Committee
accepted and implemented by the Government*

1. Time Related Continuity Allowance (TRCA) of Gramin Dak Sevak (Implemented w.e.f. 01.01.2006)

Sl. No.	Category of GDS	Existing TRCA	Revised TRCA w.e.f. 01.01.2006	Work load in hours
1	2	3	4	5
1.	GDS sub Postmaster	Rs. 2125-50-3125	Rs. 4575-85-7125	4-5 hours
2.	GDS Branch Postmaster	Rs. 1280-35-1980	Rs. 2745-50-4245	Up to 3 hours work
		New TRCA slab	Rs. 3200-60-5000	More than 3 hours up to 3 hrs. 30 min
		Rs. 1600-40-2400	Rs. 3660-70-5760	Up to 4 hours.
		New TRCA slab	Rs. 4115-75-6365	More than 4 hours up to 4 hour 30 min
		New TRCA slab	Rs. 4575-85-7125	More than 4 hrs 30 min up to 5 hours
3.	GDS Mail deliverer/ Stamp vendor	New TRCA slab	Rs. 2665-50-4165	For work up to 3 hrs for new entrants
		Rs. 1375-25-2125	Rs. 3330-60-5130	For Work load up to 3 hours 45 minutes

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. 1740-30-2640	Rs. 4220-75-6470	More than 3 hours 45 minutes up to 5 hours
4.	GDS Mail Carrier/ Packer/ Mailman	New TRCA slab	Rs. 2295-45-3695	For work up to 3 hrs for new entrants
		Rs. 1220-20-1600	Rs. 2870-50-4370	More than 3 hrs up to 3 hrs 45 min
		Rs. 1545-25-2020	Rs. 3635-65-5585	More than 3 hours 45 minutes up to 5 hours.

2. Other Allowances (implemented w.e.f. 9.10.2009)

Nature of Allowance	Existing allowance	Revised allowances
1	2	3
Office Maintenance Allowance (OMA)	Rs. 50 per month for GDS Sub Postmaster/Branch Postmaster	Rs. 100 per month for GDS Sub Postmaster/Branch Postmaster
Fixed Stationery Charge	Rs. 10 for GDS Sub Postmaster/Branch Postmaster and Rs. 5 for other categories of GDS	Rs. 25 p.m. for GDS Sub Postmaster/Branch Postmaster and Rs. 10 for other categories of GDS like GDS Mail Deliverer/Stamp vendor and Mail Carrier doing delivery work
Boat Allowance	Rs. 10 per month	Actual charges paid to the Boatman subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 per month for Conveyance of Mail
Cash Conveyance Allowance	Rs. 10 per occasion plus Bus fares for conveyance of cash from Branch office to Account office.	Rs. 50 per month
Cycle Maintenance Allowance (C.M.A)	Rs. 30 per month provided the Gramin Dak Sevak travels a distance of 10 kms per day.	Rs. 60 per month for GDS Mail Deliverer/Mail Carrier who use their own cycle for discharge of Duty. Present Minimum Distance Condition of 10 kms for grant of cycle maintenance allowance stands withdrawn.

1	2	3
Combined Duty Allowance (CDA) for Branch Postmasters.	Rs. 100 per month for performing delivery or conveyance or both.	<p>1. GDS Branch Postmasters performing delivery or conveyance duties or both will be paid Rs. 500 P.M. for each item of work separately.</p> <p>2. If the Branch Postmaster is performing delivery at the BO village only, it will be restricted to Rs. 250 P.M</p> <p>3. BPM exchanging Mails at Bus stand or at Railway Stations will be compensated at the rate of Rs. 250 P.M.</p>
Allowances for combination of duties for Mail Delivery/ Mail Conveyance.	Rs. 75 per month for GDS Mail Deliverer/Mail Carrier for performing additional duty.	GDS MD/MC attached with the additional duty of another post, revised rate of allowance will be at the rate of Rs. 25 per day subject to a Maximum of Rs. 625 P.M.
Compensation to Mail Carriers who are detained for exchange of mails.	Rs. 3/- per hour subject to a Maximum of Rs. 6 per day.	Rs. 6/- per hour subject to a Maximum of Rs. 12 per day subject to same conditions.

3. Service discharge benefits (effective from 9.10.2009)

Nature of benefit	Present benefit paid	Revised benefits.
1	2	3
<i>Ex-gratia</i> Gratuity	Granted at the rate of half months basic allowance drawn immediately before discharge of service for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of Rs. 18,000 or 16.5 months basic allowance last drawn whichever is less. Minimum service prescribed is 15 years.	Continuance of the existing formula for grant of <i>Ex-gratia</i> Gratuity subject to a Maximum of Rs. 60,000

1	2	3
Severance Amount	A lump sum severance amount of Rs. 30,000/- is paid on discharge provided a GDS has completed 20 years of continuous service. In case of a GDS completing 15 years of service but less than 20 years of continuous service the severance amount paid is Rs. 20,000	Severance Amount shall be paid at the rate of Rs. 1500 for every completed year of service subject to a maximum of Rs. 60000 with reduction in minimum eligibility period to 10 years.

4. **Maternity Grant (effective from 09.10.2009)**

Women GDS will be provided Maternity Grant equivalent to three months TRCA with DA for the birth of two children out of the welfare fund of the Department. This will take *effect from the date of issue of the order*.

5. **Productivity Linked Bonus (PLB)**

Present calculation of the *Ex-gratia* bonus by applying the calculation ceiling of Rs. 2500 as basic TRCA+DA shall continue to be adopted till such time a new scheme is devised by the Department.

Payment of Arrears

Arrears of TRCA *w.e.f.* 1.1.2006 to 31.10.2009 have been ordered to be paid in cash in two installments of 40% and 60% spread over the financial year 2009-10 and 2010-11 after adjusting the payments made toward the basic monthly TRCA+DA drawn from time to time. **The 2nd instalment of 60% arrears will be payable only after issue of specific instructions in this regard.**

Public consultations by TRAI

2317. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that TRAI convenes public consultations on the service quality standards in cellular telephony;

(b) if so, the methodology for conducting such public interactions and for the identification of participant stakeholders, the details thereof;

(c) whether any guidelines have been framed regarding periodicity and location of such consultations, the details thereof; and

(d) the data-wise, location-wise details of such consultations during three years along with participant stakeholders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Though there is no laid down guidelines/format for conducting public interactions, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) normally undertakes public consultation on an issue/subject releasing a Consultation Paper through TRAI website/Press Release inviting written comments/suggestions from stakeholders, which includes Consumer Advocacy Groups, government organizations, any member of the general public etc. The written comments/suggestion received in response to the Consultation Paper are also placed on the TRAI website. Thereafter, one or more Open House Discussion (s) is held wherein all the stakeholders including general public are invited to participate. Information regarding the details of the Open House Discussion(s) is given through TRAI website and newspaper advertisements.

(c) Periodicity and location for holding such consultation is decided depending on the nature of the issue being consulted.

(d) The details of public consultations undertaken by TRAI on quality of service standards for cellular mobile telephone service during three years (till 4.12.2009) is given in the Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Consultation Paper	Date of open house Discussion/ Venue	Participants
1.	Consultation Paper on the Redressal of Consumer Grievances and Consumer Protection in Telecom- munications issued on 3rd January 2007	27th February, 2007 at New Delhi	1. Service Providers 2. Service Providers' Associations 3. Consumer Organizations 4. Press/Media persons 5. Telecom Consultants 6. Individual consumers
		28th February, 2007 at Bangalore	1. Service Providers 2. Consumer Organizations 3. Individual consumers
2.	Consultation Paper on Review of Quality of Service (Qos) Performance Parameters of Basic Service (wireless) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service issued on 18th December 2008	24th February, 2009 at New Delhi	1. Service Providers 2. Service Providers' Associations 3. Consumer Organizations 4. Press/Media persons 5. Telecom Consultants 6. Individual consumers

Number of nuclear reactors

2318. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:
SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of fast breeder reactors and advance nuclear power reactors run by light water and heavy water that are operational and the quantum of power generated thereby;
- (b) the number of fast breeder reactors and advance nuclear power reactors run by light and heavy water that are planned to be installed in the next ten years; and the quantum of additional power that would be generated thereby; and
- (c) the scheme with Government to use Thorium as fuel in the next ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

(a) There are fifteen Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors with a capacity of 3800 MWe and two Light Water Reactors (LWRs) of 320 MWe are in operation. One 220 MWe PHWR (RAPP-5) has attained criticality and is expected to be synchronised with the grid in near future.

(b) Two PHWRs (440 MWe), two LWRs (2000 MWe) and a Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR) (500 MWe) are at an advanced stage of construction. Work on eight PHWRs of 700 MWe each and ten LWRs is planned to be launched in the Eleventh Plan period. More LWR reactors are planned in next ten years. The capacity of LWRs to be installed is being finalized. Four FBRs of 500 MWe each are also planned to be set up in next ten years.

(c) One advanced Heavy Water Reactor of 300 MWe is planned to be set up. Commercial reactors using thorium need a significant capacity of Fast Breeder Reactors and development of respective technologies. R&D efforts for thorium utilization are proposed to be continued in next ten years.

Spectrum allocation and pricing process of UK and France

2319. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:
SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a team of DOT officials travelled to UK and France to study their spectrum allocation and pricing process;
- (b) if so, the criteria adopted for selection by these particular countries;
- (c) the reasons for visiting only Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) dominating countries and ignoring Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) technology dominant countries;
- (d) whether it is a fact that it was done to favour GSM operators; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (e) The Chairman and some members of the 'Committee for allocation of Access {Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM)/Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA)} Spectrum and Pricing' visited United Kingdom (UK) and France to share the experience of the Regulators, who might have dealt with similar issues. The visit was as per need only and was not specific to any technology (GSM or CDMA). Therefore, the question does not arise to favour any GSM/CDMA operators.

BSNL and MTNL connections

2320. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of BSNL and MTNL connections are decreasing day by day;

(b) the details of BSNL and MTNL connections during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the main reasons for decrease in connection is poor connectivity and poor service; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor when Government has very rich infrastructure than any other private service providers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Circle-wise telephone connections of BSNL and MTNL during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise upto October 2009 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

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

Statement

Circle-wise telephone connections of BSNL and MTNL during the last three years and upto Oct. 2009

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	BSNL telephone connections as on			
		31.03.2007	31.03.2008	31.03.2009	31.10.2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
BSNL					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	75,706	82,702	99,037	117,029

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4,777,998	4,930,309	5,657,526	6,249,033
3.	Assam	1,167,112	1,348,990	1,324,128,	1,400,011
4.	Bihar	1,900,455	2,235,990	3,148,722	3,292,383
5.	Chhattisgarh	743,178	959,637	1,157,157	1,198,156
6.	Gujarat	3,599,096	4,379,402	4,574,565	4,756,655
7.	Haryana	2,057,653	2,260,206	2,580,484	3,064,409
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1,011,551	1,050,291	1,267,336	1,518,556
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,158,561	1,181,566	1,170,478	1,191,900
10.	Jharkhand	1,020,487	1,086,690	1,260,723	1,367,872
11.	Karnataka	4,452,835	4,400,013	4,946,904	5,400,826
12.	Kerala	5,978,235	6,255,762	6,554,016	7,094,158
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2,419,376	2,863,189	3,317,684	3,443,572
14.	Maharashtra	6,420,325	7,062,222	7,086,925	7,154,282
15.	North East-I	420,878	527,869	569,530	610,990
16.	North East-II	420,114	524,386	535,179	599,412
17.	Orissa	1,662,037	1,943,240	2,250,870	2,655,359
18.	Punjab	2,812,902	3,445,026	4,241,213	4,630,681
19.	Rajasthan	3,937,727	4,102,948	4,721,530	5,014,383
20.	Tamil Nadu	4,995,280	5,144,949	5,572,185	6,161,106
21.	Uttaranchal	890,727	1,010,049	1,120,078	1,230,021
22.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	4,561,341	6,028,043	7,475,431	8,354,216
23.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	1,994,787	2,474,761	2,843,094	3,043,474
24.	West Bengal	2,384,005	2,620,872	2,960,002	2,968,104
25.	Kolkata	2,028,351	2,427,517	2,948,318	3,044,333
26.	Chennai	1,832,808	1,992,439	2,137,550	2,198,684
TOTAL		64,723,525	72,339,068	81,490,665	87,759,605
MTNL					
1.	Delhi	2998825	3181453	3855914	3682720
2.	Mumbai	3667120	4028385	4469804	4515020
TOTAL		6665945	7209838	8055718	8197740

High speed wireless broadband map

2321. SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn up a scheme to put villages across the country on the high speed wireless broadband map in the next few years;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(c) whether the villages where broadband facilities would be provided have since been identified; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the infrastructure work in the villages have since commenced for broadband network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has drawn a scheme for deployment of wireless broadband technology using broadband wireless access for providing last mile connectivity in the villages. The project envisages provision of 1000 Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) in Phase-I and 6863 BTSs in Phase-II as per the details given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*) respectively. The villages falling within a radius of about 5-10 kms from BTS will be covered with wireless broadband service. The BTS under Phase-I and Phase-II deployment have been planned for completion by March 2010 and March 2011 respectively.

Statement-I

Circle-wise details of deployment of 1000 BTSs in Phase-I

Sl.No.	Circle	Number of BTS
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	184
2.	Assam	28
3.	Bihar	124
4.	Chhattisgarh	40
5.	Chennai Telecom Distt.	1
6.	Gujarat	15
7.	Himachal Pradesh	11
8.	Haryana	20

1	2	3
9.	Jharkhand	59
10.	Karnataka	16
11.	Maharashtra	63
12.	Madhya Pradesh	63
13.	North East-I	29
14.	North East-II	40
15.	Orissa	107
16.	Punjab	21
17.	Rajasthan	32
18.	Tamil Nadu	22
19.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	50
20.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	30
21.	Uttarakhand	13
22.	West Bengal	32
	TOTAL	1000

Statement-II

Circle-wise details of deployment of 6863 BTSs in Phase-II

Sl.No.	Circle	Number of BTS
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	317
2.	Assam	198
3.	Bihar	512
4.	Chhattisgarh	348
5.	Chennai Telecom Distt.	15
6.	Gujarat	96
7.	Himachal Pradesh	220
8.	Haryana	73
9.	Jharkhand	470
10.	Kerala	0

1	2	3
11.	Karnataka	154
12.	Maharashtra	569
13.	Madhya Pradesh	812
14.	North East-I	110
15.	North East-II	78
16.	Orissa	538
17.	Punjab	24
18.	Rajasthan	797
19.	Tamil Nadu	201
20.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	185
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	736
22.	Uttarakhand	107
23.	West Bengal	195
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	108
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
TOTAL		6863

Agreement with foreign telecom service providers

2322. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether BSNL and MTNL propose to enter into agreement with foreign telecom service providers for sharing their respective networks;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether any terms have been fixed for providing foreign telecom service providers to collaborate with BSNL/MTNL; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and likely benefit accrue to Government by such agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Sir, BSNL proposes to enter into 9 agreements with the foreign telecom carriers/telecom service providers to facilitate both way flow of transit and terminating voice and data traffic to basically serve the enterprise customers.

21 such agreements already exist. The detail is given in Statement (*See below*). Besides these, there are International roaming agreements with 405 operators in 184 countries for mobile services.

MTNL do not have any proposal for agreements with the foreign telecom carriers. However, it has International roaming agreements with 366 operators in 163 countries.

(c) and (d) BSNL has fixed the terms for collaborating in the agreements with foreign telecom carriers/telecom service providers. The agreement contains legal clauses like dispute resolution, assignment, set off etc., and commercial clauses like tariff, payment terms and billing etc. Depending upon the requirement it also contains technical arrangement with the foreign carrier/telecom service provider. These agreements will enable BSNL to extend its reach globally in providing international voice dialing services and dedicated data services both point-to-point as well as point-to-multipoint, with the state-of-art facilities at competitive prices.

Statement

The list of 9 proposed agreements of BSNL with foreign telecom carriers/ service providers

1.	M/s Deutsche Telecom	Voice
2.	M/s PCCW Global	Voice
3.	M/s iBasis	Voice
4.	M/s Oman Tel	Voice
5.	M/s Qatar Tel	Voice
6.	M/s British Telecom	Data
7.	M/s Sri Lanka Telecom	Data
8.	M/s MCI (Verizon Business)	Data
9.	M/s NTT CA, Hong Kong	Data

The list of 21 existing agreements of BSNL with foreign telecom carriers/ service providers

1.	M/s AT&T	Voice
2.	M/s DU, UAE	Voice
3.	M/s Etisalat, UAE	Voice
4.	M/s France Telecom	Voice
5.	M/s Maxis, Malaysia	Voice
6.	M/s Optus	Voice
7.	M/s MCI (Verizon Business)	Voice
8.	M/s Tata-ULC, Canada	Voice
9.	M/s Telecom Italia Sparkle, Italy	Voice
10.	M/s Bangladesh Telecom	Voice

11.	M/s Myanmar Post and Telegraph	Voice
12.	M/s Sri Lanka Telecom	Voice
13.	M/s QiComm, UK	Voice
14.	M/s Metrofi-Online, USA	Voice
15.	M/s Belgacom, Belgium	Voice
16.	M/s Cable and Wireless, UK	Voice
17.	M/s IDT ASIA	Voice
18.	M/s Jaina Networks System	Voice
19.	M/s C&W, India	Data
20.	M/s PCCW Global, Hong Kong	Data

Access deficit charges

2323. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telecom regulator TRAI had abolished Access Deficit Charges (ADC), a levy paid by private telecom operators to BSNL for meeting the cost of unprofitable operations in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court of India has issued notice to 11 private operators and TRAI on a petition filed by BSNL in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India. (TRAI) vide its 9th Amendment to the Interconnection Usage Charges (IUC) Regulation dated 27th March 2008 has completely phased out Access Deficit Charge (ADC) being received by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) to recoup the deficits incurred by BSNL to meet the social obligations of providing below cost fixed telephone services particularly in the rural areas.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. BSNL challenged the TRAI's IUC Regulation dated 23-02-2006, 21-03-2007, 27-03-2008 as per Appeal No.6 of 2006, 5 of 2007 and 5 of 2008 respectively before the Hon'ble TDSAT. The Hon'ble TDSAT had dismissed all the three Appeals of BSNL vide its Order dated 12-5-2009 and observed that BSNL has no legal right for getting ADC, ADC is depleting regime and ADC was rightly terminated in year 2008-09.

In this regard, BSNL has filed Civil Appeal No.6128 of 2009, 6184 of 2009 and 6202 of 2009 challenging the TDSAT Order dated 12-5-2009. The Hon'ble Supreme Court admitted the Civil Appeals of BSNL on 09-11-2009 and directed all the concerned parties to file their respective

Counter Affidavits to the memorandum of appeals within four weeks. Hon'ble Supreme Court further ordered that payments, if any, if at all required to be made, will be subject to the result of BSNL's appeals.

Promotion of two hundred dollar laptop by MIT

2324. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a foreign firm Media Labs at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is in India to promote the two hundred dollar laptop which was specially designed and manufactured for children in rural areas under 'one laptop per child' project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many States such as Manipur, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh have placed orders for 72000 laptops with them;

(d) whether the Media Labs has requested Government to remove import duties and other taxes on these laptops; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) As per a Media Report (www.mydigitafc.com), Dr. Nicholas Nagroponete, the Co-founder of media Labs at Massachusetts Institutes of Technology (MIT), is in India to promote the \$ 200 laptop, which was specially designed and manufactured for children in rural areas.

(c) The Government of Manipur has launched a pilot project by engaging OLPC (One laptop per Child) for e-learning. The project includes supply of 1000 OLPC laptops along with preloaded software and costs associated with training and demonstration.

(d) and (e) The Department of Information Technology, Government of India has not received any such proposal from the Media Labs, MIT. However, laptops in any case, being covered under ITA (Information Technology Agreement), are exempted from basic customs duty.

Creating of level playing field

2325. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is in the process of creating a level playing field between the existing operators who are able to win 3G spectrum and others who are not able to win the award of 3G spectrum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government will mandate roaming of 2G subscribers of those operators who are not able to get 3G spectrum into the networks of other 3G operators; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The eligibility criteria for telecom companies to participate in the 3G auction is:

Any entity (i) that holds a UAS/Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (“CMTS”) licence, or (ii) that has previous experience of running 3G telecom services either directly or through a majority-owned subsidiary and gives an undertaking to obtain a UAS licence through a New Entrant Nominee UAS Licenses as per the DoT guidelines before starting telecom operations can bid for 3G Spectrum.

The 3G spectrum would be awarded only to the successful bidders for providing 3G service.

(c) and (d) The roaming policy is applicable to the licenses and not to specific spectrum bands. At present mandatory roaming is not part of the Government’s telecom policy. Roaming arrangements are based on bilateral decision between operators.

Empowered Group of Ministers on 3G Spectrum

2326. DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGM) on the 3G Spectrum has failed to resolve difference between the defence and the telecom Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether auction of 3G for GSM players has been postponed; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to allot 3G spectrum in a transparent way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) in its second meeting held on 27.08.2009, among others, has decided that 4 blocks of 2+5 MHz of spectrum in 2.1 GHz band (excluding one block already allotted to BSNL/MTNL) should be auctioned in telecom circles where 20 MHz or more spectrum is available. In all other telecom circles, where less than 20 MHz spectrum is available in 2.1 GHz band, the number of available 5 MHz blocks should be auctioned (excluding one block already allotted to BSNL/MTNL)” and MoD has been requested to release the spectrum in anticipation of the completion of the triggers.

(c) and (d) As per the information memorandum (IM) issued on 23/10/2009, various aspects associated with the 3G auction has been indicated.

Audit of service and standards of cellular operators

2327. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether TRAI monitors and audits the service quality standards of the cellular operators;
- (b) if so, whether it is also required of the TRAI to publish these reports;
- (c) if so, the date-wise details of last three years where such reports have been published; and
- (d) whether such reports are also laid in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) undertakes Audit and Objective Assessment of Quality of Service Provided by Cellular Mobile Service Providers through Independent Agencies. Through TRAI is not mandated under TRAI Act to publish the report given by Cellular Mobile Service Providers, TRAI publishes these reports in its website and also through Press Releases for information of general public/stakeholders.

(c) The date-wise details of published reports of Independent Agencies for last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Such reports are not laid in Parliament.

Statement

Sl.No.	Date of Publication in TRAI website <i>www.trai.gov.in</i>
1	2
1.	7th September 2006
2.	13th November 2006
3.	24th January 2007
4.	20th April 2007
5.	16th December 2008
6.	17th December 2008
7.	18th December 2008
8.	19th December 2008
9.	22nd December 2008
10.	23rd December 2008
11.	24th December 2008
12.	26th December 2008
13.	12th May 2009

1	2
14.	13th May 2009
15.	14th May 2009
16.	15th May 2009
17.	18th May 2009
18.	19th May 2009
19.	20th May 2009
20.	21st May 2009
21.	22 May 2009
22.	25th May 2009
23.	26th May 2009

Panchayat Sanchar Seva Yojana

2328. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages covered under the Panchayat Sanchar Seva Yojana in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of villages yet to be covered by this yojana, State-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the yojana is not giving desired result in rural areas;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken to make the yojana successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Panchayat Sanchar Seva Kendras (PSSKs) are opened only in villages with Panchayats. At present, there are 4962 PSSKs in the country (as on 31.3.2009). State/Circle-wise details are given in the Statement. (*See below*)

(b) Many of the villages are covered by either the Branch Post Offices (Bos) or where Bos do not justify by the PSSKs. PSSKs are opened only on initiation of proposals by duly elected Gram Panchayats subject further to fulfilment of stipulated norms. No new PSSKs have been opened during last six years due to non-receipt of justified proposals and non-fulfilment of norms.

(c) The scheme was aimed at augmenting postal network in rural areas. But most PSSKs have been found to be financially non-viable and have not shown desired results after their establishment.

(d) Alternate modes of communication are now available. Therefore, there is fall in demand for postage stamps/stationery and sale proceeds of most PSSKs are low. Further,

PSSK agents do not take interest in the work and Gram Panchayats do not exercise effective control and supervision over them.

(e) Continuous monitoring of PSSKs is done during inspections and field visits by the officers of the Department of Posts.

Statement

Number of Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras as on 31-3-2009

Sl.No.	Circles	No. of PSSKs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116
2.	Assam	191
3.	Bihar	1073
4.	Chhattisgarh	218
5.	Delhi	0
6.	Gujarat	16
6.1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
6.2.	Daman and Diu	0
7.	Haryana	239
8.	Himachal Pradesh	126
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	30
10.	Jharkhand	261
11.	Karnataka	13
12.	Kerala	0
12.1	Lakshadweep	0
12.2	Mahe	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	252
14.	Maharashtra	502
14.1	Goa	6
15.	North East	
15.1	Arunachal Pradesh	8
15.2	Manipur	16

1	2	3
15.3	Meghalaya	0
15.4	Mizoram	19
15.5	Nagaland	7
15.6	Tripura	79
16.	Orissa	205
17.	Punjab	11
17.1	Chandigarh	0
18.	Rajasthan	153
19.	Tamil Nadu	90
19.1	Pondicherry	0
20.	Uttarakhand	128
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1194
22.	West Bengal	6
22.1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
22.2	Sikkim	1
TOTAL		4962

Scheme not introduced in Delhi and Kerala Circle

Branch Post Offices in rural areas of Maharashtra

2329. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open branch post offices in rural areas of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any target has been fixed in Eleventh Five Year Plan for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Sir. A target of opening of 10 Branch Post Offices (BOs) has been allotted to Maharashtra Circle.

(b) A target for opening of 10 Branch Post Offices has been allotted to Maharashtra Circle during 2009-10 and that too only on relocation basis and without incurring any expenditure.

(c) Yes, Sir. For the Eleventh Plan period, a target for opening of 3000 Branch Post Offices by creation of posts was initially proposed for the whole country. Besides, there was another proposal for opening of 500 Branch Post Offices by relocation during the Plan period, out of which, 150 Branch Post offices are proposed to open during 2009-10. The proposal is awaiting Government's approval.

(d) Since the proposal for opening of Branch Offices envisaged creation of new posts, clearance from Ministry of Finance is required, which has not been received as yet. Hence only the target through relocation without extra expenditure has been allotted to the Circles at present.

3G mobile services in Himachal Pradesh

2330. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considers to launch 3G mobile services for both prepaid and post-paid subscribers in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the districts which are likely to be covered under 3G services;

(c) whether Government plans to provide 3G services in the remote area of District Kangra and Chamba;

(d) if so, the time by when 3G services are likely to be launched in the State;

(e) whether Government has any scheme for the existing subscribers with 2G services;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of 12 districts of Himachal Pradesh 6 Districts Headquarters *i.e.* Chamba, Hamirpur, Kullu, Mandi, Shimla and Solan are already covered with 3G services. Remaining districts headquarters *i.e.* Bilaspur, Kangra, Kinnaur, Lahaul Spiti, Sirmour and Una have been planned to be covered by BSNL progressively during 2010-11.

(c) At Present BSNL has planned to cover district headquarters. The remote areas of Kangra and Chamba districts will be covered in the future phase of expansion plan subject to techno commercial feasibility.

(d) The 3G services have already launched in Chamba, Hamirpur, Kullu, Mandi, Shimla, Solan, Dharamshala, Palampur, Nahan, Baddi, Manali and Kevlong cities of Himachal Pradesh.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Existing 2G subscribers may recharge with special tariff vouchers to get 3G services.

(g) Does not arise in view of (f) above.

Underground cable

2331. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that for last seven years BSNL has stopped work of underground cable;
- (b) the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the future plan of installing underground cable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Sir. BSNL has not stopped work of laying of underground cable during last seven years. In fact around 17 Lakh Conductor Kilo Meter (LCKM) Poly Insulated Jelly Filled (PIJF) cable has been laid upto 30.9.2009 and 16000 route kms Optical Fiber (OF) cable has been laid up to 30.11.2009 during this year.

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
- (c) About a total of 36 LCKM PIJF cable and 26500 route kms of cable is expected to be laid during this financial year.

Allotment of 2G Spectrum

2332. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the matter relating to the allotment of 2G Spectrum was referred to the Ministry of Law for taking legal opinion on allocation of 2G Spectrum on first-come-first served basis on the prices fixed in 2001;
- (b) if so, the details of the opinion furnished by the Law Ministry thereon; and
- (c) the action which was taken thereon and the names of the firms which were allotted spectrum alongwith the amount charged from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (b) No, Sir. The matter relating to allotment of 2G Spectrum was not referred to Ministry of Law for legal opinion.

However, after receipt of recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) dated 28.08.2007 recommending No Cap on number of access service providers in any Service Area and not suggesting any changes in the prevailing entry fee structure for award of UAS Licenses, large number of applications for Unified Access Service (UAS) License were received in Department of Telecommunications (DOT). In view of this, opinion of Ministry of Law and Justice was sought on four alternatives for award of UAS licenses to the applicants. Ministry of Law and Justice instead of giving their opinion on the options proposed by DOT opined that the

various options be considered by an Empowered Group of Ministers. The opinion of Ministry of Laws was considered in the Department and it was decided that instead of changing the policy for award of licenses, prevailing policy for grant of licenses on First-come-First-served basis be continued. Accordingly, 122 UAS licenses have been awarded as per the extant guidelines dated 14.12.2005. Details of 122 UAS licenses are given in the Statement-I. (See below)

(c) No Upfront charges are levied for allotment of 2G spectrum. However, annual spectrum usages charges are levied as a percentage of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR). Details of spectrum allotted to the telecom service provider in different service areas and annual spectrum usage charging rates are given in Statement-II, III and IV respectively. [For Statement-IV refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 318 part (e)]

[For Statement-III refer to the Statement-II appended to answer to USQ No. 319 part (a) and (b)]

Statement-I

List of 122 new UAS licenses granted in the year 2008.

Sl.No.	Service area	Name of the Licensee
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Spice Communications Ltd.
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.
7.	Assam	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
8.	Assam	Idea Cellular Ltd.
9.	Assam	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
10.	Assam	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.
11.	Assam	S Tel Ltd.
12.	Assam	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.
13.	Assam	Tata Teleservices Ltd.
14.	Bihar	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd.
15.	Bihar	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
16.	Bihar	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3
17.	Bihar	S Tel Ltd.
18.	Bihar	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.
19.	Bihar	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.
20.	Delhi	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
21.	Delhi	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
22.	Delhi	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
23.	Delhi	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.
24.	Delhi	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.
25.	Delhi	Unitech Wireless (Delhi) Pvt. Ltd.
26.	Gujarat	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
27.	Gujarat	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
28.	Gujarat	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
29.	Gujarat	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.
30.	Gujarat	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.
31.	Haryana	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
32.	Haryana	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
33.	Haryana	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
34.	Haryana	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.
35.	Haryana	Spice Communications Ltd.
36.	Haryana	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.
37.	Himachal Pradesh	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
38.	Himachal Pradesh	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
39.	Himachal Pradesh	S Tel Ltd.
40.	Himachal Pradesh	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.
41.	Himachal Pradesh	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Idea Cellular Ltd.
44.	Jammu and Kashmir	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
45.	Jammu and Kashmir	S Tel Ltd.
46.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.

1	2	3
47.	Jammu and Kashmir	Tata Teleservices Ltd.
48.	Jammu and Kashmir	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.
49.	Karnataka	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
50.	Karnataka	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
51.	Karnataka	Idea Cellular Ltd.
52.	Karnataka	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
53.	Karnataka	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.
54.	Karnataka	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.
55.	Kerala	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
56.	Kerala	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
57.	Kerala	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
58.	Kerala	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.
59.	Kerala	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.
60.	Kolkata	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
61.	Kolkata	Idea Cellular Ltd.
62.	Kolkata	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
63.	Kolkata	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.
64.	Kolkata	Unitech Wireless (Kolkata) Pvt. Ltd.
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Allianz Infratech (P) Ltd.
66.	Madhya Pradesh	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
67.	Madhya Pradesh	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
68.	Madhya Pradesh	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.
69.	Madhya Pradesh	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.
70.	Maharashtra	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
71.	Maharashtra	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
72.	Maharashtra	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
73.	Maharashtra	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.
74.	Maharashtra	Spice Communications Ltd.
75.	Maharashtra	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.
76.	Mumbai	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3
77.	Mumbai	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
78.	Mumbai	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.
79.	Mumbai	Unitech Wireless (Mumbai) Pvt. Ltd.
80.	North East	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
81.	North East	Idea Cellular Ltd.
82.	North East	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
83.	North East	S Tel Ltd.
84.	North East	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.
85.	North East	Tata Teleservices Ltd.
86.	North East	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.
87.	Orissa	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
88.	Orissa	Idea Cellular Ltd.
89.	Orissa	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
90.	Orissa	S Tel Ltd.
91.	Orissa	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.
92.	Orissa	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.
93.	Punjab	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
94.	Punjab	Idea Cellular Ltd.
95.	Punjab	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
96.	Punjab	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.
97.	Punjab	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.
98.	Rajasthan	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
99.	Rajasthan	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
100.	Rajasthan	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
101.	Rajasthan	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.
102.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai)	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
103.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai)	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
104.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai)	Idea Cellular Ltd.
105.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai)	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
106.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai)	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.

1	2	3
107.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai)	Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Pvt. Ltd.
108.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
109.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
110.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
111.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.
112.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.
113.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
114.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
115.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
116.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.
117.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.
118.	West Bengal	Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
119.	West Bengal	Idea Cellular Ltd.
120.	West Bengal	Loop Telecom Pvt. Ltd.
121.	West Bengal	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.
122.	West Bengal	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.

Statement-II

*Details of allotted spectrum to all the GSM operators (UAS Licensees)
as on 31.11.2009*

Sl. No.	Service Area	Operators	Allotment in 900MHz band in MHz	Allotment in 1800MHz band in MHz	Total Allotment in MHz
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi	Bharti	8.0	2.0	10.0
		Vodafone	8.0	2.0	10.0
		MTNL	6.2	6.2	12.4
		Idea		8.0	8.0
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	22.2	31.4	53.6
2.	Mumbai	Vodafone	8.0	2.0	10.0
		Bharti		9.2	9.2
		MTNL	6.2	6.2	12.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		BPL	8.0	2.0	10.0
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	22.2	50.2	72.4
3.	Kolkata	Bharti	6.2	1.8	8.0
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Reliance		6.2	6.2
		Aircel		4.4	4.4
		Vodafone	7.8	2.0	9.8
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	20.2	40.2	60.4
4.	Maharashtra	Bharti	0.0	8.2	8.2
		Idea	7.8	2.0	9.8

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Reliance	0.0	4.4	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Vodafone	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Aircel Ltd.	0.0	4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Spice		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	20.2	49.2	69.4
5.	Gujarat	Vodafone	7.8	2.0	9.8
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	1.2	7.4
		Idea	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Bharti		6.2	6.2
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	20.2	40.2	60.4
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Vodafone		6.2	6.2
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Bharti	7.8	2.2	10.0
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Idea	6.2	1.8	8.0
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Spice		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	20.2	49.2	69.4
7.	Karnataka	Bharti	7.8	2.2	10.2
		Spice	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Vodafone		8.0	8.0
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	20.2	49.2	69.4
8.	Tamil Nadu	Bharti		9.2	9.2
		Vodafone	6.2	1.8	8.0
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Aircel Ltd.	7.8	2.0	9.8
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	20.2	47.6	67.8
9.	Kerala	BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Vodafone	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Bharti		6.2	6.2
		Idea	6.2	1.8	8.0
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	18.6	42.6	61.2
10.	Punjab	Vodafone		6.2	6.2
		Bharti	7.8	0.0	7.8
		Spice	7.8	0.0	7.8
		BSNL	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4.	4.4
		HFCL		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4.	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	21.8	41.4	63.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Haryana	Bharti			6.2	6.2
	BSNL	6.2		3.8	10.0
	Reliance			4.4	4.4
	Idea	6.2		0.0	6.2
	Vodafone	6.2		0.0	6.2
	Dishnet			4.4	4.4
	Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.			4.4	4.4
	Datacom			4.4	4.4
	Unitech			4.4.	4.4
	TTSL			4.4	4.4
	Loop			4.4	4.4
	Spice			4.4	4.4
	TOTAL	18.6		45.2	63.8
12. UP (West)	Bharti			6.2	6.2
	Vodafone	6.2		0.0	6.2
	Idea	6.2		1.8	8.0
	BSNL	6.2		3.8	10.0
	Reliance			4.4	4.4
	Datacom			4.4	4.4
	Unitech			4.4	4.4
	Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.			4.4	4.4
	Aircel Ltd.			4.4.	4.4
	Loop			4.4	4.4
	TTSL			4.4	4.4
	TOTAL	18.6		42.6	61.2
13. UP (East)	Bharti	6.2		1.0	7.2
	Vodafone	6.2		2.0	8.2
	Reliance			4.4.	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Idea		6.2	6.2
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt. Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	18.6	43.8	62.4
14. Rajasthan		Vodafone	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Idea		6.2	6.2
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	1.8	8.0
		Bharti	6.2	2.0	8.2
		Aircel Ltd.		4.4	4.4
		Shyam Telelink		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Etisalat DB Pvt.		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	18.6	45.2	63.8
15. Madhya Pradesh		Bharti		8.0	8.0
		Vodafone		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Reliance	6.2	0.0	6.2
		IDEA	6.2	1.8	8.0
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		Allianz		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	18.6	44.4	63.0
16.	West Bengal	Bharti	4.4	1.8	6.2
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4
		Vodafone	4.4	1.8	6.2
		Reliance	4.4	1.8	6.2
		BSNL	6.2	1.8	8.0
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	19.4	33.6	53.0
17.	Himachal Pradesh	Vodafone		4.4	4.4
		Dishnet		4.4	4.4
		Bharti	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Reliance	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		S.Tel		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		TTSL		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	18.6	39.0	57.6

1	2	3	4	5	6
18. Bihar	Bharti	6.2	3.0	9.2	
	Vodafone		4.4	4.4	
	Reliance	6.2	1.8	8.0	
	BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	
	Dishnet		4.4	4.4	
	ABTL		4.4	4.4	
	Datacom		4.4	4.4	
	Unitech		4.4	4.4	
	S Tel		4.4	4.4	
	Loop		4.4	4.4	
	TTSL		4.4	4.4	
		TOTAL	18.6	48.2	66.8
19. Orissa	Vodafone		4.4	4.4	
	Reliance	6.2	0.0	6.2	
	BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	
	Dishnet		4.4	4.4	
	Bharti	6.2	1.8	8.0	
	Datacom		4.4	4.4	
	Idea		4.4	4.4	
	Unitech		4.4	4.4	
	S Tel		4.4	4.4	
	Loop		4.4	4.4	
	TTSL		4.4	4.4	
		TOTAL	18.6	40.8	59.4
20. Assam	Vodafone		4.4	4.4	
	Bharti	1.8	4.4	6.2	
	BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0	
	Reliance	6.2	0.0	6.2	
	Dishnet	4.4	1.8	6.2	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		S. Tel		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	18.6	36.4	55.0
21.	North East	Bharti	4.4	1.8	6.2
		BSNL	6.2	3.8	10.0
		Reliance	4.4	1.8	6.2
		Dishnet	4.4	0.0	4.4
		Vodafone		4.4	4.4
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		S.Tel		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	19.4	33.8	53.2
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Vodafone		4.4	4.4
		Reliance		4.4	4.4
		BSNL	8.0	0.0	8.0
		Dishnet	4.4	0.0	4.4
		Bharti	6.2	0.0	6.2
		Datacom		4.4	4.4
		Idea		4.4	4.4
		Unitech		4.4	4.4
		Loop		4.4	4.4
		S. Tel		4.4	4.4
		TOTAL	18.6	30.8	49.4

Poor mobile phone service

2333. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several districts of Andhra Pradesh, particularly, Hyderabad are facing great difficulties due to poor mobile phone service of BSNL;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the efforts being made by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir. Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) based Cellular Mobile Telephone Service being provide by BSNL is working satisfactorily in all Districts of Andhra Pradesh including Hyderabad, in general, meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) parameters prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

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

Capping on the number of service providers

2334. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of reference, if any, made by Government to TRAI with regards to capping on the number of service providers based on limitation of spectrum, citing Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) judgment dated 31 March, 2009;
- (b) whether Government is seeking a cap on number of Unified Access Service (UAS) licenses due to shortage of spectrum;
- (c) whether Government has revealed publicly how much spectrum is available in each circle before making such a reference; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to change its policy to overcome the judicial decision in S. Tel matter of July 2009 that has held the cut off date 25 September, 2007 illegal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Hon'ble TDSAT (Telecom Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal), in para 116 of its judgment dated 31.3.2009, in Petition No. 286 of 2007 in the matter of Cellular Operators Association of India (COAI) and Others Vs. Union of India and Others, has observed that DoT (Department of Telecom) would be well advised to review the policy of no capping keeping in view the various relevant parameters and take an appropriate decision. In view of above observation of Hon'ble TDSAT and scarcity of spectrum, on 22.07.2009, Government has sought recommendations of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on the policy of no capping on the number of Access Service providers in each service area in terms of pending applications.

(c) Separately, on 7th July 2009, Government has sought the recommendations of TRAI on the recommendations/comments of the Report dated 13.05.2009 of the Committee of DoT on 'Allocation of Access {GSM (Global System for Mobile communications)/CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access)} Spectrum and Pricing'. The Annexure A3-1 of the Report dated 13.05.2009 of the Committee, contains the availability of spectrum in each service area as on 30.04.2009. Further, the Chapter 1 of the Consultation Paper of TRAI issued on 16.10.2009 on "Overall Spectrum Management and review of license terms and conditions", contains the availability of spectrum in various bands. Copy of the above said Report of the Committee and Consultation Paper of TRAI is available in public domain at the website of TRAI.

(d) On 03.12.2009, Government had filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) No. 33406 of 2009 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the judgement dated 24.11.2009 of the Division Bench of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in LPA No. 338 of 2009 in the matter of Union of India Vs. Tel Ltd.

Telephone facility/connectivity in Nagaland

2335. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages in Nagaland not having telephone facility/connectivity;
- (b) the total number of waiting list of applicants in each districts of Nagaland for various services, such as Mobile, WLL, landline, etc. under BSNL;
- (c) whether any time bound programme, district-wise has been made for providing the facility to the waiting list people; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) As on 31/10/2009, 65 villages in Nagaland are uncovered with Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility;

(b) There is no waiting list of applicants in any district of Nagaland for services such as Mobile, WLL, landline etc. under BSNL.

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

Telephone exchanges in Orissa

2336. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the district-wise number of telephone exchanges operating in Orissa at present and the installed capacity thereof;
- (b) whether Government propose to set up new telephone exchanges and enhance the installed capacity of the existing exchanges during the year 2009-10;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, location-wise; and

(d) the amount likely to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, the details of telephone exchanges operating in Orissa, district-wise at present and the installed capacity are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) There is no proposal at present for setting up new landline telephone exchanges or enhancing the installed capacity of existing exchanges in Orissa as there is no considerable number of waiting list.

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

Statement

Details of telephone exchanges of BSNL operating in Orissa

Name of SSA	Name of Rev. Distt	No. of Exchanges	Capacity
1	2	3	4
Balasore	Balasore	56	47,938
	Bhadrak	34	21,208
Baripada	Mayurbhanj	56	29,924
	Gajapati	22	7,220
	Ganjam	106	90,596
Bhawanipatna	Kalahandi	42	21,448
	Naupada	19	8,624
Bhubaneswar	Khurda	79	1,26,148
	Nayagarh	20	11,408
	Puri	38	43,872
Bolangir	Bolangir	33	25,260
	Sonepur	19	8,116
Cuttack	Cuttack	67	1,02,226
	Jagatsinghpur	36	30,604
	Jaipur	46	35,029
	Kendrapara	31	22,428
Dhenkanal	Angul	40	38,752
	Dhenkanal	42	28,226

1	2	3	4
Keojhar	Keojhar	44	31,408
Koraput	Koraput	45	29,288
	Malkangiri	15	5,152
	Nowrangpur	16	7,984
	Raygada	32	17,398
Phulbani	Boudh	14	4,836
	Kandhamal	33	12,552
Rourkela	Sundergarh	69	76,396
Sambalpur	Bargarh	38	20,416
	Deogarh	10	3,504
	Jarasuguda	19	14,388
	Sambalpur	46	36,991
	TOTAL	1,167	9,59,340

Findings of Special Auditors against telecom operators

2337. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to Special Auditors appointed by Government, some telecom operators have found to be involved in fudging of accounts, under-reporting of revenue to TRAI;

(b) if so, the names and complete details of such telecom operators;

(c) whether some operators have provided "Wireless Services" even though, they do not have Unified Access Service Licence (UASL);

(d) if so, the details and names of such operators or their subsidiaries; and

(e) the action taken or propose to be taken against such operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Out of the five Special Auditors appointed by the Government, only one has so far submitted his report. This auditor was assigned the task of audit in respect of Reliance Communications Ltd. (RCOM), Reliance Telecom Ltd. (RTL), Reliable Internet Services Ltd. (RISL)-since merged with RTL-and Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd. (RCIL). The auditor has observed that the first three named companies, as holders of Unified Access Service Licenses (UASL), under reported

their revenues to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) during 2006-07 and 2007-08. The observations are under examination of the Department.

(c) and (d) Sir, wireless services may be provided by operators holding licenses for Basic Services, Cellular Services, Internet Service, VSAT (Very Small Aperture Terminal), PMRTS (Public Mobile Radio Trunking Services), GMPCS (Global Mobile Personal Communication by Satellite) within the scope of their respective license. However, a case has come to the notice of the Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology in which M/s Tata tele services Ltd. complained regarding use of wireless broadband by M/s Tikona Private Limited, an ISP operator who and has not been assigned any spectrum for broadband by WPC wing. This is being examined by the WPC wing.

(e) In the case of (a) and (b) above, the Department shall raise additional demands including interest and penalty, as per licence terms, on the concerned licencees, after examination. In respect of the paragraphs (c) and (d) above, suitable action will be taken as per rules depending upon the findings.

Heritage sites in Maharashtra

2338. SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:
SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to promote and protect numerous heritage sites across the country especially forts/palaces in Maharashtra state;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount to be allocated to each project; and

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to repair/develop them in Maharashtra, particularly Rajmata Jijau's historical palace at Pachad near Raigarh Fort?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Structural conservation, chemical preservation, environmental development and maintenance of centrally protected monuments are attended to by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) regularly. Yearly programmes are drawn up for it and implemented by the 24 circles and 5 Regional Directors of ASI spread across the country. A list of the ASI protected Forts/Palaces in Maharashtra alongwith the funds allocated for their conservation and maintenance during the current financial year (2009-10) is given at the Statement.

(d) Rajmata Jijau's historical palace at Pachad near Raigarh Fort is a centrally protected monument under the jurisdiction of Mumbai Circle of ASI. During 2006, a portion of wall of one of the structures situated inside the wada had collapsed and was reconstructed as per original. During 2008, a small portion of northern and southern arms of the fortification wall of the monument had fallen which were reconstructed as per original.

An expenditure of Rs.18.36 lakhs has been incurred, during past 3 years, on the conservation of the monument.

Statement

*Allocation for the Forts and Palaces in the State of Maharashtra for the current financial year
2009-10*

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Forts/Fortress	Allocation for 2009-10
1	2	3
1.	Balapur Fort at Balapur, Distt. Akola	78,990
2.	Narnala Fort at Narnala, Distt. Akola	15,67,780
3.	Govilgarh Fort at Chikaldara, Distt. Amravati	1,19,390
4.	Daultabad Fort, Daultabad, Distt. Aurangabad	18,59,200
5.	Fort at Pratapgarh, Distt. Bandara	21,300
6.	Pauni Fort at Pauni, Distt. Pauni	52,950
7.	Fort wall at Ballarpur, Distt. Chandrapur	30,000
8.	Fort at Bhandak, Distt. Chandrapur	37,900
9.	Fort Wall at Wairagarh, Distt. Gadchiroli	31,000
10.	Fort on Hill at Biwargarh, Distt. Nagpur	49,910
11.	Fort at Dongartal, Distt. Nagpur	36,480
12.	Fort at Paunar, Distt. Wardha	50,470
13.	Kolaba Fort, Alibagh	38,00,000,
14.	Agakhan Palace, Pune	13,75,000
15.	Sholapur Fort at Sholapur	14,13,000
16.	Korlai Fort, Distt. Raigad	18,89,000
17.	Agarkot at village Agarkot tal Alibag, Distt. Raigad	19,00,000
18.	Sion Fort, Mumbai	10,00,000
19.	Sindhudurg Fort at Malvan	32,00,000
20.	Panala Fort at Panala	8,00,000
21.	Jijamata Wada, Distt. Raigad	18,50,000

1	2	3
22.	Janjira Fort at Rajapuri	15,81,000
23.	Bassein Fort at Thane	33,99,000
24.	Arnala Fort, Vasai	5,00,000
25.	Lohagad Fort, pune	7,11,000
26.	Aurangzeb Fort at Manchur	14,07,000
27.	Shaniwarwada, Pune	8,17,000

New approach to heritage conservation

2339. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to streamline the process of heritage conservation in the country, the ASI has put into practice a new approach following UNESCO guidelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several monuments in the country are lying neglected for proper conservation in the absence of any clear cut responsibilities; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to conserve monuments in a proper way by following UNESCO guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir; As per the requirement of UNESCO, all Member-States are obliged to prepare Site Management Plans (SMP) for their sites inscribed in the World Heritage List and submit them to UNESCO which periodically monitors their implementation. ASI too has taken action to prepare SMPs in regard to its inscribed sites.

(b) No, Sir;

(d) The monuments are conserved as per their individual SMPs that are prepared following the UNESCO guidelines.

Monuments in Delhi

2340. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a trail of neglect on Delhi's heritage with a number of ancient buildings of historical importance like Razia Sultana's mausoleum in Bulbuli Khana, Chandni Chowk; Zeenat Mahal's haveli, the residence of last Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar; queen at Lal Kaun; Begum Samru's haveli, Bhagirath Place, Chandni Chowk; and Haksar Haveli in Sita Ram Bazar continue to be in dilapidated state; and

(b) the action Government has taken to preserve these buildings of ancient historical importance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Razia Sultan's Tomb is an ASI protected monument and is in good state of preservation and conservation. The three havelis are not protected and they are in private occupation and ownership. There is no proposal to bring them under central protection.

National Archives of India

2341. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review panel constituted by the National Archives of India has suggested changes in the Public Records Act, 1993 towards empowering the common man and research scholars to gain access to papers/records that should be in the public domain;

(b) whether the panel has suggested that all ministries apprise and release papers to the National Archives in a 20-25 year time frame;

(c) whether Governments around the world have mechanisms in place to declassify documents and records, on expiry of the lock-in period without imperiling national interest or security; and

(d) if so, Government's comments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) A Review Panel has been constituted on 18.2.2009, to study the provisions of Public Records Act, 1993 and Public Records Rules, 1997 and the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Report of the Panel is awaited.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Qutab Minar

2342. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that national monument Qutab Minar is facing a grave danger;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to protect this national monument?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Survey of India has conducted geodetic survey of Qutub Minar in the year 2005 at the behest of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to study its verticality. In its report submitted to ASI last year, the Survey of India has concluded that there was no tilt. However, as advised by it to collect high frequency data, ASI has assigned the task of conducting geodetic survey of the Qutub Minar, every year, to the Survey of India.

ASI is taking all measures to ensure that no damage is caused to the structure.

Protection of protected monuments by private sector

2343. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the ASI has handed over protected monuments/historical places in the country to private sector for conservation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the views of the concerned State Government was sought before handing over of protected monuments/historical places to private sector; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) No, Sir. No protected monument has been handed over to private sector for conservation/maintenance. However, on a few monuments, the conservation and preservation works are taken up by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in collaboration with the Age Khan Trust for Culture. These are:-

1. Neela Gumbad
2. Bu-Halima Tomb
3. Arab ki Sarai
4. Barah Khamba, Nizamuddin
5. Group of Monuments in Hazrat Nizamuddin Complex
6. Humayun Tomb

Madden-Julian Oscillation

2344. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) to what extent the rains triggered by the Madden-Julian Oscillation, an equatorial weather system, could be adopted in India so that uncertain monsoon rains do not adversely affect our agricultural crops, especially in areas like Vidarbha or eastern Uttar Pradesh—Bihar belt and Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, etc.;
- (b) if so, has 'success' in inducing rainfall significantly depend on supportive monsoon conditions over the mainland, including local factors; and
- (c) whether any R&D process has started in conjunction with concerned authorities like Department of Agricultural Research, Ministry of Water Resource, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) is used extensively for the operational

monsoon rainfall activity prognosis in India through diagnostic and modelling efforts. The actual rainfall over any region however depends on the local conditions and factors.

(c) Extensive and continuous R and D efforts are pursued by the various groups, both within the institutions of the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) and outside MoES, to understand and continuously improve the prediction tools of summer monsoon rainfall activity.

Tsunami research centre

2345. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:
SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry has any proposal to set up a prestigious tsunami research centre in Gajulararamaram in Ranga Reddy district in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and present position thereof;
- (c) the funds allocated and spent so far for this project; and
- (d) if not, by when such proposal will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has already established a state of the art National Tsunami Warning Centre (NTWC) at the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), at Gajulararamaram, Ranga Reddy District, Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The NTWC at INCOIS has been operational since 15th Oct., 2007 with the state-of-the-art facilities. All the necessary computational and communication infrastructure that enables reception of real-time data from all the sensors, analysis of the data, generation and dissemination of tsunami advisories following a standard operating procedure have been put in place. It operates on 24x7 basis and monitors the seismic activity in known tsunamigenic source regions of Indian Ocean as well as the real time water level observations from Bottom Pressure Recorders (BPR) and Tide Gauges for detecting the significant changes in water levels. The centre is equipped for reception of real time seismic and water level changes data from various national and international stations.

Whenever an earthquake of magnitude >6.5 on Richter scale occurs in the Indian Ocean, the centre issues the earthquake information within 10-15 minutes indicating the Tsunamigenic potential qualitatively, and issues tsunami bulletins (Warning/Alert/Watch/All Clear) within 30 minutes to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) based on the proximity of the region to the earthquake location. These messages are followed up by an upgrade message or a cancellation message based on the water level information from BPR's and Tide Gauges with the timelines depending on the availability time of water level observations. The advisory messages from warning center are disseminated as per the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) by means of various communication modes such as dedicated telephone lines, fax, Virtual Private Network-disaster Management Support (VPN-DMS) etc.

(c) Total funds allocated for the Centre is Rs.88.55 crores out of which Rs.61.18 crores have been spent so far.

(d) Does not arise.

Review of non-gainful treaties

2346. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to review and revise treaties which are not economically gainful to India;

(b) whether it is a fact that India is a signatory to the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that this commission is dominated by European countries and the USA; and

(d) the steps that would be taken to review this treaty which is of little benefit to India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) Government of India constantly reviews the usefulness of the treaties it has entered into and takes necessary measures as and when required.

(b) Yes. India is a Member of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) since 13 March, 1995.

(c) No. European Community, France and United Kingdom are the only three members from Europe among the twenty eight members of IOTC while the USA is not a member of IOTC.

(d) Performance of the IOTC has been recently reviewed by a Performance Review Panel constituted by IOTC. India has been one of the six member countries included in the performance Review Panel.

Lapses in issue of visa

2347. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Consulate flouted rules for Rana's visa;

(b) if so, whether gaps of visas issued to Pakistan-Canadian Rana and a woman Samraz Rana Akhtar and both were issued multiple entry visas by the Indian consulate in October, 2008; and

(c) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted about the lapses and the steps that are being taken to further scrutinize visas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Tahawwur Rana Hussain, Canadian national of Pak

origin, holding passport No. JV533373 issued on 3rd March 2006 valid up to 3rd March 2011 was issued one year Business Visa No. AF232384 on 31st October 2008.

Samraz Rana Akhtar (wife of Tahawwur Rana Hussian), a Canadian national of Pak origin, holding Passport No. WB694622 issued on 9th August 2007 valid up to 8th August 2012 was issued five year Tourist Visa No. AF232383 on 31st October 2008.

Heads of Indian Mission and Posts in the USA have the discretion to grant visas to US and Canadian citizens of Pakistani origin, according to the extant guidelines of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Both visas have since been cancelled. The entire process of issuance of visas to Mr. and Mrs. Rana Hussain is being enquired into. The policy for issue of visas to all foreigners of Pakistani origin is under review.

Proposal of Pakistan to resume talks

2348. SHRI JABIR HUSAIN:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan once again proposed resumption of talks on nuclear confidence building measures but India has refused the offer citing lack of seriousness shown by Islamabad in taking action against perpetrators of 26/11 Mumbai attacks;

(b) whether this took place at the regional meeting of the International Commission for Nuclear Non proliferation and Disarmament in New Delhi in October, 2009;

(c) whether Indian representatives at the meeting placed the facts emerging out of the recent letters of A.Q. Khan; and

(d) if so, the other main points discussed in the meeting and the stand our country has taken in the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) At the regional meeting of the International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (ICNND), a Track II forum, held in New Delhi in October 2009 some Pakistani participants called for talks with India on nuclear confidence building measures. There has been no official proposal from Pakistan in this regard.

(c) and (d) At the meeting, the Indian participants had pointed out the facts emerging out of the letters of A.Q. Khan. The meeting discussed several topics, including the mandate and objectives of ICNND, current disarmament and non-proliferation issues (such as FMCT, CTBT, NPT, peaceful uses of nuclear energy etc.) and nuclear power projection and priorities. The Indian participants put forth their views on these issues, including India's commitment to a world free of nuclear weapons.

Release of fisherman in the custody of PMSA

2349. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made towards the release of fishermen and fishing boats from the custody of Pakistan Marine Security Agency (PMSA), State-wise including Gujarat; and

(b) the outcome of the Judicial Committee set up to ensure the expeditious release of fishermen and fishing boats?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) According to available information, 593 Indian fishermen and 426 Indian boats are in Pakistani custody. 277 Indian fishermen were given consular access on 11-12 June 2009, bringing the number of fishermen granted consular access to 553. Pakistan had last released 99 Indian fishermen on 26 November 2008. Efforts are being made to secure release of the remaining Indian fishermen and their boats.

(b) The decision to form an India-Pakistan Judicial Committee on Prisoners was taken during EAM's visit to Pakistan in January 2007, and the first meeting of the Committee was held on 26 February 2008. The Committee made recommendations to the two Governments, which *inter alia*, included immediate release of and consular access to fishermen, and exchange of a consolidated list of nationals in each other's jails. The Committee visited jails in Pakistan in June 2008 and jails in India in August 2008. It also held its meetings during these visits. In its last meeting held in India in August 2008, the Committee again recommended, *inter alia*, immediate release and repatriation of all prisoners to their respective countries who had completed their sentences and whose nationality has been confirmed. Pakistan released 34 Indian fishermen in August 2008, and another 99 fishermen in November 2008. India had released 14 Pakistani fishermen in its jails in May 2008 in pursuance of the Committee's recommendations.

Hambantota Port of Sri Lanka

2350. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hambantota Port in Sri Lanka is being developed with Chinese collaboration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the choice of developing this port was first given to India; and

(d) if so, the reasons for refusing to develop the Port which is of significant strategic importance?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) It is reported that Phase I of the project of Hambantota Port was launched in April 2008 with Chinese assistance and with the involvement of Chinese Contractors. The approximate cost of Phase I is reportedly US\$360 million.

- (c) It is our understanding that the Government of Shri Lanka planned to develop Hambantota Port with Chinese assistance.
- (d) Does not arise.

Visit of Hillary Clinton

2351. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:
SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton during her visit to this region called upon India to resolve all outstanding difference with Pakistan bilaterally for the benefit of regional trade;
- (b) if so, the support offered by the U.S. to help resolve these differences;
- (c) the issues and differences if any identified for such resolution; and the Pakistan Government's response to Ms. Clinton's suggestion;
- (d) whether the U.S. at the same time cleared a \$ 680 billion defence aid to Pakistan; and
- (e) Government's response to Ms. Clinton's suggestion and the U.S. President approval of defence aid to Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) During the visit of US Secretary of State Ms. Hillary Clinton to Pakistan, in October 2009, she expressed the hope that at some point in the future, the United States would like to see India and Pakistan resolve their outstanding differences. She stated, "I believe that if there were peace between Pakistan and India and the outstanding issues were resolved, Pakistan would take off like a rocket in terms of economic development."

Government is not aware of any formal Pakistani response to this suggestion of the US Secretary of State.

Government has always advocated the resolution of outstanding issues with Pakistan through bilateral dialogue between India and Pakistan.

- (d) No.

(e) Government has consistently drawn the attention of the United States and other countries to the need for proper benchmarks and accountability to prevent the diversion of assistance provided to Pakistan for use in its military build up against India. Government has also stressed the need for constant vigilance as also close monitoring of such assistance being provided.

Indians in various countries

2352. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Indians and People of Indian origins who are living in various countries, country-wise;

(b) the type of assistance/help that is being rendered to Indians living in foreign countries by the Indian Embassies;

(c) the details of the assistance so far rendered to helpless Indians in foreign countries during the last five years; and

(d) the budgetary allocations to Indian Embassies, Embassy-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (d) Details of Indians in various foreign countries and the country-wise Budgetary Allocation for the year 2009-2010 given in the attached Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Indian Missions/Posts abroad, whenever approached by the Indian nationals, render all possible following assistance to them:

- (i) Issue of passports and Emergency Certificates, Person of Indian Origin (PIO) Cards and Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Cards, No Obligation to Return to India (NORI) Certificates, etc.
- (ii) Rendering of miscellaneous services like change of date of birth, name/surname/place of birth, etc.,
- (iii) Miscellaneous Service like registration and Issue of Certificates of Birth/Life/Marriage/Death/Police Clearance,
- (iv) Attestation of all types of personal documents like the employment contracts, property, legal documents and commercial documents,
- (v) Attends to trade and commercial enquires,
- (vi) Mission also facilitates release of detained Indians by requesting the local authorities for factual information, requesting consular access to the detained Indian(s), speedy trial, seeking remission of sentence, ensuring fair and humane treatment of detained Indians. The Mission also keeps in touch with the family of the detained Indian and apprise the family of his welfare. On the release of arrested Indian nationals, the Mission assists in their repatriation.
- (vii) Provide assistance to Indian nationals in amicable settlement of labour disputes and settlement of dues,
- (viii) Wherever required, the Mission assists in the transportation or local burial/cremation of mortal remains of Indian nationals and settlement of death compensation.
- (ix) Wherever required, the Indian Missions/Posts also provide shelter, food, clothes, free legal and medical aid and other basic necessities to distressed Indian domestic workers. The Indian Missions always take extra measures particularly in the ECR countries to safeguard the interest of the Indian workers including domestic maids through the process of highly regulated recruitment process.
- (c) The information is being collected from the Indian Missions/Posts abroad and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement of Indians in various countries

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Number of Indian nationals and (People of Indian origin) (a)	Budget Estimates (2009-2010) (Rs. in Thousand) (d)
1	2	3	4
1.	Afghanistan	3749 (approx)	353473
2.	Algeria	1150	48633
3.	Angola (with Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe)	1603	52832
4.	Argentina (With Paraguay, Oriental Republic of Paraguay)	440(1400)=1840	54141
5.	Armenia (with Georgia)	650	33872
6.	Austria	25000 (including PIOs)	119437
7.	Australia	2,13,710(2,34,720)= 4,48,430	184756
8.	Azerbaijan	500	37593
9.	Bahrain	3,50,000	48667
10.	Belarus	600	25896
11.	Bangladesh	10,000(approx)	237411
12.	Belgium (with Luxembourg)	17,000(approx.)	135211
13.	Bhutan	30,000(approx.)	75729
14.	Botswana	6500(3500)=10,000	35797
15.	Brazil	1000	128940
16.	Brunei Darussalam	8000(50)=8050	34482
17.	Bulgaria (With Macedonia)	260	29606
18.	Cambodia	1500 (approx)	43769

1	2	3	4
19.	Canada	10,00,000 PIOs (approx.)	222230
20.	Chile	1200	40125
21.	China	1,04,250 (approx)	341630
22.	Colombia (with Costa Rica, Ecuador)	159	44652
23.	Congo-Dem Rep (with Congo, Gabon and Central African Republic)	5180	37091
24.	Cote d' love (With Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone)	2748	33945
25.	Croatia	50	44994
26.	Cuba (With Dominican Republic, Haiti)	150	48519
27.	Cyprus	4000	33407
28.	Czech Republic	1050	53575
29.	Denmark	6419	61679
30.	Egypt	3500	60451
31.	Ethiopia (With Djibouti)	1341(2)=1343	36903
32.	Fiji (With Tonga, Tuvalu and Cook Islands)	800 (3,13,798)= 3,14,598 (approx)	47699
33.	Finland (With Estonia)	3600 (approx)	58766
34.	France (With Principality of Monaco)	10,000 (4,75,000)=4,85,000 3600 (approx.)	320581
35.	Germany	70,500	309924
36.	Ghana (With Burkina Faso, Togo and Nagar)	1150 (107)=1257	34929
37.	Guyana (With Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts and Nevis)	370 (320760)=3,21,130	41231
38.	Greece	12000	64259
39.	Hungary (With Bosnia and Herzegovina)	380	44598
40.	Indonesia (East Timor)	85070	64256

1	2	3	4
41.	Iran	1500 (approx)	111143
42.	Iraq	N.A.	26193
43.	Iceland	301	39623
44.	Ireland	18018 (2496)=20514	55310
45.	Israel	7000-9000 (70,000)=79,000 (approx.)	103278
46.	Italy (With San Marino)	70652 (212)=70864 (approx.)	244661
47.	Jamaica (Bahamas, Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands)	5550 (50,030)=55,580	37764
48.	Japan	22,335	179345
49.	Jordan	7000	19009
50.	Kazakhstan	2500	72989
51.	Kenya (With Eritrea, Somalia)	70,000-80,000 (PIOs) of which 75% are Kenyan citizens, 10% British citizens and 15% Indians.	71121
52.	Korea (DPR)	3	21439
53.	Korea (Republic of)	6732	93507
54.	Kuwait	5,79,058	138160
55.	Kyrgyzstan	750	41259
56.	Lao PDR	250(80)=330	23257
57.	Lebanon	10,000 (approx.)	42630
58.	Libya (With Malta)	15,150	48455
59.	Madagascar (With Comoros)	20000(250)=20,250	29863
60.	Malaysia	1,95,000(19,00,000)=20,95,000 (approx.)	69928
61.	Maldives	26,000 (approx)	53807
62.	Mali	170 (approx.)	26479
63.	Mauritius (With Belize and Gautemala)	15,000 (8,67,220)=8,82,220	57443

1	2	3	4
64.	Mexico (With Guatemala and Belize)	1120(15,815) = 16,935	49722
65.	Morocco	400	52013
66.	Mongolia	60	25733
67.	Mozambique (With Swaziland)	1,050(20,500)=21,550	32920
68.	Myanmar	6,232 (Including PIOs) (approx.)	69521
69.	Namibia	170 (both Indians and PIOs)	32232
70.	Nepal	1,12,500(3,75,000)=4,87,500	201784
71.	Netherlands	6,000(15,000)=21,000	104737
72.	New Zealand (Samoa, Nauru and Kiribati)	37,000(70,000)=1,07,000	62977
73.	Nigeria (Benin, Chad, Cameroun)	31,620	83347
74.	Norway	3,479(9,349)=12828	49873
75.	Oman	5,86,000	87658
76.	Pakistan	Mission does not have information on the exact number of Indian nationals/ NRIs in Pakistan.	272074
77.	Palestine	80(2)=82	17639
78.	Panama (With El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua)	7000-8000 approx	49280
79.	Papua New Guinea (With Vanuatu and Solomon Islands)	800	35522
80.	Peru (With Bolivia)	455(32)=487	25969
81.	Philippines (With Palau, Marshall Islands and Micronesia)	47,031(3001)=50,032	40294
82.	Poland (With Lithuania)	2180 approx.	49474
83.	Portugal	11272(80000)=91272	76389
84.	Qatar	5,00,000 approx.	74143
85.	Romania (With Albania, Moldova)	913(73)=986 (approx.)	44041

1	2	3	4
86.	Russian Federation	14,200 (approx.)	286528
87.	Saudi Arabia	17.89 lakhs approx.	374326
88.	Serbia (With Montenegro)	28	25339
89.	Senegal (With Mauritania, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde Islands, Gambia)	960	37416
90.	Seychelles	4000(4500)=8500	28416
91.	Singapore	5,92,600 (including PIOs)	101123
92.	Slovak Republic	80-90 (including PIOs)	45391
93.	Slovenia	34(12)=46	49179
94.	South Africa (With Lesotho)	30,000(12,00,000)= 12,30,000 (approx.)	187815
95.	Spain (With Andorra)	30,140 (including PIOs)	108750
96.	Sri Lanka	2000-2500(16,00,000)= 16,02,500	204875
97.	Sudan	6700(2000)=8700	40343
98.	Suriname (With Barbados, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and Grenadines)	930(1,51,000)=1,51,930	34166
99.	Sweden (With Latvia)	4050(14000)=18050	94201
100.	Switzerland (With Holy See and Liechtenstein)	7845(7735)=15,58	261293
101.	Syria	635(15)=650	47300
102.	Tajikistan	362(7)=369	43849
103.	Tanzania	5000(45000)=50,000	52062
104.	Thailand	1,50,000 (including PIOs)	97859
105.	Trinidad and Tobago (With Grenada, Dominica and Monteserrat)	1640(5,55,700)=5,57,340	46612
106.	Tunisia	150	16046
107.	Turkey	345	93609
108.	Turkmenistan	700 Approx.	31658
109.	Uganda (With Burundi, Rwanda)	12000(5900)=17,900	35031

1	2	3	4
110.	U.A.E.	1.75 million Approx.	240,437
111.	UK	1.5-2 million Approx.	555113
112.	Ukraine	4000 (Including PIOs)	50715
113.	U.S.A	22,45,239 (Including PIOs)	684038
114.	Uzbekistan	200	40399
115.	Venezuela (With Netherlands Antilles and Aruba)	5700 (Including PIOs)	48802
116.	Vietnam	750(30)=780 (approx.)	89323
117.	Yemen	10,000(1,00,000)=1,10,000	24926
118.	Zambia (With Malawi)	20,000 (Including PIOs)	38037
119.	Zimbabwe	500(10,000)=10,500	46523

There are no separate budgetary allocations for Indian Missions/Posts for incurring expenditure on consular matters. However, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs have set up an Indian Community Welfare Fund in October 2009 in 17 ECR countries and the Maldives, allocating funds at the disposal of these Missions to meet contingency expenditure for carrying out various welfare activities for distressed Indian nationals in these countries. These countries include the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Malaysia (Allocated Rs.15 lakh each), Libya, Jordan, Yemen, Sudan, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Syria, Lebanon, Thailand, Iraq and the Maldives (Allocated Rs. 5 lakh each).

Acquiring of sophisticated weapons with nuclear capabilities by Pakistan

2353. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is now keeping its missiles and war heads with nuclear capability in close proximity as if it is ready for war;

(b) if so, the details thereof and our position to meet the challenge;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan has approached USA and other countries for acquiring more sophisticated weapons on lease basis;

(d) if so, whether Government has conveyed its concern to those countries against the sinister designs of Pakistan; and

(e) if so, response of those Governments?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Government closely monitors all strategic programmes in India's neighbourhood. It remains committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard the nation's security.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e) Government has consistently drawn the attention of the United States and other countries to the need for proper benchmarks and accountability to prevent the diversion of assistance provided to Pakistan for use in its military build up against India. Government has also stressed the need for constant vigilance as also close monitoring of such assistance being provided.

Visit of Bangladesh's Minister to Meghalaya

2354. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently, a Bangladesh State Minister for Cultural Affairs visited the State of Meghalaya to attend a cultural festival in the State;

(b) whether due courtesy and usual protocol were not extended to that Bangladesh Minister like, treating him as State Guest, giving him Guard of Honour, etc.;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the State Government of Meghalaya has tendered an apology to that Minister; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes.

(b) Due courtesies and protocol were provided to him such as transport, security and place of stay by Government of Meghalaya.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

RPO at Rajkot

2355. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Saurashtra has demanded regional passport office at Rajkot;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish regional passport office at Rajkot;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d) The Government is committed to improve the Passport Issuance System as a whole, and has accordingly started implementing the Passport Seva Project (PSP) under which Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) are being established throughout the country with the objective to deliver passport related services to the citizens in a timely, reliable, more transparent and accessible manner. The National Institute of Smart Governance had recommended the location of the Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) on the basis of a study conducted by them on the number

of passport applications received from various districts under each Passport Office. One of the proposed PSKs under PSP, will be opened at Rajkot. Details of the proposed 77 PSKs is given in the Statement (*See below*). M/s Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) have been appointed as Service Provider. There has been delay due to the defects in the software which were detected during the testing by the Standards, Testing and Quality Certification (STQC), an organization under the Department of Information Technology, appointed as third party auditor. New dates proposed by TCS for launch of the project at pilot centres will be known only after the 4th cycle of testing by STQC.

Statement

Passport Seva Kendra (PSK)

Distribution of proposed PSKs

Passport Office	PSKs at existing Passport Office locations	Proposed PSKs at new locations	Total No. of PSKs
1	2	3	4
PSKs to be Newly Setup			
Delhi	Delhi 1, Delhi 2	Gurgaon	3
Mumbai	Mumbai 2, Mumbai 3	None	3
Hyderabad	Hyd 1, Hyd 2, Hyd 3	Vijayawada, Nizambad, Tirupathi	6
Chennai	Chennai 1, Chennai 2, Chennai 3	None	3
Bangalore	B'lore 1, B'lore 2	Hubli-Dharwad, Mangalore	4
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad 1, Ahmedabad 2	Baroda, Rajkot	4
Cochin	Cochin	Thrissur, Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Rural, Kottayam	5
Jalandhar	Jalandhar 1, Jalandhar 2	Hoshiarpur	3
Trivandrum	Trivandrum	Kollam, Trivandrum rural	3
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Ludhiana, Ambala	3
Trichy	Trichy 1, Trichy 2	Thanajavur	3
Kolkata	Kolkata	Bahrapur	2
Lucknow	Lucknow	Varanasi, Kanpur, Gorakhpur	4
Jaipur	Jaipur	Jodhpur, Sikar	3
Kozhikode	Kozhikode 1, Kozhikode 2	Kannur 1, Kannur 2	4
Thane	Thane	Nasik	2
Pune	Pune	None	1

1	2	3	4
Patna	Patna	None	1
Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	None	1
Surat	Surat	None	1
Bhopal	Bhopal	None	1
Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	None	1
Bareilly	Bareilly	None	1
Malappuram	Malappuram	None	1
Nagpur	Nagpur	None	1
Amritsar	Amritsar	None	1
Guwahati	Guwahati	None	1
Madurai	Madurai	Tirunelveli City	2
TOTAL			68

PSKs co-located with Passport Offices

Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	None	1
Ranchi	Ranchi	None	1
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	None	1
Panaji	Panaji	None	1
Jammu	Jammu	None	1
Srinagar	Srinagar	None	1
Shimla	Shimla	None	1
Raipur	Raipur	None	1
Dehradun	Dehradun	None	1
TOTAL			9
TOTAL Offices			77

Rehabilitation of internally displaced Tamils of Sri Lanka

2356. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the memorandum, presented by the MPs, who visited Sri Lanka, to the Hon'ble Prime Minister is under consideration on the further strengthening the rehabilitation of internally displaced Tamils;

- (b) if so, the status of Rajiv Gandhi Housing Scheme for constructing one lakh houses with the Indian funds;
- (c) the action taken to restart the Rameswaram to Talaimannar Ferry Service;
- (d) the steps taken for establishing permanent Trade Fair in Katchatheevu; and
- (e) the steps taken towards forming Fishermen Federation consisting of fishermen from both countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) The visit of the delegation was at the initiative of DMK, Congress and VCK parties. They had presented their report after their return to Prime Minister. The salient features of the report include the following observations:

- (1) The facilities in the IDP camps are reasonable; however, there is scope for improving these amenities.
- (2) Rajiv Gandhi Housing Scheme for homeless IDP families, under which construction of 1 lakh small houses is recommended to directly assist the resettlement process
- (3) Resuming of ferry service to Talaimannar from Rameshwaram.
- (4) Establishing a mechanism of Joint Co-ordination system between the fishermen from both the countries to make use of the Katchateevu Island for mutual benefit.
- (5) Declaring Katchateevu Island as a Special Economic Zone and setting up of an Indo-Sri Lanka Trade Centre;
- (6) Emphasized the importance of a political solution and devolution of powers and has urged Government to insist on Government of Sri Lanka on this issue.

The Government has taken note of these recommendations.

Visit of PM to USA

2357. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an Indian delegation led by Prime Minister of India visited USA, recently, to meet President of USA;
- (b) if so, the details of discussion and outcome thereof;
- (c) whether the nuclear fuel reprocessing agreement, which was an unfinished component of the India-US Civil Nuclear Co-operation Agreement, 2008 has been also finalized and put in place legally and technically by allowing India to recycle nuclear fuel supplied by the US in a facility that guaranteed non-proliferation;
- (d) if so, by when the civil nuclear co-operation agreement would become operational; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Prime Minister paid a State visit to USA from 22-26 November 2009. He met with President Obama and discussed all aspects of the India-US relationship. The two leaders also exchanged views on regional and global issues of shared interest. The visit has deepened mutual understanding between India and the US and set new directions for India-US Strategic Partnership in a way that will advance India's national interest. The details of *Suo Motu* Statement made in the Rajya Sabha on the subject of PM's visit to the USA on December 3, 2009 is attached together with a copy of the Joint Declaration on : "INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES : PARTNERSHIP FOR A BETTER, WORLD" given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The arrangements and procedures related to reprocessing of spent fuel are currently being finalized pursuant to the Agreement on civil nuclear energy cooperation between India and the USA. The consultations are proceeding well within the agreed time lines. Both Governments are committed to implementing the provisions of the Agreement and realizing its full potential.

Statement

*Joint Statement between Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and President Barack Obama
24/11/2009.*

INDIA AND THE UNITED STATES: PARTNERSHIP FOR A BETTER WORLD

Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh and President Barack Obama today reaffirmed the global strategic partnership between India and the United States, and launched a new phase in this partnership. Commending the deepening bilateral cooperation between the world's two largest democracies across a broad spectrum of human endeavors, the two leaders recognized that the common ideals and complementary strengths of India and the United State today provide a foundation for addressing the global challenges of the 21st century.

The two leaders noted that the shared values cherished by their peoples and espoused by their founders — democracy, pluralism, tolerance, openness, and respect for fundamental freedoms and human rights — are acquiring an increasingly greater prominence in building a more peaceful, prosperous, inclusive, secure and sustainable world. These values are exemplified by the vibrant linkages between their peoples, which are a unique asset for both countries, and are reflected in the role played by the Indian-American community.

The two leaders resolved to harness these shared strengths and to expand the U.S.-India global partnership for the benefit of their countries, for peace, stability and prosperity in Asia, and for the betterment of the world. To this end, they committed to build upon the India-U.S. Strategic Dialogue announced in July 2009. President Obama stated that the United States looks forward to a stable and prosperous India playing an increasingly important role in world affairs.

ADVANCING GLOBAL SECURITY AND COUNTERING TERRORISM

Prime Minister Singh and President Obama recognized that the India-U.S. partnership is indispensable for global peace and security. In this context, the interests of both countries are best advanced through the values mirrored in their societies.

They acknowledged the common threat that international terrorism poses to regional and global security.

They condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and declared that there could be no justification for terrorism anywhere.

On the eve of its first anniversary, President Obama reiterated the United States's condemnation of the terrorist attack in Mumbai in November 2008. The two leaders underscored the absolute imperative to bring to justice the perpetrators of this terrorist attack.

They expressed their grave concern about the threat posed by terrorism and violent extremists emanating from India's neighborhood, whose impact is felt beyond the region. The two leaders agreed that resolute and credible steps must be taken to eliminate safe havens and sanctuaries that provide shelter to terrorists and their activities. These undermine security and stability in the region and around the world.

They vowed to redouble their efforts to deal effectively with terrorism, while protecting their countries' common ideals and shared values and committed themselves to strengthening global consensus and legal regimes against terrorism. They decided on a Counterterrorism Cooperation Initiative to expand collaboration on counterterrorism, information sharing, and capacity building.

The two leaders reiterated their shared interest in the stability, development and independence of Afghanistan and in the defeat of terrorist safe havens in Pakistan and Afghanistan. President Obama appreciated India's role in reconstruction and rebuilding efforts in Afghanistan. The two leaders agreed to enhance their respective efforts in this direction.

The two leaders committed to continue pursuing mutually beneficial defense cooperation through the existing security dialogue, service-level exchanges, defense exercises and trade and technology transfer and collaboration. They recognized the scope for cooperation in the areas of non-traditional threats to security, peacekeeping, humanitarian and disaster relief, and maritime security and protecting sea lanes of communication. They agreed to expedite necessary arrangements to facilitate these activities.

The two leaders agreed that strengthening high technology trade between their countries is in the spirit of their strategic dialogue and partnership. They reiterated their shared commitment to technology security and that it is in their mutual interest to invigorate this area partnership.

Prime Minister Singh and President Obama reaffirmed their shared vision of world free of nuclear weapons and pledged to work together, as leaders of responsible states with advanced nuclear technology, for global non-proliferation, and universal, non-discriminatory and complete nuclear disarmament. Part of that vision is working together to ensure that all nations live up to their international obligations. India reaffirmed its unilateral and voluntary moratorium on nuclear explosive testing. The United States reaffirmed its testing moratorium and its commitment to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and bring it into force at an early date. Both leaders agreed to consult each other regularly and seek the early start of negotiations on a multilateral, non-discriminatory and internationally verifiable Fissile Material Cutoff treaty at the Conference on Disarmament. They noted that nuclear terrorism, and clandestine networks are a matter of grave concern. Prime Minister Singh and President Obama look forward to the April 2010 Nuclear Security Summit and working together with all participating states for the success of the Summit.

ENSURING SUSTAINABLE GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT AND A CLEAN ENERGY FUTURE

Recognizing that energy security, food security, climate change are interlinked, and that eliminating poverty and ensuring sustainable development and a clean energy future are among the foremost global objectives, the two leaders agreed to enter into a Green Partnership to address these global challenges.

They two Leaders reaffirmed their intention to promote the full, effective and sustained implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in accordance with the Bali Action Plan. Recognizing their special role in promoting a successful and substantive outcome at the UNFCCC 15th Conference of Parties at Copenhagen in December, 2009, they reaffirmed their intention to work together bilaterally and with all other countries for an agreed outcome at that meeting.

The two leaders also affirmed that the Copenhagen outcome must be comprehensive and cover mitigation, adaptation, finance and technology, and in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, it should reflect emission reduction targets of developed countries and nationally appropriate mitigation actions of developing countries. There should be full transparency through appropriate processes as to the implementation of aforesaid mitigation actions. The outcome should further reflect the need for substantially scaled-up financial resources to support mitigation and adaptation in developing countries, in particular, for the poorest and most vulnerable. It should also include measures for promoting technology development, dissemination and transfer and capacity building, including consideration of a center or a network of centers to support and stimulate climate innovation. India and the United States, consistent with their national circumstances, resolved to take significant national mitigation actions that will strengthen the world's ability to combat climate change. They resolved to stand by these commitments.

Recognizing the need to create the clean energy economy of the 21st century, Prime Minister Singh and President Obama agreed to launch a Clean Energy and Climate Change Initiative. The goal of the Initiative would be to improve the lives of the people of both countries by developing and improving access to technologies that make our energy cleaner, affordable and more efficient. The Initiative will include cooperation in wind and solar energy, second generation bio-fuels, unconventional gas, energy efficiency, and clean coal technologies including carbon capture and storage. The success of this Initiative is expected to enhance the ability of India and the United States to provide new economic opportunities for their people and create new clean energy jobs.

The two leaders intend to take practical steps to promote global food security, including by advancing the L' Aquila Food Security Initiative. They looked forward to increasing India-U.S. agricultural cooperation with the purpose of promoting agricultural research, human resources capacity building, natural resource management, agri-business and food processing, and collaborative research for increasing food productivity. This cooperation would contribute to joint development of technology that would improve weather forecasting, including predicting monsoons, and technology that would contribute to food productivity and food security efforts in India.

They agreed to collaborate in the application of their space technology and related scientific capabilities in outer space and for development purposes, including in the field of agriculture.

The two leaders reiterated their intention to realize the full potential of the India-U.S. Agreement for Cooperation concerning the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy through the implementation of its provisions. They agreed to expedite U.S. firms's participation in the implementation of this agreement.

STIMULATING GLOBAL ECONOMIC REVIVAL

Prime Minister Singh and President Obama noted the new opportunities offered by their economies and their respective strengths, and their potential for future growth to catalyze global economic growth, and pledged to create conditions that would facilitate their continued expansion.

The leaders also noted that the United States is currently the largest trading partner of India in goods and services. The leaders reiterated their pledge to bolster and deepen cooperation on economic, trade and agricultural issues, including working bilaterally and with multilateral trade organizations to foster increased trade. Both leaders welcomed the potential for further expanding trade and investment between their countries, including in sectors such as infrastructure, information and communication technologies, healthcare services, education services, energy and environmentally friendly technologies.

As members of the G 20, they agreed to advance the G 20 understandings including with regard to energy security and resisting protectionism in all its forms. The two leaders agreed to

facilitate greater movement of professionals, investors and business travelers, students, and exchange visitors between our two countries to enhance their economic and technological partnership.

They committed to strengthen and reform the global economic and financial architecture in the G-20, World Bank and the IMF. They resolved to seek an ambitious and balanced outcome of the Doha Round, consistent with its mandate and reaffirmed their commitment to an open, fair, equitable, transparent and rule-based multilateral trading system.

The two leaders announced their intention to develop a Framework for Cooperation on Trade and Investment. This Framework is expected to foster an environment conducive to technological innovation and collaboration, promote inclusive growth and job creation, and support opportunities for increased trade and investment-including for small and medium-sized enterprises. They agreed to launch the U.S.-India Financial and Economic Partnership to strengthen engagement on economic, financial, and investment-related issues.

The two leaders welcomed the progress achieved in the discussions on a Bilateral Investment Treaty and Pledged to take further initiatives that would contribute to creating a more conducive environment for investment flows.

They recognized the contribution of the business and industrial sectors of both countries in this regard and called upon the India-U.S. CEOs Forum to identify new directions in the India-U.S. economic relationship.

EDUCATING AND EMPOWERING FUTURE GENERATIONS

Recognizing the cultural emphasis on education in both countries, Prime Minister Singh and President Obama emphasized that education holds the key to the advancement of their societies, and to a more prosperous and stable world.

They agreed that access to and development of technology was a cross-cutting requirement to meet the challenges that their two countries face. They acknowledged the fruitful collaboration between the two countries in the fields of education, research and science and technology, which has contributed to their emergence as knowledge societies.

Taking advantage of that strength, President Obama and Prime Minister Singh launched the Obama-Singh 21st Century Knowledge Initiative with funding from both sides to increase university linkages and junior faculty Development exchanges between U.S. and Indian universities, including greater emphasis on community colleges.

They agreed to substantially expand the Fulbright-Nehru program to provide more Student and scholar exchange grants in priority fields such as science, technology and agriculture. The two leaders reaffirmed the importance of expanding cooperation in higher education and research, and according priority to cooperation in the area of skill development.

They also expressed their support for the India-U.S. Binational Science and Technology Commission and the Endowment, which is expected to give a fresh impetus to collaboration in the cutting edge areas of scientific research, technology and development.

The leaders affirmed the importance of women's empowerment to advancing global prosperity and stability, and welcomed the establishment of a Women's Empowerment Dialogue to promote women's participation and equality in all spheres. They emphasized that women's empowerment is a cross-cutting goal that should be pursued across the full scope of U.S-India Strategic Dialogue initiatives.

PROTECTING THE HEALTH OF OUR PEOPLE

Prime Minister Singh and President Obama welcomed the strong collaboration between India and the United States in the area of public health. They agreed to build on existing strong ties across academia and scientific communities by advancing public health and biomedical research collaborations between the United States and India. The two countries plan to establish a Regional Global Disease Detection Centre in India and to build a partnership with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The leaders also pledged to enhance collaboration in controlling diseases such as polio, and discovering new and affordable technologies and treatments for the benefit of their peoples and for those of other countries who seek their assistance.

TOWARDS MORE EFFECTIVE GLOBAL COOPERATION

Prime Minister Singh and President Obama recognized that the India-U.S. relationship is important for managing the challenges the world will face in the 21st century.

The two leaders underscored the compelling need to put in place global institutions which are both inclusive and effective to meet present and future challenges. They welcomed the emergence of the G-20 as a premier forum to deal with international economic issues. The two leaders recognized the scope for their countries to increase cooperation in peacekeeping, development and the promotion of essential human freedoms. They committed themselves to achieving genuine reform of the United Nations including in its Security Council in a manner that reflects the contemporary realities of the 21st century and thereby enhances its ability to carry out its mandate as a representative, credible and effective forum for meeting the challenges of the new century.

Prime Minister Singh thanked President Obama and the people of the United States of America for their generous hospitality and warm welcome. President Obama looks forward to visiting India with his family in the near future.

Washington November 24, 2009

**SUO MOTU STATEMENT BY EAM IN PARLIAMENT ON “VISIT OF
THE PRIME MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA”
ON DECEMBER 3, 2009**

Hon’ble Chairman, I rise to inform you of the visit of the Hon’ble Prime Minister to the USA last week. The Hon’ble Prime Minister has returned to New Delhi after a substantive bilateral visit to the United States of America, a visit that he undertook at the invitation of President Barack Obama of the United States of America.

As both Governments had anticipated, the visit was an occasion to reaffirm the global strategic partnership between India and the United States, and launch a new phase in the bilateral partnership, celebrating the shared values of our two great democracies including pluralism, tolerance, openness, and respect for fundamental freedoms and human rights. The visit was an occasion for India and the United States to reaffirm that their common ideals and complementary strengths provide a foundation for addressing the global challenges of the 21st century. Prime Minister and President Obama resolved to build on these to expand the U.S-India global partnership for, not only our own mutual benefit but also for peace, stability and prosperity in Asia, while making a significant contribution through our partnership in science and technology, towards a better world. President Obama stated that the United States looked forward to a stable and prosperous India playing an increasingly important role in world affairs.

During the visit, Hon’ble Prime Minister and President Obama underscored the compelling need to put in place global institutions which are both inclusive and effective to meet present and future challenges. They committed themselves to achieving genuine reform of the United Nations including in its Security Council in a manner that reflects the contemporary realities of the 21st century and thereby enhances its ability to carry out its mandate as a representative, credible and effective forum for meeting the challenges of the new century. Their discussions covered the need to have an open and inclusive architecture for cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. They welcomed the emergence of the G-20 as a premier forum to deal with international economic issues.

Hon’ble Prime Minister and President Obama reviewed every aspect of the India-US bilateral relationship. During their meeting, the US Secretary of State, Ms. Hillary Clinton and I updated them on the progress of the Strategic Dialogue that we had announced earlier this year on July 20, 2009. They welcomed the understandings that had been formalised and initialed or signed on bilateral co-operation in agriculture, education, health, clean and efficient energy while addressing the impact of climate change and also discussed the next steps in the areas where further bilateral co-operation is in the pipeline. Prime Minister and President Obama discussed issues related to our region which are of immediate concern to both our Governments — particularly the threat of terrorism emanating from our immediate neighbourhood. They looked at the global issues in which India and the USA share an interest in working together to achieve, urgently, a co-ordinated global response to the challenges of climate change,

pandemics and terrorism. They agreed that the India-US partnership was important for addressing the challenges of an increasingly interdependent world and that the global economic crisis had brought home the fact that the prosperity of our nations was interlinked.

Prime Minister's visit to the USA coincided with the eve of the first anniversary of the Mumbai attacks. Naturally, this subject was a priority in Prime Minister's discussions with President Obama. In their discussions, Prime Minister and President Obama underscored the absolute imperative to bring to justice the perpetrators of this terrorist attack and the need for resolute and credible steps to be taken to eliminate safe havens and sanctuaries that provide shelter to terrorists and their activities. They decided on a Counterterrorism Cooperation Initiative to expand collaboration on counterterrorism, information sharing, and capacity building.

They reiterated the shared interest of India and the USA in the stability, development and independence of Afghanistan and in the defeat of terrorist safe havens in Pakistan and Afghanistan. President Obama conveyed that India's role in the reconstruction and rebuilding efforts in Afghanistan was very much appreciated by the US Administration as well as the US Congress. Both leaders were united in their commitment to continue-and enhance - the efforts of India and the USA to help the Afghan people in their development. Prime Minister told President Obama and the US Defense Secretary who called on him that it was imperative for the USA and other countries presently involved in security and capacity building in Afghanistan to stay the course as long as the Afghan Government required their presence and assistance in their various rebuilding efforts.

In the field of defense, Prime Minister and President Obama agreed to continue mutually beneficial defense cooperation through the existing security dialogue, service-level exchanges, defense exercises and trade and technology transfer and collaboration and to expedite necessary arrangements to facilitate these activities.

Prime Minister and President Obama also reaffirmed their shared vision of a world free of nuclear weapons and pledged to work together, as leaders of responsible states with advanced nuclear technology, for global non-proliferation, and universal, non-discriminatory and complete nuclear disarmament. They agreed to consult each other regularly and seek the early start of negotiations on a multilateral, non-discriminatory and internationally verifiable Fissile Material Cutoff Treaty at the Conference on Disarmament. They spent some time talking about nuclear security and the dangers posed by nuclear terrorism and clandestine networks. President Obama will host a Nuclear Security Summit in April 2010 : Prime Minister and President Obama agreed to work together with all participating states for a fruitful outcome of that meeting.

Sustainable development and clean and efficient usage of energy being a central theme in our bilateral co-operation, it was agreed to enter into a Green Partnership to address the global

challenges of food security, clean energy and energy security. Prime Minister and President Obama announced the launch of a Clean Energy and Climate Change Initiative. The Initiative that was signed on November 24, 2009 includes cooperation in wind and solar energy, second generation bio-fuels, unconventional gas, energy efficiency, and clean coal technologies including carbon capture and storage. During the visit, Memoranda of Understanding were concluded with the National Renewable Energy Laboratory of the USA for collaboration with our own Solar and Wind Energy Research Centres respectively. In a few weeks from now, the meeting of the Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC will take place in Copenhagen. Both Prime Minister and President Obama agreed on the need for a substantive and comprehensive outcome, which would cover mitigation, adaptation, finance and technology. Prime Minister stressed and President Obama agreed that the outcome of the Copenhagen meeting should also include measures for promoting technology development, dissemination and transfer and capacity building, including consideration of a center or a network of centers to support and stimulate climate innovation. They reaffirmed their intention to work to this end bilaterally and with all other countries. Prime Minister drew President Obama's attention to India's own ambitious National Action Plan on Climate Change which has eight national missions covering both mitigation and adaptation.

To promote global food security is was agreed to take practical steps, including by advancing the L' Aquila Food Security Initiative. Bilaterally, Prime Minister and President Obama agreed to increase India-U.S. agricultural cooperation through a memorandum of understanding on agricultural cooperation and food security with the purpose of promoting agricultural research, human resources capacity building, natural resource management, agri-business and food processing, and collaborative research for increasing food productivity. An important element of this co-operation is the joint development of technology that would improve weather forecasting, including predicting monsoons, and contribute to food productivity and food security efforts in our country. It was also decided that both countries would collaborate in the application of our space technology and related scientific capabilities in outer space and also for development purposes-including in the field of agriculture.

With regard to the Agreement on civil nuclear co-operation signed between India and the USA on October 10, 2008, both Prime Minister and President Obama reiterated their intention to realize full potential of that Agreement through the speedy implementation of its provisions.

Naturally, they recognized the new opportunities offered by the strengths of the respective economies of India and the USA to catalyze global economic growth, and discussed how both countries could create conditions that would facilitate their continued expansion. In this context, they agreed to accord special attention to US investment and collaboration in developing India's

key sectors — the building of our infrastructure, information and communication technology sector, healthcare services, education services, energy and environmentally friendly technologies. It was agreed to launch the U.S.-India Financial and Economic Partnership to strengthen engagement on economic, financial, and investment-related issues. It was agreed that the conclusion of the Bilateral Investment Treaty that our Governments are presently discussing would be a welcome development and both leaders looked forward to the further initiatives that will be taken to create a more conducive environment for investment flows. Prime Minister and President Obama also recognized the contribution of the business and industrial sectors of both countries in this regard and called upon the India-U.S. CEOs Forum to identify new directions in the India-U.S. economic relationship.

Prime Minister and President Obama agreed that it was particularly important to invigorate and strengthen high technology trade between our countries. The USA is currently India's largest trading partner in goods and services. They both reiterated their commitment to increase cooperation on economic, trade and agricultural issues, working bilaterally and with multilateral trade organizations to foster increased trade. They resolved to seek an ambitious and balanced outcome of the Doha Round, consistent with its mandate and reaffirmed our commitment to an open, fair, equitable, transparent and rule-based multilateral trading system.

During Prime Minister's visit, a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) Access Agreement between the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and US Patent and Trademark Office was signed — which will help prevent misappropriation of traditional knowledge through mistaken issuance of patents as had earlier happened with *neem* and *haldi*.

An MoU was also signed between the office to the Government of India Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, and the US Patent and Trademark Office which would facilitate comprehensive bilateral cooperation on a range of IPR issues focusing on capacity building, human resource development and raising public awareness of the importance of IPR.

A Memorandum of Intent was signed to promote two-way investments between 'Invest in America' of the US Department of Commerce and 'Invest India', a joint venture of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion and various State Governments of India and FICCI concerning the promotion of investment in the US and India. By facilitating exchange of information regarding opportunities for investment and about policies related to investment this Mol seeks to accelerate the growing investment flows in both directions which are benefiting both countries.

Both leaders agreed to facilitate greater movement of professionals, investors and business travellers, students, and exchange visitors between our two countries to enhance our economic and technological partnership.

Prime Minister and President Obama also committed to strengthen and reform the global economic and financial architecture in the G-20, World Bank and the IMF. They further agreed that as members of the G-20, both Governments would advance the G 20 understandings including with regard to energy security and resisting protectionism in all its forms.

They announced the intention of both Governments to develop a Framework for Cooperation on Trade and Investment that would foster an environment conducive to technological innovation and collaboration, promote inclusive growth and job creation, and support opportunities for increased trade and investment - including for small and medium-sized enterprises.

In the field of education, in which both Governments have a mutual interest, Prime Minister and President Obama agreed that fruitful collaboration in research and science and technology should be vigorously pursued. They launched a Knowledge Initiative with a total funding of USD 10 million that will be allocated to increasing university linkages and junior faculty development exchanges between U.S. and Indian universities, including greater emphasis on community colleges. Our Fulbright-Nehru program will be expanded to provide more student and scholar exchange grants. Prime Minister and President Obama agreed to build on existing strong ties across academia and scientific communities by advancing public health and biomedical research collaborations between the United States and India. A Memorandum of Intent has been signed on the establishing of a Regional Global Disease Detection Center in India in Partnership with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Both leaders envisage close co-operation between our doctors and scientists in discovering new and affordable technologies and treatments for the benefit of our peoples and for those of other countries who seek their assistance.

Through the India-US Binational Science and Technology Commission and the Endowment, it was agreed to give fresh impetus to collaboration in the cutting edge areas of scientific research, technology and development.

Both leaders also agreed that the Governments of India and the USA had much to share in the area of women's empowerment — which will be a cross-cutting goal across the full scope of our Strategic Dialogue initiatives.

Lastly, it was agreed that India-US ties draw heavily on the strength and vitality of the Indian and American people. The 2.7 million strong Indian-American community are a powerful factor in strengthening the bonds between our two societies and building the trade and economic linkages between them.

President Obama specially acknowledged, in his words, the “*incredible contributions that India-Americans have made to the growth of USA*” and, “*the degree to which they are woven into the very fabric of US Society*”.

In their discussions, Prime Minister and President Obama reaffirmed the importance of the India-US relationship and decided on future steps to enhance this strategic partnership. There was a meeting of minds on the future direction of India-US relations. Prime Minister stated that he was deeply impressed by President Obama's strong commitment to the India-US strategic partnership and by the breadth of his vision for global peace and prosperity. Prime Minister also stated that he saw his visit as the opening of a new chapter in an essay in mutual comprehension.

It was the first state visit hosted by the Administration of President Barack Hussein Obama. Prime Minister conveyed that India appreciated the honour and fully reciprocated the desire of the Obama Administration to deepen the bonds between the peoples of the United States and India and strengthen and broaden the partnership between both nations. Prime Minister has invited President Obama to visit India with his family and told him that a warm welcome awaits them when they visit India.

CHOGM-2009

2358. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister attended Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting CHOGM-2009, recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh led India's Delegation to the CHOGM 2009 in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago (27-29 November 2009). The Summit theme: "Partnering for a more Equitable and Sustainable Future", as well as, global developments, including, Climate Change and issues concerning Youth were discussed. On the sidelines, Hon'ble Prime Minister held bilateral meetings with the President of France, Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, Denmark, Sri Lanka and Mauritius.

(c) At the end of the Summit, the following declarations and statements were issued (available at www.thecommonwealth.org):

- i. CHOGM Communique.
- ii. Trinidad and Tobago Affirmation on Commonwealth Values and Principles.
- iii. Port of Spain Climate Change Consensus: The Commonwealth Climate Change Declaration.
- iv. The Declaration of Port of Spain: Partnering for a More Equitable and Sustainable Future.
- v. Statement on Commonwealth Action to Combat Non-Communicable Diseases.
- vi. 'Investing in young people': A Declaration on young people by Commonwealth Heads of Government.

Prosecution of Hafeez Sayeed

2359. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Hafeez Sayeed, main conspirator of 26/11 is not properly prosecuted in Pakistan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what further action Government has taken in this regard; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) Hafiz Sayeed was placed under house arrest under 'Maintenance of Public Order' Act immediately after his listing on December 10, 2008 by UN Security Council 1267 Committee. He was released later, on the order of Lahore High Court, on June 2, 2009. Government expressed disappointment at the release of Hafiz Sayeed. On July 6, 2009, the Government of Pakistan filed an appeal in the Supreme Court of Pakistan against the release of Hafiz Sayeed. Pakistani authorities have, so far, not charged Hafiz Sayeed in the Mumbai terrorist attack case. Evidence concerning the case, which also relates to Sayeed's role, has been presented to Pakistan authorities. On August 21, 2009 a separate dossier detailing the role of Hafiz Sayeed in the Mumbai attacks was also handed over to Pakistan authorities and shared with the international community. Interpol issued a notice in the name of Hafiz Sayeed on August 26, 2009. Government expects Pakistan to act with purpose against the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack and also unearth the wider conspiracy which motivated, planned and launched the attack.

Deadline to eradicate manual scavenging

2360. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Centre has set itself deadline of March 2010 to eradicate manual scavenging and is planning a data base of 1,15,000 scavengers identified for rehabilitation scheme under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to track progress on this count;
- (b) whether Ministry has decided to acquire details relating to vocational training and bank loans provided to manual scavengers under Government self-employment rehabilitation scheme so that it can monitor implementation; and
- (c) if so, to what extent the deadline of scavenging in March 2010 will be met for abolishing scavenging and whether any steps have been taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) :
(a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment implements Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS). The Scheme was started in January, 2007 and aims at rehabilitation of remaining manual scavengers and their by dependents by 31st March, 2010. The implementing agencies have been requested by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to prepare a detailed database of all the beneficiaries under the scheme, including details of training and loan provided to the beneficiaries.

(c) All efforts are being made to rehabilitate the remaining beneficiaries by March, 2010.

Houses for Urban poor

2361. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of poor persons seeking employment in urban areas of the country as on 1st July, 2007, 1st July, 2008 and 1st July, 2009;

(b) whether there is any Central scheme like REGP for urban poor;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, steps taken to provide minimum assured employment to urban poor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) :
(a) No estimate is available regarding the number of poor persons seeking employment in urban areas on 1st July 2007, 1st July 2008 and 1st July, 2009.

(b) to (d) There is no Central scheme like Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (REGP) for the urban poor. However, Government has recently revamped the employment-Oriented urban poverty alleviation programme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) with effect from 1st April, 2009. The scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor, and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

The revamped SJSRY has the following five components:-

- (i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)-Targeting individual urban poor for setting up of micro-enterprises.
- (ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)-Targeting urban poor women self-help groups for setting up of group-enterprises and providing them assistance through a revolving fund for thrift and credit activities.
- (iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)-Targeting urban poor for imparting quality training so as to enhance their employability for self-employment or better salaried employment.

- (iv) urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)-Assisting urban poor by utilizing their labour for the construction of socially and economically useful public assets, in towns having population less than 5 lakhs as per 1991 census.
- (v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)-Assisting the urban poor in organizing themselves in self-managed community structures so as to gain collective strength to address the issues of poverty facing them and participate in the effective implementation of urban poverty alleviation programmes.

Indiramma Scheme

2362. MS. MABEL REBELLO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government which used to allocate around Rs. 5000 crores every year for the Indiramma Scheme has sanctioned only Rs. 1800 crore in current financial year;
- (b) if so, whether several houses in State were nearing completion and more funds were not required this time;
- (c) whether State Government which introduced Indiramma Scheme in 2005 allocate houses to 70.61 lakh persons but so far only 25.61 lakh houses have been completed;
- (d) whether Government has fixed Rs. 40000 for each unit in urban areas and Rs. 25000 in rural areas; and
- (e) if so, whether Government is considering to provide further aid?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) :

(a) to (e) Indiramma scheme is a programme of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. It is neither a Centrally-sponsored nor a Central sector scheme. The Government of India does not maintain operational details and database of the State scheme.

Funds under SJSRY for Andhra Pradesh

2363. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds sanctioned and released for Andhra Pradesh State by her Ministry for implementation of the Centrally sponsored Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during the last three years and till date, indicating the number of urban unemployed people provided jobs under SJSRY; and
- (b) the targets set for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) :

(a) and (b) Under the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) the Central funds released to Andhra Pradesh during last 3 years and current year are as under:-

Year	Central funds released (Rs. in lakhs)
2006-2007	2295.94
2007-2008	2058.41
2008-2009	4327.22
2009-2010	1695.27*

*As on 30.11.2009

The details of beneficiaries under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), during the last 3 years, as reported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh through Quarterly Progress Reports, are as under:-

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Number of urban poor assisted to setup individual/group micro enterprises	2195	16436	29156
Number of urban poor imparted skill training	4945	27599	45369
Number of mandays of work generated under Urban Wage Employment Programme (in lakhs)	0.11	5.66	8.23

Physical targets prescribed for Andhra Pradesh under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during the current year (2009-2010) are as under:-

Components	Physical targets
Number of urban poor to be assisted for individual micro-enterprises.	1900
Number of urban poor women to be assisted for group micro-enterprises.	1900
Number of urban poor women to be assisted for thrift and credit (with revolving fund assistance).	3800
Number of urban poor to be imparted skill training.	15200

Slums in Raipur

‡2364. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the most part of the amount to be provided by the Centre under the scheme of construction of houses for slums in Raipur, the capital of Chhattisgarh is due;

(b) the name of implementing agency, whether work of that agency is not satisfactory and the progress of work is slow; and

(c) the details of further action to be taken on the above said two points?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) :

(a) No, Sir. Five projects worth Rs. 420.23 Crore have been approved for Raipur City (including Naya Raipur) under the Sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)-component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for construction/upgradation of 28,864 houses with a Centre share of Rs. 335.21 Crore out of which first installment of Rs. 78.05 Crore has been released. State has not submitted complete proposal for accessing second and subsequent installments under BSUP.

(b) and (c) State Urban Development Agency (SUDA), Government of Chhattisgarh is the State Level nodal Agency (SLNA) and Raipur Municipal Corporation is the implementing agency for implementation of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) in the State of Chhattisgarh. It is upto the SLNA to engage and assess the work of project implementing agencies and take action as appropriate based on such assessment.

Housing sites to homeless, shelterless families

2365. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eleventh Five Year Plan gave a specific mandate to the Government to provide 10-15 decimals of housing sites to each homeless, shelterless families;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any assessment about the land requirement for that purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) :

(a) The Eleventh Plan document notes that access to land and legal security of tenure are strategic prerequisites for the provision of adequate shelter for all and for the development of sustainable human settlements. As possible intervention/initiative it *inter alia* identifies that creation of land banks by reservation of land in larger layouts for weaker sections would generate land availability for them and check fresh growth of slums in and around cities.

National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007 seeks that 10 to 15 percent of land in every new public/private housing project or 20 to 25 percent of Floor Area Ratio (FAR)/Floor Space Index (FSI) which is greater will be reserved for Economically Weaker

Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) housing through appropriate legal stipulations and spatial incentives.

(b) and (c) The NUHP, 2007 encourages State Governments, Urban Local Bodies and Development Authorities to periodically update their Master Plans and Zoning Plans which should, *inter alia* adequately provide for housing and basic services for the urban poor.

'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to make such assessments and prepare follow up on the initiative propounded in the Policy through appropriate legal stipulations and spatial incentives.

Housing shortage in India

2366. SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of housing shortage in India as on 31st March, 2009;
- (b) whether Government has done any survey to come to the above conclusions;
- (c) if so, the details of the survey including the parameters applied to identify the homelessness;
- (d) if not, the basis for such conclusions;
- (e) whether Government has done any study to find out the reasons for such homelessness; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) :
(a) and (b) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage has estimated that at the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2007-08), the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million. Further, an additional requirement of 1.82 million dwelling units has been projected for the Eleventh Plan, bringing the total housing requirement during the Eleventh Plan Period to 26.53 Million dwelling units.

(c) and (d) The methodology adopted by the said Technical Group is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) and (f) The census data over the previous five decades reveals that the urban population has grown by 2.7 to 3.8% annually due to natural increase of population as a consequence of the birth rate being higher than the death rate: and migration from rural to urban areas in search of livelihood.

The Eleventh Plan document while examining the issue of magnitude of urban housing notes that the requirement of urban housing is linked to emerging pattern of growth of cities/towns, and also the present settlement status and quality which may require upgradation. Cities and towns which are growing at faster rate need to develop and deliver a faster and greater supply of

housing. The need for additional housing, for increasing poorer sections does not get translated in an economic demand due to non affordability by the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) sections, thus leading to a sizeable number of urban population resorting to squatting on government/municipal lands, leading to creation of slums.

Statement

Estimation of Urban Housing Requirements for the Eleventh Plan

Estimation of Urban Housing Shortage till beginning of Eleventh Plan

The housing shortage for the previous census years (1961-2001) was worked out by National Building Organisation (NBO) and the same for 2002 was worked out by the Working Group for the Tenth Plan. The urban housing shortage from 1961 to 2002 as estimated by NBO and Tenth plan working group is given in Table below:

Urban Housing Shortage	
Year	Housing Shortage in Million D.Us
1961	3.60
1971	3.00
1981	7.00
1991	8.20
2002	8.89

Source: Tenth Plan Document

Adopting a similar methodology as used in the Tenth Plan Working Group Report, the primary housing shortage at the beginning of the Eleventh Plan period *i.e.* 2007, has been estimated, by obtaining the difference between the projected number of households and the estimated housing stock. Assuming that the entire Kutcha housing stock needs to be upgraded to semi-pucca, these kutcha houses have also been included in calculating the shortage. In addition to this, the following factors have been considered:

Congestion factor: The congestion factor is taken as 19.11% of the acceptable housing stock (pucca and semi-pucca) as per estimates of Technical Group on Estimation of Housing Shortage (2006). On this count, the additional housing required at the beginning of Eleventh plan period is estimated to be 12.67 million units.

Obsolescence factor: The obsolescence factor as per the estimates of Technical Group of Estimation of Housing Shortage (2006) is 3.60% of the acceptable housing stock and the total obsolete urban housing stock estimate is 2.39 million units.

The total shortage at the beginning of the Eleventh Plan has been estimated to be 24.71 million units, as can be seen from Table below. The quantum of Kutcha houses that needed upgradation is estimated to be 2.18 million.

	Housing Shortage	As on 2007
1.	Households (Mn)	66.30
2.	Housing Stock (Mn)	58.83
2.1	Pucca	47.49
2.2	Semi Pucca	09.16
2.3	Kutcha	02.18
3.	Excess of HHs over Housing Stock (Mn) (1-2)	07.47
4.	Congestion factor (%)	19.11
4.	Congestion in Hhs. (Mn)	12.67
5.	Obsolescence factor (%)	3.60
5.	Obsolescence in Hhs. (Mn)	02.39
6.	Upgradation of Kutcha (Mn) (2.3)	02.18
7.	Total Housing Shortage (3+4.1+5.1+6)	24.71

Estimation of New Urban Housing units during Eleventh Plan

The Table shown below gives the estimation of new additions of Pucca, Semi-Pucca and Kutcha housing units during the Eleventh plan period. The total new construction of pucca houses is estimated to be of the order of 6.00 million units and the upgradation requirement of semi-pucca houses and kutcha houses to pucca houses is of the order of 0.89 million and 0.38 million units respectively. Therefore, the total new additions to the housing stock during the Eleventh plan period are estimated to be 7.27 million units.

Total Requirement of Housing during the Eleventh Plan Period

	New Requirement
Households	
— Pucca	6.00
— Semi Pucca	0.89
— Kutcha	0.38
Total Housing Stock	7.27

Estimation of Total Urban Housing Requirement during the Eleventh Plan Period

Combining the housing shortage at the beginning of the Eleventh plan period and the additional requirements during the Eleventh plan period, the total requirement of urban housing during the Eleventh Plan period (2007-2012) works out to be 31.98 million units as shown in Table below:

Housing Requirement during Eleventh Plan Period	As on 2012
1. Housing Shortage as on 2007 (Million)	24.71
2. Households (Million)	75.01
3. Pucca Houses (Million)	53.49
4. Semi Pucca Houses (Million)	10.05
5. Kutcha Houses (Million)	2.56
6. Addition to households (Million)	8.71
7. Addition to housing stock	7.27
8. Upgradation of Kutcha Houses (Million)	0.38
9. Additional requirement (Million) (6-7+8)	1.82
10. Total requirement (Million units)	26.53

Thus it is estimated by the Eleventh Plan Working Group that taking the business as usual scenario, the total shortage of dwelling unit at the beginning of the Eleventh Plan period *i.e.* 2007 will be 24.71 million units. The housing shortage during the plan period (2007-2012) including the backlog has been estimated to be 26.53 million units.

Mid-term assessment of Sub-Mission-II of JNNURM

2367. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the housing and infrastructural facilities created under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in various States during 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(b) whether Government has made mid-term assessment of the Mission;

(c) if so, the details of the short comings of the Mission noticed during the mid-term assessment; and

(d) the details of the remedial steps taken by the Government to obtain the targets of the Mission in a stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) :

(a) The details are given in the Statement. (*See below*)

(b) The Planning Commission has initiated conduct of evaluation study of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Expression of Interest (EOI) has been called for by the Ministry of Urban Development for conduct of mid-term evaluation of JNNURM.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

*Projects approved under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)
during (2008-09)*

Status as on 04.12.2009
Rs. in Crores

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	17	1302.40	40699	650.50
2.	Assam	1	1	54.49	1028	49.04
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	45.15	752	40.59
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	28.79	888	23.03
5.	Bihar	1	9	342.27	7776	133.22
6.	Delhi	1	4	307.59	8000	137.83
7.	Gujarat	2	3	168.02	7580	78.75
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	3	57.22	1469	49.56
9.	Jharkhand	3	6	175.38	5008	118.69
10.	Karnataka	2	11	236.91	9272	134.99
11.	Kerala	1	1	39.55	1369	31.18
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	3	183.98	8157	87.59
13.	Maharashtra	4	19	1739.27	32506	834.00
14.	Manipur	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91
15.	Meghalaya	1	1	21.30	168	16.58
16.	Mizoram	1	2	56.99	688	51.20
17.	Orissa	1	1	7.45	192	5.41
18.	Sikkim	1	2	30.33	202	26.26
19.	Tamil Nadu	3	27	193.21	5711	94.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Uttar Pradesh	7	55	1893.13	46240	937.76
21.	Uttarakhand	1	4	13.24	249	9.93
22.	West Bengal	2	15	881.74	24808	440.87
TOTAL :		41 Cities	187	7829.65	201012	3995.32

*Projects approved under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)
during (2009-10)*

Status as on 04.12.2009

Rs. in Crores

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved
1.	Maharashtra	2	2	404.33	6236	185.86
2.	Puducherry	1	1	92.00	1660	50.89
TOTAL :		3 Cities	3	496.33	7896	236.75

*Projects approved under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)
during (2008-09)*

Status as on 04.11.2009

Rs. in Crores

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Number of dwelling units approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	451.87	18639	253.45

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	9.95	176	8.96
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	9.88	0	8.90
4.	Assam	3	28.76	1984	23.38
5.	Bihar	6	113.39	3264	64.21
6.	Chhattisgarh	4	49.10	3076	36.82
7.	Gujarat	9	114.58	6108	73.22
8.	Haryana	3	33.42	1785	26.74
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	31.90	800	20.88
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	42.60	3408	34.51
11.	Jharkhand	6	123.67	6576	72.40
12.	Karnataka	9	139.38	4184	76.93
13.	Kerala	11	55.50	5800	42.18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	28.48	1708	21.88
15.	Mizoram	7	31.00	1450	23.57
16.	Rajasthan	4	83.37	3214	52.11
17.	Meghalaya	2	19.66	456	13.46
18.	Manipur	1	10.83	663	8.33
19.	Maharashtra	68	1390.85	58828	827.96
20.	Orissa	16	184.06	7709	117.20
21.	Punjab	1	21.01	720	7.07
22.	Tamil Nadu	52	249.24	15500	162.77
23.	Tripura	2	20.01	1150	17.60
24.	Uttar Pradesh	124	771.75	29733	509.10
25.	West Bengal	34	377.09	19726	269.77
TOTAL :		406	4391.36	196657	2773.39

*Projects approved under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)
during (2008-09)*

Status as on 04.11.2009

Rs. in Crores

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total Number of dwelling units approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share
1.	Gujarat	6	39.71	3655	17.13
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	25.72	608	17.86
3.	Rajasthan	3	61.79	2186	35.25
4.	Manipur	1	1.26	140	0.32
5.	Maharashtra	1	30.50	648	20.19
6.	Nagaland	1	2.39	265	0.60
7.	Tamil Nadu	1	20.09	1443	3.43
8.	Uttar Pradesh	2	4.00	181	2.68
9.	West Bengal	1	0.64	75	0.15
TOTAL:		28	186.08	9201	97.59

Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)

2368. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the revised guidelines Government proposes to convert existing dry latrines into water borne flush toilets in the urban areas in the country by 2009-10;

(b) if so, the name of the States who have successfully implemented and completed the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) in their States;

(c) the details of funds so far allocated/utilized by various States under the said scheme since 2007 onwards; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to complete and obtain the targets of the scheme in time?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All States except for four, namely Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and Bihar have declared that they have converted all dry latrines in their urban areas.

(c) The guidelines of Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) have been revised *w.e.f.* 17th January 2008. Under the revised guidelines, the funds have been released to the following States for conversion/construction:-

Sl. No.	Name of State	Funds released (figures in crore)
1.	Bihar	7.92
2.	Uttar Pradesh	71.25
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.18
4.	West Bengal	1.29
5.	Kerala	0.32
6.	Manipur	1.69
7.	Nagaland	1.29
8.	Uttarakhand	0.31
9.	Maharashtra	0.85
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.48
TOTAL:		87.58

(d) In order to achieve the target of the scheme, Government is closely monitoring the scheme through the Central Coordination Committee under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. Regular review meetings are held for monitoring the effective implementation of the Scheme in the country with special focus on the four States, namely Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and Bihar where dry latrines are still to be eliminated.

People living in Slums

†2369. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to provide pucca houses to people living in slums in cities and metros;

(b) whether Government proposes to provide employment to people living there; and

(c) the steps taken by State Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) :
 (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in December 2005. The Sub-Mission on

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under the JNNURM provide Additional Central Assistance to State/Union Territories for housing and related basic infrastructure facilities to the urban poor, including slum-dwellers. While BSUP is implemented in 65 Mission cities, small and medium towns are covered under IHSDP. The Government has also launched new scheme called Affordable Housing in Partnership in 2009 for the construction of 1 million houses for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG)/Middle Income Group (MIG) with at least 25% for EWS category. The scheme aims at partnership between various agencies: Central and State Governments, Parastatals, Urban Local Bodies, Developers etc. In addition, the Government has announced the launching of a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana for the slum dwellers and the urban poor. The scheme would extend support to States that are willing to assign property rights to people living in slum areas. The Government's effort would be to create Slum-free India through the implementation of Rajiv Awas Yojana.

(b) and (c) The Government has suggested to the State Governments to converge BSUP and IHSDP with the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which has been revised with effect from 1st April, 2009. The revised Scheme of SJSRY has the following five major components, namely-

- (i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)
- (iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)
- (iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) (*Applicable to Towns with less than 5 lakhs population as per 1991 Census*).
- (v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

The Guidelines of the revised SJSRY scheme have been circulated to the State Governments and have been adopted. The Sanctioning Committee at the Central level for BSUP and IHSDP has made suggestions to States to ensure the convergence between BSUP and IHSDP and SJSRY, to the extent possible. State Governments have taken preparatory steps to implement the revised SJSRY Guidelines, especially those related to self-employment, wage-employment and skill development programmes for the urban poor, including beneficiaries under BSUP and IHSDP.

Number of PIOs living abroad

2370. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of India has the statistics of the number of people of Indian origin living outside the country;
- (b) the detailed list, country-wise;

(c) the number out of them who are still having NRI status; and

(d) the number who have already become the permanent citizen of the respective countries?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) : (a) and (d)
There is an estimated 25 million Overseas Indians living in 199 countries around the world. They comprise of people of Indian Origin (PIOs), who are foreign nationals and Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), who are Indian nationals, living overseas. Since no census has been carried out, the detailed list country-wise and the break-up between PIOs and NRIs are not available. However, based on data collected from our Missions/Posts abroad, the country-wise estimate is given in the Statement. (See below)

Statement

Estimated number of Persons of Indian origin (PIOs), Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) living Abroad

Sl. No.	Country	Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)	Non Resident Indians (NRIs)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	NA	3,749	3,749
2.	Albania	00	20	20
3.	Algeria	3	447	450
4.	Andorra	NA	NA	140
5.	Angola	NA	NA	1500
6.	Anguilla	NA	NA	NA
7.	Antigua and Barbuda	610	20	630
8.	Argentina	1,100	300	1,400
9.	Armenia	5	445	450
10.	Aruba	NA	NA	300
11.	Australia	2,34,720	2,13,710	4,48,430
12.	Austria	11,000	14,000	25,000
13.	Azerbaijan	30	470	500
14.	Bahamas	10	400	410
15.	Bahrain	NA	3,50,000	3,50,000
16.	Bangladesh	12	10,000	10,012
17.	Barbados	3,000	330	3,330

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Belarus	2	600	602
19.	Belgium	9,500	6,500	16,000
20.	Belize	NA	NA	NA
21.	Benin	NA	NA	NA
22.	Bhutan	0	0	0
23.	Bolivia	00	182	182
24.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	NA	NA	30
25.	Botswana	2,000	9,000	11,000
26.	Brazil	200	800	1,000
27.	Brunei Darussalam	47	7,000	7,047
28.	Bulgaria	00	250	250
29.	Burkina Faso	NA	NA	155
30.	Burundi	50	200	250
31.	Cambodia	0	1,500	1,500
32.	Cameroon	NA	NA	NA
33.	Canada	8,00,000	2,00,000	10,00,000
34.	Cape Verde Islands	0	0	0
35.	Cayman Islands	10	850	860
36..	Central African Republic	NA	NA	N.A.
37.	Chad	NA	NA	NA
38.	Chile	850	350	1,200
39.	China	NA	NA	67,000
40.	China (Hong Kong)	14,250	23,000	37,250
41.	China (Taiwan)	25	2,500	2,525
42.	Colombia	NA	NA	116
43.	Comoros	250	50	300
44.	Congo (Dem. Rep. of)	400	3600	4,000
45.	Congo (Republic of)	N.A	N.A	N.A
46.	Cook Island	N.A	N.A	N.A

1	2	3	4	5
47.	Costa Rica	NA	NA	9
48.	Cote d'Ivoire	00	470	470
49.	Croatia	13	37	50
50.	Cuba	17	3	20
51.	Cyprus	100	3,900	4,000
52.	Czech Republic	50	1,000	1,050
53.	Denmark	2,492	3,927	6,419
54.	Djibouti	00	350	350
55.	Dominica (Commonwealth of)	500	30	530
56.	Dominican Republic	7	3	10
57.	East Timor	00	70	70
58.	Ecuador	NA	NA	34
59.	Egypt	200	3,300	3,500
60.	El Salvador	01	24	25
61.	Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	100
62.	Eritrea	NA	NA	500
63.	Estonia	35	65	100
64.	Ethiopia	2	992	994
65.	Fiji	3,12,998	800	3,13,798
66.	Finland	700	2,800	3,500
67.	France	55,000	10,000	65,000
68.	France (Reunion Island)	2,75,000	200	2,75,200
69.	France (Guadelope, St. Martinique)	1,45,000	00	1,45,000
70.	Gabon	N.A.	N.A.	N.A
71.	Gambia	0	600	600
72.	Georgia	0	200	200
73.	Germany	28,000	42,500	70,500
74.	Ghana	107	6,997	7,100
75.	Greece	100	12,000	12,100

1	2	3	4	5
76.	Grenada	5,000	100	5,100
77.	Guatemala	3	21	24
78.	Guinea (Republic of)	00	253	253
79.	Guinea Bissau	NA	60	60
80.	Guyana	3,20,000	200	3,20,200
81.	Haiti	00	00	00
82.	Holy See	N.A		NA
83.	Honduras	46	06	52
84.	Hungary	320	30	350
85.	Iceland	200	101	301
86.	Indonesia	70,000	15,000	85,000
87.	Iran	NA	1,430	1,430
88.	Iraq	5	8,995	9,000
89.	Ireland	1,347	18,018	19,365
90.	Israel	70,000	8,000	78,200
91.	Italy	1,255	70,652	71,907
92.	Jamaica	50,000	3,500	53,500
93.	Japan	NA	NA	22,335
94.	Jordan	25	6,975	7,000
95.	Kazakhstan	50	2,500	2,550
96.	Kenya	37,500	37,500	75,000
97.	Kiribati	10	4	14
98.	Korea (DPR)	00	3	3
99.	Korea (Republic of)	11	6,721	6,732
100.	Kuwait	332	5,79,058	5,79,390
101.	Kyrgyzstan	00	2,500	2,500
102.	Lao, PDR	50	250	300
103.	Latvia	NA	NA	40
104.	Lebanon	NA	NA	10,000
105.	Lesotho (kingdom of)	400	800	1,200

1	2	3	4	5
106.	Liberia	1	1,495	1,496
107.	Libya	5	14,995	15,000
108.	Liechtenstein (Principality of)	00	03	03
109.	Lithuania	09	71	80
110.	Luxembourg	500	500	1,000
111.	Macedonia	00	10	10
112.	Madagascar	20,000	2,500	22,500
113.	Malaysia	19,00,000	1,50,000	20,50,000
114.	Malawi	5,500	1,500	7,000
115.	Maldives	01	26,000	26,001
116.	Mali	00	102	102
117.	Malta	8	150	158
118.	Marshall Islands (Republic of)	01	14	15
119.	Mauritania	00	20	20
120.	Mauritius	8,67,220	15,000	8,82,220
121.	Mexico	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
122.	Micronesia	0	03	03
123.	Moldova	3	15	18
124.	Mongolia	00	60	60
125.	Montserrat	200	10	210
126.	Morocco	400	00	400
127.	Mozambique	20,000	1,000	21,000
128.	Myanmar	3,53,400	3,160	3,56,560
129.	Namibia	20	140	160
130.	Nauru	17	4	21
131.	Nepal	4,87,500	1,12,500	6,00,000
132.	Netherlands	1,95,000	6,000	2,01,000
133.	Netherlands Antilles	NA	NA	4500
134.	New Zealand	70,000	37,000	1,07,000
135.	Nicaragua	01	15	16

1	2	3	4	5
136.	Niger	00	40	40
137.	Nigeria	N.A.	N.A.	30,000
138.	Niue	0	03	03
139.	Norway	9,349	3,479	12,828
140.	Oman	1,713	5,56,000	5,57,713
141.	Pakistan	NA	NA	NA
142.	Palau (Republic of)	00	14	14
143.	Palestine (PLO)	1	80	81
144.	Panama	N.A.	N.A.	6500
145.	Papua New Guinea	NA	NA	800
146.	Paraguay	330	70	400
147.	Peru	43	273	316
148.	Philippines	3,000	47,000	50,000
149.	Poland	255	1,845	2,100
150.	Portugal	70,000	7,000	77,000
151.	Qatar	N.A	5,00,000	5,00,000
152.	Romania	70	878	948
153.	Russian Federation	137	14,063	14,200
154.	Rwanda	40	500	540
155.	Samoa	30	40	70
156.	San Marino	N.A	N.A.	N.A.
157.	Sao Tome and Principe (Republic of)	NA	NA	03
158.	Saudi Arabia	NA	17,89,000	17,89,000
159.	Senegal	00	300	300
160.	Serbia and Montenegro (State of)	5	23	28
161.	Seychelles	4,500	4,000	8,500
162.	Sierra Leone	00	529	529
163.	Singapore	3,20,000	2,70,000	5,90,000

1	2	3	4	5
164.	Slovak Republic	45	35	80
165.	Slovenia	12	34	46
166.	Soloman Islands	0	20	20
167.	South Africa	12,00,000	18,000	12,18,000
168.	Spain	15,000	15,000	30,000
169.	Sri Lanka	16,00,000	500	16,00,500
170.	St. Kitts and Nevis	150	300	450
171.	St. Lucia	5000	250	5,250
172.	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	3,000	50	3,050
173.	Sudan	2,000	5,000	7,000
174.	Suriname	1,40,000	300	1,40,300
175.	Swaziland	500	50	550
176.	Sweden	14,000	4,000	18,000
177.	Switzerland	7,735	7,842	15,577
178.	Syria	15	635	650
179.	Tajikistan	7	362	369
180.	Tanzania	49,400	5,300	54,700
181.	Thailand	60,000	90,000	1,50,000
182.	Togo	NA	NA	302
183.	Tonga	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
184.	Trinidad and Tobago	5,50,000	1,500	5,51,500
185.	Tunisia	05	107	112
186.	Turkey	40	305	345
187.	Turkmenistan	NA	NA	700
188.	Turks and Caicos Islands	10	800	810
189.	Tuvalu	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
190.	Uganda	5,000	15,000	20,000
191.	Ukraine	150	3,850	4,000
192.	UAE	2,911	17,00,000	17,02,911

1	2	3	4	5
193.	UK	N.A.	N.A.	15,00,000
194.	USA	13,17,956	9,27,283	22,45,239
195.	Uruguay	0	70	70
196.	Uzbekistan	0	200	200
197.	Vanuatu	0	50	50
198.	Venezuela	NA	NA	200
199.	Vietnam	30	750	780
200.	Yemen	1,00,000	11,000	1,11,000
201.	Zambia	8,000	5,000	13,000
202.	Zimbabwe	10,000	500	10,500

Issuance of National Identity Cards

2371. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether overseas Indian would be issued National Identity Cards;
- (b) if so, the details of the scheme worked out for overseas Indians;
- (c) whether the National Identity Cards proposed to be issued to the citizens in the country would substitute Election Cards;
- (d) the details of the contents of the proposed cards;
- (e) the States which are proposed to be covered in the first phase; and
- (f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) :

(a) As of now the mandate of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue Unique Identification Number (UIDs) to all India and not National Identity Cards

. (b) and (c) Dose not arise.

(d) The UIDAI will issue a Unique ID (UID) number, not a card. The UID number will only provide identity and not citizenship. The number will not contain intelligence. The Authority will only collect basic information in respect of the resident in order to issue UID Number.

(e) Yet to be decided.

(f) Does not arise.

Indian citizens living abroad as unorganized labour

2372. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that lots of Indian citizens are living abroad as an unorganized labour;
- (b) whether any study has been made regarding the number of people engaged;
- (c) whether they are not covered by any labour right; and
- (d) the action by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) : (a) and (b) It is, estimated that there are about 4.5 million Indian workers in the Gulf countries, out of which some are working in the unorganised sector.

(c) and (d) The emigrants working in the households as domestic servants etc. are not covered by labour laws. The Government has made it compulsory that the employment contracts of all such workers be attested by the Indian missions prior to their emigration. The Government has also signed bilateral MOUs with Malaysia and all the GCC countries except Saudi Arabia for protection and welfare of our emigrant workers. The MOUs provide for protection of “all” categories of workers. Any issues arising in this regard are resolved through Joint Working Groups constituted under the MOU.

Victimisation of Indians in Britain

†2373. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:
SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that after Australia, Indians are becoming victim of racial discrimination in Britain also;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government so far to save Indians from victimisation of racial discrimination in Britain;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Indians are being discriminated in the educational institutes in Britain;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and whether Government of India has approached British Government in this respect; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) : (a) to (e) No, Sir. No report of Indians becoming victim of racial discrimination in Britain or Indian students being discriminated in educational institutes there has been received.

Racial discrimination in Britain and America

†2374. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:
SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Indians are facing racial discrimination in the countries like Britain and America;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken so far by Government to protect Indians from racial discrimination in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. No such report has been received.

Measures to check corruption

†2375. SHRI GANGA CHARAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the measures being taken to check corruption in bureaucracy;

(b) whether any new legislation would be enacted to empower public to register a direct FIR against corrupt persons;

(c) if not, whether the present legislation is strong enough to tackle the corruption;

(d) whether Government is contemplating to repeal the existing law under which prior permission is required to take criminal action against senior officers for corruption charges;

(e) whether Government believes that funds routed through bureaucracy for the progress of the country are not reaching the public; and

(f) if so, the efforts being made to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) Government is fully committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and is moving progressively to eradicate corruption from all spheres of life by improving transparency and accountability. Several steps have been taken to combat corruption and to improve the functioning of Government. These include -

(i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004;

(ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;

(iii) The pro-active involvement of Ministry/Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance as a preventive measure;

(iv) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;

(v) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; similar instructions have been issued by the Central Government on 16th June 2009 advising the State Governments to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;

(vi) India is amongst the countries who have signed the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

(vii) Introduction of e-Government and simplification of procedures and systems;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(viii) Issue of Citizen Charters.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) The Government is concerned about leakages during the implementation of development Programmes and Schemes. In pursuance with its policy on "Zero Tolerance to Corruption", the Government is committed to providing transparent and accountable governance.

Measures introduced towards Governance

2376. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether specific measures have been introduced towards 'Governance' in view of comments of Minister of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions during August 2009 viz. 'there is a perception that the Indian Bureaucracy is inefficient and corrupt, if we are not able to provide for inclusive growth, it may lead to conflicts';

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) bureaucracy being the primary instrument of governance whether such remarks would not demoralize these timetested 'agents of change'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Reforms in Governance is an ongoing process. Recently, the 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) has come out with a number of recommendations to reform the governance structure which are under active consideration of Government. The details can be viewed at the website www.darpg.nic.in.

(c) No, Sir.

Appointment of bureaucrats in institutions

2377. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the trend which is catching up to appoint bureaucrats as Vice-Chancellors and other institutions which requires subject experts and professionals;

(b) whether inspite of opposition the Film and Television Institute of India, Pune, the National Book Trust and Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University (Central University) are all headed by either IAS or IPS officers;

(c) if so, whether Government is helpless in stopping such non-deserving candidates for posts which need experts; and

(d) in what manner Government thinks of going ahead in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. There is no such trend. Out of 40 Central Universities, only one Central University has a Civil servant as its *vide*-Chancellor. Regarding other institutions, specific details of the institutions and the posts are required to furnish information.

- (b) The organizations are headed by persons as given below :
 - (i) Film and Television Institute of India, Pune-as IAS officer
 - (ii) National Book Trust-an Academician
 - (iii) Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya-an IPS officer

No opposition against their appointments has come to notice.

(c) and (d) Government ensures that deserving and eligible candidates are appointed in these posts as per the Recruitment Rules/provisions in the Acts prescribed for the purpose.

Increasing the ratio of IAS/IPS/IFS officers

2378. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to increase the ratio of IAS/IPS and IFS proportionate to present population;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, by when such increase would be made for SC/ST categories also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Physiotherapy as a paper in UPSC

2379. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to include physiotherapy disciplines as a paper in UPSC for civil services examination keeping in view of the fact that physiotherapy discipline has world-wide recognition;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) Representations from various individuals/organizations for inclusion of different subjects in the scheme of Civil Service Examination are received from time to time. No decision to include any new subject as optional subject in Civil Service Examination has been taken.

Information under RTI Act

†2380. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:
SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of information seekers in the country are waiting for information under the Right to Information Act despite having legal orders;

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

(c) the effective steps being taken by Government to ensure that the information seekers could get the information on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The information is not centrally maintained.

(c) The Act has an inbuilt system to ensure timely supply of information to the information seekers. If a public information officer fails, without any reasonable cause, to furnish information within the prescribed time, a penalty upto Rs.25,000/- can be imposed on him.

Delay in information under RTI

‡2381. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that General Public have to suffer a lot to get information on time under Right to Information;

(b) if so, whether Government has organized any review meeting to assess the working of Right to Information Act;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to establish any mechanism to provide full information on time to public;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) to (e) The Right to Information Act already has an inbuilt mechanism to ensure that complete information to an information seeker is supplied in time. If a public information officer fails, without any reasonable cause, to supply correct and complete information within the prescribed time limit, a penalty upto Rs.25,000/- can be imposed on him.

Disposal of cases in Government offices

2382. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are hardly any effective rules/guidelines/procedural directions to ensure speedy and prompt disposal of cases in Government offices, Government undertakings, etc., which leads to delays in the disposal of cases by the lower staff and their supervisors, which in turn causes harassment to the common man; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the steps that are proposed by Government to eliminate delays in offices including punishing the inefficient staff/supervisory officers to end this malady being suffered by the nation and by when they are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The procedure of handling the official work in offices of Ministries/Departments of GOI has been prescribed in the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure (CSMOP), a copy of which is available in the public domain, on the Government website www.arpg.nic.in. This Manual *inter alia* contains a Chapter called "Checks on Delays". According to provisions contained in this Chapter 'time limits' are to be fixed for disposal of cases by the Departments individually. Further, according to provisions contained in Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rule, 1964, if any complaint is received against any Government servant that he has adopted dilatory tactics in his dealings with the public and if it is established that the complaint is true, action would be taken against the concerned official.

In so far as Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are concerned, the disposal of cases fall within their day to day functions and this is governed by the Management of the respective CPSEs. Any lapse in this regard is dealt within the provisions made in the Employees Conduct, Discipline and Appeal (ECDA) Rules framed by respective CPSEs in order to monitor and control the activities of their employees.

Extension of services to officers

2383. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers appointed in the various Ministries have been given extension of services after retirement by the present Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof may be given in the form of an Annexure;

(c) whether it is a rarity or matter of routine course by this Government;

(d) comparison with the earlier Government; and

(e) whether present Government is aware that there has been heart burning by this process among the officers who could aspire to occupy these assignments in the normal course but for the extension given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) Extension of service is granted only in rare cases in public interest provided they are covered by the specific provisions in Fundamental Rule 56(d). The details of extensions given are not centrally maintained.

(d) and (e) The provisions in the rules and instructions are strictly followed by the Government in all cases uniformly keeping in view all aspects of the matter.

Resource allocation for tackling challenges

2384. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) among the major challenges like Climate Change, Resources Depletion, Food insecurity, Population Growth, Economic instability that are seriously faced by this country, what is the area of priority in tackling all the above said challenges; and

(b) the resource allocation and the various measures for tackling the above said challenges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) :
(a) and (b) The priorities of the Government are reflected in the Five Year Plan, which is placed before the Parliament after getting approval of National Development Council (NDC). The sector-wise allocations are made accordingly and are reviewed at the time of discussions in Annual Plan and Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) of the Five Year Plan.

Integrated Energy Policy

†2385. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to formulate an Integrated Energy Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefit that the general public is going to have from this integrated policy; and

(d) Government's plans to keep the prices of petrol, diesel and natural gas under control and to what extent these plans have been successful in checking the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) :
(a) An Integrated Energy Policy was approved by the Government in December 2008.

(b) The Integrated Energy Policy highlighted the issues of energy demand, its availability, pricing, research and development activities, efficiencies and security of supply. The Integrated Energy Policy was prepared on the basis of the recommendations made by Expert Committee constituted by the Government in August 2004. The Expert Committee submitted its Report in 2006.

(c) and (d) The approach of Integrated Energy Policy and the road map prepared for managing the energy requirements would help in maintaining the higher economic growth and increase per capita energy availability. Currently, the price of petroleum products like petrol, diesel, LPG and kerosene is under Government control. To keep the prices under control, Government has provided subsidies, oil bonds and upstream discounts on petroleum products like diesel, petrol, LPG and kerosene to meet the under-recoveries of these products.

Population of poor people

†2386. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that there is big difference in the assessment of population of poor people in the country made by Planning Commission, N.C. Saxena Committee, Arjun Sen Gupta Committee, Suresh Tendulkar Committee and other State Governments;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the population of poor people in the country as stated by each of the above said source;

(d) whether Government has been able to reach on any unanimous conclusion in the context of above said opinions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) :

(a) to (e) The Planning Commission as the nodal agency in the Government of India estimates the number and percentage of poor at National and State Level using methodology suggested by the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor. The estimates of poverty are made from the large sample survey data on household consumer expenditure conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) after an interval of five years approximately. The latest poverty estimates released for the year 2004-05 indicate that 27.5% people were living below the poverty line.

Dr. N.C. Saxena Committee was set up by the Ministry of Rural Development to recommend the methodology for conducting the BPL census for the Eleventh Five Year Plan to identify the BPL households in the rural areas who could be targeted under various programmes of that Ministry. This Committee was not given the mandate to estimate the population living below the poverty line in the country. However, the Committee expressed their views in the report that the percentage of people entitled to the BPL status should be revised upwards to 50%. The National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector using the NSSO 61st round 2004-05 data of Employment-Unemployment Survey indicated that 77% of the population were living with a per capita consumption of up to Rs. 20 per day. But the Economic Survey 2008-09 has based upon the calculations on household consumption data for 2004-05 (NSSO 61st round) indicated that per capita consumption expenditure of 60.5% of population was less than Rs.20 per day.

The methodology for estimation of poverty in the country is reviewed from time to time. The terms of Reference of the Expert Group set up by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar, include to review alternative conceptualisations of Poverty and the associated technical aspects of procedures of measurement and data base for empirical estimation including procedures for updating over time and across states. The Expert Group has submitted its report to the Planning Commission only on 08.12.2009.

Poverty assessment in the country

†2387. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India ranks 65th in the list of poor nations published in the fresh report of UNO;

(b) the difference between the Government and UNO with respect to assessment and the number;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the efforts made by Government to alleviate the poverty at accelerated pace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) :

(a) to (c) The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in its recent publication Global Hunger Index 2009 brought out that India ranks 65th in the Global Hunger Index (GHI) for 2009. The GHI 2009 is based on parameters such as the proportion of undernourished in the population, prevalence of under weight under five years and under five mortality rate. The Planning Commission uses the poverty line based on per capita consumption expenditure to determine the persons living below the poverty line. Therefore, the above two exercises are based on different methodologies using different parameters and are not comparable. According to the latest poverty estimates 30.17 crore (27.5 per cent) persons were living below the poverty line in the country in 2004-05.

(d) The Government is implementing a number of poverty alleviation programmes such as National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (SGSY) and Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojna (SJSRY) Mid-day Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Scheme, etc. These programmes primarily aim at improving the income levels of the poor and the nourishment standards of children. Similarly, the other flagship programmes like National Rural Health Mission aim at reducing the infant mortality rate.

Major problems of country

2388. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the major danger or disasters that are faced by the country; and

(b) the order of priority in terms of long term or short term in tackling these major problems like climate change. Resource Depletion including Global Meltdown, Food insecurity, population growth, poverty and economic instability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) :

(a) and (b) The priorities of the Government are reflected in the Five Year Plan, which is placed before the Parliament after getting approval of National Development Council (NDC). The sector-wise allocations are made accordingly,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and are reviewed at the time of discussions in Annual Plan and Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) of the Five Year Plan.

Population below poverty line

2389. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the percentage of rural as well as urban population below poverty line according to the latest estimates available with Government, State-wise;
- (b) in what manner these estimates compare with the earlier estimates made since the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan;
- (c) the details of the States which have not performed well so far as various poverty alleviation programmes are concerned; and
- (d) the performance of Jharkhand in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) :

(a) and (b) According to latest available estimates based on large sample survey data on household consumer expenditure (NSS 61st Round), 27.5 per cent people were living Below the Poverty Line (based on URP Consumption) in 2004-05. In the rural areas the poverty ratio was estimated as 28.3% where as in urban areas it was 25.7%. A comparable details of poverty estimates from 1983, 1993-94 and 2004-05 are given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) A number of poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented by the Central Ministries Departments and the implementation of these programmes is closely monitored. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) is a comprehensive wage employment programme which is demand driven. The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY) is a holistic self employment programme which is being implemented in all states. During the last two years *i.e.* 2007-08 and 2008-09, the states like Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and West Bengal were not able to achieve the targets regarding the number of Swarozgaris to be assisted under the SGSY. Similarly, under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), mainly the states of Bihar, Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya and West Bengal were not able to achieve the targets during 2007-08 and 2008-09. Under the Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), on an average the performance of all the North-Eastern Region States, and the states of Jharkhand, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab was below average. Jharkhand was able to achieve the targets of assisting the Swarozgaris under SGSY in the last two years. Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the achievements were slightly less than the targets during 2007-08, however, the achievements exceeded the targets during 2008-09. Under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), wage employment of 747.54 lakh persondays and 749.97 lakh persondays were generated during 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively.

Statement

Percentage of Population below poverty line by States-1973-74, 1993-1994 and 2004-05

(Based on URP-Consumption)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Rural			Urban			Combined		
		1983	1993-94	2004-05	1983	1993-94	2004-05	1983	1993-94	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26.53	15.92	11.17	36.30	38.33	27.99	28.91	22.19	15.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42.60	45.01	22.33	21.73	7.73	3.30	40.88	39.35	17.60
3.	Assam	42.60	45.01	22.33	21.73	7.73	3.30	40.47	40.86	19.73
4.	Bihar	64.37	58.21	42.14	47.33	34.50	34.64	62.22	54.96	41.35
5.	Chhattisgarh	\$	\$	40.80	\$	\$	41.16	\$	\$	40.88
6.	Delhi	7.66	1.90	6.93	27.89	16.03	15.21	26.22	14.69	14.73
7.	Goa	14.81	5.34	5.37	27.00	27.03	21.27	18.90	14.92	13.83
8.	Gujarat	29.80	22.18	19.08	39.14	27.89	13.03	32.79	24.21	16.75
9.	Haryana	20.56	28.02	13.57	24.15	16.38	15.06	21.37	25.05	14.03
10.	Himachal Pradesh	17.00	30.34	10.72	9.43	9.18	3.37	16.40	28.44	9.96
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.04	30.34	4.57	17.76	9.18	7.93	24.24	25.17	5.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Jharkhand	\$	\$	46.25	\$	\$	20.20	\$	\$	40.35
13.	Karnataka	36.33	29.88	20.85	42.82	40.14	32.57	38.24	33.16	24.98
14.	Kerala	39.03	25.76	13.25	45.68	24.55	20.18	40.42	25.43	15.04
15.	Madhya Pradesh	48.90	40.64	36.87	53.06	48.38	42.14	49.78	42.52	38.29
16.	Maharashtra	45.23	37.93	29.58	40.26	35.15	32.24	43.44	36.86	30.75
17.	Manipur	42.60	45.01	22.33	21.73	7.73	3.30	37.02	33.78	17.34
18.	Meghalaya	42.60	45.01	22.33	21.73	7.73	3.30	38.01	37.92	18.52
19.	Mizoram	42.60	45.01	22.33	21.73	7.73	3.30	36.00	25.66	12.62
20.	Nagaland	42.60	45.01	22.33	21.73	7.73	3.30	39.25	37.92	19.05
21.	Orissa	67.53	49.72	46.76	49.15	41.64	44.31	65.29	48.56	46.37
22.	Punjab	13.20	11.95	9.15	23.79	11.35	7.07	16.18	11.77	8.41
23.	Rajasthan	33.50	26.46	18.71	37.94	30.49	32.94	34.46	27.41	22.06
24.	Sikkim	42.60	45.01	22.33	21.73	7.73	3.30	39.71	41.43	20.06
25.	Tamil Nadu	53.99	32.48	22.85	46.96	39.77	22.20	51.66	35.03	22.53
26.	Tripura	42.60	45.01	22.23	21.73	7.73	3.30	40.03	39.01	18.94
27.	Uttar Pradesh	46.45	45.28	33.40	49.82	35.39	30.64	47.07	40.85	32.81
28.	Uttarakhand	\$	\$	40.78	\$	\$	36.48	\$	\$	39.63
29.	West Bengal	63.05	40.80	28.62	32.32	22.41	14.80	54.85	35.66	24.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	53.99	32.48	22.85	46.96	39.77	22.20	52.13	34.47	22.62
31.	Chandigarh	23.79	11.35	7.07	23.79	11.35	7.07	23.79	11.35	7.07
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14.81	51.95	39.82	27.00	39.93	19.11	15.67	50.84	33.17
33.	Daman and Diu	NA	5.34	5.37	NA	27.03	21.16	NA	15.80	10.45
34.	Lakshadweep	39.03	25.76	13.25	45.68	24.55	20.18	42.36	25.04	16.02
35.	Puducherry	53.99	32.48	22.85	46.96	39.77	22.20	50.06	37.40	22.41
TOTAL :		45.65	37.27	28.27	40.79	32.36	25.71	44.48	35.97	27.54

N.A. - Not Available \$: Bihar include Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh includes Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh includes Uttarakhand

URP consumption = Uniform Recall Period consumption in which the expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30-day recall period.

Notes:

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Island.
4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Welfare schemes

2390. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that planners have been told to visit villages for a reality check on the various welfare schemes launched by Government;

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

(c) whether Government has considered the advisability for the planners as also the other Government officers to imbibe the grass root culture while availing the facilities from various Government departments instead of using their position, in order to ascertain the difficulties of the common man *vis-a-vis* welfare schemes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) :

(a) to (d) As per the direction of the Prime Minister, officers of Planning Commission dealing with State Plans were asked to visit States periodically to review the implementation of flagship schemes and programmes and submit reports for submission to the Prime Minister's Office (PMO). The officers have already visited 17 States and 13 tour report have been submitted to the PMO so far. Each flagship programme has its own institutional mechanism at the Centre and State level for monitoring of progress by the respective administrative Ministries. The visit of the officers of the Planning Commission is an additional arrangement for an on the spot review of implementation of flagship programmes in the States. The feedback emerging from the reports on the visit of these officers is intended to provide an opportunity for systemic improvements in flagship programmes.

Social welfare schemes

2391. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets set for various social welfare schemes implemented by Government in various States, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that many social welfare schemes meant for the welfare of the poor are off the mark and are poorly implemented;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, PMGSY, Rural Water Supply Scheme, construction of houses to lower income groups etc., have also missed the target; and

(d) if so, the reasons behind the poorly implementation of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) :

(a) to (d) The details of physical and financial targets and their achievements and other aspects concerning for various social welfare schemes implemented by the Government in various States, scheme-wise and State-wise are available with concerned Ministries and Departments, responsible for monitoring these schemes.

Reform in labour and financial sector

†2392. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has formulated any comprehensive policy for reform in labour and financial sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any separate policy has been formulated for investment in rural sector under this; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) :

(a) to (d) Labour laws in India have been enacted catering to different aspects of labour, namely, social security, occupational safety and health, industrial relations etc. Reforms of labour laws is a continuous process in order to bring them in tune with the emerging needs of the economy. Recently, amendments have been carried out in the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and the Apprentices Act, 1961, besides, enacting Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for the social security and welfare of unorganized workers.

The financial sector reforms are comprehensive in scope covering besides financial sector reforms, several inter-related components of economic policy. The Government's approach to the banking and financial sector has been to ensure robust oversight and regulation while expanding financial access and deepening markets.

Slow progress of Commonwealth Games project completion

2393. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that on organization of Commonwealth Games has admitted slow progress in operational areas;
- (b) if so, the reasons thereof;
- (c) whether the slow progress in the proportion continue; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : (a) to (d) Preparations for the conduct of the CWG 2010 are progressing well. Need was, however, felt to boost the level of experience and expertise in some of the operational functional areas. Accordingly, services of international experts with experience of big games have been hired by the Organizing Committee. This will further speed up the pace of preparations for the Games.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Agenda on education and health in Eleventh Five Year Plan

†2394. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the agenda prepared by UPA for the Eleventh Five Year Plan stipulating more expenditure on education and health is facing hurdles in its implementation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is contemplating any modification in the said agenda in order to ensure its implementation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) :

(a) to (d) There is an increasing trend in the Central Plan expenditure on education and health sectors in the Eleventh Plan. However, as a part of regular Plan exercise, the Mid-Term Appraisal is currently underway, which would, *inter alia*, review and assess the status of implementation of Eleventh Plan, including education and health sectors.

Committee for development in Maharashtra

†2395. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any committee has been constituted for complete development of air service, road service and rail service in the State of Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the status of the report thereof; and
- (c) if not, whether any committee is likely to be constituted and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) :

(a) No committee has been constituted for complete development of air service, road service and rail service in the state of Maharashtra.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Investment for development in S&T

†2396. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that our pace in Science and Technology is slow;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether in order to accelerate the pace of development in this field Government is considering to augment investment; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government have enhanced the Eleventh Five Year Plan allocation for Scientific Departments to Rs. 75304.00 Crores from Rs. 25301.35 Crores during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

Grants to set up IT parks

†2397. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides grant for the establishment of I.T. parks;

(b) if so, the names of States provided with grants from Government for establishing I.T. parks till now; and

(c) the names of the States not provided with grants in the year 2008-09 till now and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid in the Table of the House.

Funds to Institutions under M/o Science and Technology

2398. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is allocating sufficient funds to the institutions under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years especially in Maharashtra;

(c) the funds utilized so far, year-wise; and

(d) the new Institutions to come up in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The details of total funds allocated to Institutions under the Ministry of Science and Technology and those located in the State of Maharashtra during the last three years is given as under:-

	Rupees in crores		
	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
All India including Maharashtra	1796.4	2142.7	2780.1
Institutes in Maharashtra	158.2	Rs.171.1	Rs.209.2

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Details of utilization of funds in respect of Institutions under Ministry of Science and Technology and in the State of Maharashtra are given below:-

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
All India including Maharashtra	1802.3761	Rs.2100.6736	2808.965
Institutes in Maharashtra	155.3468	164.2658	213.936

(d) At present, there is no proposal for setting up of any new Institution in Maharashtra.

Funds for State Councils of S & T

2399. SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh under Assistance for Development of State Councils of S & T for projects, etc., has come down from 2006-07 onwards;

(b) if so, the reasons for reduction in providing assistance to Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether any surveys in the State of Andhra Pradesh have been undertaken to identify State-specific problems in the last five years;

(d) if so, the outcome of such surveys; and

(e) the action that has been contemplated or proposed to contemplate in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY : (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh State Council for Science and Technology under State Science and Technology Programme (formerly Assistance for Development of State Councils of Science and Technology) has increased from Rs.27 lakhs during 2006-07 to Rs.32 lakhs during 2008-09. However, for the 2009-10, Andhra Pradesh State Council for Science and Technology has not yet submitted the proposal seeking the financial assistance. They have been requested to submit the proposal at the earliest.

(c) to (e) Yes Sir. During the last five years, the Department had supported a project to Andhra Pradesh State Council for Science and Technology to undertake a survey/study to identify State-specific problems requiring State and Technology intervention for the purpose of facilitating the Council in planning and prioritizing Science and Technology activities at State level. The project has been completed and report submitted by them. The Council has been advised to formulate projects in the areas identified in the report.

Safety aspects of GM Crops

2400. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research studies funded by Department of Bio-Technology is in progress to assess the toxicity and consumer safety aspects of Genetically Modified Crops;

(b) if so, the details of research centres and name of investigators where the studies are in progress; and

(c) if not, the reasons why initiative is not taken for conducting studies in such an important aspect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY : (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) There is no ongoing research project funded by the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) specifically to assess the toxicity and consumer safety aspects of Genetically Modified (GM) Crops. However, the Department has supported research projects for developing GM Crops for resistance/tolerance to pests, diseases and abiotic stresses. Such projects are pursued as per the Bio-safety Guidelines issued from time to time from the Government under the Environmental Protection Act 1986 and Rules, 1989, and the toxicity and human safety considerations are integral part of these guidelines. In order to facilitate various regulatory tests including food and environmental safety for GM crops, the Department has established a platform for translational research on transgenic crops at the International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics, Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh. The DBT has also supported a 'GM toxicity and allergenicity testing unit' at Shriram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

Laying of Rangnath Mishra Commission Report to House

2401. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that any report submitted by a commission constituted by Government is mandatory to lay on the floor of the House within six months;

(b) if so, why the report of Rangnath Mishra Commission has not been laid on the floor of the House; and

(c) by when Government is planning to lay the Rangnath Mishra Commission Report on the floor of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) Only in case of Commissions constituted under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

(b) The Rangnath Mishra Commission was not constituted under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Atrocities against Dalits

2402. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is fully aware that the incidents of Dalit atrocities are on the increase in different forms such as burning the houses of the Dalit families, stripping their women, gang rapes and murders;

(b) the number of such incidents that have taken place in different States in the last five years;

(c) whether State Governments have dealt with them sternly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) and (b) The number of cases in regard to various offences of atrocities against Scheduled Castes, registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, during last five years, were as under:-

Year	Number of cases
2004	26523
2005	25836
2006	26665
2007	29825
2008	24971
TOTAL:	1,33,820

Source:- National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

Data for 2008 is provisional

(c) and (d) Implementation of the said Act is the responsibility of State Governments. They are addressed from time to time at the highest level, to implement it, in letter and spirit. Its implementation is also reviewed in high level meetings with them.

With a view to ensure effective implementation of the Act, central assistance is also provided to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, mainly for strengthening their enforcement and judicial machinery, relief to atrocity victims, incentive for inter-caste marriages and awareness generation.

Nomadic Tribes

2403. SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the outcome of the committee appointed by Prime Minister to consider the demand of Venjaras and Sikhligar Communities to put them in the category of Nomadic Tribes;
- (b) the steps that have been taken by the Government to give both communities same status in each State now they are under different categories;
- (c) whether National Commission for Minorities have also sent a proposal about this and what action has been taken thereon; and
- (d) how long Government will take to provide Tribal Category facility to these communities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) and (b) A Commission, namely, the National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes was constituted which submitted its report on 2nd July, 2008. The recommendations of the Commission are under consideration.

(c) The National Commission for Minorities got a study conducted on 'Social-economic, cultural, traditional and occupation status of the Sikhligar, Lubana, Vanjara and Dakhini Sikh communities'. The recommendations of the study report were forwarded to (i) State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi (ii) Ministries of Ministry Affairs, Human Resource Development, Labour and Employment and Small and Micro Enterprises for taking appropriate action and (iii) UNDP to include these Sikh Communities in their on-going livelihood programmes.

(d) No such proposal for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes has been received from the State Governments by the Central Government.

Overseas Scholarship Scheme for SCs/STs

2404. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Overseas Scholarship Scheme for SC/ST has not met with much response;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the action taken to fully utilize the money allotted for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Following actions are taken to optimally utilize the money allocated for the scheme:-
 - (i) applications are invited through advertisements in news papers and suitable awardees are selected through a laid down procedure.

- (ii) Details of the scheme are put on the website of the Ministry for information of general public and also to seek more applications for scholarships; and
- (iii) assistance is taken from Indian Missions abroad to ensure timely release of admissible expenses to awardees.

However, all the provisionally selected candidates do not always get admission in foreign University/Institution in the year of their selection. Hence, annual expenditure under the scheme may vary.

National institutes functioning under M/o Social Justice and Empowerment

2405. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the national institutes functioning under the aegis of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, State-wise;
- (b) the funds provided to them during each of the last three years;
- (c) the amount spent alongwith the reasons for non-spending and over-spending;
- (d) whether any review was conducted during the period on the functioning of these institutes; and
- (e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) The seven National Institutes functioning under the Ministry are:

- (i) National Institute for the Visually Handicapped (NIVH), Dehradun, Uttarakhand.
- (ii) National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped (NIMH), Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
- (iii) Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped (AYJNIHH), Mumbai, Maharashtra.
- (iv) National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped (NIOH), Kolkata, West Bengal.
- (v) Swami Vivekanand National Institute for Rehabilitation Training and Research (SVNIRTAR), Cuttack, Orissa.
- (vi) Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Institute for Physically Handicapped (PDUIPH), New Delhi.
- (vii) National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (NIEPMD), Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) The details of funds provided to these National Institutes during last three years is given in Statement. (See below)

(d) and (e) The functioning of National Institutes is reviewed regularly by the Executive Council and the General Council on quarterly and annual basis respectively and directions for appropriate action are given.

Statement

Plan funds allocated and released of national Institutes during last three years

Name of National Institutes	Allocation (Rs. in crores)	Released (Rs. in crores)	Reasons for non spending and over spending
1	2	3	4
National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun, Uttarakhand.			
2006-07	5.50	5.00	Due to non-receipt of viable proposals from the Institute
2007-08	8.80	8.55	Due to non-receipt of viable proposals from the Institute
2008-09	8.00	8.00	—
National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata.			
2006-07	5.00	3.50	Due to non-receipt of viable proposals from the Institute
2007-08	4.00	1.95	Due to non-receipt of viable proposals from the Institute
2008-09	3.50	3.50	—
Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Mumbai.			
2006-07	7.50	7.00	Due to non-receipt of viable proposals from the Institute
2007-08	7.50	7.50	—
2008-09	5.50	5.50	—
National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad.			
2006-07	11.00	8.72	Due to non-receipt of viable proposals from the Institute

1	2	3	4
2007-08	13.00	11.80	Due to non-receipt of viable proposals from the Institute
2008-09	11.00	11.00	—
Swami Vivekanand National Institute for Rehabilitation Training and Research, Orissa.			
2006-07	7.00	7.00	—
2007-08	9.00	9.00	—
2008-09	7.00	7.00	—
Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Institute for Physically Handicapped, New Delhi.			
2006-07	1.00	1.00	—
2007-08	2.48	2.48	—
2008-09	2.50	2.50	—
National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Chennai.			
2006-07	6.50	6.50	—
2007-08	2.50	2.50	—
2008-09	9.50	9.50	—

National Commission for Safai Karamcharis

2406. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of reports of National Commission for Safai Karamcharis that are submitted to the Government and the reports laid in the Parliament;
- (b) is there any reports not laid in the Parliament, and if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the reasons for which Government is not tabling all the reports of National Commission for Safai Karamcharis in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) to (c) The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK) has so far submitted seven Reports to the Government out of which four reports pertaining to the years 1994-95, 1995-96, 1997-97 and 1997-98 (combined) and 1998-99 and 1999-2000

(combined) alongwith Action Taken Memorandum (ATM) have been laid on the Table of the House. Necessary action is being taken to lay other report, alongwith ATM, on the Table of the House, in accordance with the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis Act, 1993.

Mandate of NCSK

2407. SHRI DHARAM PAL SABHARWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Commission for Safai Karamchari (NCSK) deals with the problems of people who are most discriminated, stigma ridden, below poverty line and engaged in a unclean manual job;

(b) if so, why the NCSK has been downgraded;

(c) whether Government will reinstate the position of NCSK to a statutory body with judicial powers; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) Terms of reference of the NCSK, *inter alia*, include making recommendations about specific programme of action towards elimination of inequalities in status, facilities and opportunity for Safai Karamcharis.

(b) to (d) National Commission for Safai Karamcharis was set up in pursuance of Section 3(I) of the NCSK Act, 1993. Section I (4) of the Act provided that the said Act shall cease to have effect after 31st March, 1997. The validity of the Act was extended up to 31.3.2002, through NCSK (Amendment) Act, 1997 and further up to 29.2.2004 through NCSK (Amendment) Act, 2001. Since then the term of the Commission has been extended through Resolution of the Government and the present term of Commission is up to 31.3.2010. There is no proposal to restore the statutory status to the Commission.

Implementation of schemes

2408. SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he will apprise community-wise progress report in the matter of implementation of the schemes under his Ministry for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(b) whether he is aware of the fact that there is always delay in according sanctions to the schemes sent by various State Governments for their implementation;

(c) the remarkable success in the matter of implementation of the schemes for physically handicapped persons; and

(d) whether the Ministry will furnish the statistics in the matter of employment of physically handicapped persons as per Government policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) The mandate of the Ministry is to empower the disadvantaged and marginalized sections of the society belonging to *inter alia* Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. The progress in respect of these groups under various schemes/programmes is given below:

{ (Amount in crore) (Beneficiaries in lakhs) }

Target Group	2008-09			2009-10		
	Allocation	Releases	Estimated Beneficiaries	Allocation	Releases as on 4.12.2009	Targeted Beneficiaries
Scheduled Castes	1797.90	1806.90	53.39	1899.00	1064.87	59.53
Other Backward Classes	247.50	285.30	22.36	240.00	134.28	21.66

(b) Sanction of grants under various schemes depends upon timely submission of requisite documents like Utilization Certificate, Audited Accounts, complete in all respects.

(c) About 4.77 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) and scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP). Besides, varieties of services are provided to persons with disabilities by National Institutes under the aegis of this Ministry.

(d) The Government has launched a Special Recruitment Drive to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies for Persons with Disabilities in accordance with Government policy.

Old age homes

2409. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and guidelines laid down for construction and maintenance of old age homes in the country;

(b) the number of old age homes opened in the country during last two years and till date, State-wise;

(c) the number of people residing in each of these homes during the said period, location-wise;

(d) whether any proposal for opening of such homes is pending with Government including that of Maharashtra; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) At present, there is no Scheme of giving assistance for construction of Old Age Homes.

Under the Ministry's Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP), grant-in-aid is provided for maintenance of Old Age Homes (OAHs) to suitable NGOs, Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local bodies, and Government recognised institutions like Nehru Yuva Kendras based on the recommendation of the State level Grants-in-aid Committee, together with satisfactory inspection reports sent by the State Government. In case of non-governmental organisations, they should be a registered society having experience of at least two year in the field to be eligible for assistance.

(b) and (c) State-wise number of Old Age Homes for which grant was provided under IPOP for the first time, since 2007-08, and the location of such OAHs are given in Statement-I (See below). Grant has been sanctioned for 25 inmates for each of these homes.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir. State-wise numbers of new proposals for Old Age Homes recommended by State Governments, including Maharashtra during 2009-10 under IPOP, which are pending, are at Statement-II (See below). These cases are being processed as per the eligibility norms and subject to availability of funds under the Scheme.

Statement-I

Location-wise number of old age homes

Sl. No.	State where assistance for an OAH has been given for the first time in the last three years (and current year) i.e. 2007-08 to 2009-10	No. of OAHs assisted for the first time	Location of OAHs assisted for the first time
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	West Godavari Adilabad
2.	Assam	1	Karimganj
3.	Bihar	1	Kaimur
4.	Punjab	1	Faridkot
5.	Tamil Nadu	2	Ramanathapuram Chennai
6.	Maharashtra	3	Bhandara Nanded Akola
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1	Lucknow
8.			
9.	West Bengal	1	Kolkata
TOTAL:		12	

Statement-II

Details of pending new proposals of old age Homes

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of pending new proposals of Old Age Homes, received through the State Governments, during 2009-10 under IPOP
1.	Manipur	4
2.	Karnataka	4
3.	Haryana	6
4.	Kerala	9
5.	Gujarat	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Andhra Pradesh	1
8.	Uttarakhand	4
9.	Chhattisgarh	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6
11.	West Bengal	11
12.	Assam	11
13.	Orissa	7
14.	Maharashtra	13
15.	Nagaland	8
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1
18.	Rajasthan	19
TOTAL:		115

Post Matric Scholarship scheme

2410. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post Matric Scholarship schemes run by his Ministry have income ceilings in extending the assistance;

(b) if so, details and the income ceilings as on today, category-wise;

(c) if so, the number of such assistance granted for the last three years, category-wise, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) if so, details of State Governments that are providing assistance regardless of family income as on today, State-wise, category-wise;

(e) if so, whether steps would be taken to provide assistance regardless of family income; and

(f) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) SC students whose parents' annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000/- and OBC students whose parents' annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs.44,500/- are eligible for the award of scholarships;

(c) Details indicating the central assistance released under these schemes during the last three years, State-wise and category wise, is given in Statement-I (*See below*). (for SC students) and Statement-II (for OBC students. (*See below*))

(d) These schemes are implemented by the State Governments/UT administrations as per provisions of the schemes, which includes the income ceiling.

(e) and (f) The income ceiling is a salient feature of the schemes and there is no proposal to modify it.

Statement-I

Central Assistance released during the last three years under Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students (Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-07 Funds released	2007-08 Funds released	2008-09 Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6255.74	24048.4	23978.11
2.	Assam	374.46	469.82	0.00
3.	Bihar	1892.74	0.00	2692.70
4.	Chhattisgarh	734.00	482.85	100.00
5.	Goa	19.29	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	1432.67	240.36	1556.29
7.	Haryana	733.86	494.93	369.52
8.	Himachal Pradesh	99.29	78.84	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	173.64	0.00	378.47
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	35.32	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Karnataka	5142.22	7020.59	3267.91
12.	Kerala	2965.14	4072.44	8132.43
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2827.98	695.983	1699.21
14.	Maharashtra	4356.86	15953.63	1000.00
15.	Manipur	139.32	139.95	163.76
16.	Meghalaya	1.62	0.00	0.00
17.	Orissa	1739.68	0.00	500.00
18.	Punjab	1091.50	539.8	200.00
19.	Rajasthan	3804.48	3204.42	10340.11
20.	Sikkim	4.48	0.00	3.44
21.	Tamil Nadu	3233.97	6978.05	500.00
22.	Tripura	307.17	180.56	410.98
23.	Uttar Pradesh	11034.58	22313.71	4916.98
24.	Uttaranchal	555.47	0.00	1089.36
25.	West Bengal	3534.42	358.25	3250.23
26.	Daman and Diu	2.23	0.33	0.00
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Puducherry	145.44	200	0.00
TOTAL :		52602.65	87508.23	64549.49

Statement-II

State-wise and year-wise central assistance released under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for OBC students during the last three years

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-07 Amount released	2007-08 Amount released	2008-09 Amount released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	364.73	925.02	1676.89

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bihar	601.78	1436.49	1977.72
3.	Chhattisgarh		—	
4.	Goa		48.97	38.44
5.	Gujarat	401.96	223.92	288.69
6.	Haryana		396.59	491.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	35.57		22.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir		210.22	188.77
9.	Jharkhand		143.50	444.78
10.	Kerala		560.45	161.67
11.	Karnataka	539.66	611.80	454.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh		393.59	1425.34
13.	Maharashtra		1950.36	2307.08
14.	Orissa		51.87	441.00
15.	Punjab		468.59	552.00
16.	Rajasthan	351.80	431.68	754.49
17.	Tamil Nadu	500.00	1099.55	1485.45
18.	Uttar Pradesh	671.56	2022.41	3962.88
19.	Uttarakhand	81.94	—	189.58
20.	West Bengal	125.90	—	740.00
21.	Assam	1285.62	1208.32	0.00
22.	Manipur	200.70	120.56	120.00
23.	Tripura	160.52	128.59	193.18
24.	Sikkim	8.06	—	5.78
25.	Andaman Nicobar		—	0.00
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		—	0.00
27.	Daman and Diu		—	5.28
28.	Chandigarh		—	1.09
29.	Delhi		—	0.00
30.	Puducherry	0.00	84.60	41.39
TOTAL :		5329.80	12517.08	17968.93

Exploitation of children of Balmiki/Sweepers in schools

‡2411. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that children of Balmiki/Sweepers are forced to clean toilets in schools even today;
- (b) whether they are playing with their lives in this way; and
- (c) the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) to (c) No specific instance has been brought to notice of this Ministry in this regard.

Demand to extend SC status to Dalit Muslims and Dalit Christians

2412. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of MPs, leaders and Chief Ministers across the party line have urged the Prime Minister to extend Scheduled Caste (SC) status of Dalit Muslims and Dalit Christians;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken to extend SC status to Dalit Muslims and Dalit Christians;
- (d) whether Government is planning to introduce a Bill for extending Scheduled Castes status to dalit Muslims during Winter Session of Parliament; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) and (b) Requests have been received for Scheduled Caste status for converts to Christianity and Islam, who originally belonged to castes specified as Scheduled Castes.

(c) to (e) The matter is *sub-judice*.

Hostels for SC/ST students in North-Eastern States

2413. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the hostels built for SC/ST students at various places in North Eastern States are being used for other means;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total number of hostels available in North Eastern States for SC/ST students with State-wise details;
- (d) whether Government has taken action on the officials concerned or NGOs responsible for that;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(f) whether any guideline or instruction has been issued by the Government for proper implementation of SC/ST Hostel Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) and (b) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India in its Report No. 14 of 2007 informed that (i) 6 SC/ST hostels in Assam were used as staff quarters, class rooms and staff common room, and (ii) 5 hostels in Manipur had been converted into and used as college/school buildings.

(c) A Statement indicating the State-wise total number of hostels for SC/ST boys and girls in North Eastern Region, sanctioned by the Central Government, during last three years is given in Statement (See below).

(d) to (f) The observation of Comptroller and Auditor General of India was communicated to the concerned State Governments. The running and maintenance of these hostels is squarely the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/implementing agencies, as only grant for construction is given. The guidelines are part of the SC/ST hostel schemes, which have been circulated to all State Governments/UT administrations and the implementing agencies.

Statement

Number of Hostels for SC/ST boys and girls sanctioned by the Central Government, in North Eastern Region, during last three years

States	Hostels Sanctioned
Arunachal Pradesh	8
Assam	15
Manipur	43
Meghalaya	4
Mizoram	—
Nagaland	3
Tripura	7
Sikkim	—
TOTAL	80

SC status to Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims

2414. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Government's position on the demand of Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims to extend the Scheduled Castes status to them; and

(b) whether Government has furnished the reply to the Supreme Court to the writ petitions demanding the deletion of Para 3 of the Constitution Scheduled Castes Order, 1950?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) and (b) The matter being *sub-judice*, attention is invited to clause (xix) of sub-rule 2 of Rule 47, of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Rajya Sabha.

Premature failure of Chandrayaan-I

2415. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:
SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether communication with “Chandrayaan” snapped all of a sudden on 29th of August, 2009, or ISRO had premonition earlier of some obstacles or obstructions around April/May 2009;

(b) if so, whether any timely corrective steps were taken in so as to enable the “Chandrayaan” Mission to complete its envisaged studies of the Moon; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on this Mission from Concept to Commissioning and ultimate formally calling off the same on August 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. During April 2009, 2nd star sensor used for orientation of Chandrayaan spacecraft towards Moon had failed. Alternate method using Gyroscope and Antenna had been implemented for orienting Chandrayaan towards Moon.

(b) Due to the loss of communication link with the Chandrayaan-I, it was not possible to take any further corrective steps.

(c) The total cost of Chandrayaan-I mission from “Concept to Commissioning to ultimate calling-off” is Rs. 386.00 crores, including the cost of establishment of ground infrastructure.

Training schools for Astronauts

†2416. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:
SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether training school for astronauts has been started, if not, by when it would be started;

(b) by when is it going to be planned to send an Indian into space;

(c) the amount to be spent on this scheme; and

(d) the status of information in this regard as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. The Astronaut Training Centre is planned to be established as a part of the Human Spaceflight Program. This task is planned after approval of the Project.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) After approval of the project, it is planned to send an Indian into space in about 5 to 7 years.

(c) The estimated budget for Human Spaceflight Programme is Rs.12,400/- crores, to be spent in a phased manner.

(d) The programme proposal is under the examination by the Government.

Information by Chandrayaan-I

†2417. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the informations received, so far, after the success of Chandrayaan of India;

(b) whether Government is planning any new mission for further discovery after Chandrayaan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Chandrayaan-I has collected voluminous data on topography and mineralogy of Moon. The most significant achievement of Chandrayaan is the discovery of presence of water and hydroxyl molecules on the Northern and Southern regions of the Moon.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government is planning Chandrayaan-II mission, which consists of an Orbiter that goes round the moon, a lander which lands on the moon and rovers, which move on the surface of the moon to conduct mineralogical survey of the moon's surface.

Manned moon mission by 2015

2418. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is keen to demonstrate its technology prowess in space exploration by undertaking a manned moon mission by 2015 at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,000 crores;

(b) whether India's past space missions had a strong thrust on its benefits to society like tele-education, telemedicine, fishery, telecommunication, entertainment news transmission *via* satellites and weather forecasts; and

(c) if so, whether Government would have a rethink on a manned moon mission with no spinoffs to society at large?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal on a manned moon mission.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Formulation of Chandrayaan-II

2419. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to formulate Chandrayaan-II as a comprehensive project to do research in Health, Communication, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Space expedition and such other aspects of findings for peoples and commercials needs and purposes; and

(b) if so, the stipulations for earning money through such expeditions to meet the future ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The Chandrayaan-II spacecraft is planned to continue the lunar exploration for mineralogical studies with enhanced capabilities. It comprises of an orbiter to go round the moon and a lander that soft lands on the lunar surface with two rovers. The scientific instruments to be flown on the orbiter, lander/rovers are being finalized by the scientific community. Other applications such as communication, meteorology, space expedition or any commercial needs are not planned in Chandrayaan-II.

(b) Does not arise.

Funds spent on Chandrayaan-I

2420. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money that was spent by ISRO for the Chandrayaan-I Project;

(b) in what manner the country would be benefited by this project; and

(c) whether the allocation of funds to Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), and Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) are comparable with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Council of Medical Research (ICMR)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The total sanctioned cost for Chandrayaan-I project was Rs.386.00 crores, out of which the expenditure upto March, 2009 was Rs.381.49 crores. The remaining funds of Rs.4.51 crores are planned for expenditure during 2009-10.

(b) Chandrayaan-I is a scientific mission with the main objective of lunar exploration and enhancing our understanding of the moon. Chandrayaan-I has given valuable scientific data on lunar surface and it's environs. Lunar mapping for mineralogical survey and discovery of water content on moon's soil are important outcomes/benefits from this mission to our country. Further, the upgradation of technological and industrial capabilities in the areas of launch vehicles, mission management and ground control centre are additional benefits from the

Chandrayaan-I. The Chandrayaan-I projects has enthused the younger generation in the country towards planetary exploration and career in scientific research.

(c) The funds allocation for the Department of Space is based on the programmatic targets of space programme and hence is not comparable with the funds allocation of other departments/agencies.

Development of Kapil-Vastu as tourist spot

†2421. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Kapilvastu, the native place of Lord Buddha, is situated in the district Sidharth Nagar of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that excavation work carried out by the Archaeological Department has confirmed this fact;

(c) whether there is any proposal before the Government to develop this area as a tourist spot; and

(d) if so, by when it will be implemented and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Promotion and development of tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the State Government/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects based on the proposals received from them which are complete in all respects as per the Scheme Guidelines, *inter-se* priority and subject to availability of funds.

Ministry of Tourism had sanctioned a project in the 9th plan-Beautification and landscaping of Kapilvastu, Sidharth Nagar for Rs. 20.00 lakh to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh which has been completed.

Funds under UNDP for rural tourism in Rajasthan

2422. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of funds that have been sanctioned under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for Rajasthan with regards to protection of rural tourism;

(b) the details of such sites/projects in Rajasthan; and

(c) what has been achieved so far and the future plans under UNDP assistance?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Administrations for infrastructure development in rural sites having core-competency in art, craft, culture, handlooms/textiles etc. Community participation and capacity building including skill upgradation in such rural sites are supported through Government of India-United Nations Development Programme Endogenous Tourism Project and Capacity Building for Service Providers Scheme of the Ministry. A maximum of Rs.50.00 lakh is provided for infrastructure development and a maximum of Rs.20.00 lakh is provided for Capacity Building for each rural tourism site.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has supported for Capacity Building for the following Rural Tourism projects in Rajasthan.

1. Village Neemrana, Distt. Alwar
2. Village Samode, Distt. Jaipur
3. Village Haldighati, Distt. Rajsamand

Artisans from several rural tourism sites have showcased their products through participation in fairs and festivals such as Deepawali Deep Utsav at Delhi Haat, Indian International Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan, Toshali Mega Craft Mela and Shopping Festival, Bhubaneswar, Surajkund Craft Mela, Surajkund, India Calling, Los Angeles (USA) etc. Both domestic and international tourists have already started visiting rural tourism sites.

Incredible India

2423. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has embarked on global “Incredible India” campaign;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has finalized agencies to handle the launch of global print campaign, a tourism campaign for TV and print campaign for Europe, America, Asia-Pacific and Europe; and
- (d) if so, name of these agencies?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Ministry of Tourism regularly releases Print and TV Media Campaigns in the global international markets such as Americas, Europe, Asia Pacific regions etc. to attract potential travelers to visit India. The agencies for releasing advertisements in every campaign are selected annually after following an open tender process.

Tourism in Himachal Pradesh

2424. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have released an amount of Rs. 42.14 crore for the development of 19 tourist destinations in 2007-08 and 2008-09 in State of Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the name of the tourism projects and the amount earmarked for each project;
- (c) whether Government propose to advice the State Government to include Durga

Hatkoti Temple in the national tourism map it is an ancient worship place and lakhs of devotees and tourists, visit this temple from all parts of country; and

(d) if so, by when and steps proposed to be taken to include the said Mandir in the tourism map and develop infrastructure facilities there?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The list of the projects is in Statement.

(c) and (d) Promotion and development of tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects based on the proposals received from them which are complete in all respects as per the Scheme Guidelines, *inter-se* priority and subject to availability of funds. Ministry of Tourism had sanctioned Central Financial Assistance of Rs.30.00 lakh for Hatkoti under the project Integrated Development of Rohru and Chanshal as a Tourist Destination in the year 2006-07.

Statement

Tourism projects sanctioned to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh in the year 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
2007-08			
1.	Development of Eco-Tourism in Himachal Pradesh	368.22	294.57
2.	Integrated development of Outer Seraj as a tourist destination	380.00	304.00
3.	Integrated development of Shihunta-Samote-jot as a tourist destination	355.00	284.00
4.	Integrated development of Mani Mahesh as a tourist destination	400.00	320.00
5.	Computerization and production of CD Roms and VCDs on the Tourist attraction	50.00	45.00

1	2	3	4
6.	Integrated Dev. of Tribal Circuit on Eco Tourism at Spiti	698.00	558.40
7.	Mountain Biking Event, 2007	10.00	10.00
8.	Himalayan Adventure Race 2007	5.00	5.00
9.	Kullu Dussehra Festival	5.00	5.00
10.	Shimla Summer Festival	5.00	5.00
11.	Great Himalayan Marathan	5.00	5.00
2008-09			
12.	Integrated development of Una-Bilaspur-Hamirpur circuit	760.00	608.00
13.	Integrated development of Hamirpur as a tourist circuit	600.00	480.00
14.	Integrated development of Solan District as a circuit	420.00	336.00
15.	Integrated development of Chail as a destination	480.00	340.00
16.	Integrated development of Joginder Nagar Bir Billing as a destination	427.90	342.32
17.	Integrated development of Naldhera as a destination	269.76	215.80
18.	Organizing of Minjar Fair Chamba, 2008	5.00	4.00
19.	Mountain Biking Event MTB 2008	10.00	8.00
TOTAL		5253.88	4214.09

Crimes against foreign tourists

2425. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign tourists who have visited India during last two years and how many of them registered complaints against cheating, harassment, rape and murder etc.,

(b) the action taken on complaints registered, complaint-wise, city-wise;

(c) the measures taken for the safety and security of foreign tourists; and

(d) the measures taken to attract more foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Foreign tourists who have visited India during last two years is as under

Year	2007	2008
Foreign Tourist Arrivals	5081504	5366966

‘Public Order’ and ‘Police’ are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and as such, registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime including crimes against foreign tourists, is primarily the responsibility of the State Government.

However, in order to ensure the safety and security of foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police, in one form or the other. Ministry of Tourism has also circulated guidelines for formation of Tourist Security Organization(s) comprising Ex-Servicemen for the safety and security of tourists to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

(d) To increase the Number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals, Ministry of Tourism through its India Tourism offices overseas is undertaking a series of promotional activities like advertising, participation in travel fairs, exhibitions, road shows, India evenings, seminars and workshops, Indian food and cultural festivals, publication of brochures, inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry. Further, Ministry of Tourism also launched ‘Visit India Year-2009’ in collaboration with Hoteliers, Tour Operators, Airlines and other service providers in the tourism sector for incentivizing and attracting foreign tourists to the country.

Access to tourist destinations in Himachal Pradesh

2426. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct helipads to facilitate the access of foreign tourists as well as domestic, to those tourist destinations, which are situated on high top of hills in Himachal Pradesh;

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

(c) to what extent Government is likely to be benefited from the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism now provides Central Financial Assistance upto Rs.75.00 lakh to States and Union Territories for construction of heliports. Financial assistance is provided for construction of Heliports as a component under the Scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development of destinations in hilly and remote areas, lacking accessibility. Stand alone projects are inadmissible. Till now Ministry of Tourism has granted Central Financial Assistance for three destination projects that include development of Heliports viz. Destination Development of Mangan Tourist Axis including Heliport

in North Sikkim, Destination Development of Geetang Khola waterfall including Heliport in West Sikkim and Development of Tourist Infrastructure under Berfung-Ralong Constituency including Heliport at Chemchey in South Sikkim. However, no Heliport has been sanctioned in Himachal Pradesh so far.

Tourism concerns due to security

2427. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has slipped down to 23rd world ranking in terms of forex earning from tourism despite higher number of arrivals;

(b) whether security concerned intensified by the Mumbai terrorist attacks have made India an unattractive proposition for the foreign tourists; and

(c) if so, the initiatives taken by Government along with airlines, hotels and tour operators to minimize the impact of slowdown on India's tourism sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) There was a growth in foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs), as well as foreign exchange earnings (FEE), from tourism in India in 2008 over 2007. However, the growth rates in FTAs and FEE from tourism during 2008 over 2007 were lower as compared to those observed during 2007 over 2006. The rank of India in FEE from tourism was 23rd in 2008 as compared to 22nd in 2007.

The estimated number of FTAs in India during January-November 2009 declined by 6.3% as compared to the corresponding period of 2008. This decline in FTAs may be due to various reasons including global financial slowdown, terrorist activities, H1N1 pandemic, etc.

Ministry of Tourism (MOT) has launched "Visit India 2009" Scheme in April 2009 in collaboration with all stakeholders including airlines, hotels, tour operators, State Governments for incentivising travel to India.

In addition, to increase the number of FTAs, Ministry of Tourism, through its India tourism offices overseas is undertaking a series of promotional activities. These activities include, advertising, participation in travel fairs, exhibitions, road shows, India evenings, seminars and workshops, Indian food and cultural festivals, publication of brochures, inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

Capital subsidy to Hotels

†2428. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Government of India had published a notification dated 7th December, 2007 to provide capital subsidy to one, two and three star hotels under modified scheme of incentives to accommodation infrastructure in budget hotels;
- (b) whether the duration of this scheme was only upto 31st March, 2008;
- (c) whether this scheme was only applicable to the hotels getting star status after completion of the construction work within the duration of this scheme or it was also applicable to those who applied for getting star status after completion of construction work;
- (d) the details of the beneficiaries thereof;
- (e) whether Government will provide grant to those also who have applied for star status but waiting to get the approval; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. The Scheme was applicable to hotels of one to three star and Heritage (Basic) categories all over the country as per notification of 7th December, 2007. To be eligible under this scheme, it was a mandatory requirement that the hotel be commissioned and classified by the Ministry of Tourism during the period 01.04.2004 to 31.3.2008.

Water Augmentation Scheme in Raipur

†2429. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether around 50 per cent of Central grant is yet to be released for the Water Augmentation Scheme in Raipur, the capital of Chhattisgarh;
- (b) the details of plan for its disposal; and
- (c) whether a proposal for Telibandha reservoir has also been received; if so, by when it will be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) The project titled "Raipur Augmentation Water Supply Scheme" has been approved for a cost of Rs.303.64 crore with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs.242.91 crore. So far an amount of Rs.182.18 crore has been released *i.e.* 75% of the ACA committed. The second subsequent installments of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for projects are released only upon receipt of proper utilization certificate from State Governments. The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) before releasing the second and subsequent installments of ACA satisfies itself as regards the physical and financial progress of the projects under implementation and achievement of milestones as agreed upon by the States and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for implementation of reforms.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Yes, Sir. Proposal for Telibandha Reservoir has been received. However, the proposal could not be considered as the overall indicative allocation of fund for the whole mission period (2005-2012) for Chhattisgarh has already been exhausted.

Land under DDA

2430. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how much vacant land does DDA hold in Delhi;
- (b) how much land was acquired by DDA in the last five years; and
- (c) how much land was developed/sold by DDA in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) DDA has reported that it holds 1944.36 acres of vacant land in Delhi.

(b) During the last five years 7754.77 acres of land has been handed over after acquisition by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(c) DDA has further reported the during the last five years 2235.14 acres of land was developed and 725.14 acres. of land was sold.

Irregular and fraudulent practices in building construction in Mumbai

†2431. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of large scale irregularities and fraudulent practices being adopted in the cases of building construction in Mumbai;
- (b) whether Government has the knowledge about the construction of buildings at different places such as Andheri, Lokhandwala etc. in Mumbai violating the maps and rules prepared to keep an appropriate distance between various buildings so that the foundations of big buildings do not get affected or gardens could be developed around several constructed buildings; and
- (c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard in the interest of general public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) The regulation of building construction activity is a state subject. The State government as well as concerned urban local bodies/development authorities are responsible for regulating the building activities as per the development control norms, building by-laws and structural safety norms in Mumbai and other towns in the State of Maharashtra.

JNNURM in Gujarat

2432. SHRI PARSHOTTOM KHODABHAI RUPALA:
SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL:
SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested the Government of India to include Gandhinagar and Karamsad in JNNURM;
- (b) if so, whether the request of Government of Gujarat has been considered;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Requests received from State Governments are considered by the National Steering Group (NSGO) constituted under the guidelines of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). NSG may consider addition or deletion of cities/towns under category-C (other than State Capitals) based on the suggestions received from State Government. The number of cities under the Mission shall, however, remain around 60. The NSG in its 5th meeting held on 05-01-09 considered requests received from various State Governments for inclusion of 18 cities (including Gandhinagar, Probandar and Karamsad) under Sub Mission-I of JNNURM and recommended to include the city of Tirupati and Porbandar under Sub Mission-I of JNNURM. At present there are 65 cities covered under Urban Infrastructure and Government (UIG) component of JNNURM. Cities not covered under UIG of JNNURM, such as Karamsad and Gandhinagar are covered under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

Streamlining of system outside Railway stations and Airport in Delhi

†2433. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the prepaid passengers have to face a lot of difficulties when they come out of the airport and railway stations in Delhi as the prepaid system for taxis and autos is inadequate and unorganized;
- (b) whether independent drivers are charging passengers arbitrarily;
- (c) whether such drivers encircle the passengers as soon as they come out of the station and make it difficult for them even to reach the prepaid taxis; and
- (d) by when the efforts will be made to streamline this whole system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (d) Streamlining availability of public transport in cities and towns is primarily a State subject. The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Funding pattern of DMRC

2434. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the funding pattern of DMRC for Metro trains going out of NCT of Delhi;
- (b) is there any proposal to change the funding pattern;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the major highlights of the new funding pattern; and

(d) the loan part in this funding pattern?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The funding pattern of DMRC for Metro projects going out of NCT of Delhi, so far followed for Gurgaon extension and NOIDA extension, is as under:-

- Land is provided free of cost by the concerned State Government.
- Capital cost of the network is shared by the concerned State Government and Government of India (GoI) in 80:20 ratio as grant.
- Cost of rolling stock is borne by DMRC.
- State taxes are either exempted or reimbursed by the concerned State Government.
- Central taxes are given as interest free subordinate debt by the concerned State Government and GoI in 20:80 ratio.

(b) No such proposal has been moved for the present.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Loan part is on account of Central taxes which are paid as interest free subordinate debt by the concerned State Government and GoI in 20:80 ratio.

Running timings of Delhi Metro

2435. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present timings for running the Delhi Metro;

(b) whether Government proposes to enhance the running timings of Delhi Metro;

(c) if so, the details in the regard;

(d) whether Government is feeling constraint in view of the shortage of coaches; and

(e) the efforts being made to overcome the shortage of coaches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The present timings for train operations of the Delhi Metro are from 6.00 A.M. to 11.00 P.M.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. is feeling constrained at present in view of the shortage of coaches due to sudden spurt in ridership, specially due to opening of new sections/lines.

(e) DMRC has commenced induction of additional rolling stock of 620 coaches in a progressive manner with effect from September, 2009 upto January, 2011.

Pipeline collapse in Thane, Mumbai

2436. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a pipeline has collapsed in Thane in Mumbai recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of persons died and injured in this accident; and
- (d) the action Government has taken against the responsible officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. On 23rd October 2009, a 43m long girder weighing approximately 125 MT launched across six Railway Tracks of Central Railways at km. 31/13-14 toppled from its position at about 10.35-10.45 AM. Girder fell on abutting Structural Steel Bridge carrying 500 mm dia-water supply pipeline. This led to collapse of structural steel bridge also. A local train approaching the place at the time collided with the fallen structures resulting in death of two persons and serious injuries to three others. An enquiry has been instituted in the matter by the Commissioner of Railway Safety.

Technical breakdowns in Delhi Metro

2437. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the technical breakdowns in Delhi Metro has increased and its services are on the verge of collapse;
- (b) if so, the facts and details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has directed DMRC to ensure faultless services to its commuters; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that technical breakdowns in Delhi Metro have not increased and that its services are not on the verge of collapse.

(c) and (d) Delhi Metro services are running reliably. Hence, the question of Government giving directions to DMRC does not arise.

Water disputes between States

2438. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken notice of increasing number of cases in the courts on the water disputes between the States due to violation of lower riparian rights while new proposals for reservoir and diversion of water of upper part in other States; and
- (b) if so, whether any proposal is contemplated to make the decision of Government final or otherwise, to create an independent permanent India River Water and Waterways Regulatory Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) As per the Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956, the water dispute arises among two or more State Governments when the Central Government receives request under Section 3 of the Act from any of the basin States with regard to existence of water dispute. The mechanism for settlement of water dispute is already available in the form of Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956 which provides for settlement of disputes by negotiations failing which referring such dispute to a tribunal for adjudication. Inter-state water disputes presently referred to the Central Government under ISRWD Act-1956 are related to Cauvery, Krishna, Ravi and Beas, Mahadayi and Vansadhara Rivers.

The ISRWD Act, 1956 has been amended in the year 2002 whereby the adjudication of the water disputes by the tribunal has been made time-bound. Further, as per provisions of the ISRWD Act, 1956, the decision of the tribunal after publication in the official Gazette by the Central Government shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute and shall have same force as an order or decree of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Grants under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme

2439. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the grants under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, sanctioned for various major and medium irrigation projects, since inception of this programme, project-wise and State-wise, till date;

(b) the achievements thereof, project-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether there are such projects, which were announced 5, 10, 15, 20 years ago, but are still incomplete;

(d) if so, the details and reasons thereof;

(e) the extra amount spent, project-wise, besides the cost of the original project due to the above delay;

(f) by when these delayed projects are likely to be completed; and

(g) for delay and cost escalation, was anyone held responsible and punished, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) was started in the year 1996-97 with provision of central loan assistance to the state governments. Grant component was introduced in the AIBP in the year 2004-05. Project-wise and state wise grant released to the major/medium projects under AIBP and cumulative central assistance comprising of loan and grant released to the projects since their inclusion in the AIBP is given at the Annexure-I [See Appendix 218 Annexure No. 10].

(b) The project-wise and state-wise irrigation potential targeted under AIBP and potential created till March 2009 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (g) The normal time allocated for completion of major/medium irrigation projects/project components under AIBP is of 4 years excluding the year of inclusion of the project under AIBP. Thus, the number of years by which the ongoing projects under AIBP have been delayed beyond stipulated period of 5 years after their inclusion in the programme is given at the Annexure-I [*See Appendix 218 Annexure No. 10*].

Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution and funding including the priority of execution of the irrigation projects is within the purview of the concerned State Governments. Normally, the project completion gets delayed due to land acquisition problems which is growing day by day, resettlement and rehabilitation problems, contractual problems, litigation, geological surprises, forest clearance problems in old projects under AIBP, which were taken up before promulgation of forest act (now-a-days, techno-economic clearance to the projects is not accorded until all the requisite clearances are obtained by the State Governments) and due to works in irrigation projects to be taken up by other agencies such as Railway Crossing, Road Crossing, shifting/crossing of pipe lines, shifting of electrical lines, law and order problems such as naxalite problems, opposition of the local population to the project component layout in their areas, change in original scope of projects by way of addition of components and beneficiary areas, short working seasons in hilly and north eastern States etc.

The likely year of completion of delayed ongoing projects by the State Governments is given at the Annexure [*See Appendix 218 Annexure No. 10*]. In order to ensure timely completion of the projects, the Ministry of Water Resources and Central Water Commission have established an extensive monitoring mechanism through Monitoring field offices specifically dealing with a set of few States. These offices monitor the projects under their jurisdiction in the light of guidelines established for the purpose. In addition, the achievements of the claimed irrigation potential creation by the state governments are assessed through modern methods of remote sensing. High level meetings of the senior officers of state and Central Governments are routinely held for providing policy level guidance to the project authorities for speedy completion of the projects. Since December 2006, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to be signed by the State Governments with the Central Government contains year-wise physical targets of the potential creation under AIBP till its completion. The guidelines provides that if physical target of potential creation in the year is not achieved, the next installment of grant under AIBP will be released only on achievement of physical target by the State Governments. The MoU also provides for target date of completion of the projects. However, in exceptional cases where delay in execution of projects is beyond the control of the state governments, extension of time is required to be sanctioned after the State Governments provides full justification for delay in completion of the project.

The approved cost by the Planning Commission and the present revised cost at which the projects are targeted to be completed in respect of delayed projects are given at the Annexure [See Appendix 218 Annexure No. 10].

The responsibility of planning, execution and operation of the projects rest with the concerned state governments and their officers. However, the funding mechanism presently in place provide with systemic measures for discouraging delays in implementation.

Statement

Potential created under AIBP up to 2008-09 (March 2009)

(Thousand hectare)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project	Year of inclusion in AIBP	Target potential under AIBP	Cumulative potential up to March 2009
1	2	3	4	5
Major and Medium Irrigation Projects				
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	Sriram Sagar (Stage-I)	1996-97	122.5630	117.9100
2.	Chayyeru (Annamaya)	1996-97	5.2610	5.2510
3.	Jurala	1997-98	40.1600	40.1600
4.	Somasilla	1997-98	32.2600	23.0070
5.	Nagarjunsagar	1998-99	27.9440	25.0660
6.	Madduvalusa	1998-99	9.3920	9.3920
7.	Gundalavagu	2000-01	1.0450	1.0450
8.	Maddigedda	2000-01	0.6050	0.0000
9.	Kanupur Canal	2000-01	0.5610	0.0000
10.	Yerrakalva	2000-01	9.9960	3.6400
11.	Vamsedhera Ph.I	2003-04	17.1030	10.9260
12.	Flood Flow Canal of SRSP	2005-06	89.0330	0.0000
13.	Sriramsagar Project-II	2005-06	178.0660	64.7510
14.	Tadipudi LIS	2006-07	63.6090	34.4030
15.	Pushkara LIS	2006-07	75.2400	34.8410
16.	Ralivagu	2006-07	2.4280	1.0120
17.	Gollavagu	2006-07	3.8450	0.4050

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Mathadivagu	2006-07	3.4400	2.0240
19.	Peddavagu	2006-07	5.2600	0.0000
20.	Gundalkamma Reservoir	2005-06	32.4000	24.2780
21.	Valligallu	2006-07	9.7310	19.4250
22.	Alisagar	2006-07	21.7700	21.7690
23.	J. Chokkarao LIS	2006-07	266.2310	8.0940
24.	Guthpa LIS	2006-07	15.6990	15.6980
25.	Nilwal	2006-07	5.2600	0.0000
26.	Komaram Bhim	2006-07	9.9150	0.0000
27.	Thotapalli Barrage	2005-06	48.5630	4.0470
28.	Tarakarma Thirtha Sagaram Project	2005-06	10.0000	0.0000
29.	Swarnamukhi Med Irrigation Project	2005-06	4.6560	3.6820
30.	Palemvagu	2005-06	4.1000	0.0000
31.	Musurimilli Project	2007-08	9.1600	0.0000
32.	Rajiv Bhima LIS	2007-08	82.1500	0.0000
33.	Indra Sagar (Polavaram)		291.0000	0.0000
(Andhra Pradesh)-TOTAL			1518.4460	470.8360
Assam				
34.	Pahumara	1996-97	11.7550	11.7510
35.	Hawaiipur LIS	1996-97	3.0400	3.0400
36.	Rupahi LIS	1996-07	0.2000	0.2000
37.	Dhansiri (V)	1996-97	68.3660	31.1000
38.	Champamati (VI)	1996-97	24.9940	3.8050
39.	Borolia	1996-97	13.5620	1.9000
40.	Kolonga	1996-97	2.6900	0.0000
41.	Burhi Dihang LIS	1997-98	4.4900	1.9250
42.	Bordikarai	1997-98	8.5900	7.2030
43.	Mod. of Jamuna Irr. Project	2001-02	13.7580	12.7000

1	2	3	4	5
44.	Integrated Irri. Scheme in Kollong Basin	1997-98	9.2870	4.4150
(Assam)-TOTAL			160.7320	78.0390
Bihar				
45.	Western Kosi Canal	1996-97	212.0500	150.0020
46.	Upper Kiul	1996-97	12.1800	12.1800
47.	Durgawati	1996-97	20.2970	3.3000
	Bansagar	1997-98	0.0000	0.0000
48.	Orni Reservoir	1997-98	9.5570	9.4590
49.	Bilasi Reservoir	1997-98	4.0000	4.0000
50.	Sone canal modernisation	1998-99	314.5800	308.0000
51.	Batane	2000-01	2.4900	0.8300
52.	Punpun Barrage	2007-08	13.6800	0.0000
53.	Restor. of Kosi Barrage			0.0000
(Bihar)-TOTAL			588.8340	487.7710
Chhattisgarh				
54.	Hasdeo Bango	1997-98	86.6000	86.5000
55.	Shivnath Diversion	1997-98	5.2380	5.2380
56.	Jonk Diversion	1999-2000	9.5690	7.7800
57.	Koserteda	2002-03	11.1200	3.0000
58.	Mahanadi Reservoir	2005-06	13.8830	13.0600
59.	Barnai	2002-03	1.5080	1.1350
60.	Kelo		22.8100	0.0000
61.	Minimata (Hasdeo Bango Ph.IV)	2007-08	38.4000	18.0700
(Chhattisgarh)-TOTAL			189.1280	134.7830
Goa				
62.	Salauli Phase-I	1997-98	6.4390	6.2900
63.	Tillari	2000-01	14.5210	8.0600
(Goa)-TOTAL			20.9600	14.3500

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat				
64.	Sardar Sarovar	1996-97	1792.0000	484.9800
65.	Jhuj	1996-97	2.9070	2.9070
66.	Sipu	1996-97	1.0160	1.0160
67.	Mukteshwar	1996-97	5.0660	4.5660
68.	Harnav-II	1996-07	0.0000	0.0000
69.	Umaria	1996-97	0.1620	0.1620
70.	Damanganga	1997-98	6.6860	6.6860
71.	Karjan	1997-98	5.9890	5.9890
72.	Sukhi	1997-98	3.4880	3.4880
73.	Deo	1997-98	0.1030	0.1030
74.	Watrak Kadana RB Canal	1997-98	3.7140	3.7140
75.	Aji-IV	2000-01	3.7500	0.9300
76.	Ozat-II	2000-01	1.8000	2.0600
77.	Brahamini-II	2000-01	1.0000	0.0000
78.	Bhadar-II	2002-03	1.5000	0.5000
SUB-TOTAL			1829.1810	517.1010
Haryana				
79.	Gurgaon Canal	1996-97	20.0000	0.0000
80.	WRCP	1996-97	131.9700	109.0860
81.	JLN Lift Irri.	1997-98	69.0000	0.0000
(Haryana)-TOTAL			220.9700	109.0860
Himachal Pradesh				
82.	Shahnehar Irrgn. Project	1997-98	24.7600	11.5018
83.	Sidhata	2000-01	5.3480	0.6140
84.	Changer Lift	2000.01	3.0410	1.7450
(Himachal Pradesh)-TOTAL			33.1490	13.8608
Jammu and Kashmir				
85.	Marwal Lift	1996-97	11.3900	0.0000

1	2	3	4	5
86.	Lethpora Lift	1996-97	3.1980	3.1980
87.	Koil Lift	1996-97	2.1500	0.0000
88.	Mod. of Ranbir Canal	1999-2000	7.6660	9.9090
89.	Mod. of Pratap Canal	1999-2000	1.2300	1.3910
	Mod. of New Pratap Canal		1.2190	1.2190
90.	Mod. of Kathua Canal	1999-2000	3.2070	3.2070
91.	Rajpora lift	2000-01	2.4300	0.0000
92.	Tral Lift	2000-01	6.0000	0.0000
93.	Igophey	2000-01	3.4730	3.4730
94.	Rafiabad Lift Irrigation	2001-02	2.9320	0.8000
95.	Zaingir Canal	2001-02	2.1400	2.1400
96.	Mod. of Dadi Canal Project	2006-07	2.5733	2.0730
97.	Mod. of Martand Canal	2006-07	6.4980	3.5000
98.	Mod. of Mav Khul	2006-07	9.3520	3.7300
99.	Mod. of Babul Canal	2007-08	3.0770	2.3500
100.	Mod. of Kandi Canal		3.2300	0.0000
101.	Parchik Khows Project		2.3500	0.0000
102.	Mod. of Ahji Canal		1.4198	0.0000
(Jammu and Kashmir)-TOTAL			75.5351	36.9900
Jharkhand				
103.	Gumani	1997-98	16.1940	0.0000
104.	Toral	1997-98	8.0000	0.0000
105.	Latratu	1997-98	6.1000	6.1000
106.	Kansjore	1997-98	6.2900	4.5000
107.	Sonua	1997-98	8.0100	0.0000
108.	Surangi	1997-98	2.6010	0.0000
109.	Tapkara Res. Scheme	1997-98	1.8190	1.5200
110.	Upper Sankh	2004-05	7.0690	1.8600
111.	Panchkhero	2004-05	3.0850	0.0000
(Jharkhand)-TOTAL			59.1680	13.9800

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka				
112.	UKP Stage-I	1996-97	169.0050	147.2950
113.	Malprabha	1996-97	56.6340	41.9680
114.	Hirehalla	1996-97	8.3300	4.4210
115.	Ghatprabha	1997-98	139.9620	109.3030
116.	Karanja	1997-98	30.9400	18.1220
117.	UKP Stage-II	2001-02	178.3210	119.3870
118.	Gandorinala	2001-02	8.0940	9.9790
	UKP Stage-I Phase-III		148.5080	0.4880
119.	Maskinala	2002-03	3.0010	3.0010
120.	Votehole	2007-08	0.0000	0.0000
121.	Varahi Project	2007-08	31.4000	0.0000
122.	Dudhganga Project		11.3670	0.0000
123.	Modernization of Bhadra		24.3720	0.0000
124.	Hippargi		67.4970	0.0000
(Karnataka)-TOTAL			877.4310	453.9640
Kerala				
125.	Kallada Project	1996-97	9.2760	9.2760
126.	Muvattupuzha	2000-01	28.2340	24.5520
127.	Karapuzha	2006-07	8.7210	0.0000
128.	Kanhirapuzha-ERM		1.2470	0.0000
(Kerala)-TOTAL			46.2310	33.8280
Madhya Pradesh				
129.	Indira Sagar	1996-97	62.2000	22.2360
130.	Bansagar (Unit-I)	1996-97	0.0000	0.0000
	Bansagar (Unit-II)	2003-04	123.6340	65.9340
131.	Upper Weinganga	1996-97	35.2530	30.5000
	Rajghat Dam	1998-99	0.0000	0.0000
132.	Sindh Phase-II	1998-99	83.2880	72.9310

1	2	3	4	5
133.	Sindh Phase-I	1999-2000	10.5800	5.2120
134.	Mahi	2000-01	26.4290	19.6710
135.	Bariarpur	2000-01	43.8500	8.1000
136.	Urmil	2000-01	1.6920	1.6920
137.	Banjar	2000-01	1.0950	1.0950
138.	Bawanthadi	2003-04	29.4120	0.0000
139.	Mahan	2003-04	19.7400	0.0000
140.	Omkareshwar	2003-04	28.3210	5.4000
141.	Bargi Dam RBC 16 Km.- 63 Km.(V)	2005-06	21.1940	10.2480
	Bargi Div. Pro. Canal (63 Km to 104 Km)	2005-06	31.8990	18.2840
	Bargi Diversion Phase-II	2007-08	26.0000	0.0000
	Bargi Diversion Phase-IV		34,0000	0.0000
142.	Pench Diversion Ph.I	2007-08	28.2700	0.0000
	Omkareshwar (Phase-II)	2007-08	19.5800	0.0000
	Omkareshwar (Phase-III)	2007-08	48.5900	0.0000
	Indira Sagar Canal (Phase-III)	2007-08	20.7000	0.0000
	Indira Sagar Canal (Phase-IV)			0.0000
	Indira Sagar Unit-II (Ph-I and Ph-II)			11.2940
143.	Punasa Lift Irrigation Project		35.0080	0.0000
144.	Lower Goi		15.6860	0.0000
145.	Upper Bead		9.9170	0.0000
SUB-TOTAL 1			756.3380	272.5970
Maharashtra				
146.	Gosikhurd	1996-97	18.9050	20.6400
	Gosikhurd-National Project		231.0800	2.4000
147.	Surya	1996-97	2.9680	2.9500
148.	Waghur	1996-97	26.3250	7.1800

1	2	3	4	5
149.	Bhima	1997-98	58.7580	58.7600
150.	Upper Tapi	1997-98	1.3980	1.3980
151.	Upper Wardha	1997-98	37.2580	37.2600
152.	Wan	1998-99	15.2750	14.6210
153.	Jayakwadi	2000-01	7.2730	7.2730
154.	Vishnupuri	2000-01	2.6360	2.6360
155.	Bahula	2000-01	4.3020	4.3000
156.	Krishna	2002-03	19.5880	17.5000
157.	Kukadi	2002-03	53.1430	51.7880
158.	Upper Manar	2002-03	8.2800	0.7000
159.	Hetwane	2002-03	6.1680	1.4640
160.	Chaskman	2002-03	26.1890	24.9960
161.	Upper Pen Ganga	2004-05	24.6220	20.6810
	Bawanthadi	2004-05	27.7080	4.9000
162.	Lower Dudhana	2005-06	29.1230	0.0000
	Tillari	2005-06	6.5000	2.4330
163.	Warna	2005-06	54.7490	5.6030
164.	Wan Phase-II	2006-07	0.3540	0.3500
165.	Punad	2006-07	10.8460	0.8100
166.	Pothra Nalla	2006-07	5.9600	3.4500
167.	Utawali	2006-07	5.0700	3.8980
168.	Purna	2006-07	7.5100	7.5280
169.	Nandur Madhmeshwar	2006-07	24.6230	17.0000
170.	Kar	2006-07	3.2440	1.5920
171.	Lower Wardha	2006-07	21.1190	12.2900
172.	Lal Nala	2006-07	7.1440	4.0280
173.	Khadakpurna	2006-07	9.6400	5.2000
174.	Arunawati	2006-07	0.7690	0.7690
175.	Tajanpur	2006-07	3.6220	1.9600

1	2	3	4	5
176.	Khadakwasla	2002-03	0.6240	0.6240
177.	Kadvi	2002-03	0.3650	0.3650
178.	Kasarsai	2002-03	3.360	0.0360
179.	Jawal Gaon	2002-03	1.8070	1.8070
180.	Kumbhi	2002-03	5.4340	5.4340
181.	Kasari	2002-03	1.2350	1.2350
182.	Patgoan	2004-05	1.9920	1.9920
183.	Madan Tank	2005-06	3.2800	3.2700
184.	Dongaragaon	2005-06	2.7660	1.6760
185.	Shivna Takli	2005-06	6.3890	6.3900
186.	Amravati	2005-06	2.6060	2.6060
187.	Gul Medium irrigation Project	2005-06	3.0250	0.4710
188.	Bembla	2007-08	52.5430	19.2920
189.	Chandrabhaga	2007-08	1.9200	1.9240
190.	Sapan	2007-08	4.4260	3.9950
191.	Uttarmand Project	2007-08	4.7300	0.1200
192.	Sangola Branch Canal Project	2007-08	11.2900	3.7760
193.	Pentakli Project	2007-08	3.2200	2.4000
194.	Tatali Project	2007-08	14.2800	0.0000
195.	Dhom Balakwadi	2007-08	18.1000	1.7310
196.	Morna Gureghar	2007-08	3.0800	0.1000
197.	Arjuna	2007-08	5.7000	0.0000
198.	Prakasha Barrage	2007-08	10.3100	10.3070
199.	Sulwade Barrage	2007-08	8.5800	8.5820
200.	Sarangkheda Barrage	2007-08	11.5200	11.5190
201.	Lower Pedhi Project		17.0230	0.0000
202.	Wang		7.0680	0.0000
203.	Upper Kundlika Project		2.8000	0.0000
(Maharashtra)-TOTAL			971.2980	441.3100

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur				
204.	Khuga	1996-97	15.0000	5.0000
205.	Thoubal	1997-98	29.4000	6.1400
206.	Dolaithabi Barrage Project	2002-03	7.5450	0.0000
(Manipur)-TOTAL			51.9450	11.1400
Meghalaya				
207.	Rongai Valley	2000-01	4.7750	0.0000
(Meghalaya)-TOTAL			4.7750	0.0000
Orissa				
208.	Upper Indravati (RBC)	1996-97	86.3900	51.0900
209.	Subernrekha Multipurpose	1996-97	105.7600	20.2310
210.	Rengail	1996-97	35.0200	7.2800
211.	Anandpur Barrage	1996-97	5.8770	5.8770
	Integrated Anandpur Barrage	2005-06	60.0000	0.0000
212.	Upper Kolab	1997-98	17.9500	17.9500
213.	Titlagarh	1998-99	2.2000	0.0000
214.	Lower Indira	1999-2000	38.8700	0.0000
215.	Lower Suktel	1999-2000	40.4240	0.0000
216.	Potteru	2001-02	4.0300	4.0300
217.	Naraj Barrage	2001-02	0.0000	0.0000
218.	Telengiri Irr. Project (KBK)	2003-04	13.8300	0.0000
219.	Ret Irr. Project (KBK)	2003-04	9.7800	0.0000
220.	Kanupur	2003-04	47.7100	0.0000
221.	Chheligada Dam	2003-04	3.1200	0.0000
222.	Improvement of Sasan Canal	2002-03	16.2820	16.2820
223.	Salandi Left Main Canal	2002-03	3.6500	3.6500
224.	Improvement of Salki Irr. Project	2003-04	19.8910	19.8910
(Orissa)-TOTAL			510.7840	146.2810

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab				
225.	Ranjit Sagar Dam	1996-97	0.0000	0.0000
226.	Remodelling of UBDC	2000-01	100.9900	100.9900
227.	Irr. to H.P. below Talwara	2000-01	0.0000	0.0000
228.	Shahpur Kandi	2001-02	0.0000	0.0000
229.	Kandi Canal Extension St.-II	2002-03	23.3260	2.8420
230.	Rehabilitation of Patiala Feeder and Kotla Br.	2007-08	68.6200	24.6000
	Remodelling of UBDC (IX)	2005-06	17.0100	10.5000
	Extension of Kandi Canal St.II (RD 59.50 km to 130.00 km)	2005-06		0.0000
(Punjab)-TOTAL			209.9460	143.5980
Rajasthan				
231.	Jaismand (Modernisation)	1996-97	2.3980	2.3980
232.	Chhapi	1996-97	1.7020	1.7020
233.	Panchana	1997-98	2.3850	2.3850
234.	IGNP Stage-II	1997-98	964.0000	391.0000
235.	Bisalpur	1998-99	1.8000	1.8000
236.	Narmada Canal	1998-99	246.0000	100.4600
237.	Gambhiri (Modernisation)	1998-99	0.9250	0.9250
238.	Chauli	1998-99	8.9630	8.9630
239.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	1999-2000	27.2000	27.2000
240.	Mod. of Gang Canal	2000-01	69.6900	75.1900
SUB-TOTAL 1			1325.0630	612.0230
Tripura				
241.	Gumti	1996-97	5.3300	4.9600
242.	Manu	1996-97	7.6000	4.5620
243.	Khowai	1996-97	9.3200	4.3600
(Tripura)-TOTAL			22.2500	13.8820

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu				
244.	WRCP	1996-97	0.0000	0.0000
(Tamil Nadu)-TOTAL			0.0000	0.0000
Uttar Pradesh				
245.	Upper Ganga i/c Madhya Ganga	1996-97	17.2700	17.2700
	Madhya Ganga Canal St-II		146.5320	0.0000
246.	Sharda Sahayak	1996-97	388.4600	366.6800
247.	Saryu Nahar	1996-97	505.0000	545.5600
248.	Kharif Channel in H.K. Doab	1996-97	11.0400	11.0380
249.	Rajghat Dam	1996-97	0.0000	0.0000
250.	Gunta Nala Dam	1996-97	3.8800	3.8800
251.	Bansagar	1997-98	150.1320	0.0000
252.	Lakhwar Vyasi	1997-98	0.0000	0.0000
253.	Tehri	1999-2000	270.0000	162.0000
254.	Gyanpur Pump Canal	1999-2000	1.5000	1.5000
255.	Estern Ganga Canal	1999-2000	72.2860	72.2830
256.	Rajghat Canal	2001-01	43.3530	42.3450
257.	Mod. of Agra Canal	2002-03	35.0000	35.0000
258.	Jarauli Pump Canal	2003-04	39.7480	10.0000
259.	Mod. of Lahchura Dam	2005-06	14.5750	0.0000
260.	Improv. of Hardoi branch	2006-07	306.0000	71.3480
261.	Kachhnoda Dam			
SUB-TOTAL 1			2004.7760	1338.9040
West Bangal				
262.	Teesta Barrage	1996-97	174.3900	71.2100
263.	Kangsabati	1997-98	82.0600	17.8000
264.	Modernisation of Barrage and	1997-98	8.0000	4.8960
	Irrg. System of DVC			0.0000
265.	Tatko	2000-01	1.1980	0.5760

1	2	3	4	5
266.	Patloi	2000-01	2.1580	0.1230
267.	Hanumata	2000-01	1.2540	1.1840
268.	Subernarekha Barrage	2001-02	136.0140	0.0000
(West Bengal)-TOTAL			405.0740	95.7890
GRAND TOTAL			11882.0141	5485.9128
Potential creation in surface MI schemes			454.0000	
GRAND TOTAL				5939.9128

Arsenic contaminated water

†2440. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 701 given in the Rajya Sabha on 9th July, 2009 and state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to supply safe drinking water to residents of the area more affected with arsenic contents; and

(b) whether Government is contemplating to provide any type of medical assistance to save the residents of that area from diseases caused by more arsenic contents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Steps taken by the Government to provide safe drinking water include:-

- (i) Technical and financial assistance by the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water Supply) to the States under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to supplement the efforts of the States.
- (ii) Additional central assistance by the Ministry of Urban Development under the State Sector Schemes of JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) and UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns).
- (iii) Exploration work by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), under the Ministry of Water Resources to find out ground water sources free from Arsenic contaminants and to provide technical guidance to the State agencies in tackling the problems of water quality and capacity building of personnel of State Drinking Water Supply agencies. CGWB also conducts mass awareness and water management training programmes in arsenic affected areas.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iv) Support to the States by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), for improvement of health service delivery, which includes mitigation of health of risks due to water borne diseases.

Dam re-establishment and development project

†2441. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:
SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received a proposal from Maharashtra State Government for dam re-establishment and development project to be funded by World Bank;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the projects included in the proposal; and
- (c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Central Government received a proposal under Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP), as in indicated below, from State Government of Maharashtra to encompass 125 dams.

(Rs. Million)

S.No.	Components	Cost
1.	Institutional Strengthening	254.00
2.	Basic Dam Safety Facilities	1650.34
3.	Remedial Measures	3021.55
TOTAL		4925.89

(c) A World Bank Project Preparation Mission visited India from 12 to 22 November, 2008 in connection with DRIP. Central Water Commission (CWC) invited the 13 participating States, including Maharashtra to facilitate discussions with the World Bank Mission. The State of Maharashtra indicated their unwillingness to join DRIP. At present, only 5 States of Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu are participating in DRIP, funded by World Bank.

Indigenous system for water storage

†2442. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE:
SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether indigenous system applied in the field of water storage and harvesting for thousand years in India has been identified;
- (b) whether the database for that indigenous system has been prepared;
- (c) if not, whether there is any plan under consideration to make it; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) Water storage and harvesting structures are known by different names in various parts of the country such as Kuhl in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh; Gul in Uttar Pradesh; Ahars and Pynes in Bihar and Khones and Dongs in north-eastern region. As per Third Minor Irrigation Census (2005), there are 5.56 lakh water bodies and 96.17 lakh dugwells in the country.

Bargi diversion project of Madhya Pradesh

‡2443. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposal from Government of Madhya Pradesh to declare Bargi Diversion Project as a National Project;
- (b) if so, the action being taken so far in this regard; and
- (c) by when it will be declared as a National Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) The proposal submitted by the Narmada Valley Development Authority, Government of Madhya Pradesh in September 2009 was not in accordance with the guidelines of the scheme of national projects as issued by the Ministry of Water Resources in February 2009. The state government has been advised to frame proposal as per guidelines.

Pending proposals for canal development works

‡2444. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 8 proposals of canal development works are pending for sanction under correction of deficiency;
- (b) if so, the action being taken in this regard; and
- (c) by when it will be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) No proposal in respect of correction of System Deficiency is pending for sanction in the Ministry of Water Resources. The eight proposals submitted by the Government of Maharashtra were returned to the State with the observation that the implementation of the schemes sanctioned earlier had not been started by the State Government.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Dose not arise.

Retroactive financing for clearance of projects

2445. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has requested the Centre for retroactive financing from April, 2006 in view of time required for clearance of projects; and

(b) if so, the response of Government in this regard and the details of funds released against this request during the last three years period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh *vide* its letter dated 11th October 2007 addressed to the Union Finance Minister had urged the Central Government to create a window under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for retroactive financing as and when they are cleared for AIBP financing.

(b) AIBP was started with the objective of completing last mile projects with the assistance of Central Government and any attempt to reimburse the expenditure already incurred by the States on the ongoing projects which do not have prior approval of the Central Government would dilute the focus on AIBP and put considerable fiscal burden on Central Government. Therefore, it may not be possible for Central Government to create a window of retroactive financing under AIBP given the fiscal constraints.

Central Water Commission

2446. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recruitment, educational qualification and the nature of work of Research Assistant and Assistant Silt Analyst in Central Water Commission are same; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the Research Assistant's scale not been provided to Assistant Silt Analyst at the time of granting 1st Assured Career Progression Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) No, Sir. The recruitment, educational qualification and nature of work of Research Assistant and Assistant Silt Analyst are not the same.

(b) The post of Assistant Silt Analyst is an isolated post and not the feeder grade post for Research Assistant in Central Water Commission (CWC). As per the provisions contained in the Assured Career Progression Scheme, Assistant Silt Analysts, on first financial upgradation, are eligible for grant of the immediate next higher pay scale of Rs. 4000-6000 and not the par scale of the post of Research Assistants (Rs. 4500-7000).

Status of irrigation in India

2447. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of irrigation in different States and also in the country as a whole as on 31st October, 2009;
- (b) the number of new projects of irrigation established after 31st March, 2004;
- (c) the reasons why irrigation cannot be extended to the expected level after so many years; and
- (d) the programme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Out of estimated ultimate irrigation potential of about 139.9 million hectare (Mha), State Governments have reported creation of irrigation potential of about 106.3 Mha up to March 2009. State-wise details of creation of irrigation potential up to March 2009 is given in Statement. (See below)

(b) Eighty major and medium irrigation projects and 3740 minor irrigation schemes have been reported as completed with assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) during the period from 1st April, 2004 to 31st March, 2009.

(c) and (d) There has been considerable progress in respect of creation of irrigation potential. As per the available information, the irrigation potential created at pre Plan stage *i.e.* in 1951 was about 22.6 million hectares which increased to about 102.7 Mha by the end of Tenth Plan. Irrigation potential of about 87.2 Mha has been reported as utilized by the end of Tenth Plan.

Irrigation being a State subject, irrigation projects are conceived, planned and implemented by the respective State Governments as per their own priority. However, Government of India provides central assistance to the State Governments for completion of on-going irrigation projects under AIBP for early completion of the projects. Ministry of Water Resources has also launched a scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies under which assistance is provided to the States. Due emphasis has been laid on irrigation development during Eleventh Plan. The overall outlay for irrigation, command area development and food control in the State and Central Plan during Eleventh Plan is Rs. 2,32,311 crore against the Tenth Plan outlay of Rs.95,743 crore.

Statement

State-wise detail about creation of Irrigation Potential up to March 2009

Sl. No.	State	Irrigation Potential Created in million hectare (Mha)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.36

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.13
3.	Assam	1.00
4.	Bihar	7.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.58
6.	Goa	0.07
7.	Gujarat	4.46
8.	Haryana	3.86
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.20
10.	Jharkhand	1.10
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.81
12.	Karnataka	2.95
13.	Kerala	3.40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2.27
15.	Maharashtra	7.10
16.	Manipur	0.21
17.	Meghalaya	0.07
18.	Mizoram	0.02
19.	Nagaland	0.10
20.	Orissa	3.80
21.	Punjab	6.09
22.	Rajasthan	5.52
23.	Sikkim	0.04
24.	Tamil Nadu	4.15
25.	Tripura	0.16
26.	Uttar Pradesh	33.32
27.	Uttaranchal	0.85
28.	West Bengal	5.92
29.	Union Territories	0.06

Basin-wise storage capacity in Rajasthan

‡2448. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) water storage capacity of Chambal Basin, Mahi Basin, Banas Basin in Rajasthan separately;
- (b) exploration capacity, basin-wise thereof along with the amount of water being used;
- (c) the schemes prepared by Central or State Government for using rest of the amount of water; and
- (d) if not, whether Government would take action in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) As per the available information, the live storage capacity of completed projects in Chambal basin (excluding that of projects of Banas sub-basin), Banas sub-basin and Mahi basin are 2881.54 million cubic meter (Mcum), 924.6 Mcum and 2254.25 Mcum respectively. Basin-wise information about ground water storage capacity are not assessed. The annual replenishable ground water resources for Rajasthan has been assessed jointly by Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Department as 11,560 Mcum. Overall stage of ground water development in the State has been found to be about 125%.

(c) and (d) Government of Rajasthan has taken up several major and medium irrigation projects and the total live storage capacity of the projects under construction in Rajasthan has been estimated to be 1425.95 Mcum. Government of India also promotes rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water with a view to ensure sustainability of the resource. A scheme for "Artificial Recharge of Groundwater through Dugwells" with allocation of Rs. 317.15 crores for Rajasthan has been sanctioned during Eleventh Plan.

Water demand of India

2449. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether according to the study report released by Water Resources Group recently, India's water demand will be highest in the world in next 20 years;
- (b) whether majority demand of water *i.e.* 80 per cent is likely from agriculture as farmers plant more rice, wheat and sugar to feed India's growing population; and
- (c) if so, in what manner the shortfall proposed to be prevented specially in agriculture indicating the recommendations made in this regard by National Water Mission set up by Government in 2008?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) The report titled "Charting Our Water Future: Economic frameworks to inform decision-making" brought out by the 2030 Water Resources Group includes detailed case studies in four key countries and regions: India, China, the State of Sao Paulo in Brazil and South Africa. The aggregate demand of water for India by 2030 has been projected to be 1498 billion cubic meter (BCM) with about 80% for agriculture. As per the assessment made by Central Water Commission, the total water requirement by the year 2050 would be about 1447 BCM. However, the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development has

assessed that total water requirement would be about 1180 BCM under high demand scenario by the year 2050 with achievement of desired level of overall irrigation efficiencies.

The need for the utmost efficiency in water utilization and public awareness of the importance of its conservation has been highlighted in the National Water Policy. The National Water Policy states that (a) the water resources should be conserved, (b) water resources available to the country should be brought within the category of utilizable resources to the maximum possible extent, (c) efficiency of utilization in diverse uses of water should be optimized and (d) there is urgent need of paradigm shift in the management of water resources sector. Several measures for development and improved management of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rain water harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water and adoption of better management practices etc. Government of India is providing assistance to the State Governments through various schemes/programmes, such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), scheme for Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) and scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies. The Government of India have formulated a National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development (NPP) which envisages transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit basins.

Irrigation projects

†2450. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set any State-wise target to complete the irrigation projects for the current year;
- (b) if so, the total number of these irrigation projects, State-wise; and
- (c) whether all the projects will be completed by the end of this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) As per Report of the Working Group on Water Resources for Eleventh Five Year Plan 178 projects were proposed to be completed during Tenth Plan, out of which 102 projects only could be completed and remaining 76 (16 Major, 51 Medium and 9 ERM) projects also would be required to be completed during Eleventh Plan. State-wise break-up of these projects is given in Statement. (See below) There were 477 projects (166 Major, 222 Medium and 89 ERM) identified for spillover to Eleventh Plan, whereas 309 new irrigation projects (78 Major, 145 Medium and 86 ERM) were proposed to be taken up during Eleventh Five Year Plan. Out of which 338 projects (73 Major, 133 Medium and 132 ERM) were identified as likely to be completed during Eleventh Plan. State-wise break-up of these projects is enclosed at Statement. (See below)

Irrigation is a State subject and planning execution, funding as well as priority of execution and completion of above said irrigation projects is within the purview of the respective State Governments depending upon their own priority.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

State-wise break up of Projects Likely to be Completed during Tenth Plan

State	Projects Likely to be Completed as anticipated by Working Group				Projects Reported as Already Completed During Tenth Plan (As on 31-03-2008)				Balance as Ongoing			
	Major	Medium	ERM	Total	Major	Medium	ERM	Total	Major	Medium	ERM	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	10	12	6	28	6	7	6	19	4	5	0	9
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	2	2	0	4	2	1	0	3	0	1	0	1
Bihar	1	2	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	1
Chhattisgarh	1	3	0	4	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	1
Goa	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Gujarat	0	6	2	8	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	7
Haryana	4	0	1	5	1	0	1	2	3	0	0	3
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	2	4	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	6	0	6	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
Karnataka	0	5	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kerala	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	5	2	1	8	4	1	0	5	1	1	1	3
Maharashtra	10	38	3	51	5	12	3	20	5	26	0	31
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	4	6	14	24	3	6	13	22	1	0	1	2
Punjab	0	0	4	4	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	1
Rajasthan	2	4	1	7	2	3	0	5	0	1	1	2
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	7	0	3	10	5	0	1	6	2	0	2	4
Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
TOTAL	48	91	39	178	32	40	30	102	16	51	9	76

The completion of above projects is within the purview of the respective state governments as irrigation is a State subject.

Statement-II

*State-wise break-up of numbers of projects likely to be completed during
Eleventh Plan*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of irrigation projects			
		Major	Medium	ERM	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	16	4	29
2.	Assam	2	2	2	6
3.	Bihar	3	1	14	18
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	6	1	9
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	1	8	18	27
7.	Haryana	1	0	1	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	0	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	5	9	14
10.	Jharkhand	1	9	9	19
11.	Karnataka	6	16	5	27
12.	Kerala	1	1	1	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	12	3	3	18
14.	Maharashtra	20	49	3	72
15.	Manipur	2	1	5	8
16.	Meghalaya	0	1	0	1
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
18.	Orissa	5	3	14	22
19.	Punjab	1	0	6	7
20.	Rajasthan	2	3	1	6
21.	Tamil Nadu	0	1	0	1
22.	Tripura	0	3	0	3
23.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	30	32
25.	West Bengal	2	3	6	11
TOTAL		73	133	132	338

Completion of above projects is within the purview of respective state governments.

Ground water level

2451. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the ground water level is being depleted continuously in areas due to overdrawing of water by industrial units;
- (b) if so, whether attention of his Ministry has been drawn to any such cases;
- (c) if so, the details thereto;
- (d) whether there is any guidelines/rules pertaining to the drawing of ground water by the industrial units;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether there is any mechanism to monitor the adherence of the rules by these companies; and
- (g) the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has reported that decline in ground water levels in an area is a cumulative effect of ground water withdrawal for all purposes including domestic, industrial as well as agricultural sectors. As per assessment carried out by CGWB in association with the State Ground Water Departments, the share of agriculture in total ground water used in the country is 92% Remaining 8% is used in domestic and industrial sectors.

(d) to (g) The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has issued guidelines for regulation of withdrawal of ground water in over-exploited, critical and semi-critical areas. States have been requested to take steps to implement these guidelines. Regulatory power of CGWA have been decentralized to district level authorities for grant of permission for extraction of ground water for drinking and domestic use in notified areas.

Interlinking of rivers in Maharashtra

†2452. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of the scheme of Government with regard to interlinking of rivers and the names of the projects on which work is going on at present;
- (b) the names of the schemes being considered for interlinking of rivers in the State of Maharashtra and the status thereof; and
- (c) the amount spent on this scheme, State-wise, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas which comprises of two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the MOWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to it. Based on various studies conducted, NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). Out of these, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and of 2 links (Indian Portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed. Detailed Project Report (DPR) of one priority link namely Ken-Betwa has also been completed. Further, NWDA has taken up the DPRs of another two priority links after concurrence of the concerned States, namely Par-Tapi-Narmada and Damanganga-Pinjal which are Planned to be completed by December, 2011. Another priority link namely Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijawada) link is part of the Polavaram Project of the Andhra Pradesh. Planning Commission has given investment clearance to the Polavaram Project and the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the above project including link component as per their proposals. The name and status of link proposals under NPP is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Two links under National Perspective Plan (NPP) namely Par-Tapi-Narmada and Damanganga-Pinjal link pertain to the State of Maharashtra. Their status is given at (a) above. Further, the Government of Maharashtra has proposed 15 intra-state links. Out of which NWDA has completed Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of one link and has taken up PFRs of another 4 links. A list of Intra-state link proposals of the Government of Maharashtra with their status is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has incurred an expenditure of Rs.271.44 crore from 1982-83 upto October, 2009 for preparation of Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs)/FRs/DPRs of link proposals under NPP, preparation of PERs/FRs of intrastate links and other studies in this regard. It is not possible to maintain expenditure state wise as the link proposals under NPP are interstate.

Statement-I

List of Water transfer links identified under NPP and Their Status

Peninsular Rivers Development Component

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mahanadi (Manibhadra)-Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link | — FR completed |
| 2. Godavari (Polavaram)-Krishna (Vijayawada) link* | — Taken up by the State as per their own proposal |
| 3. Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Pulichintala) link | — FR completed |
| 4. Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link | — FR completed |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 5. Krishna (Nagarjunasagar)-Pennar (Somasila) link | — FR completed |
| 6. Krishna (Srisaillam)-Pennar link | — FR completed |
| 7. Krishna (Almatti)-Pennar link | — FR completed |
| 8. Pennar (Somasila)-Cauevry (Grand Anicut) link | — FR completed |
| 9. Cauvery (Kattalai)-Vaigai-Gundar link | — FR completed |
| 10. Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link * | — FR completed |
| 11. Damanganga-Pinjal link * | — FR completed and DPR taken up |
| 12. Par-Tapi-Narmada link * | — FR completed and DPR taken up |
| 13. Ken-Betwa link * | — DPR Completed |
| 14. Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar link | — FR completed |
| 15. Netravati-Hemavati Link | — PFR completed |
| 16. Bedti-Varda link | — FR taken up |

Himalayan Rivers Development Component

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Kosi-Mechi link | — Entirely lies in Nepal |
| 2. Kosi-Ghaghra link | — FR taken up |
| 3. Gandak-Ganga link | — FR taken up |
| 4. Ghaghra-Yamuna link | — FR completed (for Indian portion) |
| 5. Sarda-Yamuna link | — FR completed (for Indian portion) |
| 6. Yamuna-Rajasthan link | — S&I works completed |
| 7. Rajasthan-Sabarmati link | — FR taken up |
| 8. Chunar-Sone Barrage link | — S&I works completed |
| 9. Sone Dam-Southern Tributaries of Ganga link | — FR taken up |
| 10. Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link | — FR taken up |
| 11. Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka (Alternate to M-S-T-G) link | — FR taken up |
| 12. Farakka-Sunderbans link | — S&I works completed |
| 13. Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link | — S&I works completed |
| 14. Subernarekha-Mahanadi link | — S&I works completed |

* Priority links

PFR-Pre-Feasibility Report; FR-Feasibility Report; DPR-Detailed Project Report
S&I-survey and Investigation.

Statement-II

List of Intra-State link proposals of Maharashtra and their Present status

Sl. No.	Name of link	Present status of Completion of PFR
1.	Wainganga (Goshikurd)-Nalganga (Purna Tapi) [Wainganga-Western Vidarbha and Pranhita-Wardha links merged and extended through Kanhan-Wardha link]	Completed
2.	Wainganga-Manjra Valley	—
3.	Upper Krishna-Bhima (system of Six links)	—
4.	Upper Ghat-Godavari Valley	Taken up
5.	Upper Vaitarna-Godavari Valley	Taken up
6.	North Konkan-Godavari Valley	Taken up
7.	Koyna-Mumbai city	Taken up
8.	Sriram Sagar Project (Godavari)-Purna-Manjira	—
9.	Wainganga (Goshikurd)-Godavari (SRSP)	—
10.	Middle Konkan-Bhima Valley	—
11.	Koyna-Nira	—
12.	Mulsi-Bhima	—
13.	Savithri-Bhima	—
14.	Kolhapur-Sangli-Sangola	—
15.	Riverlinking projects of Tapi basin and Jalgaon District	—

Sports infrastructure in Uttarakhand

2453. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released to Uttarakhand State in last five years to build new and upgrade existing sports infrastructure; and

(b) whether any scheme exist to promote sports and provide sports training and infrastructure at primary and secondary schools in the country and particularly in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) The scheme 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Khel Abhyan', a centrally sponsored scheme, was introduced in 2008-09, for creation of basic sports

infrastructure in all village and block panchayats and for conducting sports competitions at blocks, districts, States and national level of the country. The Eleventh Five Year Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs.1500 crore. The scheme envisage to cover around 2.50 lakh village panchayats and 6,400 block panchayats (including their equivalent units) in a phased manner over a period of 10 years at an annual coverage of 10% (and the coverage will be 20% in the case of special category States including North Eastern States). The scheme is implemented through the State Governments/UTs. administrations. An amount of Rs.8.89 crore was sanctioned to Uttarakhand State for creating basic sports infrastructure in 750 village panchayats and 10 block panchayats during 2008-09. Out of the sanctioned amount, Rs.4.45 crore had been released towards first installment. School's playgrounds are mostly identified for PYKKA centres. Further, for conducting competition in 95 blocks and 13 districts during 2009-10, an amount of Rs.1.03 crore, out of admissible grant of Rs.1.38 crore, has so far been released to Uttarakhand State.

Developing sports villages in rural areas

2454. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to develop sports villages especially in rural areas;
- (b) if so, the complete details thereof; and
- (c) if not, by when such a proposal will come into effect in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) Government of India introduced a centrally sponsored scheme entitled 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Khel Abhiyan', in 2008-09, for creation of basic sports infrastructure in all village and block panchayats and for conducting sports competitions at blocks, districts, States and national level of the country. The Eleventh Five Year Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs.1500 crore. The scheme envisage to cover around 2.50 lakh village panchayats and 6,400 block panchayats (including their equivalent units) in a phased manner over a period of 10 years at an annual coverage of 10% (and the coverage will be 20% in the case of special category States including North Eastern States). The scheme is implemented through the State Governments/UTs. administrations. An amount of Rs.25.98 crore was, so, far, sanctioned/released to Government of Andhra Pradesh during 2008-09 and 2009-10 for creating basic sports infrastructure in 2190 village panchayats and 113 block panchayats there. Further, for conducting competition in 296 blocks and 22 districts and for State level competition during 2009-10, admissible grant to the State is Rs.3.55 crore against which Rs.0.95 crore has already been released.

Physical education as a subject in schools

2455. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry could think of making physical education as one of the compulsory subjects in schools, with a view to giving more importance to sports;

(b) the number of sports schools now functioning in India and how many of them are getting Central Government funding;

(c) the number of sports schools available exclusively to train women sportspersons; and

(d) if not, whether Government has proposal to establish sports schools exclusively for women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Both New Education Policy 1986 and the National Curriculum Framework 2005 provide that Sports and Physical education are an integral part of the learning process and are necessary for overall development of learners.

(b) to (d) Sports is a State subject and as such no centralized All India database is maintained by the Ministry on the number of sports schools in the country. However, there are two institutions, viz. Lakshmbai National University of Physical Education (LNUPE), Gwalior and Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (NS, NIS), Patiala, which are imparting physical education and sports education at graduate and post graduate levels in addition to conducting diploma and certificate courses. These institutes are having branches in other parts of the country and are fully funded by the Government of India and cater to both men and women.

Co-ordination for Commonwealth Games

2456. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been lack of proper coordination in making preparations for the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and who are responsible for lack of coordination and delays in preparations;

(c) what were the original targets and what are the revised targets for preparations, item-wise and year-wise; and

(d) what special efforts are being made to expedite the works and complete the same at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The list of various sports competition venues with details of original targets and revised target of completion is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Recovery Plans have been worked out, wherever required, which *inter alia*, includes increase in the number of Supervisory Staff and Labour, increase in working hours, deployment of additional machinery, close monitoring and procurement of critical and special items to complete the work within the recovery schedules. Various matters related to successful organization of the Commonwealth Games including progress of work for each Venue is being monitored/reviewed every week, by the Committee of Secretaries and the Group of Ministers.

Statement

Details of venues and targets of various sports competition

<i>Venue/Discipline</i>	<i>Old Completion Date</i>	<i>New Completion Date</i>
Siri Fort Sports Complex- Badminton and squash	31-Dec-09	31-Mar-10
Yamuna Sports Complex- Table Tennis	31-Dec-09	31-Mar-10
Yamuna Sports Complex-Archery	15-Dec-09	28-Feb-10
Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium-Athletics	15-Nov-09	30-Jun-10
Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium-Weight Lifting	15-Nov-09	15-Feb-10
Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium-Lawn Bowls	NA	15-Feb-10
MDC National Stadium-Hockey	30-Sep-09	15-Dec-09
Indira Gandhi Stadium-Wrestling	31-Oct-09	28-Feb-10
Indira Gandhi Stadium-Gymnastics	31-Oct-09	31-Mar-10
Indira Gandhi Stadium-Cycling	30-Oct-09	31-Mar-10
CRPF, Kaderpur-Big Bore Shooting	NA	31-Mar-10
Karni Singh Shooting Ranges- Shooting	31-Mar-9	15-Dec-09
SPM Swimming Pool Complex- Aquatics	31-Oct-09	31-Mar-10
Thyagaraj Sports Complex-Netball	NA	31-Dec-09
Talkatora Indoor Stadium-Boxing	30-Nov-09	31-Dec-09
Delhi University-Main Ground- Rugby 7's	15-Nov-09	15-Mar-10
RK Khanna Tennis Complex-Tennis	31-Dec-09	15-Mar-10

Kabaddi in Commonwealth Games

†2457. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 126 dated 19 November, 2009 given in Rajya Sabha and state:

(a) the reasons for not including the name of 'Kabaddi' in the list of Indian games included in Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) whether it is a fact that we have won many gold and silver medals in this sport;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this is a sport without any equipment being played in every village of the country; and

(d) whether this sport was not given proper encouragement so that it may be included?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) The sports disciplines for Commonwealth Games are decided by the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) as per provisions of their Constitution, where ten sports are obligatory and seven sports are selected by the host city/Organising Committee from the list under optional sports. However, the Kabaddi sport does not figure in the list of sports identified by CGF under Obligatory or Optional Sports. As such, Kabaddi was not included in the disciplines of Commonwealth Games.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. Kabaddi is under Priority category of sports of the Government and is extended every support and encouragement for development and excellence as per provisions under various schemes of Government.

Vacant posts in NYK

2458. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around 400 posts are laying vacant in Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK) including the post of D.G. for long time as a result of which the activities of NYK is suffering and there are no organizers where new districts are created;

(b) whether in Orissa also there is no director and no district organizers in all thirty districts; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and when these posts are being filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) NYKS has a sanctioned strength of 2027 posts out of which 432 posts including that of DG, NYKS are lying vacant at present. The activities/

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

programmes of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan are being organized by effectively utilizing the available manpower. The activities of the vacant districts have been organized by the officials of adjoining districts. The additional posts for newly opened districts are yet to be sanctioned.

(b) One Zonal Director and two Deputy Directors are posted in the Zonal Office in Orissa. At present there are 16 Kendras of NYKS in the State of Orissa. Against this, 8 District Youth Coordinators and other supporting staff have been posted.

(c) Various posts meant to be filled by promotion have recently been filled up. Process of filling up vacancies meant to be filled up through direct recruitment/deputation/contract has been taken up.

Financial assistance for sports in Tamil Nadu

2459. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance is given by the Union Government for the development of sports and games in State of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made thereon, during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Government of India introduced a centrally sponsored scheme entitled “Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)” in 2008-09 for creation of basic sports infrastructure in all village and block panchayats and for conducting annual competitions at blocks, districts, States and national level across the country. The Eleventh Five Year Plan outlay for this scheme is Rs.1500 crore. The scheme envisage to cover around 2.50 lakh village panchayats and 6,400 block panchayats (including their equivalent units) in a phased manner over a period of 10 years at an annual coverage of 10% (and the coverage will be 20% in the case of special category states including North Eastern States). The scheme is implemented through the State Governments/UTs. administrations. Financial assistance of Rs.13.82 crore was sanctioned to Tamil Nadu State during 2008-09 for creation of basic sports infrastructure in 1261 village panchayats and 38 block panchayats, out of which, Rs.5 crore and Rs.1.91 crore were released in 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively towards first installment. For conducting competitions in 385 blocks and 31 districts including at State level competition during 2009-10, an amount of Rs.2.63 crore, out of admissible amount of Rs.4.66 crore, has so far been released to Tamil Nadu. Moreover, for hosting National level PYKKA competitions at Chennai during 21-24th November, 2009, financial assistance @ Rs.3.5 lakh per discipline for five disciplines is provided to the State.

Doping by wrestlers

2460. SHRI VARINDER SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to order an inquiry in the circumstances leading to the failure of our wrestlers in doping tests;

(b) if so, by when that is likely to be done and by when the report is likely to be received by Government; and

(c) the steps proposed to ensure that our wrestlers are not barred from participating in international events including the Commonwealth Games, 2010 to be held in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is a well laid down procedure under the National Anti-Doping Code to handle dope positive cases. There are first looked at by the disciplinary panel and in the event of the disciplinary panel confirming the result, the affected athlete can appeal before the Appellate Panel. The decision of the Appellate Panel is final. On first violation of the anti-doping code, the defaulting athlete is liable for a 2 years ban and any subsequent offence attracts life ban.

(c) Wrestlers who have tested positive are bound by the penalty imposed by the competent authority. The international federation has not imposed any general ban on the participation of Indian Wrestlers in the Commonwealth Games 2010.

CAG Report on Commonwealth Games

†2461. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a report from Comptroller and Auditor General of India in regard to the preparations made for Commonwealth Games; if so, the brief details thereof and the action taken by the Government with regard to the deficiencies mentioned therein;

(b) the preparation made so far in view of conducting the Commonwealth Games; and the name-wise details of each plan, their expected date of completion, the funds allotted and actual expenditure incurred till date; and

(c) the number of new stadia constructed to organize these games and the capacity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. A performance review was conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India with a view to aid in monitoring the progress of preparatory activities and for initiating mid-term corrections. The report assessed the progress in the delivery of the venues and infrastructure projects that have been taken up as a part of the Games project. Key issues in other areas-the Games Village, media and broadcasting, financial management and legacy planning were also covered. These areas are being closely monitored the highest and deficiencies redressed.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) After obtaining the necessary regulatory clearances from the concerned agencies, the sports infrastructure work on the different venues of the Commonwealth Games was commenced. There have been instances of delays in a few projects for which 'Recovery Schedules' have been prepared. It is expected that all the sports infrastructure projects will be completed in time before the Commonwealth Games, 2010. The details of each competition sports project, expected date of completion, the funds allotted and actual expenditure incurred have been indicated in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Eleven new stadia are being constructed and the capacity details are given below

Sl.No.	Name of new Stadia	Capacity
1.	Archery Stadium in Yamuna Sports Complex	1682
2.	Table Tennis Hall in Yamuna Sports Complex	3901
3.	Badminton Hall in Siri Fort Sports Complex	5000
4.	Squash Hall in Siri Fort Sports Complex	4200
5.	Wrestling Stadium in IG Sports Complex	7486
6.	Cycling Velodrom in IG Sports Complex	3800
7.	Lawn Bowls in JN Sports Complex	2500
8.	Weightlifting Hall in JN Sports Complex	2500
9.	Netball stadium in Thyagaraj Sports Complex	4466
10.	Rugby stadium in Delhi University	10354
11.	Kaderpur Big Bore Shooting Range	324

Statement

Status of competition sports projects

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Implementing Agency	Name of Stadium/ Project	Amount allocated	Amount Actually Spent	Date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sports Authority of India/Central Public Works Department	Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium	961.00	458.14	30.6.2010
2.	-do-	Maj. Dhayan Chand National Stadium	262.00	130.56	15.12.2009

12.00 Noon.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.		Indira Gandhi Stadium	669.00	312.10	31.3.2010
4.	-do-	Dr. SPM Swimming Pool Complex	377.00	145.99	31.3.2010
5.	-do-	Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range	149.00	67.42	15.12.2009
6.	University of Delhi	Competition/Training venues	306.41	159.00	15.3.2010
7.	All India Tennis Association	R.K. Khanna Stadium	65.65	25.32	15.3.2010
8.	Central Reserve Police Force/ CPWD	Kadarpur Shooting Range, Gurgaon	28.50	15.00	30.12.2009
9.	Delhi Development Authority	Games Village/ Competition and Training venues	827.85	385.20	31.3.2010
10.	Govt. of NCT of Delhi	Competition and Training venues	412.45	228.91	31.12.2009
11.	New Delhi Municipal Committee	Competition and Training venues	330.00	100.00	28.2.2010

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह मजीठा (पंजाब): सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप कम्प्लीट ही कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, by that watch, the Question Hour is not over. ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. I go by the watch here. ..(*Interruptions*).. There is only one watch which is operative. That is the one which is here.. ..(*Interruptions*).. I am sorry.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

I. Notification of the Ministry of Urban Development

II. Annual Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the NBCC, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Urban Development Notification No. G.S.R. 630 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2009, publishing the Recruitment of Lower Division Clerk-cum-Typist (English/Hindi), 2009 (Revised), under Section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 960/15/09]

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

- (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 962/15/09]

Re: POLICY ANNOUNCEMENT MADE BY THE HON. HOME MINISTER
OUTSIDE WHEN THE HOUSE IS IN SESSION

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, before the hon. Prime Minister leaves, I am to raise a very important issue. It is about a policy statement made outside when the House is in Session by the hon. Home Minister. *..(Interruptions)..* Sir, there is a particular ruling that the policy statement should be first made on the Floor of the House when the House is in Session before releasing them to the Press or to the public. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, *...(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can not answer on behalf of the Government. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a matter of propriety. *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is being put to the Government. *..(Interruptions)..* He has a right. *..(Interruptions)..* He is asking something; so let him speak. *..(Interruptions)..*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am bringing it to the notice of the Chair. *..(Interruptions)..* I do not know why my friends are getting agitated on this. *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the morning, you did mention about this.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: At that time, I could not get a response because I was also aware that the Question Hour was equally important; that is why, I kept quiet after just raising it. Now, that the Question Hour is over, I would like to draw the attention of the Chair, of the House and also of the Home Minister that it is not a question of privilege. The hon. Home Minister seems to have gone through this and say that it is not a question of privilege. My point is, it is a

question of propriety. You have no respect to the propriety of the House. It is a Council of States. You made an important announcement outside. I am happy about the decision taken. I am not quarrelling on that. You should have taken Parliament into confidence. Particularly, yesterday, Sir, your goodself was there in the Chair. I raised it. The Home Minister was very much there in the House, but he did not respond at all. Is this the way they show their respect to Parliament? That is the question.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I am not replying on behalf of the Minister at all. The hon. Member knows because he comes from that State. There was a situation where a person was on the death-bed. Sir, he also knows, let me submit to you, this is a policy decision. The President of this country has already declared that there shall be a State of Telangana. *..(Interruptions)..* It is only a process. It is a continuous process. *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Keshava Rao, let us not make it *... (Interruptions) ..*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am saying it with all humility, I am submitting it with all humility. *.. (Interruptions) ..*

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Orissa): Sir, *..(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: क्या बात है? *...(व्यवधान)...* आप बैठिए न? *...(व्यवधान)...* अब क्या बात है? *...(व्यवधान)...* Please sit down *...(Interruptions)...*

डा० (श्रीमती) नजमा ए० हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान): सर, आपसे पूछा है। आप जवाब दीजिए *...(व्यवधान)...* दूसरे लोग नहीं दे रहे हैं *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is the duty of every Member of the House that whenever there is a breach of propriety, practice or a privilege, it has to be *..(Interruptions) ..* I would like the Chair to give a ruling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, the Chair cannot say anything unless you give a notice, which will be examined. Please give a notice. That will be examined. *..(Interruptions) ..*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a point of order. *..(Interruptions) ..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am saying that. *..(Interruptions) ..*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am not asking for any response from the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a matter of privilege as you yourself have said. It is a matter of propriety. *..(Interruptions) ..*

MR. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Then, Sir, what for this House is? If that is the case, then, everything can be discussed outside. *..(Interruptions) ..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, let us go by the spirit of this. *..(Interruptions) ..* Sometimes, there are some technicalities. *..(Interruptions) ..*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: This is not a technicality, Sir. *..(Interruptions) ..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I am not saying this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not saying this. Please don't do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said, you have raised a point. It is a point on which you have agitated because this House should have been taken into confidence but ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no; please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : सर, आप बोल रहे हैं और ये लोग क्या कह रहे हैं? ..(व्यवधान).. आप जवाब दीजिए सर! ..(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : आप जवाब दीजिए सर! ..(व्यवधान) ...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No; no; Sir, I would like to*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Bansal, Papers to be Laid.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE (*Contd.*)

Report and Accounts (2006-07) of the Betwa River Board, Jhansi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I lay on the Table

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Betwa River Board Act, 1976:
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Betwa River Board (BRB), Jhansi, for the year 2006-07, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (ii) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) above.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1101/15/09]

...*(Interruptions)*...

- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
- II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited, Gurgaon and related papers
- III. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi and related papers
- IV. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of various Institutes/Centres and related papers.
- V. Statements showing the action taken by the Government of the assurances, promises and undertakings (1999 onwards)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

the Prime Minister's office; the Minister of state in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; and the Minister of state in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:
 - (a) G.S.R. 572(E), dated the 13th August, 2009, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2009.
 - (b) G.S.R. 588 (E), dated the 20th August, 2009, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 2009.
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1127/15/09]

- (a) Twentieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited (IVCOL), Gurgaon, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1118/15/09]

- III. (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1119/15/09]

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

- (a) Annual Report of the Institute of Life Sciences (ILS), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2008-09.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Institute of Life Sciences (ILS), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2008-09 and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1116/15/09]

- (c) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Brain Research Centre (NBRC), Manesar, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1117/15/09]

- (d) Annual Report and Accounts of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology (WIHG), Dehradun, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1103/15/09]

- (e) Annual Report and Accounts of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials (ARCI), Hyderabad, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1104/15/09]

- (f) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR), Bangalore, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1105/15/09]

- (g) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism (IIG), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1106/15/09]

- (h) Annual Report and Accounts of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1107/15/09]

- (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the Vigyan Prasar, NOIDA, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1108/15/09]

- (j) Annual Report and Accounts of the Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1109/15/09]

- (k) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Academy of Sciences (IAS), Bangalore, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1110/15/09]

- (l) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Academy of Engineering (INAE), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1111/15/09]

- (m) Annual Report and Accounts of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Paleobotany (BSIP), Lucknow, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1112/15/09]

- (n) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1113/15/09]

- (o) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Academy of Sciences, India (NASI), Allahabad, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1114/15/09]

- (p) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Liquid Crystal Research (CLCR), Bangalore, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.

- (q) Statements by Government accepting the above Reports.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1115/15/09]

- (r) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (s) Reviews by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1102/15/09]

- V. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session shown against each:-

1. Statement No. XXXIV Hundred and Eighty-sixth Session, 1999

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1631/15/09]

2. Statement No. XXX Hundred and Eighty-ninth Session, 2000

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1632/15/09]

3. Statement No. XXII Hundred and Ninety-second Session, 2001

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1633/15/09]

4. Statement No. XXXI Hundred and Ninety-fifth Session, 2002

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1634/15/09]

5. Statement No. XXV Hundred and Ninety-sixth Session, 2002

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1635/15/09]

6. Statement No. XXVI Hundred and Ninety-seventh Session, 2002

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1636/15/09]

7. Statement No. XXIV Hundred and Ninety-eighth Session, 2003

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1637/15/09]

8. Statement No. XXIII Hundred and Ninety-ninth Session, 2003

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1638/15/09]

9. Statement No. XVIII Two hundred and second Session, 2004
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1639/15/09]
10. Statement No. XVIII Two hundred and third Session, 2004
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1640/15/09]
11. Statement No. XVIII Two hundred and fourth Session, 2005
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1641/15/09]
12. Statement No. XV Two hundred and fifth Session, 2005
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1642/15/09]
13. Statement No. XV Two hundred and sixth Session, 2005
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1643/15/09]
14. Statement No. XII Two hundred and seventh Session, 2006
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1644/15/09]
15. Statement No. X Two hundred and eighth Session, 2006
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1645/15/09]
16. Statement No. XI Two hundred and ninth Session, 2006
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1646/15/09]
17. Statement No. IX Two hundred and tenth Session, 2007
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1647/15/09]
18. Statement No. XI Two hundred and eleventh Session, 2007
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1648/15/09]
19. Statement No. VII Two hundred and twelfth Session, 2007
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1649/15/09]
20. Statement No. VI Two hundred and thirteenth Session, 2008
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1650/15/09]
21. Statement No. III Two hundred and fourteenth Session, 2008
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1651/15/09]
22. Statement No. II Two hundred and fifteenth Session, 2009
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1652/15/09]
23. Statement No. I Two hundred and seventeenth Session, 2009
[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1653/15/09]

...(Interruptions)...

Annual India State of Forest Report (2009)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual India State of Forest Report, for the year 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1130/15/09]

**Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited,
New Delhi and related papers**

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सचिन पायलट) : महोदय, मैं कंपनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 619क की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (TCIL), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1063/15/09]

Report and Accounts (2008-09) the NSFDC, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (a) Twentieth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1307/15/09]

I. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the NICSI, New Delhi and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the ERNET India, New Delhi and related papers

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, I lay on the Table;

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Informatics Centre Services Inc. (NICSI), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1066/15/09]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the ERNET India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1067/15/09]

**Report and Accounts (2008-09) of the Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited,
New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited (WAPCOS), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No.L.T. 1148/15/09]

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (2009-10)**

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on "Demands for Grants (2009-10)" of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
WATER RESOURCES (2009-10)**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources on "Demands for Grants (2009-10)" of the Ministry of Water Resources.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO SREE CHITRA TIRUNAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES
AND TECHNOLOGY, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, I move the following Motion:

“That in pursuance of clause (j) of Section 5, read with sub-sections (1), (2) and (4) of Section 6 of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum Act, 1980 (No.52 of 1980), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from among the Members of the House to be a member of Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, in the vacancy caused due to the retirement of Shri Thennala G. Balakrishna Pillai from the membership of Rajya Sabha on the 21st April, 2009.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now; Short Duration discussion, Mr. Raja to ...
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I would like this to be ...
...(Interruptions)...

Sir, this is a question of one or two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I have given you time. ...
...(Interruptions)...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान) : सर, आपने कहा था कि क्वेश्चन आवर के बाद
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : मैंने क्या कहा था? ...
...(व्यवधान) What do you want me to do?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, you have to advise the Minister. ...
...(Interruptions)...

The Chair has to advise the Minister for ruling of the House. ...
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no; this has already been done.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Where?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, now the Government is to take a note of this.
...(Interruptions)...

They have not made an announcement in the House. ...
...(Interruptions)...

How do I have to take a cognizance of it? ...
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, that is why, going by the rules, I am raising the issue.
...(Interruptions)...

No; if you just want to take the House lightly and the Ministers do not care and have respect for the House, then I can't help it. ...
...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, ...
...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं? ..
...(व्यवधान)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: They are taking it in a casual manner. ...
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say? ...
...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, no announcement has been made as far as the policy is concerned. This policy was already ...
...(Interruptions)...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : आपसे जवाब नहीं चाहिए। ..(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He doesn't want an answer from you. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am sorry; what can I do? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I do not know why my friend is getting agitated. I am just...(*Interruptions*)...

ANNOUNCEMENT BY CHAIR

Postponement of the Calling Attention on the progress of relief to the victims of 1984 riots

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Calling Attention by Sardar Tarlochan Singh will be taken up on Monday.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I am on a simple issue. When the House is in session, Ministers are supposed to make policy statements in the House. The Minister did it outside. Secondly, an outside statement has no sanctity as far as the Parliament is concerned. That being the case, will the Minister assure us that what he said outside is the policy of the Government? The issue has been agitating the minds of the Members of Parliament also and it was raised in this House earlier. (*Interruptions*) I do not know why my other friends are getting agitated. I would only request the Chair to direct the Minister to make a clarification.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I am willing to respond if the matter will end with that. If they expect a debate, I don't think...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I would fully agree with that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am deeply grateful to the hon. Member. I know that he hails from Andhra Pradesh and, therefore, his concern can only be greater than the concerns of some other Members. When he raised the matter yesterday, Government was not in a position to respond, because at that time, consultations were underway. When the consultations had been completed and Government was able to come to a decision, it was very late in the night, and, obviously, the matter did not brook any delay and we could not have, possibly, waited until the next morning to make the statement. Besides, what I said yesterday night at about 11.30 is a re-statement of an earlier decision of the Government, which is very well known to the House. It was a re-statement. And, of course, I said other things like, cases will be withdrawn. We have requested the Chief Minister. I appealed to Shri Chandrasekhar Rao to withdraw his fast. Those were necessary to be said yesterday in order to bring the agitation to an end and restore normalcy. I am happy to inform the House that, by and large, normalcy has been restored in Hyderabad and in Andhra Pradesh. Shri Chandrasekhar Rao spoke to me in the morning. He has welcomed the statement. He has thanked all sections of the House who have extended support to him. And I have invited him to Delhi to come and discuss the next steps. With this, I humbly request the hon. Member to let the matter rest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Raja.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please... *(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raja, you may continue.
(Interruptions)

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Nothing will go on ... *(Interruptions)*... क्या बात है?
..(व्यवधान)...

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी : *

श्री उपसभापति : आप ऐसे ही उठकर खड़े होकर पार्लियामेंट में बोलना शुरू कर देंगे क्या? कोई रूल्स नहीं हैं? आपने नोटिस दिया है? कोई सब्जेक्ट है? ... (व्यवधान) ..

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी : *

श्री उपसभापति : आप लिखकर दो। आप लिखकर दीजिए। *(Interruptions)* No, no. It will not be allowed. Mr. Raja. *(Interruptions)* No clarifications. It is not a statement.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी : *

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, वह समस्या आज नहीं है हमारे सामने। आपको बोलने से पहले नोटिस देना चाहिए, इस तरह से नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम) : ओ0के0।

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Liberhan Commission Report and trial of Babri Masjid Case

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir for allowing me to continue my intervention today. I would like to focus on three major issues, Sir. One, our Party's approach to the Liberhan Commission's Report and the Action Taken Report of the Government; two, certain fundamental, core issues involved and, three, what should be the way forward.

Firstly, Sir, the Liberhan Commission reflects a sad aspect of enquiry commissions, that is, the endless loss of time. It is almost 17 years, half of the service of a serving officer. Many of them who have been named as culprits might have retired; some of them might have passed away also and even those who have been named as responsible for the demolition from the political parties are also on the verge of retirement. In such a period, many things
..*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, you have eleven minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, now, this is the Liberhan Commission. Coming to certain recommendations made by Liberhan Commission, if I am allowed to use the word, many

*Not recorded.

of them are very ridiculous. The Commission recommends that there must be a National Commission for the Review of Constitution. If one demolition takes place, it is not necessary that we should go for a National Commission to Review the whole Constitution, the function of the Constitution. That is what the Commission has said. Even the Liberhan Commission has gone into several questions related to recruitment, merit, castes and so many things. I don't think the Liberhan Commission should have gone into all these things. Then with regard to Action Taken Report, I find that there is no political will on the part of the Government, and I do not see anything new at all. I do not see any action being taken by Government. If you go through all the actions, which Government identified, they are like 'noted', 'action already being taken' or 'certain bills are under consideration'. This is how the Government has responded to some of the recommendations made by the Liberhan Commission. That is why I am saying the Government doesn't have serious political will and the Government doesn't have that clarity how to act on the recommendations. My suggestion is, instead of going into those recommendations which I find very ridiculous, the Government should concentrate on the conclusion of the Liberhan Commission and on the basis of the conclusion, the Government should really initiate certain actions, expedite certain actions which are under way. Having said that, I must come to certain fundamental questions involved. Who have really demolished the mosque on 6th December, 1992. It is a fact that the mosque has been demolished and nobody can hide that fact, nobody can deny that fact that the mosque has not been demolished. Who started this demolition? I think the forces which are trying to bring in a kind of theocratic State in the name of Hindu *Rashtra*, the forces which tried to impose a monolithic, illiterate, illiberal, medieval socio-economic order on the society were behind this demolition. Sir, we are a nation, we are a republic, we are a democratic republic. Thanks to Dr. Ambedkar and a galaxy of leaders who are the vision, who are the foresight that India should emerge as a nation, as a modern nation on the path of secular democracy. And we have a secular democratic republic and Constitution. We are a democratic republic and India has progressed all these years as a nation because we have committed to the ideals of secularism, the ideals of democracy. In secular democracy, which we have today, the religion must be above State. The religion and the State should remain separate. Politics and religion should remain separate. And, we know what is happening to our neighbours who have chosen some religion as State religion, or official religion. But, India has not chosen any religion as State religion or official religion. It is a secular, democratic country and we are a Republic. But, there are some forces who try to attack this Republic by posing an agenda of theocracy, posing an agenda of a theocratic State order. That is what they call 'Hindu *Rashtra*', and these are the forces which are behind the demolition of the mosque. Hon. Leader of the Opposition did mention the Left. The Left may be pleased by the Liberhan Commission Report because the Commission has referred to one sentence of Karl Marx. One should see the full quote of Karl Marx. He said, "Religion is the sigh of the oppressed creature, the heart of a heartless world, just as it is the spirit of the spiritless situation. It is the

opium of the masses.” This is what Karl Marx has said. So, during those years, tragic years of 1992 and before, they tried to build a heartless situation, a soulless situation and atmosphere was created, and finally, it led to demolition of the mosque. Sir, religion is a personal matter. It should not become a political tool and an instrument for getting electoral gains and that is where one should try to understand why religion should remain a personal matter. When I do good, I feel good. When I do bad, I feel bad. That is my religion. This is not something I am saying. It is said by Abraham Lincoln. If I do good, I feel good. If I do bad, I feel bad. That is my religion. Religion should be a personal matter. Why is religion mixed with politics? Why is religion mixed with elections? This is the real issue one should try to understand.

Now, I would like to ask in this august House why the BJP, or some other organisations named in the Report, cannot admit that yes, they were responsible because they declared it as a movement. They said they were leading such a movement, *Ram Janmabhoomi* Movement, which led to the demolition of the mosque, and political morality and political honesty demand that they must accept honestly in this august House, “Yes, we were responsible for the demolition of the mosque.” Conspiracy and other things are secondary issues. Political leadership cannot blame an action to the spontaneity of the masses. What is the issue of spontaneity? What is the question of anger of the masses? I would like to ask how they can claim that they represent the entire Hindu community. I do live among people in this country. Eighty-five per cent are Hindus in this country and a large number of Hindus are secular. They are all democratic in their way of life. A large number of Muslims are secular. They are very democratic in their way of life. And, I can say this of all religions in this country. Can any political party or any religious group or outfit claim that they are the sole representatives of a particular religion? (*Time-bell*) This is very sad part of it, and nobody should take that prerogative or that sole right to call themselves the sole representative of a particular religion. It is a question of spreading hatred and violence. I am asking one more question that how innocent people are being used in this struggle for power. Let me take one minute. One *Dalit* was asked to lay the foundation and what is happening to that *Dalit*, I do not know.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : सर, हम जानते हैं

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए। आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं?(व्यवधान)... वे बोल रहे हैं और आप उठकर खड़े हो जाते हैं ! ... (व्यवधान).... हर बात पर उठना जरूरी है क्या? ... (व्यवधान)... नहीं, नहीं, प्लीज... देखिए, आपको (व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, लेकिन हमारे ऊपर जब आरोप आएगा .. (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप हाऊस का टाइम खराब कर रहे हैं। .. (व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : नहीं, नहीं, सर, मैं कभी ऐसा नहीं करता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : आप कर रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि कभी नहीं करूंगा और करते हैं।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, my point is that Dalits, in large number, are not allowed to enter into many temples in the country. People are fighting. Are they fighting for the temple entry for Dalits? *(Interruptions)* That is happening.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Yes, yes, we are fighting. *(Interruptions)*

श्री उपसभापति : आप क्यों answer देते हैं? आपको किसी ने नहीं कहा है कि आप answer दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I do not allow. *(Interruptions)*

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, हम दलितों के अधिकार के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, नहीं, आप बैठिए। ..*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, हम दलितों के अधिकार के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : आपसे सवाल नहीं पूछा गया Please sit down. *(Interruptions)* आपसे नहीं पूछा गया। वे Chair को address कर रहे हैं, आपको address नहीं कर रहे हैं।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, they are protesting against the wrong facts. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi Shankar, I cannot... ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, संघ परिवार दलितों के लिए, दलितों की entry के लिए काफी अच्छा काम कर रहा है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is his opinion. *(Interruptions)*

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : संघ परिवार जो भी काम करता है, अच्छा करता है।

श्री उपसभापति : बैठिए.... नहीं, नहीं, इस तरह से नहीं हो सकता है, इस तरह से हाऊस नहीं चल सकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : यह तो अत्याचार है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : यह सही बात नहीं है। देखिए, हर बात पर आप उठकर खड़े हो जाएंगे, तो सदन का समय बरबाद हो जाएगा, प्लीज़.... *(व्यवधान)*... वह उनका opinion है, उन्हें कहने दो। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप भी बहुत कुछ कहते हैं, वे भी बहुत कुछ कह रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... बिल्कुल नहीं, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विक्रम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, प्रश्न केवल इतना है कि राम जन्मभूमि के मंदिर के लिए वे शिलान्यास कर रहे हैं, इससे बड़ी गर्व की बात और क्या होनी चाहिए? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह हमारे समाज के लिए बहुत गर्व की बात है कि उनके द्वारा शिलान्यास हो रहा है, यह बहुत बड़ी बात है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए... यह ठीक नहीं है। सब उठकर खड़े हो जाते हैं। ..*(व्यवधान)*... I think, you are not helping the House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI D. RAJA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would... ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नारायण सिंह केसरी : *

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए, यह क्या है? There is no discipline in this House. *(Interruptions)* आप बैठिए....Nothing will go on record. *(Interruptions)* आप जो कहेंगे, that will not go on record. आप बैठिए ...आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बोलते रहिए, nothing will go on record. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Raja, you go ahead. *(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I would like to... ..(*Interruptions*)...

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : *

SHRI D. RAJA: I am coming... ..(*Interruptions*).... I am coming to that point.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. (*Interruptions*) देखिए, वर्मा साहब, आपकी पार्टी से जो सदस्य बोलेंगे, वे इनकी बातों का जवाब देंगे। आपको जवाब देने के लिए नहीं कहा गया है। प्लीज़.... ज़रा discipline से काम करेंगे। सबको मौका मिलेगा।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, now, I think, it is appropriate to quote Dr. Ambedkar. In his speech on 26th November, 1946, Dr. Ambedkar said, "But where constitutional methods are open, there can be no justification for these unconstitutional methods. These methods are nothing but the Grammar of Anarchy and the sooner they are abandoned, the better for us." (*Interruptions*) This is the Grammar of Anarchy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I say that the Sangh Parivar, which has been named in the Liberhan Commission Report, follow the grammar of anarchy. This grammar of anarchy must be abandoned. This will be good for the country. I put a simple question. Do they admit that they were responsible for the demolition of the Mosque? This is the core question. Because they led it as a movement and they were responsible for it, it is time that they should admit it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am coming to my last point. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should understand that a number of ...(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I understand that it took seventeen years. (*Interruptions*) I am not saying that.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, he is not a retired Member of the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I will conclude. Even the hon. Leader of the Opposition raised some questions. Even he referred to the role of Prof. R.S. Sharam and Prof. D.N. Jha. I don't know whether they are leftist historians. But the Report mentions at page 282, 'Leaders of movement with no particular role except participating in some negotiations.' I don't know whether they can be called as leaders of movement. If at all they participated in the negotiations, whom did they represent? Which point of view did they represent? The Report is not very clear about it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please try to understand my position.

*Not recorded.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what is the way forward? Okay. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not prevent you to say anything. You should do it in your 11 minutes. Shri Manohar Joshi, you have only ten minutes.

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, 17 साल में रिपोर्ट आती है और आप 11 मिनट बोलने के लिए देते हैं।..(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : तो क्या करें? आप बीएसी में आकर डिसाइड कीजिए। यहां सवाल मत कीजिए।..(व्यवधान)..

श्री कमाल अख्तर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है और आप 11 मिनट दे रहे हैं। सब लोग इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं। हम लोग मुसलमान हैं, हमारे ऊपर बीती है..(व्यवधान)..हम भी इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं।..(व्यवधान).. सर, पहले आप चेयर हैं, कांग्रेसी बाद में हैं।..(व्यवधान)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

श्री मनोहर जोशी (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं लिब्रहान कमीशन पर मेरे विचार अपनी पार्टी की ओर से तथा अपनी ओर से रखने के लिए यहां खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं शुरुआत में इतना ही कहूँगा कि कहीं भी ऐसे विषय पर जब आयोग की नियुक्ति की जाती है तो उस आयोग को terms of reference दी जाती हैं। आयोग से जो हमारी अपेक्षाएं होती हैं, उन्हें पूरा करना आयोग का काम होता है और ऐसा आयोग निष्पक्ष होना चाहिए। इस घटना के पीछे जो डिमॉलिशन ऑफ स्ट्रक्चर हुआ, इसके पीछे मुख्य मंत्री, मंत्री, मंत्रिमंडल और प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों की क्या भूमिका थी, यह प्रश्न था उनके सामने? दूसरा प्रश्न था, सुरक्षा व्यवस्था ठीक थी या नहीं? एक और प्रश्न यह भी था कि इस घटना के पीछे कोई षड्यंत्र था या नहीं था? और एक प्रश्न और पूछा था, वह था कि प्रसार माध्यम पक्षपाती थे या नहीं थे? सर, हर कमीशन जब नियुक्त किया जाता है तो उसके पीछे कोई प्रश्न होता है और उस प्रश्न के मूल में जाकर उसका उत्तर देखना, यही काम होता है कमीशन का। लेकिन लिब्रहान कमीशन की रिपोर्ट देखने के बाद मुझे ऐसा लगा कि इस पर अपनी रिपोर्ट देते समय लिब्रहान ने जो टर्म्स ऑफ रिफ्रेंस थी, वह बाजू में रखीं और खुद के जो विचार थे, वह रखने का काम किया। लिब्रहान ने ऐसा क्यों किया, इसका उत्तर मैं सोचने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ और मुझे लगता है कि इसका उत्तर मिल जाएगा तो शायद किसी को अच्छा लगे या न लगे, लेकिन सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर मिल सकते हैं। मेरे मित्र सम्मानीय सभासद डी० राजा जी की बात मैं सुन रहा था। राजा जी ने कहा कि इस घटना के पीछे राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ और संघ जैसे संगठन हैं, तो कहने में क्या दुख है इस बात का। राजा जी, मैं आपसे सहमत हूँ और इसीलिए मैं कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ.....(व्यवधान) शिव सेना का भी नाम है उसमें, मुझे मालूम है। मैं कहने के लिए खड़ा हूँ कि मेरी पार्टी ने उसी समय कहा था कि यदि यह ढांचा तोड़ने में शिव सेना का हाथ है तो इस बात का हमें पूरा अभिमान है, उस समय पार्टी ने कहा था और मैं आज भी कहूँगा। किसी को यह बात अच्छी लगती है या नहीं लगती है, मुझे मालूम नहीं.....(व्यवधान) लेकिन यह बात उस समय की नहीं है।.....(व्यवधान)

श्री कमाल अख्तर : *

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए।...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. आप बैठिए।.....(व्यवधान) कमाल साहब, आप बैठिए।.....(व्यवधान) देखिए, प्लीज बैठिए।.....(व्यवधान)

श्री मनोहर जोशी : और एक प्रश्न का जवाब भी मैं देना चाहता हूँ।.....(व्यवधान)

श्री साबिर अली : *

श्री उपसभापति : साबिर अली साहब, आप बैठिए।.....(व्यवधान) आप कानून जानते हैं.....(व्यवधान) आप पहले बैठिए।.....(व्यवधान) आप बैठिए, न।.....(व्यवधान) सब को बोल रहे हैं।.....(व्यवधान) देखिए, साबिर अली साहब, आप बहुत गलत कर रहे हैं, आप बैठिए।.....(व्यवधान) आप बैठिए.....(व्यवधान) आप बैठिए.....(व्यवधान)

*Not recorded.

श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव : *

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव : *

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...आप बैठिए। Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is very difficult.....*(Interruptions)*... बहुत मुश्किल होता है हाउस चलाने के लिए। Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... भावना इस तरह से नहीं दिखायी जाती।.....*(व्यवधान)* आप रूल तोड़कर भावना नहीं दिखा सकते।.....*(व्यवधान)* आप बैठिए न।

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: *

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए।.....*(व्यवधान)* Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मनोहर जोशी : सर, मैंने यही बात कही थी और फिर वही बात कहूंगा। ..*(व्यवधान)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: *

श्री मनोहर जोशी : सर, मैंने यही बात कही थी। ..*(व्यवधान)*.. सर, मैं फिर वही बात कहूंगा।

श्री कमाल अख्तर : *

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can't hear. *(Interruptions)*.. आप बैठ जाइए।..*(व्यवधान)*..

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: *

श्री कमाल अख्तर : *

श्री कलराज मिश्र : *

श्री उपसभापति : कलराज जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ..*(व्यवधान)*.. आपके सीनियर हैं, आप बैठ जाइए। ..*(व्यवधान)*.. He does not need your protection. *(Interruptions)*..

श्री कमाल अख्तर : *

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, जब आप कहेंगे, तो पूरे रूल कोट करके, चेयर से मुख़ातिक होकर कहेंगे। अगर आप रूल कोट नहीं करेंगे, तो मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता। ..*(व्यवधान)*.. आप रूल कोट कीजिए। मैं एक्जामिन करूंगा। अगर आपको आपत्ति है, आप पाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर रेज करना चाहते हैं, तो रूल कोट करके कीजिए। ..*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री मनोहर जोशी : सर, जो बाला साहेब ठाकरे जी ने कहा था, वही मैंने कहा। यदि कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेता है कि वे कौन थे, जिन्होंने ढांचा तोड़ दिया, तो बाला साहेब ठाकरे ने कहा था कि आप यदि कहते हो कि वे शिव सैनिक हैं, तो मैं जरूर इसका अभिमान करता हूँ कि मेरे शिव सैनिकों ने यह काम किया। सर, इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि उन्होंने काम किया है, लेकिन इसका मतलब यह जरूर है कि यह बात अभिमान की है और इसके लिए यह गर्व की बात है और इसके लिए इस विषय के मूल में जाना आवश्यक था, क्या कारण है, यह देखना आवश्यक था और यही जिम्मेदारी लिब्राहन कमीशन की थी। वह जिम्मेदारी लिब्राहन कमीशन ने पूरी नहीं की और इसीलिए हमें ये बातें कहनी पड़ती हैं कि वहां पहले क्या था और आज क्या है ?

*Not recorded.

सर, मुगल सम्राट बाबर ने अपने सेनापति मिर्जा बेग को अयोध्या में राम मंदिर तोड़कर मस्जिद बनाने को कहा था। सर, लोग यह जानते हैं कि यह इतिहास है, तो इतिहास कैसे गलत हो सकता है।..(व्यवधान).. और यह इतिहास समझने की आवश्यकता है।..(व्यवधान).. आप के न बोलने से कोई गलत बात सच नहीं होती है और न सच बात गलत होती है।..(व्यवधान).. सर, यह इतिहास की बात है।..(व्यवधान).. सर, ब्रिटिश जमाने में अयोध्या की भूमि के दो हिस्से किए गए, एक बाबरी और दूसरा राम चबूतरा। ब्रिटिशों के समय से एक वहां बाबरी है और दूसरा राम चबूतरा है। सर, 1934 से आज तक मुस्लिम लोग वहां कभी भी नमाज पढ़ने के लिए या उत्सव करने के लिए नहीं गए।..(व्यवधान)..

श्री कमाल अख्तर : *

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठ जाइए।..(व्यवधान).. आप बैठ जाइए।..(व्यवधान).. बड़ी मुसीबत हो गई है।..(व्यवधान).. देखिए, कमाल साहब, आपके कहने से वह नहीं बोलेंगे। जो आप चाहते हैं, वैसा वह नहीं बोलेंगे।..(व्यवधान).. जब आपको बोलने का मौका मिलेगा, आप तब बोलिएगा।..(व्यवधान).. Please allow the debate to go on. (Interruptions).....

श्री मनोहर जोशी : सर, इसीलिए लिब्राहन कमीशन की नियुक्ति की गई कि इसका मूल कारण क्या है, वह देखिए।..(व्यवधान).. वह तथ्यों को सामने रखे और फिर कौन गलत है और कौन सही है, इसका निर्णय हो सकता है। इसलिए सरकार द्वारा लिब्राहन कमीशन की नियुक्ति की गई। लिब्राहन कमीशन का 48 बार समय बढ़ाया गया। इसकी रिपोर्ट 17 साल के बाद हमारे सामने रखी जा रही है और इस रिपोर्ट के लिए आठ करोड़ रुपया शासन का यानी जनता का खर्च हुआ और 171 लोग इसमें दोषी बताए गए। सर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि लिब्राहन 17 साल तक क्या कर रहे थे, वे किस विषय पर काम कर रहे थे, और इसकी क्या जरूरत थी? जो मूल विषय था, वह यह था कि क्या इसके पीछे कोई षडयंत्र है या नहीं? हमें इसका जवाब भी इस रिपोर्ट से नहीं मिलता है। सर, यह रिपोर्ट 14 नवम्बर को राज्य सभा में आई और इससे पहले 23 सितम्बर को "Indian Express" में मीडिया ने यह रिपोर्ट प्रिंट की, लीक की। इस रिपोर्ट के लीक होने के बाद, जब मैं इस सदन में उपस्थित था, तब हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री ने सदन में कहा कि मेरे आफिस से तो यह रिपोर्ट लीक नहीं हुई है। इस संबंध में लिब्राहन ने कहा कि मैं इतना चरित्रहीन नहीं हूं जो मैं यह रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करूं। महोदय, मैं गृह मंत्री से यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस विषय में आपका पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट आपके साथ था?...(व्यवधान).. क्या आपने इस विषय में जांच की कि इसका जिम्मेदार कौन है, जिसने Indian Express में रिपोर्ट दी। आपका पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट क्या करता है? उसने इस बारे में क्यों खोज नहीं की? खोज करना तो आपका कर्तव्य है ही, साथ में सदन को बताना भी आपका कर्तव्य है, लेकिन हमारे गृह मंत्री ने यह काम नहीं किया। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे गृह मंत्री अपनी ड्यूटी ठीक से नहीं निभा रहे हैं। वे या तो अपनी ड्यूटी ठीक से निभाएं, नहीं तो वे अपना इस्तीफा दें। यह बात ठीक नहीं है कि इतनी महत्वपूर्ण रिपोर्ट लीक हो जाए। जब यह इतनी महत्वपूर्ण रिपोर्ट है, तो फिर लीक कैसे हुई? आपको इसकी रिपोर्ट सदन में देनी ही होगी और समझता हूं कि वह देने की हिम्मत आपके अंदर है और आप ऐसा करेंगे, ऐसी मेरी आपसे अपेक्षा है।...(व्यवधान)..

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, धन्यवाद देना चाहिए कि 17 साल तक मौका दिया।...(व्यवधान)..

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : हम प्रधान मंत्री को भी धन्यवाद दे रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : वर्मा साहब, You are a senior Member. ...(व्यवधान).. आप बार-बार उठ खड़े होते हैं, आप क्या करेंगे?...(व्यवधान)... Please help us. Please help the Chair. आपको किसी ने नहीं कहा है कि आप जवाब दें। आप अपने आप अधिकार ले रहे हैं।

*Not recorded.

श्री मनोहर जोशी : सर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि मेरे मित्र डी. राजा जी ने कहा था कि क्या कोई यहां पर खड़ा होकर बोल सकेगा कि मैं हिन्दू हूं और मुझे इसका अभिमान है। मैं मिस्टर राजा की इन्फॉर्मेशन के लिए यह कहूंगा कि मैं एक बार नहीं सौ बार कहूंगा कि मैं हिन्दू हूं और इसका मुझे पूरा अधिकार है।... (व्यवधान).. हमें इसमें कोई शर्म नहीं आती है। जिनको हिन्दू कहने में शर्म आती है, वे न कहें। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, this is objectionable. (Interruptions).

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : बिहार के लोगों को मारते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)... वे हिन्दू नहीं हैं? ... (व्यवधान)... बिहार के लोगों को मारते हैं, यूपी के लोगों को मारते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मनोहर जोशी : सर, मैं यह कहता हूं ... (व्यवधान).. हिन्दू का मतलब क्या है? ... (व्यवधान).. सर, मैं शोर मचाने से डरता नहीं हूं। ... (व्यवधान).. डरना हमारा काम नहीं है, इसलिए आप यह कोशिश मत करो। .. (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आपने जितना समय मांगा था, मैंने दे दिया है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मनोहर जोशी : सर, यह बात नहीं हो सकती है, क्योंकि मेरा काफी समय इन लोगों ले लिया है। .. (व्यवधान)... इनको रोकना, आपका ही काम है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, मैं जिम्मेदार नहीं हूं। .. (व्यवधान).. मैं आपसे ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा।... (व्यवधान).. आप स्पीकर हैं, मैं आप से ज्यादा बहस नहीं करूंगा। आप जानते हैं कि अगर हाउस डिस्टर्ब है, तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी चेयर को देंगे, तो सही बात नहीं है। .. (व्यवधान).. देखिए, बहस में ये सब आता है। इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि टाइम ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मनोहर जोशी : सर, ये पूरे दस मिनट तक ऐसे ही करते रहेंगे, तो क्या आप मुझे बोलने नहीं देंगे? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : मैं यह नहीं कहता ... (व्यवधान).. You have also handled the House.

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : ऐसे तो अपोजिशन हाउस में कभी बोल ही नहीं पाएगा। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप समय बर्बाद कर रहे हैं। .. (व्यवधान)...

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : मैं नहीं कर रहा हूं।.... (व्यवधान).. सामने वाले खड़े हो रहे हैं। .. (व्यवधान).. आप उनको रोकिए। .. (व्यवधान).. वे चाहे जो आरोप लगा रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान).. हम बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप उनका समय ले रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान).. यह बिल्कुल गलत है। .. (व्यवधान).. आप पहले वायदा कीजिए, ... (व्यवधान).. फिर अपनी बात बोलिए। .. (व्यवधान).. क्या आप डिबेट चाहते हैं या नहीं? .. (व्यवधान).. Let the House decide.

श्री मनोहर जोशी : उपसभापति जी, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने हिंदू का मतलब बताया है। जस्टिस वर्मा सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज थे, उन्होंने कहा है कि 'Hinduism is a way of life', एक प्रथा है, एक तरीका है तो क्या ये लोग समझते नहीं हैं कि केवल हिंदू कहने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि कोई गुनाह किया है। .. (व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rashtrapal, nothing will go on record. I have not called you... (Interruptions) Please sit down... (Interruptions) आप लोग भी ऐसे करते हैं?.. (व्यवधान).. आपको सुनना पड़ेगा.. (व्यवधान).. आप भी बोलिए.. (व्यवधान).. जब तक words unparliamentary नहीं है.. (व्यवधान).. Rules के खिलाफ नहीं है.. (व्यवधान).. आपको सुनना पड़ेगा.. (व्यवधान).. आप भी कहिए.. (व्यवधान).. वह उनको भी सुनना पड़ेगा.. (व्यवधान).. आप जो कहेंगे, वह उनको भी सुनना पड़ेगा.. (व्यवधान).. जब आपका मौका आएगा तो आप बोलिए.. (व्यवधान)...

*Not recorded.

श्री मनोहर जोशी : उपसभापति जी, थोड़े समय में मैं पूछना चाहूंगा। ..(व्यवधान) ..

श्री उपसभापति : मनोहर जोशी जी, आपको बहुत समय दिया गया है।

श्री मनोहर जोशी : सर, जो समय दिया गया, वह उन लोगों को शोर मचाने के लिए दिया गया, मुझे समय नहीं दिया गया। मुझे बोलने का समय नहीं दिया गया है। ..(व्यवधान) ..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are a former speaker. I would not like to say anything...*(Interruptions)* I would not like to curb your time. At the same time, your party has a time...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, I can understand your difficulty.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go by the time allotted. Kindly conclude.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: I would like to put my queries. Does the hon. Minister know कि ये लिब्रहान कभी भी अयोध्या नहीं गए थे? जहां घटना घटी वहां जाने की कितनी जरूरत पड़ती है, यह मालूम है। ये वहां कभी नहीं गए। क्या आपको मालूम है कि जिनको जिम्मेदार ठहराया उनको पूछताछ के लिए नहीं बुलाया गया? मि. लिब्रहान की जनरल नॉलेज कितनी है? उन्होंने कहा कि मोरोपंत पिंगले शिवसेना के नेता थे। क्या यह जानते नहीं हैं कि मोरोपंत पिंगले राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के बहुत बड़े नेता थे। उनके लिए उन्होंने कहा कि ये शिवसेना के नेता थे। उन्होंने स्वर्गीय देवरा बाबा को आरोपी ठहराया। जिस समय यह घटना घटी वे जिंदा नहीं थे। सर, क्या यह उचित है? मेरा प्रश्न यही है कि ऐसे लोगों को नियुक्त करने की क्या जरूरत है? नियुक्त करने के बाद इनका यह कहना ठीक नहीं है। इन्होंने किसी भी तरीके से उस समय के प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरसिम्हा राव को जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया है। मैं सिर्फ यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिस समय यह घटना घटी, जिनके दौर में घटी, क्या गवर्नमेंट के प्रमुख जिम्मेदार नहीं हो सकते हैं? यही मेरा प्रश्न है। ..(व्यवधान) ..सर, इस विषय को देखने के बाद मैं चाहता हूं कि लिब्रहान की भी inquiry होनी चाहिए। Government किसी को नियुक्त करे और जिस लिब्रहान ने यह सब किया है, जिसको कुछ भी मालूम नहीं है, मेरी दृष्टि से उनकी inquiry करने की भी आवश्यकता है।

सर, मैं इसके आगे जाकर कहूंगा कि यही लिब्रहान, जो एक समय जस्टिस थे, उन्होंने उच्च न्यायालय, राज्यपाल को दूरदृष्टिहीन कहा है। क्या मैं समझता नहीं हूं कि ऐसा अपमान करने का आपको क्या अधिकार था? लेकिन मूल विषय छोड़कर दूसरे विषय पर जाना और राज्यपाल और उच्च न्यायालय को दूरदृष्टिहीन कहना मेरी दृष्टि से बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

सर, एक प्रश्न सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है कि क्या यह कोई conspiracy थी? यह जो घटना घटी यह पूर्व तैयारी से हुई कि नहीं, यह प्रश्न बार-बार चर्चा में आता है और इसी रिपोर्ट में पेज नं. 917 पैरा 158.9 में इन्होंने कहा है कि यह सब घटना पूर्व तैयारी से राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ और अन्य सहयोगी दलों ने की है। मैं यह जानता हूं कि उन्होंने ही पेज नं. 775 में पैरा 130.5 पर कहा है कि यह जो घटना घटी, यह घटना पूर्व विचार करके पूर्व तैयारी से नहीं घटी। क्या आशय है समझने का? क्या यह रिपोर्ट है? सर, इस रिपोर्ट को ठीक तरह से पढ़ने के बाद मैंने सोचा कि इसे dustbin में फेंकना चाहिए, यह ऐसी रिपोर्ट है। इसको ज्यादा महत्व नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। ऐसी रिपोर्ट से कोई काम नहीं हो सकता है और इसका मुझे बहुत दुख है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप conclude कीजिए।

श्री मनोहर जोशी : सर, मैं दो मिनट में खतम कर रहा हूँ।

सर, उस समय गोडबोले गृह सचिव थे, होम मिनिस्टर के सेक्रेटरी थे और उन्होंने कहा कि इस घटना के पीछे कोई षडयंत्र नहीं था। लेकिन गृह सचिव को भी मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। गवर्नमेंट का इस विषय पर जो श्वेत-पत्र आया था, उस श्वेत-पत्र में भी ऐसा नहीं कहा गया कि इसके पीछे षडयंत्र था। जब यह श्वेत-पत्र (White Paper) में नहीं है, जब गवर्नमेंट के होम सेक्रेटरी कहते हैं कि इसके पीछे कोई षडयंत्र नहीं था, अचानक लोग इकट्ठा हो गए और सब लोगों के इकट्ठे होने के बाद यह घटना हुई, तो लिबरहान कमीशन को यह बोलने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि इसके पीछे षडयंत्र है।

सर, अन्त में मैं केवल निष्कर्ष कहूँगा, जिसकी मुझे बहुत चिन्ता है। किसी को अच्छा लगे या किसी को बुरा लगे, लेकिन मैं तो जानता हूँ कि बाबरी मस्जिद का विषय हो, इस देश में ऐसे अनेक विषय हैं, अभी तो इस देश का प्रधान मंत्री कौन चाहिए, इस विषय पर भी बोला जाता है कि इस देश का प्रधान मंत्री मुस्लिम हो सकता है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) : क्यों नहीं हो सकता है? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मनोहर जोशी : हो सकता है। यदि वे मान सकेंगे कि वहाँ राम मन्दिर था और राम मन्दिर बनाने को तैयार हैं, तो मुस्लिम को भी प्रधानमंत्री ... (व्यवधान) ... लेकिन क्या वे मानने को तैयार हैं, यह मेरा प्रश्न है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद (कर्नाटक) : क्या यह आप decide करेंगे? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : मनोहर जोशी जी, अब हो गया, आप समाप्त कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Next, Shri Kapil Sibal. ... (Interruptions) ... Please, conclude because I have called the next speaker. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री मनोहर जोशी : सर, सरकार ने ... (व्यवधान) ... जमीन के नीचे के छाया चित्र निकाले हैं, उनमें भी 27 दीवारें, 4 फर्श ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : मनोहर जोशी जी, आपको मालूम है कि आप जितना कहना चाहते हैं, उतना समय नहीं मिलेगा। Please conclude. मैं आपसे अपील कर रहा हूँ।

श्री मनोहर जोशी : सर, मैं conclude कर रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : सर, हिन्दुस्तान में जो बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतें बनी हैं, जो historical sites हैं, ये सारी इमारतें मुस्लिम कारीगरों ने बनाई हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मनोहर जोशी : सर, proofs इस पक्ष में होते हुए भी यह जो कमीशन है, उसकी रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार करना गलत बात है, यह नहीं होना चाहिए।

अन्त में, मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि इस सदन को एक resolution पास करना चाहिए कि इस देश की अस्मिता प्रभु रामचन्द्र का मन्दिर अयोध्या में बनना ही चाहिए। यही resolution होना चाहिए, यही मेरी अपेक्षा है।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to intervene in this debate. I was listening with rapt attention to all the participants, especially the Leader of the Opposition, and was wondering as to why this debate has taken the turn that it has taken. I was hoping that this being a cerebral House and I have been a Member of this House, that we would have a sedate, thoughtful debate on a subject that has exercised our minds for the last 17 years.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the fact of the matter is that the four terms of reference which the Liberhan Commission had to answer related to: number one, what happened

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on the 6th of December and who was responsible for the demolition of the mosque? Two, what was the role of the Chief Minister or the Council of Ministers? Three, what were the deficiencies in the security measures; and four, as to who was responsible for attacking the media? These were the four issues on which the Liberhan Commission has given findings. When I was listening to the Leader of the Opposition yesterday, I never heard him saying anything on any of these four issues. He did not deal with the findings of the Commission as to who was responsible for the demolition of the mosque; he did not talk about the role of the Chief Minister and the Cabinet Ministers; he did not talk about the security arrangements in the context of the findings given by the Commission. And, he did not talk about the media. So, I think, I have to congratulate him because this was an exercise in, I think, eloquent irrelevance, I must congratulate him for that. He was able to talk about the Liberhan Commission's report without talking about it!

What happened in Ayodhya? Sir, please see the finding of the Commission. In fact, it is for the first time that it happened in the history of India. Justice Liberhan says, 'The contours of administration were all destroyed. There was no difference between the political party, the Government, the security agencies and the bureaucracy. They are to discharge their separate functions under the Constitution. But, on the 6th December, all of them discharged in unison only one function, that is, to destroy the Babri Masjid.' That, Sir, is the heart of the matter. How did it come to pass that politics and Government became one, that the bureaucracy and the security agencies helped the agenda of a political party and the Government in power in Uttar Pradesh? I will just read you one sentence. (*Interruptions*) I listened to you with rapt attention. I never interrupted. (*Interruptions*)

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, आप जरा बोलने दीजिए। यह अच्छी परम्परा नहीं है।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, may I just quote one sentence from the Liberhan Commission report, page 263? This is Kalyan Singh's quote in the report. This is not a joke, Mr. Jaitley. This is what it says: "It was like a badly inflated balloon which bursts. All other political parties, particularly the Centre, are to be blamed for frustration of Kar Sevaks who forced themselves to go desperate. They should arrest me." Now, this is important. "They should arrest me because after all I fulfilled one of the major objectives of our party and have redeemed the party's election manifesto."

So, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, on 6th December, in his own words was fulfilling his party's election manifesto! And, Mr. Jaitley says that this is a national joke! Sir, let me point out a chapter in the report, Part II, which says that this was a joint enterprise of all these players. I will only read the conclusion, Sir, at page 819, para 133.30: "I conclude that the RSS, BJP, VHP, Shiv Sena and their office bearers, as named in this report, in connivance with Kalyan Singh, the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, entered into a joint common enterprise for the purpose of

the demolition of the disputed structure and the construction of the temple in its place.” This was a joint enterprise, not a howler. No comments made by the Leader of the Opposition!

Then, see what he says on the police. First of all on the Chief Minister in page 953. Not a howler. He says, “Kalyan Singh’s Government was the essential component needed by the Sangh Parivar for its purposes. Kalyan Singh lived up to the expectations of the Sangh Parivar.” Not a national joke! Then, Sir, on the police, at page 950, para 168.8: “The police and the administrators were the executors of the designs of the RSS, VHP, BJP, Bajrang Dal and Shiv Sena.” Sir, we can trivialise anything in life. We can trivialise a serious document. We can make all kinds of arguments we want to make but the fact of the matter is that on December 6th you destroyed for a moment, — momentarily — the soul of this country and sometimes it may take a thousand years to recover what you have lost in a few hours. This is what the House needs to ponder over. This is what the House needs to think about. Now, Sir, I won’t go into the history but let me say this.

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)... इन्होंने कल्याण सिंह जी को कोट किया है और जिम्मेदारी के साथ किया है। लिब्रहान जी ने उनका नाम लेकर जो लिखा है, उसी को माननीय सदस्य कोट कर रहे हैं। हम चाहेंगे कि कल्याण सिंह जी ने लिब्रहान को जो बयान दिया, वह कॉपी यहाँ टेबल पर दी जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: वह कहाँ से होगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Please, please, I did not interrupt. (*Interruptions*)

श्री विनय कटियार: आपने चूँकि कोट किया ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं डिस्टर्ब नहीं कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप यह क्या बात कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: उपसभापति जी, मैं डिस्टर्ब नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इनकी पूरी बात सुनना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कटियार साहब, आप सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: मैं पूरा सुनूँगा ...(व्यवधान)... मैं कोई डिस्टर्ब नहीं करूँगा, लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए Yesterday, the Leader of the Opposition was heard with rapt attention by all the sections of this House. Please cooperate and listen with the same respect.

श्री विनय कटियार: पूरा करें ...(व्यवधान)... श्री पी0 चिदम्बरम भी कल यही कर रहे थे, जब अरुण जेटली जी बोल रहे थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, the fact of the matter is and I will in a little while inform the House about the undisputed facts. For the last 17 years canard has been spread that a sudden upsurge of emotion and sentiment and this sudden upsurge of emotion and sentiment ultimately led to the demolition and that the BJP is not responsible for what happened. This is a

canard. Now, I will read Mr. Advani's own book and this is at page 407 under the Chapter Ayodhya Movement. This is what he says, "My sadness did not stem from any disenchantment with the Ayodhya movement or the path which the party has chosen for itself. In fact, the post demolition developments are fully vindicated our misgivings about the opponents of this movement". Now, the important part comes. "I felt that a meticulously drawn up plan of action." This is not me. This is Advaniji, that a meticulously drawn up plan of action, whereunder the Uttar Pradesh Government was steadily marching forwards toward discharging its mandate regarding temple construction without violating any law or disregarding any court order. So, he admits that...*(Interruptions)*

श्री विक्रम वर्मा: कल्याण सिंह जी वहाँ थे और प्रधान मंत्री नरसिंह राव जी यहाँ पर थे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Let me make the argument. So, there is an admission.

श्री उपसभापति: आप सुनिए न? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपकी पार्टी से और लोग भी बोलने वाले हैं, तब refute कीजिए, अभी क्यों? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA: Minister is misleading the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can I decide that he is misleading the House? क्या बात है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... When your leaders speak you let them speak.

श्री बी० के० हरिप्रसाद: अच्छी बातें सुनने में तकलीफ हो रही है इनको ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA: You are also a Member of this House.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: So, we now know that there was a meticulous drawn up plan of action to the knowledge of Advaniji.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Orissa): For what? For what? *(Interruptions)*

श्री उपसभापति: यह अपनी बात रखेंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह क्या बात है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह अपनी बात रखेंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA: How can you link it? ...*(Interruptions)*

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: लिखा हुआ है कि कोर्ट का आदेश मानते हुए। इस बात को गर्व से कह रहे हैं कि वह प्लान किये थे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : क्या मैंने यह कहा कि प्लान किये थे? ..*(व्यवधान)*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: He has taken up the position that Shri Advani has planned...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : क्या मैंने यह कहा कि प्लान किये थे? ..*(व्यवधान)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, you are a senior Member...*(Interruptions)*... You know that he will make his point. You show me under the rules where it has been written that every Member can interrupt the speaker...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Let them take the floor, if they do not want to hear me. It is all right. I do not mind...*(Interruptions)*... The world is watching. The country is watching...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : इस तरह से डिबेट नहीं चल सकेगी। ..*(व्यवधान)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I did not interrupt my learned friend ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You should have...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Nobody interrupted...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार : यही हो रहा है तो मेरा कहना है कि ..*(व्यवधान)*

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, कटियार साहब, ..*(व्यवधान)*.. This is not an argument between two Members...*(Interruptions)*...Nothing will go on record ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार : *

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए न।..*(व्यवधान)*.. Nothing will go on record ...*(Interruptions)*...Nothing will go on record...*(Interruptions)*...Nothing will go on record...*(Interruptions)*...Only Mr. Sibal's speech will go on record.

श्री विनय कटियार : *

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, कटियार साहब, ..*(व्यवधान)* .. मैं कह रहा हूँ, आप बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...Nothing will go on record..*(Interruptions)*...

श्री स्वप्न साधन बोस : *

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : *

श्री स्पन्त साधन बोस : *

श्री विनय कटियार : *

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, कटियार साहब। ..*(व्यवधान)*. You are also not helping by interrupting...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA: *

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, what I was saying is...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute, Mr. Sibal. We have to continue with this debate. Hon. Members should understand that this is Parliament. Each Member has a right to say whatever he wants to say without any interruption. If you don't like a sentence or if you do not like what he is saying, you object it under some rule. Please quote the rule. You have a right to raise a point of order. Beyond that, you have no right. So, you have to object only under rules. Yesterday, the debate was going on smoothly. Now, let it go smoothly. Please, do not interrupt. He will say what he wants to say; he will not say what you want to say.

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are aware of the rules. But, at the same time, you are breaking the rules...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is his opinion, not your opinion ...*(Interruptions)*...He will not speak your language. And, you will not speak his language...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA: *

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, all the more you should be responsible. You are there since 1977. So, you have to be more responsible...(Interruptions)...I don't think that you have been doing this since 1977...(Interruptions)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : कहा जाता है:-

अमीरे शहर गरीबों को लूट लेते हैं,
कभी ब-हीले मजहब कभी ब-नामे वतन।

अयोध्या में यही हुआ। वहाँ आम आदमी की हत्या हुई, 1700 लोग मारे गये और 6 दिसम्बर से लेकर तीन महीने में 3000 लोग मजहब के नाम पर मारे गये और आज कहते हैं कि .. (व्यवधान) ..

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) IN THE CHAIR]

आप खड़े होकर यह कहिये, be a man and say, 'I did it.' Be a man. Say you did it...(Interruptions)...And, say you will not apologise. Let the nation know ...(Interruptions)...But, don't say, 'We don't know. We don't know how it happened. It was a sudden upsurge. I don't know about it...' There is no affidavit; there is nothing; I do not accept Liberhan. That is not the way for a mature political party to behave. You should be a man enough to say that, yes, I went there, I organised the *kar sevaks*. It is not something that happened in a day. In 1983, the VHP took it up as an agenda. In 1984, this went forward. ..(Interruptions)..

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: You cannot say, 'be a man'.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, he is not yielding.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I am sorry. I object to that.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: So, they held several *rath yatras*, right from 1984 onwards. Then, this went on till 1989. Then, the Palampur Resolution took place. Then, in September, from Somnath, Advaniji launched the *Rath yatra*. *Kar sevaks* were brought. About 50,00,000 people were going to set up for this job. All this was being done under your nose, under the nose of the Nation. Everybody knew it. You were responsible for that. There was no other political party present there. Was anybody else from any other political party present in Ayodhya at that time? Was any body else other than the Sangh Parivar present in Ayodhya at that time? You were yourself talking about bringing *kar sevaks* there, they did shilanayas there. Whose *kar sevaks* were there? Were those *kar sevaks* who were there from the Congress Party, Communists, of the Left Party?...(Interruptions).. They were all *Sangh parivaar* people. ..(Interruptions);;

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please do not interrupt. ..(Interruptions).. Please do not interrupt. There is a shortage of time. ..(Interruptions).. Hon. Members, there is a shortage of time. Everybody wants to speak. So, please nobody would interrupt. Mr. Sibal, please continue.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, having said that, what are the undisputed facts? I am talking about the 6th of December, because that is the main issue on which neither Jaitley Sahibji nor anybody else touched. Nobody from the other side has talked about 6th of December. Now, what are the

undisputed facts? I am talking about it in the context of the sudden upsurge you are talking about. Undisputed facts are that the demolition started at 12.15 P.M., in the afternoon of December 6. That is undisputed. And, it continued till after 4.00 p.m. From 12.15 P.M. till after 4.00 P.M., dome after dome was being demolished. Then, the *kar sevaks* — this is very important — entered the *Garbha graha* and carefully took the idols and cash box to a safe place. The *kar sevaks* themselves went to the *Garbha graha*, took the idols and the cash box to a safe place. This could not have been a sudden upsurge of emotions. They were ordinary men who did not know anything about the idols and the cash box. Then, how did they plan to go there, picked them up and put them in a safe custody? They knew at that point in time, while they were placing them in safe custody, that the next step was to demolish the mosque. So, how was it a sudden upsurge? Mr. Jaitley is a lawyer and he knows it; that is why, he did not touch upon it. Then, the first dome fell at 1.55 p.m. No dispute! Then, the State Police and the PSE took no action throughout and the CRPF which re-assembled at *sita rasoi* was not given orders to take action. So, no action was taken. confronted with this situation, normally what would a normal Chief Minister have done? He would have immediately take action. He would had directed to make sure that nothing happened. *Kar sevaks* assaulted journalists and photographers in the *Ram Janambhoomi* complex around the same time when the structure was being attacked, so that nobody could take any photographs. This could not be something sudden. Then, Sir, this is very important, at 7 o'clock when everything was over, all the chief domes were destroyed, the *kar sevak* placed the original idols and the cash box back into the *Garbh griha*. What does this mean? It means they came there with a design, removed the idols and the cash box, destroyed the dome, and then put back the ideas and the cash box at 7.00 p.m. These are undisputed facts. Nobody dispute them. Nobody has challenged this. Then, nobody challenges at that point in time. Advaniji, Shri Murli Manohar Joshi, Uma Bharati, Ashok Singhal, Acharya Giriraj Kishore, Sadhavi Ritambhara were all present there. Nobody disputes that. Nobody else was present except the members of the Sangh Parivaar. Emotive speeches were made by the leaders of the Sangh Parivaar on the day of demolition. It is a finding in the Report. Nobody can doubt that. The *karsevaks* had come, equipped with hammers, iron bars, pickaxes, ropes for the demolition. Now, if it was a sudden upsurge, where did they get the ropes from? Where did they get the hammers from? Where did they get the pickaxes from? How were they allowed to enter? Why was it not cordoned off? Why was there no frisking? And, how did they know that they would need pickaxes? How did they know that they would need ropes? It doesn't even require a lawyer to come to conclusions on the basis of these facts that this was a pre-planned strategy, and that is why rightly — and I marvel at Mr. Jaitley — he didn't talk about the issue. He talked about everything else. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री विनय कटियार : माननीय मंत्री जी, आपको इल्म नहीं है कि (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; Mr. Vinay Katiyar. ... (Interruptions)... No; no; Mr. Katiyar, please. ... (Interruptions)... Sit down. Sit down. ... (Interruptions)... Mr. Katiyar, take your seat. No; it won't go on record. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री विनय कटियार : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It won't go on record unless he yields. ... (Interruptions)... No; he is not yielding. ... (Interruptions)... Mr. Kapil Sibal, are you yielding? ... (Interruptions)... No; please, take your seat. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am not yielding. I am not yielding (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is not yielding. So, take your seat. ... (Interruptions)... That will not go on record. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am not yielding. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Katiyar, if that is not going on record, then why do you waste your time? ... (Interruptions)... आपका रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है, बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) कोई फायदा नहीं है ... (व्यवधान) विनय कटियार जी, यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है (व्यवधान) Mr. Vinay Katiyar, take your seat. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री विनय कटियार : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Katiyar, take your seat. ... (Interruptions)... Please, this is not correct. ... (Interruptions)... No; no; this is not going on record. ... (Interruptions)... Mr. Katiyar, take your seat. ... (Interruptions)... Please. ... (Interruptions)... This is not correct. ... (Interruptions)... This is not going on record. Why are you wasting your time? ... (Interruptions)... Mr. Katiyar, take your seat. ... (Interruptions)... No; no; this is not right. ... (Interruptions)... No; no; there is a limit. ... (Interruptions)... There is some parliamentary decorum. ... (Interruptions)... No; Mr. Katiyar, please take your seat. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री विनय कटियार : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Katiyar, see, there should be some decorum. ... (Interruptions)... Please, don't behave like this. ... (Interruptions)... You can stand up, I agree ... (Interruptions)... आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) आपके लिए टाइम दिया जाएगा (व्यवधान) No; no; Mr. Hariprasad, please. ... (Interruptions)... Please continue. ... (Interruptions)... Please continue, Mr. Minister. ... (Interruptions)... पाणि जी, आप गरम पानी डालते हैं, बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) पाणि जी, आप गरम पानी डालते हैं, बैठिए ... (व्यवधान)

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : हम सदस्य, केवल संसद सदस्य बनने के लिए नहीं आए हैं, हम जनता की (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : पाणि जी, आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान) आप मेरे दोस्त हैं, फिर भी तकलीफ देते हैं, बैठिए ... (व्यवधान)

*Not recorded.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, this is not undisputed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You please continue.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: But even after being informed by the DGP, U.P., that the situation could not be brought under control without resorting to firing, the Chief Minister gave a written order not to fire under any circumstances. The Chief Minister granted permission to deploy paramilitary forces after much of the demolition had actually commenced. These are all undisputed. Then, the paramilitary forces were requisitioned at 12.45 P.M. but could not reach the site of demolition as they faced stiff resistance from the karsevaks. The whole exercise was to make sure nobody comes there, don't take Central assistance, take ropes, take your own people, destroy the dome, don't resign till all the three domes are destroyed, make sure that the CRPF doesn't reach there and once the design is over, then Kalyan Singh said what he said and I have already quoted that to you.

Then, the Home Secretary on December 5, 1992 — that is a day before — proposed to the Chief Minister to deploy 133 companies of Central Forces for security of the disputed structure but the Chief Minister ordered that protection be carried out by making use of State Forces only and there were no State Forces present there worth their salt. Then, on December 5, urgent messages about the threat perception were sent to the IG, Security which were read out to officers and implications explained. No action taken. 'That the State Government and Home Secretary were kept informed from the time the first dome was demolished and that without use of force the way could not be cleared, which the Chief Minister did not allow the District Magistrate to do. Communal riots erupted at 3.30 P.M. The DG of Paramilitary Forces informed the State Government of availability of two battalions of Rapid Action Force. District Magistrate came to the spot at 6.00 P.M., informed the DG that he was trying to arrange for magistrates in whose absence troops could not be disturbed. The District Magistrate, Srivastava, admitted that no attempt was made by administration to regulate or restrict or control the flow of *karsevaks*.'

This is the story of the 6th of December; and these are not disputed facts. Now, it is for the people of this country to judge whether this was a sudden eruption... (*Interruptions*)... whether this was a sudden eruption of emotion or sentiment, or it was a complete failure of the entire State machinery which was functioning in accordance with the directives of a particular political party and of the Sangh Parivar. This is what the people of this country have to decide on the basis of this Report. Nobody has challenged any of these findings either in the Lok Sabha or in this House. Nobody has talked about these findings; you talked about 'at this page this name is mentioned; at this page this name is not mentioned; this person does not belong to my Party; this person was not there'. What has that got to do with what happened on 6th December? Now, this could not have been done without anybody being on board, without the Sangh Parivar, the VHP, the RSS, the Shiv Sena, the Bajrang Dal. They were all there and they were

making very, very incendiary statements. The kind of statements that they were making is all part of the Report. And then — I read to you about what Mr. Kalyan Singh said — Kalyan Singh, at a later point in time, when he was asked how the demolition took place, he said, ‘it was an act of God’! And he had no regrets, no repentance, no sorrow and no grief, just as I see now — no regrets, no repentance, no sorrow, no grief! That is unfair. “छोड़ो अहंदा वफा की बातें, मत झूठे एकरार करो, कल भी तुम शर्मिंदा होगे, कल भी तुम पछताओगे” ..(व्यवधान).. ये बातें करके कल आप पछताओगे। इस देश को गलत रास्ते पर ले जा रहे हो, इस देश को गलत रास्ते पर ले जा रहे हो और वह भी राम के नाम पर। भगवान राम ने क्या किया था ..(व्यवधान).. भगवान राम ने अपना राज त्याग दिया था, भगवान राम ने अपना राज त्याग दिया था। भगवान राम ने कहा कि मैं वनवास चला जाऊंगा, लेकिन अपने माता-पिता के आज्ञा का पालन करूंगा ..(व्यवधान).. लेकिन आपने क्या किया? उन्होंने तो सत्ता छोड़ दी और आप भगवान के नाम पर सत्ता पाना चाहते हैं ..(व्यवधान).. आप कौन-से भगवान राम के रास्ते पर जा रहे थे, कौन-से भगवान राम की बातें कर रहे हैं। अगर आज भगवान राम ज़िंदा होते, तो क्या वे आपके जैसे रथ यात्रा करते? वे शिक्षा की यात्रा करते कि बच्चों को शिक्षित करो। वे कहते कि इस देश में हर बच्चे को स्वस्थ होना चाहिए। वे इस किस्म की यात्रा करते। आप किस लिए यात्रा कर रहे थे, क्योंकि 1980 में दो सीटें आईं, उसके बाद 86 आईं और फिर इससे आगे बढ़ा जाए, तो 119 आईं, क्योंकि आप इसी रास्ते पर चल रहे थे, जो सत्ता का रास्ता था। वह भगवान राम का रास्ता नहीं है ..(व्यवधान)। अगर भगवान राम को मानना है ..(व्यवधान).. There is something called poetic justice. *(Interruptions)* There is something called poetic justice; भगवान राम तो खुद वनवास चले गए, इनको जनता ने वनवास दिला दिया ..(व्यवधान).. अभी तो केवल दस साल के लिए किया है। वह 15 साल होने वाला है, जो 14 साल से भी ज्यादा है। ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : वनवास के दौरान ही रावण को मारा था ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : अगर इसको वनवास कहते हैं, तो तैयार रहिए ..(व्यवधान).. तो तैयार रहिए ..(व्यवधान)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Sir, I just want to mention one fact that ultimately ..*(Interruptions)*..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have taken 32 minutes.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : About twenty minutes they took, the rest, of course, I have taken. ..*(Interruptions)*.. Whenever you ask me to sit down, I will sit down. I have no problem with that. ..*(Interruptions)*.. If they will interrupt me a little more, I don't mind. ..*(Interruptions)*..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please don't interrupt. ..*(Interruptions)*.. There is shortage of time, please don't interrupt. ..*(Interruptions)*..

श्री विनय कटियार : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इन्हें कुछ समय और दे दीजिए, हम इनको सुनना चाहेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आपका समय दे दूँ? आपके समय में से दे दूँ? ...*(व्यवधान)*.. कहाँ है समय? ..*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद : बी.जे.पी. ने कटियार जी को समय नहीं दिया?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : बैठिए... बैठिए।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : Sir, I just want to mention one fact because sometimes the truth does come out. And I quote here a Member, not of this House but of another House, who gave a very, very emotive speech in that House. She gave a very emotive speech. On 16th April, 2000, she said this to the Telegraph. She said that the Ramjanambhoomi Movement was “purely political in nature and had nothing to do with religion.” 16 अप्रैल, 2000 में, जो इनकी अपनी लीडर ने कहा, जो लोक सभा में बोली कि “It was purely political in nature and had nothing to do with religion.” क्योंकि उस समय तो वे सत्ता में थे। सन् 2000 में वे सत्ता में थे और वे सोचते थे कि 2004 में भी सत्ता में रहेंगे। कहने का मतलब यह है कि the truth comes out and this is a fact, and this is what Justice Liberhan has said that this was a political movement. This was a purely political movement where the contours of the State had all been destroyed for the purposes of personal and political benefit. This is exactly what he has said and this is what the learned Member of the Lok Sabha has said who is a leader their party. And this is what happened in Ayodhya on 6th December. Sir, kindly look at another stand-point. I just read to you what happened on 1st December when the Union Home Minister wrote to the Chief Minister. This is what he said, and I am quoting that letter of 1st of December, “You have been assuring us about the State Government’s commitment to the security of the structure. However, on the other hand, many of the security measures which were earlier in existence have been dismantled in spite of our request that this should not be done.” So, instead of securing the structure they were dismantling security and this is the sudden eruption of emotion that you were talking about. Then on the 3rd of December, he said, “I would like to invite your attention to the distinction between stationing and deploying of Forces. There can be no doubt about the constitutional and legal right of the Union Government even to deploy the Central Forces anywhere in the country in certain situations.” I would like to inform you that in the present instance we have stationed the Forces in Uttar Pradesh. But he said, “I don’t want any Forces to be stationed in Uttar Pradesh because it will lead to civil war.” Kalyan Singh said that it would lead to civil war and, therefore, he cannot have any Central Forces knowing fully well that he will be responsible and he is going to be responsible for destroying the structure. This was the mindset of the Government in power at that point in time because when religion and politics come together ..(*Interruptions*)...

श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव : उन्हें उसी समय ...(*व्यवधान*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप बैठिए... बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : When the contours of religion and politics are destroyed, then this is the kind of national calamity that occurs. ..(*Interruptions*)..

श्री विनय कटियार : नरसिंह राव जी उस समय पूजा में थे। उनकी पूरी कैबिनेट पूजा में थी। ..(*व्यवधान*)..

श्री कमाल अख्तर : ये तो भगवान राम के रास्ते पर नहीं थे, लेकिन आप कहाँ थे? ..(*व्यवधान*)..

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : बैठिए... बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री विनय कटियार : वे पूजा में थे, पूरी कैबिनेट पूजा में थी। पूजा खत्म हो गई, तब बात हुई।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कमाल अख्तर : प्रधान मंत्री कहां थे?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : प्लीज़..... बैठिए....बैठिए। ..(व्यवधान)... बैठिए.... बैठिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Kindly turn to page 130. ..(*Interruptions*).. Having said, Sir, what happened on the 6th of December, now I want to show what the planning was. ..(*Interruptions*)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, don't interrupt.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Now, I want to show what the planning was. The planning was that it is better if we take hold of 2.77 acres of land, which was adjoining the *Babri Masjid*, get it under our possession; then, start the process of *kar seva*, call the *karsevaks*, have the *Shilanyas* done, and then, once you do that, then you are in a better position to destroy the *Masjid*. So, this process started way back in 1990. And, I want to show you page 130 of the Report. What does it say - the U.P. Government acquired 2.77 acres of land, part of which, 2.04 acres belonged to the VHP itself. But, the U.P. Government acquired it. "The U.P. Government and the leaders of the temple construction movement stated that 2.77 acres of land have been acquired for construction of temple. The possession of this land — this is important, Sir, and the country must know it — was given by the Government to the Ram Janam Bhoomi Nyas for construction on long lease for consideration of one rupee." This entire land was acquired by the U.P. Government, given to the Ram Janam Bhoomi Nyas for a consideration of one rupee and the Government employed tractors for digging a 12-feet wide area for levelling of Ram Janam Bhoomi - Babri Masjid complex. And, then it says, "The Government submitted that the acquisition was for construction of a temple." This is part of the Report. This is the finding. This is not a 'national joke', as Mr. Jaitley said. This acquisition, according to the Report and according to the finding, was for construction of a temple through the Ram Janam Bhoomi Nyas. The acquisition was quashed by the High Court ultimately. This is how you were planning. When this acquisition was quashed, you decided that instead of here, 200 yards away, at the *Ram Katha* place...(*Interruptions*)

श्री विनय कटियार : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, please...(*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): How can he do like this? The Leader of the Opposition must take responsibility for their Members...(*Interruptions*). They cannot interrupt like this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, that will not go on record.

श्री विनय कटियार : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That will not go on record.

*Not recorded.

श्री विनय कटियार : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Katiyar...(*Interruptions*)...Mr. Katiyar...(*Interruptions*). Mr. Katiyar, I will be forced to name you. Mr. Katiyar, there is something called 'Parliamentary decorum'. I can understand if you have some doubt, you can stand and ask a question. But, you totally disobey the Chair. I will name you. Be careful. Hereafter, whatever you say when Mr. Kapil Sibal is speaking, will not go on record. You keep quiet and take your seat. Don't disturb the House. This is valuable time of the House and a number of speakers are there. Be careful. Take your seat and keep quiet, otherwise, I will name you.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): This caution should be for everyone.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, certainly, this caution is for everyone.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Now, Sir, Mr. Jaitley said, "Where was the planning? Nobody was planning. There was no conspiracy." I am now showing how it was all planned. And, I showed by demonstrating how 2.77 acres were acquired only to be given to them for building a temple. Then, Sir, at page 136, there is another finding, "The paramilitary forces and other forces expressed concern about the lack of security. The Principal Secretary (Home) in January, 1992 — this happened much later, in December — reported that the removed barriers could be resurrected immediately as and when the need arose. This was, in fact, never done." So, barriers were removed and not resurrected. "Removal of barriers and fencing commenced in January, 1992." So, in January, 1992, they removed them. When the Principal Secretary (Home) said, "Please put them back.", nothing was done. Then, at page 150, there is another finding. And, this is Kalyan Singh's own statement. This is very interesting. Kalyan Singh, the Chief Minister, responded to the threat of imposing President's rule, asking the Central Government to stop thinking of dismissal of the State Government. He, then, made a public statement to the effect, and, I would like to quote it because this should be known to the people of the country. He said, "irrespective of the fact that the State Government stays or goes, *Mandir* must be constructed." He said, "irrespective of the fact that the State Government stays or goes, *Mandir* must be constructed." This was in March, 1992. And, he says, there was no planning, there was no conspiracy. Nobody knew about it. He was a BJP leader. He was the Chief Minister of the State. You were supporting the movement. You were insisting that the *shilanyas* should be done. You were insisting that you would go there on 6th of December. Originally, you fixed it for 30th of October, then, you changed the date, and, said, all right, three months more, let it be 6th of December.

Sir, to trivialize a national tragedy in the fashion in which the Leader of Opposition did, is, in fact, denigrating the seriousness of the issue that we are discussing here,

*Not recorded.

which has, in fact, as I said earlier, hurt the soul of India. Let us come to page 191. Para 38.4 says, “Kalyan Singh too took a similar stance in spite of being the Chief Minister declared on the 23rd August that, “If the decision of Hon. Supreme Court with respect to Ram temple would go against the emotion of Hindus, we will make a separate law for the construction of the Temple.” This was the passion with which he was, in fact, moving forward and this was in August, 1992, just a few months before the demolition.

Let us come to another finding. On page 200, para 41.1 states, “In November, 1992, the Chief Minister refused to associate with the CRPF or the Intelligence Bureau in reviewing the security, asserting that the State Government was competent to secure the disputed structure. Nevertheless, the Central Government stationed 195 companies of paramilitary forces near Ayodhya in case of need.” He refused to associate, Sir. So, these events took place right from 1984 onwards. Prior to 1983, this was not a national issue. The Opposition came to power in 1967, if I remember correctly. There was an Opposition Government, the Jan Sangh came to power in 1967. This was not an issue. This was not a national issue. If this was a national issue, it should have been raised in 1967, and, something should have been done about it. But when they got two seats in 1980, they realised that they need a *mudda*, they need an issue, and, followed in the footsteps of the VHP and the Bajrang Dal, and, then, decided to participate in the Ram Janma Bhoomi Movement only in 1989, after the Palampur Resolution because they realised that they would get political benefit out of it. So, the politics, the Government and the Sangh Parivar were all in it together.

Having said all this, Sir, let us see what the intelligence agencies did. Come to page 508, and, this is very, very important. Para 76.20 states, “The deployment of local intelligence unit constituted of three members with eight hourly duties...” Three members! This was the security that the State Government was providing for *Babri Masjid*. Three Members! I repeat what it says, “The deployment of local intelligence unit constituted of three members with eight hourly duties under a Superintendent of Police responsible for communicating the information and to keep an eye on them and that too not on Karsevaks to report on the situation. There being a total absence of surveillance, there was a lack of intelligent analysis of visible facts and the information available with the State.”

So, no intelligence, no security; taking off the barricades; telling the Central Government not to intervene, telling the Central Government not to send the CRPF; saying that it would be a civil war; then, collaborating with the people, with the Sangh Parivar; telling the people to take ropes there, to take hammers there, and, destroying it; and, now saying that this was a sudden upsurge and that this Commission is a ‘joke’.

You are playing a joke on the people of this country. This is a joke on the people of this country by a responsible party like you. Remember, Sir, the tenacity, the wisdom, and the maturity of political parties depend on some occasions in history when they have a chance to rise to the occasion. And I thought that the BJP, both in the Lok Sabha and in the Rajya Sabha, got that chance to rise to the occasion and say, "We are sorry; we should not have done it." But, unfortunately, this is going to be their agenda of the future as well.

Now, Sir, look at page 509, para 76.23. Shamsheer Singh is a witness. "Shamsheer Singh stated that nothing was done by the Police to stop the entry of Karsevaks in Ram Janambhoomi Babri Masjid complex or the disputed structure." This is all evidence. These findings have been given.

Sir, at page 510, 'SP Gaur admitted to violent and un-controllable nature of leaders like Uma Bharti and others...' I don't want to name anybody. 'They recalled an incident...' I won't touch that.

Again, on 1st December, the *Karsevaks* damaged the *Mazar*. They damaged the *Mazar*. And they were told that the Mazar has been damaged, you please make sure because there is likelihood of damage to the structure. But nothing was done.

Then I come at page 523. These are all findings, Sir. What was the slogan raised on that particular day, on 6th December, not earlier. On 6th December, what was the slogan raised in the presence of all the political leaders. "बड़ी खुशी की बात है, पुलिस हमारे साथ है।" ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार : और क्या कहते कि कपिल सिब्बल साथ हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : हम तो सारे जन्म आपके साथ नहीं रह सकते कटियार साहब। ...(व्यवधान) हम जन्म, जन्म आपके साथ नहीं रह सकते। "बड़ी खुशी की बात है, पुलिस हमारे साथ है। एक धक्का और दो, बाबरी मस्जिद तोड़ दो।" ...(व्यवधान) "राम लला हम आए हैं, मंदिर यहीं बनाएंगे।" ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): How much more time will you take?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, five minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Try to conclude.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I will, Sir. Then, what does the witness at page 524 say. 'He admitted that no constabulary..' This is page 524, Para 77.2. "Mahant Paramhans Ramchander Dass admitted that senior leaders like Mahant Avaidyanath, Swami Vam Dev, Swami Ramchander Paramhans and Swami Nritya Gopal Das repeatedly and clearly announced that Karseva will start, on 6th December, therefore, the question of stopping Karseva or changing the venue did not arise. Mahant Paramhans Ramchander Dass admitted having repeatedly announced through the mike (this is his own evidence) to the Karsevaks that demolish the structure, you will not get such an opportunity again."

श्री कलराज मिश्र : यह * है। (Interruptions)

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You should have attacked the findings. You should have said that this finding is wrong. *(Interruptions)*

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : यह ** शब्द अनपार्लियामेंट्री है। *(Interruptions)* This is not going on record. This word is unparliamentary. This word is expunged.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): This is not going on record. *(Interruptions)*

श्री कपिल सिबल : मैं तो इस देश की जनता को बता रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विनय कटियार : *

श्री कलराज मिश्र : *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : मिश्र जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। आप बड़े रेसपेक्टिव मेम्बर हैं। आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप भी बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मिश्र जी, आप बैठ जाइए। आप बहुत सीनियर मेम्बर हैं। आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मिश्र जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am not yielding. *(Interruptions)*

श्री कलराज मिश्र : *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : मिश्र जी, आप बैठ जाइए। आप बहुत सीनियर मेम्बर हैं। आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मिश्र जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री कलराज मिश्र : *

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I take strong objection to this. *(Interruptions)* I am reading the report. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Katiyar, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री कलराज मिश्र : *

श्री विनय कटियार : *

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: He said all this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... That will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार : *

श्री कलराज मिश्र : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is not going on record. Why do you waste your time?

श्री विनय कटियार : *

श्री कलराज मिश्र : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is not going on record. Why do you waste your time? ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*..

* * Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

* Not recorded.

श्री कलराज मिश्र : *

श्री विनय कटियार : *

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : मैं रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा हूँ, मैं खुद नहीं कह रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान).. वह रिपोर्ट में है। ..(व्यवधान).. यह रिपोर्ट में है। ..(व्यवधान)..यह रिपोर्ट में है। मैं इसको दोबारा पढ़ देता हूँ, if you want.

श्री कलराज मिश्र : *

श्री विनय कटियार : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Katiyar, I will not protect taking action against you. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री विनय कटियार : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Katiyar, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would request the Chief Whip of that Party to control him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Katiyar, you are not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Katiyar, you are not permitted. Please take your seat.

श्री विनय कटियार : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your Party Member may be speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... Next speaker is your own Party man. He can rebut and say anything. What is the problem? Now, Kapilji, please try to conclude.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am finishing, Sir. I would have finished by now. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would have finished by now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, page 525. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Venkaiah Naidu is going to refute this. What is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't give me tension. I am your friend! ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't give me tension. Don't make me shout. I am your friend!

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, page 525, paragraph 77.3:

“It has come in evidence in the video graph.....”

Sir, I am not saying this. It has come in evidence in A video graph

“.....that Param Hans Ramchander Das said “*De denge le lenge, nahi to lad ke lenga*” “*Badi khushi ki bat hai, police hamara sath hai*”.”

श्री कलराज मिश्र : *

श्री विनय कटियार : *

*Not recorded.

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : आप बिल्कुल ठीक कह रहे हैं। आज आप खुद हाउस में यह मान रहे हैं कि पुलिस आपके साथ थी। अभी आपने ठीक कहा, ठीक कह रहे हैं। ..(व्यवधान).. यह जनता मानती है। अब इन्होंने इस हाउस में मान लिया है, ..(व्यवधान)... ठीक कह रहे हैं, पुलिस हमारे साथ थी।(व्यवधान)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't mind their comments! ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't mind their comments. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ignore their comments.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Page 526:

“There was a stoning of CRPF.....”

—It is important that when the CRPF came, there was stoning of CRPF.—

“....and not the district police PAC. The PAC or local police was participating in *Darshan* in uniform during duty hours. Neither Police nor the Administration nor organisers made any efforts for checking, or controlling the crowd or regulating the *Darshan* at this, Karsevaks, either for the entry to the disputed structure, or Ram Janambhoomi complex or the town of Ayodhya itself.”

It was a complete free flow and after affidavits after affidavits were being given: that the *Kar Seva* would be symbolic. Advaniji said publicly it would be symbolic. This is all that was happening underneath was different.

Now, Sir, 527: —this is the finding:

“The Chief Minister was leading the Administration till the final demolition of the domes.”

The Chief Minister was leading till the final demolition of the domes!

“Ram Lal admitted that though the Chief Minister cannot give direct orders, still he used to do so,”

“.... though later he prevaricated and said in the next breath that no orders were given by him directly.”

Now, I come to page 528 and then one more page, Sir, and I have done. Look at page 528, para 77.10 and I quote:

“Prabhat Kumar, Home Secretary, stated that no officer be he from police or a bureaucrat or executive or political executive took an independent decision with respect to Ayodhya — no officer took a decision — or issue relating to it after taking over the Chief Ministership by Kalyan Singh.”

Everything was personally done by Shri Kalyan Singh. He was directing the operation on behalf of the BJP and the Sangh Parivar.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, you please wind up.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I am finishing. Look at page 530 para 77.11 and I quote:

“Ashok Singhal and other VHP leaders openly stated that the Karseva would not be carried out according to the directions of the Supreme Court but as per the directions of Kendriya Marg Darshak Mandal. The crowd too was mobilized and motivated for carrying out the

Karseva in accordance with the directions of Sants and Sadhus and not in accordance with the Courts' directions."

What, then, is the conclusion? The conclusion is that what happened on 6th December was a scripted exercise. There was no question of any sudden outburst of emotion. By whom was it scripted? It was scripted by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and the leaders of the BJP along with all the leaders of the Sangh Parivar, including the VHP, the Bajrang Dal, the Shiv Sena and the RSS. *(Interruptions)*..

Now, I want to end. I wish that both in the other House and here the BJP had stood up and talked about the findings in the Report on what happened on 6th December, what led to 6th December, the planning and the findings that have been given by the Liberhan Commission on that. *(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान) : सिबल साहब...*(व्यवधान)*... नाम ले रहे हैं..*(व्यवधान)*..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is no time please. *(Interruptions)*... I am worried about time. *(Interruptions)*... Please don't react to that. *(Interruptions)*... You please don't react to that. *(Interruptions)*.. You finish your speech. *(Interruptions)*... Please finish your speech.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, it is all very well to call the Report a 'national joke'. But the fact that you are here and none of you have responded to the findings of the Commission, I think, instead of it being a national joke, your position is a 'national *' and I hope you don't carry on with communalism as an agenda. Thank you.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) 2009-10

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for the year 2009-10.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION — (CONTD.)

Liberhan Commission Report and trial of Babri Masjid Case

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, with the death of Shrimati Gandhi, her plan suffered a set back about Ayodhya. Her son took over as Prime Minister and another colleague of his took command of the Ayodhya matter. From then on, a series of disastrous steps followed. Until the court order, the temple agitation remained almost a unilateral affair; but the opening of the locks triggered off a great deal of controversy. Many described it as a State-managed affair which proceeded with undue haste to pre-empt the VHP plan. Compare it with the lightning speed with which the case filed by an unknown advocate which was heard and disposed of. Within hours of passing of the order, the temple was unlocked and even the Doordarshan cameramen were present to cover the occasion which was

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

2.00 P.M.

widely telecast across the country. Within minutes the Doordarshan, जो जनता से दूर रहते हैं और केवल कांग्रेस को दर्शन देते हैं, वे वहां पांच सैकिण्ड में तुरंत पहुंच गए और पूरी पिक्चर देश में लोगों को, पूरी दुनिया को दिखाई। How did this case move at this speed? How did the Government acquiesce in this case? How did the Faizabad locks open, in a matter of two days, when the Hindus have been pleading for nearly 37 years? How did the Doordarshan cameras click the opening of the locks within an hour of the court orders? These are not Venkaiah Naidu's words. These are the words of the then Prime Minister of India and the Congress President, who said that with the demise of Indira Gandhi, her son took over as Prime Minister and a colleague of his took command of the Ayodhya matter, and from then on a series of disastrous steps followed.

The Commission had no time even to look into this matter. The Commission had no time even to inquire into the sitting Prime Minister at that time. This is from the book of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, 'Ayodhya 6th December, 1992'. All my friends are saying no, no it was a misjudgement, wrong judgement. If it was a wrong judgement, none of you had the guts to stand up and say that it was a wrong judgement. Even the present Home Minister, even the present Prime Minister, even many of the present Ministers, they were all there in that Government and they happily enjoyed the power. Suddenly, you remember now that it is a national shame. At that time, you were calm. Now you say, "Shame". What is this? Whom are you trying to deceive in the country? Who did all these things, is a matter of history. Simply because you just bring some report which is not even worth reading by any human being, and then you try to give sermons to others saying that रिपोर्ट में ऐसा है, ऐसा है। This Report has no support. Everybody has condemned this Report. This is a commissioned Commission. It is a commissioned Commission. It suffers from absence of facts and it is full of politicking. The Report has no legal support. I do not know why such a learned man, Shri Kapil Sibal, was, time and again, referring to a document which has no legal validity, which is full of politics, sermons, preaching and teachings without even knowing the fundamentals of politics and public life of the country. I am worried. After my Leader, Shri Arun Jaitley, yesterday, made a brilliant commentary on the entire episode, the Congressmen are dumbfounded. They have no answer whatsoever. They cannot rebut any of the points raised by the Leader of the Opposition. So they start now talking about others, *sadhus* and saints and then make comments about them. After going through the Report, I am really wondering. From the day one I got the doubt that this Report was outsourced to somebody. I am wondering who is the man who prepared this Report. Giani or *agiani*? There are so many factual mistakes in the Report. He does not know when the RSS was started. He does not know who was the founder of the RSS. He himself has named the founder of the RSS. Fortunately, he did not say that he himself was the founder. He can say that also.

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): Why don't you write a letter to him?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Why should I waste my energy and write a letter about such a useless Report? It should be thrown into the Bay of Bengal. I do not know why the Parliament is also wasting its time. We have seen so many Commissions in this country. As I said this is a commissioned Commission. Truth has become omission; facts were given remission and assumptions and presumptions are the emissions. This is what I have to say in one word in my own way. It is a commissioned Commission. Truth has become omission, facts were given remission and assumptions and presumptions are the emissions. This is the situation. My friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh is not here because he is going to attend an International Conference on emissions cut. Such emissions have also been taken care of....(*Interruptions*). His conclusions conflict with evidence. These 17 years mean 6,036 days. Every day has 24 hours and every hour has 60 minutes and every minute has 60 seconds. What was this man doing for all these years? I do now know whether he was writing 000.6 pages per day and spending this valuable time. In contrast, you see the Shah Commission. The Shah Commission was appointed on 28.5.1997. They number of sittings they held was 100, the number of complaints recorded was 46,261 and the proceedings were completed by 31.12.1998. Within one year and six months the entire report was prepared and then given to the Government. What did this great champion of Commissions do at that time? They have disbanded the Commission after coming to power. We also could have done it. But we did not do it. It is because, as you said, we are Ram Bhaktas. If that is our fault, then, let it be so. It is like digging a mountain and catching a mouse. The Liberhan Report is a Report for the vote bank politics. It is a Commission which was wrong on every front. To be frank, there is nothing left in the Commission to speak about. It is because the Report is full of mistakes, and these were pointed out by my leader, who is not only a Parliamentarian, but also a senior legal luminary in the country. As I told you, Sir, he brings Balasaheb Thackeray from Mumbai to Lucknow, on his own, and sends him to Ayodhya. He has imagined things. Shri Sunder Singh Bhandari, Shri Sikander Bakht and other senior leaders were in Delhi. He imagined things and took them to Ayodhya. The Chief Secretary was taken there. The Chief Minister was taken there. He changes the founder of the RSS. He changes the philosophy of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya and, suddenly, brings in Jinnah, and inserts it. What sort of a Commission it is! I can understand some small, small mistakes, grammatical mistakes, or, some historical mistakes here and there. But, on each and every front, there is total ignorance. Sir, what did the important people say about this Commission? Shri M.N. Buch, a former civil servant, said, "If there is any justice in the world, then, Liberhan and others must be made to cough up Rs.8 crores spent on the Commission. This is the recommendation made by a senior civil servant. "It is an idiotic report."

This is the opinion of our senior colleague, who is also a veteran journalist, that is, Shri Arun Shourie. “The Report must be consigned to the archives at the earliest to avoid political damage.” This is the opinion of Shri Arun Nehru, who is a part of the ruling class. “The Liberhan Report is a thousand page gossip.” This was said by Shri Cho M. Ramaswamy. It has now become a *tamasha* in the country to appoint commissions. Whatever credibility the Commissions of Inquiry had earlier, when we compare the Thakkar-Natarajan Commission and this particular Commission, I don’t think, anybody in this country will henceforth accept appointment of any commission of inquiry to go into any matter. This is the greatest service, Mr. Liberhan, has done for this country. He has brought so much discredit, not only to the Commissions of Inquiry but also to the Report, that nobody is going to ask for it any more. In a way, this is the best service he has rendered to the country. Here, the Home Minister, I do not know why he has gone, and there is also no Cabinet Minister here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): A Cabinet Minister is there.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Kumari Selja is there. She is the Cabinet Minister. We have young people in our party.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: We want your elevation to the front benches.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I will be happy to see Jayanthiji in the front seat.

Sir, before the Home Minister makes any submission in the House, he must, first of all, explain how this leakage had taken place. Is there a package behind the leakage? Why was it done? How can a Minister come to the House and then start arguing and attacking the Opposition parties, when he is not able to give an explanation about it? He had one copy. And, other than Liberhan, who prepared his report, there must have been one copy with his assistant. Now from where did the copy go into the hands of the journalist friends and to the electronic media? And, poor parliamentarians, हम सब लोग एक-दूसरे से पूछ रहे हैं कि रिपोर्ट की कॉपी है क्या? नहीं-नहीं साहब, NDTV के पास जाना। किसी और से पूछा तो वह बोला, “Indian Express के पास जाना।” You really brought shame to Indian Parliament on such a sensitive matter. If you also think that it is a wasteful exercise, a futile exercise, that there is nothing important in this Commission, I can understand. The Home Minister, with all the responsibility that he has, must come to the House and explain to the House why and how it happened. Who is responsible for this? Who will take the responsibility for this? There will not be any answer from the Government, and I am sure about it. Sir, there was a selective leakage. The idea, at that time, was, divert the attention from the spectrum, divert the attention from Madhu Koda, divert the attention from price rise and the strike of sugarcane farmers of Uttar Pradesh and, subsequently,

of other parts of the country. You tried to divide the Opposition parties because everybody, in the Opposition, has got his/her point of view. So, that was the purpose. If you were sincere about the Report, if you are so concerned about the so-called national shame, you should have come to the House politely and proudly and told the House, “Yes, the Report has come.” Six months are over. Because our country is very small; we have only 100 crore population; and we have the Budget of rupees Ten lakh four thousand crores, the Indian Budget! So, money was not sufficient for translation into Hindi. Hindi people are not available in India. We are contacting America, China to get translators, and then, you take some time. You could have made some submissions to this House. You never bothered about it. Instead of that, you passed it on to some selective friends in the media, and Parliament has become a mockery! We became a laughing stock. These people were asking us questions, and we were saying, “No, no; we have not seen it.” They said, “You see our T.V. Channels, then respond”. At the end of the story, they said, if anybody wants a copy — after laying it here — ‘go to the website’. We went to the website, but there is no site. In the website, there is no sight of any report! Sir, we really could not find... *...(Interruptions)*... Then, *...(Interruptions)*... no, no; he is an important person. *...(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): She says, “Don’t be short-sighted like the Supreme Court”. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan is asking you to change the glasses. Perhaps, she is getting inspired by the findings of Justice Liberhan about the short-sighted Supreme Court. That has influenced her. That is what I feel. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Then, this is the Report which is defaming the highest court of the land, the Supreme Court, and you still say, ‘great Report, great man’. And you are quoting from his Report! Shri Kapil Sibal, who is a senior lawyer, practised earlier in the Supreme Court, he must also have some respect for the Supreme Court. The moment he found that sentence, he would have thrown the Report outside, and could have refused to speak in the House. What is this non-sense? You defamed the Supreme Court; you defamed the former Prime Minister of the country; you defamed every institution; you defamed all the *sadhus* and saints in the country. You give lectures to the journalists; you want licence to be given. *...(Interruptions)*... If a CRPF personnel offers prayers, for his information, I would like to inform him that India has got a tradition. In the police also, they also do *ayudha puja*, शस्त्र पूजा. This is the practice in the armed forces. On the Ram Navami day, on the Vijayadashami day, they do it. That is the practice. It is an age-old practice. आदि काल से, वैदिक काल से, पुण्य काल से, प्राचीन काल से पूर्वजों ने जो दिया, वह हमें दिया। यह हमारी परम्परा है। इस परम्परा पर हम गर्व महसूस करते हैं। What is wrong in this?

Sir, now coming to the issue of the so-called conspiracy, which Mr. Liberhan has failed to establish, and Mr. Kapil Sibal is now trying to build up a case. Advocates, of course, take case

of any side. I don't disagree with him on that count. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know the demand for Arunji. The Congress White Paper on Ayodhya says, "No conspiracy". It is not BJP White Paper. It is Congress Government's White Paper. Then, the Home Minister, father of the present Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Mr. S.B. Chavan says, "There was no conspiracy". Shri Satyanarayana Reddy, the former Governor, serving at that time in Uttar Pradesh says, "No conspiracy". The IB told the Supreme Court, "No conspiracy". The CBI ruled out any conspiracy and the charge-sheet filed did not have any charge of conspiracy in it. The Bahri Tribunal, which was set up by the Government to discuss about the banning of the RSS, came to the conclusion saying, "There is no evidence to suggest any conspiracy and quashed the ban on the RSS." A slap on the face of the Congress Government at that time. The Trial Court of the Rai Bareilly has dismissed the conspiracy charges against the leaders of the movement in the year 2001. In the year 2001, the court gives the judgement. Mr. Sibal, the senior advocate, now says that there is a conspiracy. You don't believe court, and you believe only your person, whom you trust. That person is defaming the Supreme Court. Then, Shri Mulayam Singh — my friend, Amar Singhji is sitting here, we have our own ideological differences — the U.P. Government filed an affidavit in the Supreme Court stating that the demolition of the structure at Ayodhya was done under criminal conspiracy by any specific community or political party is wrong and denied. The Allahabad High Court upheld the trial court order. The order was then challenged in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court did not give any adverse judgement. The Supreme Court refused to intervene in this matter in 2009. So, legally, there is no conspiracy. The Governor, the Supreme Court, the High Court, the lower court, then the CBI, the IB, the White Paper, the then Home Minister, the then Central Government at that time; everybody says there is no conspiracy. Now, after the demise of that former Prime Minister—a former Congress President, and your ruling family does not like that man who is no more—you say that is false, what you say is right and that everyone of us should accept that. This sort of demolition you are indulging in. Sir, the invaders always construct churches to demonstrate their political victory over the country. I humbly want to submit to the House that I am not a regular religious person; I must submit that though I was president of the BJP, then, I am a senior member of the party, I can tell you, I can confide with you, I am not a regular पूजा करने वाला या पाठ पढ़ने वाला नहीं हूँ। मुझे पूजा-पद्धति में विश्वास है, भगवान के ऊपर भरोसा भी है और जो काम हमें दिया गया है, वह काम करना चाहिए और वह हम करते भी रहेंगे। We do not need any certificate from these people. In my own village Kasimoglu, there is a Mastanwali Dargah. As a family, we all go there. My father's name was Mastanaiah Naidu. His brother's name is Pedda-Mastanaiah Naidu, elder Mastanaiah Naidu. We live together. We go to the Dargah. They come to the temples. We live together. This is the tradition of India. Then, how has this tradition has been broken? Because, you are creating ill-will in the minds of the people that something has happened. 'Ayodhya, something has happened.' There are 20 more mosques in Ayodhya. Not even one was touched!! Why? If it were a frenzy move to destroy anything, not even a single mosque was touched in Ayodhya by any of these people, over all these years. Why this particular structure? ..*(Interruptions)*..

Sir, Mr. Arnold Toby, a great historian of the century, while addressing the Azad Memorial lecture, said, "I have been speaking. Some vivid visual memories have been flashing in my mind and one of these is a mental picture of the Principal Square in the Polish city of Warsaw, some time in the late 90s and 20s. "In the course of the first Russian occupation of this central spot in the city, that has been once the capital of independent Roman Catholic Christian country Poland, the Russians had done this to rule the Poles a continuous ocular demonstration that the Russians were neither masters. After the establishment of Poland's independence in 1918, the Poles had pulled this cathedral down. The demolition had been completed just before the date of my visit. I do not blame the Polish Government for having pulled down the Russian church. The purpose for which the Russians had built it had not been religious but political and the purpose should also have been intentionally offensive." Russia दुनिया को दिखलाना चाहता था कि पोलैंड पर हमने कब्जा किया, यह हमारे अधीन है। इसलिए उसने वहाँ एक मोनुमेंट बनाया। पोलैंड भी क्रिश्चियन कंट्री है और Russia भी mostly क्रिश्चियन कंट्री है तथा पोलैंड और Russia में मित्रता भी है। उसके बाद जब ये लोग वापस गये तो उन लोगों ने उस structure को pull down किया। Warsaw is a historical fact, it is not Venkaiah Naidu's statement. It is a famous historian who was speaking in Azad Memorial Lecture; if somebody wants the document, I can pass it on to him. Sir, the BJP believes that the theocracies are alien to our history. India being secular is not because of Indira Gandhi or Atal Behari Vajpayee or this Government or that Government. It is because of the blood of the people of this country. People who want to think on religious lines have gone to Pakistan. They have chosen Pakistan as their mother-land. But the remaining people thought that this Bharat Mata, this India to be their country and that they should live here. There is no discrimination on the basis of religion in this country; some people are trying to preach and teach lessons and arouse the feelings of the people. What has happened in 1527 is, the invader who came from outside destroyed the Rama temple. He is adored by millions and millions of people across the country. The entire world adores Him. There is Ramayana festival even in Indonesia and everywhere. There is Garuda Airlines in Indonesia. There is the Kubera Bank in Indonesia. There is Ganesha picture on the currency. Some time back, after seeing this, I asked them, 'What is this? What is your religion?' They said, 'Our religion is Islam.' I asked, 'Then, what is all this?' हमारे पूर्वज हैं। They said, they were their forefathers. That is the respect Rama commands everywhere in the world. That is why Mahatma Gandhi said Rama Rajya. That is why, Rajiv Gandhiji, after performing Shila Nyasa, started a campaign and spoke of Rama Rajya at that time. It is simply because you take the name and we hold the beautiful magnificent temple higher. Where? In Ayodhya. You ridicule us and you just say that we are communal minded. Talking about Rama is communal minded? And you have people who are supporting you in your Government, who

ridiculed Rama, who ridiculed Rama Setu, who also raised questions on who is Rama? Such people are there. You filed an affidavit in the Supreme Court. You had to take back. That is the situation. That is why I am telling my friends in the ruling party, on the other side also, 'please don't be offensive.' You have your line. Okay. We have our line, our thinking. Our approach is different and your approach is different. Let us agree to disagree. But, at the same time, just to say, 'these people are like this, they have no respect for democracy. It is a shame.' What is shame? What is shame I would like to know. If somebody from outside comes and then constructs something, and he asks, 'who are the people'. It is the people of India. Who demolished it? It is the people of India belonging to all hues, the Kar Sevaks and the other people who gathered there. They all did it because the matter is getting delayed for years together and political parties are using it for political ends and the Congress Party got the locks opened. The Congress Party allowed pooja. The Congress Party took the Doordarshan staff there to show it to the entire country saying that, 'see, we have allowed pooja.' Of course, the net result was, both the communities have given left and right to the Congress party. After that it showed. That is a different matter. This is how you do it and you ask us. Sir, in 1984, when thousands of Sikhs were massacred in Delhi, what was the reaction? Mr. Sibal, Mr. Chidambaram and others leaders, just search your soul. The reaction was, बड़ा पेड़ जब गिरता है तो धरती हिलती है। If a big banyan tree falls, then the earth shakes. So, you say that, 'no, no, it was all planned.' Are you ready to accept it? You never said it. You never said it and you talk about persons. We talk about not one person but about the belief millions of the people across the country and the world. We are communal people! Who? You created the hype in this country after those people left. Sir, you have been friendly with the Muslim League. This man does not even have an iota of anything. You talk about Muslim League in the report and then you have alliance with Mazlis-e-Ittahadul-Muslimeen. You have alliance with people who oppose Vande Mataram. You have alliance which has objection to Saraswathi Vandana. You do all these things and then just attribute in reverse to the Bharatiya Janata Party. Mr. Chidambaram said the other day, "the National Executive in 1991 recorded its appreciation of the attempts made by some Shia Leader to persuade the community that it was contrary to the tenets of Islam to have a mosque built upon a place of worship of another religion and that therefore, the sight on dispute should be handed over to the Hindus and the Mosque should be built at some other suitable place". I am suggesting it now. If you want to brand me as a communal person I give the choice to you. People will decide who is communal and who is secular.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): How much time will you take?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have just started.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, your party's time is already over.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, you allowed Mr. Kapil Sibal.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, that was his party's time. I have not given more time. That was his party's time. Your party's time is over. I am not stopping you. I am only asking you to conclude. So be brief.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The President of India went to do shilanyas at the Somnath Temple there. Was he communal? Was that not destroyed by foreign invaders? As I told these people from the ruling party that your leaders go there, you allow shilanyas, you send the Home Minister, your Chief Minister goes there and then, you propagate in Doordarshan on secularism and when we talk, we become communal. It is not secularism but peculiarism. Then, the Liberhan Commission now says that religion should not be used for the sake of politics. If there is one party which is using religion for the sake of politics, number one is the present ruling party. My charge is, you have alliance with Muslim League. Do you say that Muslim League is a secular party? Great. BJP is communal, Muslim League is secular. You have alliance with Mazlis-e-Ittahadul-Muslimeen. It is a secular party according to you. You have gone with the descendants of the Nizams — Rajakats — you just go with them. Sir, Mr. Chidambaram himself said, 'forget about Liberhan report, the people of India' he says, not me and Mr. Kapil Sibal should read his speech in Lok Sabha. He said, "The people of India voted for our idea. They have rejected your idea in 2004 and 2009." Mr. Chaidambaram Garu, I don't know where is he?

SHRI D. RAJA: It is Chidambaram *avaragale*.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes. Shri Chidambaram *avaragale. vanakkam*. This incident had happened in 1992. There were elections in 1996, there were elections in 1998 and there were elections in 1999. What happened? Where were you at that time? Where was your party *Jana Nayaka Peravai* at that time? Were you all in the Government? We got the majority. We ruled the country for six years. What did we do when we got an opportunity to rule at the Centre? We gave the air connectivity, rail connectivity, highway connectivity, rural connectivity, telecom connectivity, television connectivity, port connectivity and we got political connectivity with all parties together in the North, South, East and West. That is what we have done. We have taken every party along with us...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: All the connectivity has been broken.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes, because you have not taken any steps afterwards. What great thing you have done is, you have removed Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee photo and now calling

tenders to erect your leader's photo with Rs. 200 crores! There is a Circular. Do you want to see it? It is a great shame. You removed the photos of the former Prime Minister of the country! What is this?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Speak on Liberhan Report.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes. As your leaders have spoken, even Gandhiji was a Liberhan Report. The BJP's ideology is a Liberhan Report. The RSS founding was a Liberhan Report. This Liberhan, Madam, is a gone case. Don't waste your time. Speak on other issues.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: What is your point?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: My point is, Sir, there was an abnormal delay. Even now the best way to settle the issue is, we have to live together. We have to work together. We have to take the country forward. We cannot look back forever continuously to the pages of history earlier; though we should not forget history. Why, during the VP Singh Government, during Chandrasekharji, during Narasimha Raoji, Sadhus, Sants, VHP and Babri Action Committee were called for discussion? It was to find out an amicable solution and also, time and again, you are giving some space for *pujas* in 2 and-odd-acres which was declared as undisputed area. There was no problem on that. Yesterday, somebody said, 'what about Silanyas.' Somebody from the ruling party has said that there was no dispute on that land. So, I will just come to the plan. Sir, there is a plan in the Liberhan Report. There is a site of the Ramajanma Bhoomi. Many of the friends are forgetting the Ramajanma Bhoomi. They don't even use the word. The Government records, the Gazette, the White Paper, the official statement all mention this. Sir, this is the site map of Ram Janambhumi/Babri Masjid Complex, Ayodhya, Faizabad, U.P. Sir, there is Sita Rasoi Temple. It is in the Report. I hope Sitaji is the same Sitaji who is our Mataji. Then, you have Seshavtar Temple. Do you have Seshavtar Temple in Mosque? And, then, Ramacharitamanas Trust. Then, there is the Hanuman Mandir. Then, there is the Ram Chabutra. Then, you have a number of institutions which are functioning within this area. I am not talking about Ayodhya. In Ayodhya, there are so many other temples. Many people asked me why you talk of this temple alone. Sir, we are particular, because we believe that it is the birth place of the Lord Rama. In this country, Rama is a household name. Rama is Maryada Purushothama. That is why he is my leader. Some people are making comments about my leader. My leader did the greatest service to this nation for the cause of country's unity by brining in the concept of cultural nationalism. He is the man in the Indian politics who torn the pseudo-secularists and vote-bank politicians into pieces. We are proud of our leader, Shri Lal Krishna Advani. We are proud of our leader Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. We are proud of our colleagues. There is no doubt about it. We are proud our association with Ramajanma Bhoomi Movement. We want to see that there is a magnificent temple in the birth place of Lord Rama.

But, at the same time, we have no disrespect for Muslims or Christians. We want to have their Mosque at a suitable place. We are not asking for handing over all the temples which were destroyed earlier. Please understand. There is a psyche of Hindus also who are majority in this country. And, fortunately, they have to come to streets and they have to take up agitation. Is it the respect that you have for Hindus? Sir, secularism does not mean irreligiousness. Secularism does not mean anti-Hindu. But, some parties, some people in this country, unfortunately, say, anti-Hindu means, secularism? If you talk of Hindutva, it is wrong. What is wrong in Hindutva? Hindutva is the way of life. That is what the Supreme Court said. The highest court of the land said this. Sir, the Supreme Court said that Hindutva means, it is synonymous with Bharatiyata.

What is wrong with this, I do not understand? Muslims, Christians, Hindus, are all there in the country. We are all one irrespective of caste, creed, sex and religion. India is one, one nation, one people. Even if I go one step forward and I want to exceed, a common civil code like in the State of Goa comes to the country, at the earliest, after an agreement by all the people. This is all authentic. You fight ideologically. You banned us, you dismissed our four Governments, you banned my RSS, which is the most respected...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Venkaiahji.. *(Interruptions)*..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Just one second, Sir. Please try to understand my feelings.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No, I have understood, but let me make it clear that the time left for your Party was 19 minutes. You have taken 32 minutes. So, try to conclude.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this is a very emotive issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): There are a large number of speakers. Please try to understand.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: So, that being the case, I would like to be educated, not now even after the Parliament is over. Some people come to me and say, Venkaiahji, we have been going there and offering puja or namaj or prayer for years together. How do we do it? Why were those poor people allowed? Why are you insisting? If one man or a woman comes before us and tells us including the so-called Action Committee members, Geelaniji, I think he is not here, if any one of them tells us हम वहां गए, हम नमाज कर रहे थे, तो अवध के नवाब महोदय ने कहा कि दो सौ साल के पहले यहां नमाज नहीं पढ़ सकते। यह लिबरल आयोग की रिपोर्ट में भी है कि 70 साल से वहां जाकर कोई नमाज नहीं पढ़ रहा है। आपने वहां शिलान्यास किया ..*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : वहां कोई नमाज नहीं पढ़ रहा है, तो आप मस्जिद को गिरा देंगे? ..*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : राजनीति जी, आप राजनीति मत कीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is saying what his opinion is. Let him say.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That is my view. Some people are saying that because of the demolition of Babri Masjid in 1992, things have happened like this. The entire country has become communal. I have the figures. I have the list of places where communal tensions have taken place from 1947 to 1990. Thousands of people lost their lives. Do you want this to continue further? Or, do you want a permanent friendship, understanding, harmony between the two sections of society? Do you want to perpetuate this sort of psychology and continue your vote bank politics or do you want to address the core issue? Settle this issue once and for all. Forget it. Stop this ritual. Every 6th December, some demonstration takes place, somebody comes on to the streets and then some protests take place and some incident happens. Stop this ritual. Be realistic. I can tell you, Sir, that no force on the Earth, and I am saying it with all my responsibility, दुनिया में किसी भी ताकत के लिए वहां जाकर राम लला मंदिर में जो मूर्तियां हैं, उनको वहां से हटाकर दूसरी जगह में ले जाना संभव नहीं है। मैं होम मिनिस्टर से चाहता हूँ, नरसिम्हा राव जी नहीं हैं, नरसिम्हा राव जी ने कहा कि मैं वहां दुबारा कुछ बनाऊंगा, क्या आप बनाएंगे?

Let the Congress Party be frank. Will you now say, yes, we will reconstruct the disputed structure? Can you say this? Are you going to say this? Why do you deceive the people? My friends, some of them are not here, naturally, the ordinary common Muslims will say हमारी मस्जिद को तोड़ा, हमारा यह हो गया। राम को बाबर के साथ equate मत कीजिए। मक्का अलग है, मदीना अलग है, जेरूसलम अलग है और बाकी जो श्रद्धा और आस्था के केन्द्र हैं, वे सब अलग हैं। यह राम जी का जन्म स्थान है। यह हमारा प्रेरणा का स्रोत है, इसलिए इन दोनों को एक साथ जोड़ना उचित नहीं है। हम भी आपको साथ देंगे, हम दोनों मिल कर काम करेंगे। अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने उस समय करके दिखाया है। हमारा नेता आडवाणी जी ने उस समय कहा कि हमारा intention है, इसको relocate करना। कुछ लोग कह रहे हैं कि क्या relocation संभव है? आन्ध्र के लोग, जैसे जनार्दन रेड्डी जी बैठे हैं और बाकी लोग हैं, आन्ध्र के अलमपुर में कुछ temples को वहां से relocate करके दूसरी जगह पर रखा गया है। इसमें लोगों की बहुत श्रद्धा है, इसको relocate किया जाए। आडवाणी जी ने खुद उस समय ऐसा कहा। मगर इसको कोई सुनने को तैयार नहीं है, एकदम से कहते हैं कि बीजेपी ऐसा है, बीजेपी वैसा है। सर, मेरा कहना यह है, the point is, number one, let us come to an understanding. Put an end to this, which you know pretty well that nobody is going to do anything. Number two, for 50, 60 years, courts also did not do anything. One of the courts said that it is not a matter which is justiciable. It cannot go into the bereft of the people of this country. It is a dispute about a site of 2.3 acres. Give and take approach should be there, because we want to live together, we want to live happily, we want to prosper, we want to compete with the so-called great countries of the West or the other countries and we want to become a strong nation.

So, please allow a proper atmosphere for construction of a Great Rama Temple there. Let us be proud of it and wherever other places of worship are there, we all go there. Sir, I go to Kerala; I go to famous churches; it is part of our history and I go to some other places, as I told you, in my own village. I am going to a Dargah, Ajmer Dargah Sharif वहां हज़ारों की संख्या में हिंदू अभी भी जाते हैं।

If you want सौहार्दता, if you want सामाजिक समरसता, एक ही रास्ता है और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। But if you want to derive political points like this even after 17 years and if you want to bring that back that and then want to settle the scores, then be sincere, Sir. You want to try us, you want to punish us, come on, do it; come on, do it; but don't base it on a waste paper like Liberhan. Have something concrete and then come forward. We know how to fight it out; we have seen many such things; the RSS has also seen many such onslaughts. It is a democratic country. The country has a history of Emergency; 1,60,000 people were put behind bars. What has happened to the perpetrators of Emergency? The part of history I need not explain. I am also one of the products of Emergency; I was in jail for seventeen-and-a-half months. We came back; fought against authoritarianism, and, finally, the people accepted democracy. So, that is the principle.

So, please be sincere, don't try to offend the feelings of the majority community in the country and don't try to mislead the minority community of the country as if something is happening to them. Sir, whether it is minority or majority, they are equal part of this country. Sir, this great country — I am just concluding — had six Presidents; Dr Zakir Hussain Sahib; Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Sahib; then you have Bharat Ratna, Abdul Kalamji, President of this great country; and then you have Mohammad Hidayatullahji, the former Chief Justice of Supreme Court; you have Air Marshal Latif; you have Mohammad Azharuddin, the former Indian Cricket Captain and now also(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please.

श्री स्वप्न साधन बोस (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सब आपने ही बनाए।

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : भारत ने बनाए, पाकिस्तान ने नहीं बनाए। भारत में सबने मिलकर बनाए, आप सही हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... फिल्म जगत के बारे में मेरी नॉलेज बहुत कम है, लेकिन क्रिकेट में इरफान पटान, मुनाफ पटेल, ज़हीर खान हैं और फिल्म जगत में देखिए, तो शाहरुख खान, अमीर खान, ये खान, कितने खान हैं, याद रखना भी मुश्किल है। सब लोगों का हम आदर करते हैं। Why? It is because they have the talent not because of Muslim or Hindu; they have the talent; they are the icons for many people in this country who like that particular field. So, that is the spirit of India. Don't spoil the spirit of India. Don't try to create divisions further. Don't bring in communal reservations. The communal reservations is against the wish of Jawaharlal Nehru; Late Rajiv Gandhi, even Mahatma Gandhi; Sardar Patel and Dr. Ambedkar. They all opposed communal reservation. You want to bring communal reservation now. You want to have communal budgeting now. ... (*Interruptions*) ... What is this! 'Justice to all, appeasement of none'. Thank you, Sir. नमस्कार, जय हिन्द !

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, you have allowed all the. ... (*Interruptions*)...

श्री अमर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। अभी हमारे कपिल सिब्बल जी कह रहे थे, बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि पुलिस इनके साथ है। तो वही होम सेक्रेटरी, जो इनके साथ थे, जिनको ये कह रहे थे कि हमारे साथ हैं, ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; he did not make a mention of your name. What is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अमर सिंह : वही होम सेक्रेटरी कांग्रेस के कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी बन गए। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि पुलिस इनके साथ है और और बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि वही पुलिस उनके भी साथ है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Okay; Now, Shri Sardar Tarlochan Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second, please. The 'Others Category' has 12 names; we want to accommodate everybody. So, everybody is allowed 7 minutes and not a single second more. Please finish within seven minutes.

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह (हरियाणा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। महोदय, दो दिन से लिब्रहान कमीशन पर इस सदन में बहस चल रही है। मैं इस हाउस में इंडिपेंडेंट मੈम्बर हूँ। पिछले पांच सालों में इस हाउस में जितनी debates हुई हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री अरुण जेटली, लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन ने इस जजमेंट के बारे में कल जो भाषण दिया, ऐसा भाषण इस हाउस में हमें सुनने को नहीं मिला। उनका भाषण सुनने के बाद, मैं नहीं समझता कि इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को हम दोबारा डिसकस करें। इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को outright हमें reject करना चाहिए। सर, different speakers ने अपनी बात कही, मैं सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो वाकया 1992 में हुआ, यह क्यों हुआ। यह इसलिए हुआ कि बहुत समय से यह dispute पेंडिंग था, पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज़ ने इसको हल करने की कोशिश नहीं की और कोर्ट में इस केस को डाल दिया। यह सारी जिम्मेदारी judiciary की है, जिन्होंने इस पर decision लिया ही नहीं। सब पार्टीज़ कह रही थीं कि कोर्ट decision ले, हम लागू करते हैं, लेकिन हमारी कोर्ट्स ऐसी हैं कि 15-15 साल इस decision पर बैठी रही, लेकिन कोर्ट ने कोई decision नहीं लिया। इस कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में judiciary के इस delay के बारे में कहीं जिक्र नहीं किया कि यह क्यों हुआ। दूसरा, हम सबको पता है कि श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने इसका शिलान्यास रखवाया था। उस शिलान्यास को रखवाने से पहले यहां बहुत मीटिंग्स हुईं। गवर्नर हाउस, लखनऊ में मीटिंग हुई जिसमें विश्व हिन्दू परिषद-बाबरी मस्जिद, जॉइंट कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई और बड़े-बड़े लीडर्स उस मीटिंग में शामिल थे। उसका जिक्र कहीं इस रिपोर्ट में नहीं है कि इतने बड़े जो प्रयास हुए, वे क्यों फेल हुए। उसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। कमीशन ने जो अपनी सजेशन दी, जिसका जिक्र कल अरुण जेटली जी ने किया, उसमें बहुत कहा गया कि देश में सद्भावना create की जाए, देश में जो communalism बढ़ रहा है, उसको दूर किया जाए। मैं सदन के सामने यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि communalism और देश की सद्भावना को इकट्ठा करने का जो प्रयास गुरु नानक के सिख धर्म में हुआ है, वह आपके सामने है। दुनिया में इससे बड़ी मिसाल नहीं है कि हमारे गोल्डन टेम्पल का foundation stone मियां मीर, मुसलमान पीर ने रखा है। इससे बड़ी मिसाल दुनिया में नहीं है। गुरु ग्रंथ साहब में जितनी बार हम अल्लाह का नाम लेते हैं, शायद आप कहीं और नहीं सुनेंगे। अगर कहीं secularism है तो उसकी मिसाल हम हैं। हम हर जगह यही कहते हैं कि अल्लाह और राम एक है, इंसान एक है, हम भाई-भाई हैं, इसको हमेशा कायम रखा जाए, लेकिन political parties ने क्या किया? क्या था, उसके बारे में हम सुनने को, इकट्ठे बैठने को तैयार नहीं हैं, इसलिए जब ये झगड़े बढ़ते हैं तो हम, बजाय इसके यह देखें कि इसकी जड़ क्या है, दूसरे नारे देकर इसको हल करना चाहते हैं। मैं इसके बारे में डिटेल् में - क्योंकि समय बहुत थोड़ा दिया है - नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ। सारा सदन यहां बैठा है। हर बार यह कहा गया कि

बाबरी मस्जिद गिराने से हिन्दुस्तान की रूह को धक्का लगा है। हम भी इस बात को मानते हैं। लेकिन आप लोग भूल गए कि इससे बड़ा जुल्म हमारे साथ 1984 में हुआ, इससे आठ साल पहले हुआ। क्या दरबार साहब से बड़ा ऐतिहासिक स्थान इंडिया के पास है जहां हम अल्लाह और राम का नाम जपते हैं? सर, गोल्डन टेम्पल तो कोई disputed place नहीं थी, वहां कोई झगड़ा नहीं था। यहां तो कहते हैं कि कारसेवक गए, वहां कौन गया? आपकी फौज! टैंक गए! वह सब किसने भेजा? भारत सरकार ने! उसका कोई नाम ही नहीं लेता। भाइयो, हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में, साठ साल की history में, या अहमद शाह अब्दाली ने पहले ऐसा किया था या कांग्रेस ने अपने राज में किया है। उसके बारे में कभी कोई कहने को भी तैयार नहीं है कि यह गलत हुआ है। मैं वही कहता हूँ कि जब घर में लगे तो आग, बाहर लगे तो बसंत। अगर आप यहां पर यह डिसकस कर रहे हो कि यह गलत हुआ है तो जो गलती आपने की, उसको आप सुनने को, कहने को और देखने को भी तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं तो बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि इस बात को 25 साल हो गए, लेकिन हमें तो हाउस में कहने का भी टाइम नहीं मिलता। आज दो दिन हो गए हैं, आप मस्जिद की बात कर रहे हैं लेकिन 25 साल पहले जो गोल्डन टेम्पल पर हमला हुआ, सैकड़ों लोग मारे गए और उसके बाद जो दिल्ली में हमारे साथ कत्ले-आम हुआ, ऐसा लगा कि हम देशवासी हैं ही नहीं। ये कल two-nations theory की बात कह रहे थे। मैं history की बात आपके सामने बताना चाहता हूँ। अंग्रेजों के राज में three-nations theory थी, सिखों के लिए रिजर्वेशन थी। हमारे लिए असेम्बली में, पार्लियामेंट में सीटें रिजर्व थीं। हिन्दू, मुस्लिम, सिख - तीनों कौमें मानी गयी थीं लेकिन हम हैं जिन्होंने, जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ, तब हमने कहा कि we will go with India. पाकिस्तान ने हमें क्या ऑफर किया लेकिन हम सब कुछ ठुकराकर, सारा घर-बार छोड़कर हिन्दुस्तान में आए। लेकिन जो हमारे साथ किया गया, वह आपके सामने है।

ये मैंने जो मिसालें दी हैं, वे आपके सामने हैं। एक बात और मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि हम सब जब हिस्ट्री पढ़ते हैं तो हिस्ट्री की सच्चाई को भी समझा जाए कि बाबर कौन था? बाबर के बारे में अगर कोई किताब पढ़नी है तो वह गुरुनानक पढ़ो। Guru Nanak was contemporary to Babar. Guru Nanak was born in 1469. और गुरुनानक की वाणी गुरु ग्रन्थ में दर्ज है। authenticated, signed by our Guru. उसमें दो शब्द हैं बाबर के बारे में। पहला है :

पाप की जंज ले काबुलो धाया, जोरी मंगे दान वे लालो॥

Marriage party of sin invaded from Kabul गुरुनानक ने यह लिखा है - marriage party of sin, काबुल से लेकर बाबर आया, और जितना उसका जुल्म है, मेरे पास तीन शब्द भरे पड़े हैं कि कैसे औरतों की बेइज्जती हुई, कितने हजारों लोग मारे गए, यह सब बाबर का जिक्र गुरुग्रन्थ साहब में बहुत कम्पलीट दिया हुआ है। और यह भी लिखा है.....(व्यवधान)

श्री एस0एस0 अहलुवालिया :

खुरासान खसमाना किया हिन्दुस्तान डराया॥

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. ..(Interruptions)..

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह : जब इतनी मार पड़ी तो गुरुनानक देव जी ने गॉड को कहा :

“ऐसी मार पयी कुरलाणे तैं कि दर्द नी आया॥”

हे रब, इतने लोग मर रहे हैं, तुझे क्या इसका दर्द नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान में क्या हो रहा है। और इसके बाद.....(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

सरदार तिरलोचन सिंह : उसमें एक और शब्द है, उसमें लिखा है -

काया कण्ठ टुक टुक होसी

हिन्दुस्तान समाल्सी बोला।।

यह ऐसी बाणी हैं मैं तो समझता हूं कि बाबर के नाम पर हिन्दुस्तान में अगर कोई चीज है तो हमारे लिए शर्म की बात है। बाबर और औरंगजेब दो जुल्मकार थे। अकबर की आप तारीफ करते हैं, अकबर को मान्यता देते हैं। अकबर खुद अमृतसर गया जहां गोल्डन टेम्पल की जगह है। अकबर ने इसको दान किया है। इस प्रकार हमने अकबर की जगह पर भी गोल्डन टेम्पल बनाया। लेकिन औरंगजेब और बाबर ऐसे दो जालिम हिन्दुस्तान की हिस्ट्री में हैं, जिनका हम जितना जिक्र करें, थोड़ा है। उनके नाम पर हिन्दुस्तान में अगर कोई जगह है तो वह हमारे लिए नफरत की बात है।

SHRI VIRENDRA BHATIA: Sir, our party time. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We will try to accommodate everybody. *...(Interruptions)...* Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan.

SHRI VIRENDRA BHATIA: Sir, what about our party time? *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): The problem is that your party is left with zero minute, and their party has still some time. What can I do? I have to go by that. After the party's time is exhausted, we will try to accommodate. They have still some time left, but your party has zero minute. What can I do? Hon. Minister took your party's time. What can I do? I allowed your party more time, but the Minister took your party's time.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I understand the feelings being expressed by my hon. colleagues. We have heard at great length many eminent speakers who spoke on this subject. I think all of us also read the contents of the Liberhan Report. The newspapers, the media and everything has been filled with the stories about the Report. However, Sir, I rise to speak because I don't want to tread the same round that has already been tread by the speakers before me. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): After your speech, you have to come to the Chair. Therefore, you finish in ten minutes, maximum twelve minutes.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I can assure you that I will try to be as brief as possible. The only reason I stand here as a Member of the House and as a citizen of India is because of two important issues that shocked my conscience and the conscience of so many people and so many of my fellow countrymen and women after the Liberhan Report was tabled in this House. Sir, the Leader of the Opposition made an extremely long speech to which all of us listened with rapt attention. He held us enthralled. There was joke after joke. And, while admitting the forensic capacity of the Leader of the Opposition and his total and absolute right to tear this

Report apart, I felt very hurt that such an important issue was being treated in the manner of a joke by the Leader of the Opposition, and in consequence, by all the Members of the House. I did not and do not see anything remotely funny about the Liberhan Report, about the issue which it addressed. Yes, we may have differences of opinion. People have spoken about the leakage. Venkaiah Naidu gave us a very long lecture about his concept of Hinduism. As a Hindu, I am proud to reject his concept of Hinduism. Venkaiahji gave us a long lecture about it. The Leader of the Opposition cracked many jokes about it. But, did any of them address the heart of the matter, the crux of the matter, and that is about two things? One, there was a breach of law. There was a breach of rule of law that binds this country and this Constitution together. And number two, this Report is the documentation of what is really a symbol, an emblematic of monstrous political immorality. Sir, let us not forget, while we laugh at the Report and while we laugh at all extensions that have been admittedly wrong, and before going any further, I would like to suggest to the Government that it brings a law to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act limiting the number of extensions that any commission of inquiry can get so that whichever report is being tabled, will be tabled within the relevant time and not after 17 years. So, I too agree that Justice Liberhan could have given the Report at a much earlier time, and there should be a time limit on the number of extensions which can be given.

Sir, unfortunately, hiding behind all these ridicule and all this humour and all this forensic analysis, this Report is the only documentation, only proper full documentation and inquiry into who pushed the Indian Republic to the brink in 1992. It was the brink of communal discord and disharmony. This contains invaluable and incriminating evidence which both, State and society, have to address if such incidents are never to happen again. Sir, if we go into the Report, the crucial question, the heart of the Report is this, "Institutions which are sworn to uphold the Constitution of India, institutions which are sworn to uphold the rule of law in this country, were compromised from inside by treacherous individuals who found their way inside the State into Constitutional offices and working inside the State, they conspired with those working from outside, joined together and attempted to completely destroy the edifice of our State, the fabric of our society and the unity and integration of our people." This, to me, Sir, is absolutely monstrous and violative of the rule of law and this Report is the only documentation we have of one incident which will be forever to India's shame, symptomatic of a time when solemn institutions under the Constitution were misused by people to furthering their political agenda of their own parties working along with people outside to destroy the very Constitution that they had sworn to uphold. Sir, after all, we must remember that unless we set right the challenge from within, the challenge that besets us, the cancer of divisiveness and communal disharmony that besets us, this country can never join as one to beat the challenge from outside. Sir, please remember many-many instances were raised, but to me, the most poignant instances that were raised of how the entire State was suborned — and Mr. Sibal made a mention of this — to the private agenda of a few unscrupulous people and how that entire pattern was repeated again.

We must never forget this. We must never forget that those people who said, during the demolition of that disputed structure, “बड़ी खुशी की बात है, पुलिस हमारे साथ है।” In 2002, in Gujarat, the same slogan was raised, “यह अंदर की बात है, पुलिस हमारे साथ है।”

So, the important issue that I would like to raise before you is that while we talk at great length about those political parties and those individuals who challenged this system, we must also remember that five IAS officers, five IPS officers have also been named. And, then, we should look at those individuals from within the system who helped the political masters to achieve this end. So, when we talk about rule of law, we are proud of the fact that India has stood, all these centuries, all these years, as a unique civilization. We stand for our democracy. We stand for the principles of our democracy. Our proudest achievement is the fact that we uphold the rule of law, time and again. And, if that rule of law is challenged from within, if the entire State and the rule of law is suborned to a private agenda in this way, then, that is the single greatest blot upon our democracy, something, which we can never erase. This report, Sir, is the final documentation of what happened on that day, that is, 6th December, 1992, and, that is something this House must take with the greatest seriousness, and, not something that we should joke about or laugh about. Merely pointing out forty bloomers, which the Leader of Opposition pointed out, does not take away the fact that the rule of law was thoroughly thwarted, thoroughly destroyed and the conscience and soul of India died for a few moments on that day. It was not only a betrayal. Mr. Venkaiah Naidu was talking about how every single person in the world said that it is not a conspiracy.

My question is, and, this is the question which my colleagues have also raised, where did the arms descend from, how did the mobilisation take place, how did people know how to get there, where did those pickaxes and weapons of destructions arrive from. So, to say that it was not a conspiracy is something that would be not, in the least, fooling the most credulous of persons, both within and outside the House. We do not need even the Liberhan Report. We all know very well what the BJP and the RSS did on that day. Sir, I only have two more points to make and, after that, I will conclude. Please don't look at me like that, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): After that, you have to come to this Chair.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: You were not so harsh to the others. (*Interruptions*) I want to point out that even for the sake of arguments, whatever are the arguments of BJP, but, while speaking, even today in the House — except the Leader of the Opposition, who wisely stayed away from it — the BJP, or, the Members sitting on the other side of the House, are still justifying that act. They have mixed feelings about the entire situation, and, therefore, it is that, at that point of time, their leader led, what was known as a ‘chariot of fire’, a *Rath Yatra*, a ‘chariot of hate’ which in its wake had more than 306 communal incidents and many people

3.00 P.M.

killed, who created this entire conflagration leading right up to the day when Vajpayee *ji also* spoke on that spot. Sir, the fact of the matter is that Mr. Vajpayee is being used by the BJP in the Lok Sabha and at other places as an excuse to get away from the debate, to divert attention from the real issue as to what happened on that day, what happened not just to the *Babri Masjid*, what happened to the rule of law on that day, what happened to the solemn oath of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh to protect the Constitution, what happened to the oath that he gave to the National Integration Council, what happened to the affidavit which he filed before the Supreme Court of India. I would like to remind the House of incident when Mahatma Gandhi was leading a Non-cooperation Movement in Chauri Chaura. When the police station was burnt down, how did the Mahatma respond? He called off the Non-cooperation Movement and went on a fast. He did not have to do it. His call for the Non-cooperation Movement was non-violent. He had not targeted any building, public or private, and, had no desire to do physical harm to anybody or any individual, and, yet, even a small aberration, one for which Gandhiji or the leadership of the Congress were in nowhere responsible, was enough for him to accept the moral responsibility and call off an entire political movement, Sir. Mr. Vice-Chairman, that is why, this country worships and can never forget the Mahatma.

Contrast this with the BJP whose movement on Ayodhya demonised an entire community, an entire community which is very much a part of our country, who are our brothers here; contrast this with the BJP, which targeted the monument and called for its destruction. What was the expression that Mr. Advaniji used for the Babri Masjid at that time? (*Time-bell*) I will only take one minute. An ocular provocation, a scar on the psyche, and, yet, when the monument was demolished, the same person changed his tune. No, no, I am not responsible. No, no, there was no conspiracy. 'There was no plan to damage the mosque. This is the saddest day of my life.' And what did he do a few months later? Jinnah is the shining example of secularism. This is the man you people are now trying to call a hero. And this is the man you people are now trying to justify as somebody who championed the cause of democracy. All I can say is, Sir, that the country and I can marvel at this two-facedness.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, one more minute. Sir, instead of having the courage, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu was pleading with us to declare what our point of view is. Our point of view is very clear. We are not pseudo-moderates. We believe in secularism and our secularism is very clear: Equal respect for all religions. We are not what Justice Liberhan called 'pseudo-moderates.' But every time we asked the BJP what happened at the Babri Masjid; why did you demolish it; why did you challenge the rule of law; why are you guilty of this monstrous political immorality; they seek to turn the debate on its head and ask us: Do we believe in Ram? They accused us of being irreligious.

All I can say is, Sir, that for us, religion is personal. I am a Hindu. I don't have to justify my Hinduism to anybody over here. I am ashamed that the BJP and the RSS and their leaders claim

to speak for those Hindus who believe in non-violence, who believe in Mahatma Gandhi, who believe in the Constitution of India, and who believe that this country and this fabric should stay united. This is the Hinduism that we believe in, and this is the nationalism that we believe in. Not the nationalism of the BJP.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, you gave Venkaiahji so much time. Let me say only one more sentence.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your party has five more speakers. What can I do? (*Interruptions*) Your party has fielded more speakers. Where is the time? Will I get time from heaven?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I promise to finish it in one or two minutes. Sir, I just want to read a small quotation. This is not from any Congress person. This is from the man who was then the Law Minister in the Government led by the BJP. He wrote this in *The Indian Express* on October 16, 1990.

Mr. Ram Jethmalani says, "The Indian Penal Code makes it a serious criminal offence to pull down any place of worship. It is no defence in law that the place of worship was constructed five hundred years ago on the site of another demolished place of worship belonging to the community of the accused. The throngs that threaten to converge on Ayodhya and pull down the mosque will in the eye of law be an unlawful assembly determined to commit offences of mischief, criminal trespass, and wounding of religious feelings.

"The time bomb is ticking away. The nation will not emerge stronger but weakened and debilitated beyond measure. When the time bomb explodes communal harmony and national integration will be the prime casualties. Mr. L. K. Advani has sworn to uphold the law and the Constitution. While he will lead the assembly of law-breakers what does he expect the U.P. Government to do? The police force is statutorily committed to neutralise the marching hordes even though composed of Swamies, Acharyas and other respectable political leaders. There is no loophole or ambiguity in the law.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. No.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, this is the man who was the Law Minister. Sir, one more sentence and then I will finish. I have to say one more sentence. Just give me one more minute. I will sit down the moment you will ask me to sit down after that.

Sir, the issue is not who is a Hindu or whether a temple existed before the mosque or all the history lessons that we got from the other side. These are incidental issues which have nothing to do with the present debate. The issue here is deliberately and provocatively breaking the law and that is why the BJP will be forever in the dock on December 6.

Shri Amar Singhji is sitting here. I have to say one word about him. Let me say one word about him. When he spoke I listened to him with great interest. But I would just like him to explain to the House not now, not by interrupting me, but after it is all over. Why then did he

hold hands with Mr. Kalyan Singh who demolished it and who proudly said, 'I have no shame and I have no remorse'? He said, 'it is a balloon.' Why did his party go with Mr. Kalyan Singh? Why did they lose the UP election? That is the big explanation that he owes to the people of this country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is all.

SHRI AMAR SINGH: Sir,..(*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): She said, 'later, not now.' No, please. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAR SINGH: Sir, I will not take more than one minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will give you time.

SHRI AMAR SINGH: Sir, please.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will give you. (*Interruptions*) Jayanthiji, you have to do the same job here.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I have only two sentences.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Where is the time?

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, commitment to secularism of many people is something that is totally hypocritical and politically expedient. These are power hungry people, desperate to do anything to come to office. They were complex about my Party, the Congress, because my Party does not compromise on basics and core values. We would rather sit in the Opposition than tie up with the forces of bigotry.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That's all.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, the BJP will never understand India, our India, which is plural, united and secular.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, you took all my time. So, I think, you should stay in the Chair now.

श्री अमर सिंह : सर, इन्होंने मेरा नाम लिया है, मैं एक मिनट में स्पष्ट कर दूँ। लगता है कि मैं हिन्दी में बोलता हूँ, तो जयन्ती जी की समझ में नहीं आता है। मैंने कल ही कह दिया था कि मुझसे गलती हुई ...(*व्यवधान*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : हो गया ... (*व्यवधान*) ...

श्री अमर सिंह : मेरी बात सुनिए, और यह भी कहा था कि मैंने कल्याण सिंह जी को जो साथ किया था, उसमें, मैडम, आपकी पार्टी का भी बड़ा हाथ था, क्योंकि जब मेरी पहली सरकार बनी थी, तो उस पहली सरकार में बेनी प्रसाद वर्मा के लड़के राकेश वर्मा भी थे, उसमें आजम खान भी थे और कल्याण सिंह के घर पर तब कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष जगदम्बिका पाल, कांग्रेस लेजिस्लेचर पार्टी के लीडर भी थे ... (*व्यवधान*) ... कांग्रेस की चिट्ठी पड़ी हुई है, समर्थन और हिमायत की।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Mysura Reddy. (*Interruptions*) Shri Mohammed Adeeb. So, Mr. Mohammed Adeeb, you have seven minutes strictly.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, हमारे ऊपर ही गुप्तगू हो रही है, हम ही 17 साल से sufferer हैं और आप हमें केवल सात मिनट दे रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : सबके लिए यह time limit है, मैं क्या करूँ?

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : हमारी क़ौम 17 साल से रो रही है और आप कह रहे हैं कि सात मिनट ले लो।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) पीठासीन हुई]

मैडम वाइस-चेयरमैन, आज से 17 साल पहले इस पार्लियामेंट के बाहर कुछ दीवाने रो रहे थे और इस मुल्क पर आँसू बहा रहे थे, उनमें से मैं भी एक था। आज 17 साल के बाद मैं इस सदन में हूँ और दो दिन से यह बहस सुन रहा हूँ। ऐसा लगता है कि हम जहाँ 17 साल पहले थे, आज भी वहीं खड़े हैं। आज भी बहस इस पर हो रही है कि कमीशन ने क्या लिखा है और जिन्होंने यह जुर्म किया, वे यह कहते हैं कि कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पढ़िए, इसमें गलतियाँ हैं। वे यह नहीं देखते कि इस मुल्क के परखच्चे उड़ा दिए गए, इस मुल्क का पूरा ताना-बाना भ्रष्ट कर दिया गया, कंस्टीट्यूशन का मज़ाक उड़ाया गया, सुप्रीम कोर्ट की हुक्म-उद्दली की गई और उसके बाद इस मुल्क में अगर 1947 में ज़मीन बँटी, तो 1992 में दिलों का बँटवारा किया गया और हम वे लोग हैं, जो निशाने पर आ गए। आज भी यह कहा जा रहा है कि आप सब कुछ बनेंगे। मेरी आपसे यह दरख्वास्त है, इस कमीशन के बारे में, कि इन कमीशनों ने हमारे दिल को छलनी कर दिया है। एक कमीशन, कृष्ण कमीशन, भी आया था। श्रीकृष्ण कमीशन इस अयोध्या के फसाद के बाद का तमाशा था और जिस तरीके से मुम्बई में फसादात हुए थे, उसकी रिपोर्ट आने के बाद जब हुक्मत को अच्छा नहीं लगा, उन लोगों को, जिनकी सरकार थी, बीजेपी और शिव सेना की, तो उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया गया। जब इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई, तो कहा गया कि इसको रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दीजिए। एक और कमीशन बना हुआ है और उसका नाम नानावती कमीशन है। 7 साल हो चुके हैं, 7 साल और लगेंगे। जब उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आएगी, तो यह रिपोर्ट की जाएगी कि ये लोग खुद से मर गए, ये मारे नहीं गए। कब तक मजलूमियत में पिसते रहेंगे हम लोग। इस बाबरी मस्जिद के सवाल पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मुद्दा ज़मीन का है कि यह ज़मीन किसकी है। इसका मुकदमा सन् 1949 से चल रहा है। अगर हुक्मत-ए-हिन्द यह चाहती, तो इसका फैसला करवा देती। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में भी बहुत सी चीज़ें छिपाई गई हैं। मैं चन्द चीज़ों की बात करना चाहता हूँ। गुप्ता जी, जो कमीशन के वकील थे, उन्होंने अपने एक मजमून में यह कहा है कि 25 तारीख से 28 तारीख तक आईबी ने खबर दी थी कि अयोध्या में suicide squad के 300 कारसेवक पहुँच चुके हैं, मध्य प्रदेश से 400 कारसेवक अयोध्या की बस्ती में छिप गए हैं और 6 तारीख को वे एक्शन लेंगे। लेकिन कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह नहीं कहा और उनके जो सहयोगी हैं, उन्होंने अपने मज़मून में इस बात को लिखा है और हमारे नायडू जी ने कहा कि हम बराबरी की बात करना चाहते हैं। वह कहते हैं कि सबका हक़ बराबर है।

चन्द दिन पहले राहुल गांधी ने अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के बच्चों से यह कहा कि तुम भी हिन्दुस्तान के प्राइम मिनिस्टर बन सकते हो, अगर लायक हो तब। लेकिन नायडू जी ने उस पर भी आज परदा डाल दिया और उन्होंने कहा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर बन सकते हो, अगर राम भक्त हो तब। सैकुलर मुल्क में यह कहा जा रहा है कि तुम प्राइम मिनिस्टर जरूर बन सकते हो, अगर राम भक्त हो तब। अगर आप राम जी का ज़िक्र करें तो हिन्दुस्तान में जब बाबर आए, उसके 13 साल के बाद तुलसीदास जी ने रामायण लिखी और बड़ी तफ़सील से लिखी। एक-एक बात उन्होंने लिखी है और कुछ बातें ऐसी भी लिखी हैं, जो मेरी समझ में नहीं आती हैं। उन्होंने पाक सीता को आग पर चढ़ाने का मंज़र भी लिख दिया, उन्होंने यह भी लिख दिया कि राम ने सीता को किसी के कहने पर छोड़ा था, लेकिन तुलसी साहब का यह ज़ुल्म देखिए कि उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि राम जी यहां पैदा हुए थे। उन्होंने अपने उस मज़मून में यह नहीं लिखा है। रामचरितमानस में तुलसीदास जी ने यह नहीं लिखा है कि बाबर ने उस पर कब्ज़ा कर लिया है।

जब यह क्रिस्सा शुरू हुआ था, तब मैं पंडित बिशम्बर नाथ पांडे जी के साथ रहता था और उनको गुरु जी कहता था। उनके साथ मैंने बहुत-सी किताबें पढ़ने की कोशिश की थी। पांडे जी ने एक सॉल्यूशन यह निकाला

कि अगर कोई 400 साल पुराना हिन्दु मन्दिर है, तो उसके पुजारी को बाबरी मस्जिद का ताला दे दिया जाए। मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ, जब पंडित बिशम्बर नाथ पांडे जी ने यह कहा कि 400 साल पुराना श्री राम जी का मन्दिर इस जमीन पर कोई भी है। अगर इनकी बात मान ली जाए तब तो मैं यह समझता हूँ कि बाबर ने तो एहसान किया है कि ख़ास वह जगह, जहाँ पर राम जी का जन्म हुआ, उसको अपने गुम्बद में महफूज़ कर दिया। ऐसे में तो मैं समझता हूँ इनको यह करना चाहिए कि बाबर का ही एक मन्दिर बनवाएं। जब राम के मन्दिर नहीं थे, उस समय कम से कम उनकी जन्मभूमि को तो उसने बरकरार रखा। मैं उन चीज़ों में नहीं पड़ना चाहता, लेकिन आपसे चंद बातों का जवाब जानना चाहता हूँ।

कल जेटली जी ने यह अलफ़ाज़ कहे थे कि उमा भारती को भेजा गया था और आडवाणी जी ने उनको भेजा था कि जाओ! उनको रुकवा दो। उमा भारती जी टेलिविज़न पर यह कहती हैं कि हां, मैं लोगों को गुम्बद से उतारने गई थी और इसलिए गई थी कि मैंने मस्जिद में बम रखा हुआ था और मुझे यह ख़ौफ़ था कि जो लोग गुम्बद पर हैं, कहीं वे मर न जाएं। इसलिए भेजा था उन्होंने, लेकिन फिर भी वे कहते हैं कि यह बात खुद-ब-खुद हो गई, हमने नहीं की। इनका यह कहना है कि ..(समय की घंटी)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please conclude.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: मैं आपका केवल एक मिनट और लूंगा। कमिशन ने जो बहुत सी बातें की हैं, उन्हीं में कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा है कि मुस्लिम तंज़ीमों ने कोई काम नहीं किया। मैडम, आप मुझे बताइए कि एक मुअज्जम सोसाइटी, जो अक्रल्लीयत में हो, वह क्या करेगी? वह सुप्रीमकोर्ट गई, वह पार्लियामेंट गई, National Integration Council में जाकर उसने कहा कि हमारी इस मस्जिद को बचा लीजिए। मसला सिर्फ एक मस्जिद का ही नहीं था, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में दौरे किए गए और यह कहा गया कि मन्दिर वहीं बनाएंगे, तुम जो कर सकते हो कर लो। माइनॉरिटी यही तो कर सकती थी कि आपके पास आती, माइनॉरिटी के लीडर यही तो कर सकते थे कि सुप्रीमकोर्ट जाते, माइनॉरिटी यही तो कर सकती थी कि इस मुल्क के प्राइम मिनिस्टर और चीफ मिनिस्टर से कहती ... (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): You have to conclude now.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। उसके ऊपर भी यह इल्जाम है कि साहब, आप मुसलमानों ने कुछ किया नहीं है। हां, जब बाबरी मस्जिद गिरी, तो हक़ीकत यह है कि मेरी क्रौम को कंधा दिया, मुलायम सिंह यादव ने। यह क्रौम उसके कंधे पर सिर रख कर रोई। और मुझे अफसोस है कि आज मेरे साथी ... (समय की घंटी)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please conclude now.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: अमर सिंह जी आज यहां बैठे हैं। मेरे मुअज़्ज़िज़ हैं, लेकिन मुझे बड़ी तबलीफ़ के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जब इन्होंने कल्याण सिंह का साथ दिया, तो हमारे कलेजे फट गए और उस वक्त भी हमने उनसे कहा कि हम मुसलमानों को कल्याण सिंह की वजह से ... (व्यवधान)।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): All right. Please conclude now.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: जब हम कल्याण सिंह को देखते हैं, तो बाबरी मस्जिद के गुम्बद पर हमें कार सेवक दिखाई देते हैं। अपनी जिन्दगी में हम यह भूल नहीं सकते हैं और यह हक़ीकत है। अगर ... (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Are you listening to me? Please conclude now.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: बस दो मिनट और दीजिए। अगर आपको इस मुल्क में आगे कुछ करना है, तो मेरी क्रौम को sense of belonging और confidence दिलाइए। उसका सिर्फ एक ही तरीका है। सन् 1997 में ये सब charge sheeted थे, इन सबको सजा दिलाएं और इन लोगों का सोशल और पॉलिटिकल बाईकॉट करें और फिर भाईचारे की बात करें। इन अलफ़ाज़ के साथ बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

جناب محمد ادیب (اثر پردیش) : سر، ہمارے اوپر ہی گفتگو ہو رہی ہے، ہم ہی 17 سال

سے sufferer ہیں اور آپ ہمیں کیول سات منٹ دے رہے ہیں۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی: سب کے لئے یہ ٹائم لمٹ ہے، میں کیا کروں؟

جناب محمد ادیب: ہماری ہماری قوم 17 سال سے ہو رہی ہے اور آپ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ سات منٹ لے لو۔

(شری اپ سبھا ادھیکش (شریمتی جیننتی نٹراجن) پیٹھاسین ہوئے)

میڈم وائس چیئرمین، آج سے 17 سال پہلے اس پارلیمنٹ کے باہر کچھ دیوانے ہو رہے تھے اور اس ملک پر آنسو بہا رہے تھے، ان میں سے میں بھی ایک تھا۔ آج 17 سال کے بعد میں اس سدن میں ہوں اور دو دن سے یہ بحث سن رہا ہوں۔ ایسا لگتا ہے کہ ہم جہاں 17 سال پہلے تھا، آج بھی بحث ہو رہی ہے کہ کمیشن نے کیا لکھا ہے اور جنہوں نے یہ جرم کیا ہے، وہ یہ کہتے ہیں کہ کمیشن کی رپورٹ پڑھیے، اس میں غلطیاں ہیں۔ وہ یہ نہیں دیکھتے کہ اس ملک کے پرچم اڑا دئے گئے، اس ملک کا پورا ٹانا بانا بھرشت کر دیا گیا، کانسٹی ٹیوشن کا مذاق اڑایا گیا، سپریم کورٹ کی حکم عدولی کی گئی اور اس کے بعد اس ملک میں اگر 1947 میں زمین بنٹی، وہیں 1992 میں دلوں کا ہتھوڑہ کیا گیا اور ہم وہ لوگ ہیں، جو نشانے پر آ گئے۔ آج بھی یہ کہا جا رہا ہے کہ آپ سب کچھ بنیں گے۔ میری آپ سے یہ درخواست ہے، اس کمیشن کے بارے میں، کہ ان کمیشنوں نے ہمارے دل کو چھلنی کر دیا ہے۔ ایک کمیشن، کرشنا کمیشن، بھی آیا تھا۔ شری کرشنا کمیشن اس ایودھیا کے فساد کے بعد کا تماشہ تھا اور جس طریقے سے ممبئی میں فسادات ہوئے تھے، اس کی رپورٹ آنے کے بعد جب حکومت کو اچھا نہیں لگا، ان لوگوں کو، جن کی سرکار تھا، بی جے پی۔ اور شیو سینا کی، تو اس کمیشن کی رپورٹ کو رڈی کی ٹوکری میں ڈال دیا گیا۔ جب اس کمیشن کی رپورٹ آئی، تو کہا گیا کہ اس کو رڈی کی ٹوکری میں ڈال دیجئے۔ ایک اور کمیشن بنا ہوا ہے اور اس کا نام ناناوتی کمیشن ہے۔ 7 سال ہو چکے ہیں، 7 سال اور لگیں گے۔ جب اس کمیشن کی رپورٹ آنے گی، تو یہ رپورٹ کی جائے کہ وہ لوگ خود سے مر گئے، یہ مارے نہیں گئے۔ کب تک مظلومیت میں پستے رہیں ہم لوگ۔ اس بابری مسجد کے سوال پر میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ

یہ مدعا زمین کا ہے کہ یہ زمین کس کی ہے۔ اس کا مقدمہ سن 1949 سے چل رہا ہے۔ اگر حکومت ہند یہ چاہتی تو اس کا فیصلہ کروا دیتی۔ لیکن ایسا نہیں ہوا۔ اس کمیشن کی رپورٹ میں بھی بہت سی چیزیں چھپائی گئی ہیں۔ میں چند چیزوں کی بات کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ گپتا جی، جو کمیشن کے وکیل تھے، انہوں نے اپنے ایک مضمون میں یہ کہا ہے کہ 25 تاریخ سے 28 تاریخ تک اُنی بی۔ نے خبر دی تھی کہ ایودھیا میں suicide squad کے 300 کارسیوک پہنچ چکے ہیں، مدھیہ پردیش سے 400 کارسیوک ایودھیا کی بستی میں چھپ گئے ہیں اور 6 تاریخ کو وہ ایکشن لیں گے۔ لیکن کمیشن نے اپنی رپورٹ میں یہ نہیں کہا اور ان کے جو سہیوگی ہیں، انہوں نے اپنے مضمون میں اس بات کو لکھا ہے اور ہمارے نائیڈو جی نے کہا کہ ہم برابری کی بات کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ وہ کہتے ہیں کہ سب کا حق برابر ہے۔

چند دن پہلے رابل گاندھی جی نے علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی کے بچوں سے یہ کہا کہ تم بھی ہندوستان کے پرانم منسٹر بن سکتے ہو، اگر لائق ہو تب۔ لیکن نائیڈو جی نے اس پر بھی آج پردہ ڈال دیا اور انہوں نے کہا کہ پرانم منسٹر بن سکتے ہو، اگر بھکت ہو تب۔ سیکولر ملک میں یہ کہا جا رہا ہے کہ تم پرانم منسٹر ضرور بن سکتے ہو، اگر رام بھکت ہو تب۔ اگر آپ رام جی کا ذکر کریں تو ہندوستان میں جب باہر آئے، اس کے 13 سال کے بعد تلسی داس جی نے رامائن لکھی اور بڑی تفصیل سے لکھی۔ ایک ایک بات انہوں نے لکھی ہے اور کچھ باتیں ایسی بھی لکھی ہیں، جو میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتی ہے۔ انہوں نے پاک سیتا کو آگ پر چڑھانے کا منظر بھی لکھ دیا، انہوں نے یہ بھی لکھ دیا کہ رام نے سیتا کو کسی کے کہنے پر چھوڑا تھا، لیکن تلسی صاحب کا یہ ظلم دیکھئے کہ انہوں نے یہ نہیں بتایا کہ رام جی یہاں پیدا ہوئے تھے۔ انہوں نے اپنے اس مضمون میں یہ نہیں لکھا ہے۔ رام چرت مائس نے تلسی داس جی نے یہ نہیں لکھا ہے کہ باہر نے اس پر قبضہ کر لیا ہے۔

جب یہ قصہ شروع ہوا تھا، تب میں پنڈت بشمبھر ناتھ پانڈے جی کے ساتھ رہتا تھا اور ان کو گرو جی کہتا تھا۔ اس کے ساتھ میں نے بہت سی کتابیں پڑھنے کی کوشش کی تھی۔ پانڈے جی نے ایک سالیوشن یہ نکالا کہ اگر کوئی 400 سال پرانا ہندو

مندر ہے ، تو اس کے پجاری کی بابری مسجد کا تالا دے دیا جائے۔ مجھے بڑا تعجب ہوا، جب پنڈت بشمبر ناتھ پانڈے جی نے یہ کہا کہ 400 سال پرانا شری رام جی کا مندر اس زمین پر کوئی بھی ہے۔ اگر ان کی بات مان لی جائے تب تو میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ بابر نے تو احسان کیا ہے کہ خاص وہ جگہ، جہاں پر رام جی کا جنم ہوا، اس کو اپنے گنبد میں محفوظ کر دیا۔ ایسے میں تو میں سمجھتا ہوں ان کو یہ کرنا چاہئے کہ بابر کا ہی ایک مندر بنوائیں۔ جب رام کے مندر نہیں تھے، اس وقت کم سے کم ان کی جنم بھومی کو تو اس کے برقرار رکھا۔ میں ان چیزوں میں نہیں پڑنا چاہتا، لیکن آپ سے چند باتوں کا جواب جاننا چاہتا ہوں۔

کل جیٹلی جی نے یہ الفاظ کہے تھے کہ اوما بھارتی کو بھیجا گیا تھا اور ایڈوانی جی نے ان کو بھیجا تھا کہ جاؤ! ان کو رکوادو۔ اوما بھارتی جی ٹیلی ویژن پر یہ کہتی ہیں کہ ہاں، میں لوگوں کو گنبد سے اتارنے گئی تھی اور اس لئے گئی تھا کہ میں نے مسجد میں بم رکھا ہوا تھا اور مجھے یہ خوف تھا کہ جو لوگ گنبد پر ہیں، کہیں وہ مر نہ جائیں۔ اس لئے بھیجا تھا انہوں نے، لیکن پھر بھی وہ کہتے ہیں کہ یہ بات خود بخود ہو گئی، ہم نے نہیں کی۔ ان کا یہ کہنا ہے کہ۔۔(وقت کی گھنٹی)۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please conclude.

جناب محمد ادیب : میں آپ کا کیول ایک منٹ اور لونگا۔ کمیشن نے جو بہت سی باتیں کی ہیں، انہی میں کمیشن نے اپنی رپورٹ میں یہ بھی کہا ہے کہ مسلم تنظیموں نے کوئی کام نہیں کیا۔ میڈم، آپ مجھے بنائے کہ ایک معظم سوسائٹی، جو اقلیت میں ہو، وہ کیا کرے گی؟ وہ سپریم کورٹ گئی، وہ پارلیمنٹ گئی، National Integration Council میں جا کر اس نے کہا کہ ہماری اس مسجد کو بچا لیجئے۔ مسئلہ صرف ایک مسجد کا ہی نہیں تھا، پورے ہندوستان میں دورے کئے گئے اور کہا گیا کہ "مندر وہیں بنائیں گے، تم جو کر سکتے ہو، کر لو"۔ ماننارٹی یہی تو کر سکتی تھی کہ آپ کے پاس آئی، ماننارٹی کے لیڈر یہی تو کر سکتے تھے کہ سپریم کورٹ جاتے، ماننارٹی یہی تو کر سکتی تھی کہ اس ملک کے پرائم منسٹر اور چیف منسٹر سے کہتی۔۔(مداخلت)۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): You have to conclude now.

جناب محمد ادیب: لیکن ایسا نہیں ہوا۔ اس کے اوپر بھی یہ الزام ہے کہ صاحب، آپ مسلمانوں نے کچھ کیا نہیں ہے۔ ہاں، جب بابری مسجد گری، تو حقیقت یہ ہے کہ میری قوم کو کندھا دیا، ملائم سنگھ یادو نے۔ یہ قوم اس کے کندھے پر سر رکھ کر روئی۔ اور مجھے افسوس ہے کہ آج میرے ساتھی۔۔(وقت کی گھنٹی)۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please conclude now.

جناب محمد ادیب: امر سنگھ جی آج یہاں بیٹھے ہیں۔ میرے معزز ہیں، لیکن مجھے بڑی تکلیف کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ جب انہوں نے کلیان سنگھ کا ساتھ دیا، تو ہمارے کلیجے پھٹ گئے اور اس وقت بھی ہم نے ان سے کہا کہ ہم مسلمانوں کو کلیان سنگھ کی وجہ سے۔۔(مداخلت)۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): All right. Please conclude now.

جناب محمد ادیب: جب ہم کلیان سنگھ کو دیکھتے ہیں، تو بابری مسجد کے گنبد پر ہمیں کار سیوک دکھائی دیتے ہیں۔ اپنی زندگی میں ہم یہ بھول نہیں سکتے ہیں اور یہ حقیقت ہے۔ اگر۔۔(مداخلت)۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Are you listening to me? Please conclude now.

جناب محمد ادیب: بس دو منٹ اور دیجئے۔ اگر آپ کو اس ملک میں آگے کچھ کرنا ہے، تو میری قوم کو sense of belonging اور confidence دلانیے۔ اس کا صرف ایک ہی طریقہ ہے۔ سن 1997 میں یہ سب charge sheeted تھے، ان سب کو سزا دلانیں اور ان لوگوں کو سوشل اور پالیٹکل بائیکاٹ کریں اور پھر بھائی چارے کی بات کریں۔ ان الفاظ کے ساتھ بہت بہت شکریہ۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Shri Rajniti Prasad. You have only seven minutes.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : मैडम, मैं इस मसले पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हूँ। इस पर बोलने के पहले मैं कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। मस्जिद गिराने का जो मकसद था, उसमें वहाँ कोई मन्दिर बनाने का मकसद नहीं था, बल्कि इस मुल्क को फिरकापरस्ती में डालना और इस मुल्क में कौमी एकता को भंग करने का मकसद था। मामला यह नहीं था कि कौन मस्जिद गिरा रहा है या कौन मन्दिर बना रहा है। मैं उसका उदाहरण पेश करना चाहता हूँ। महोदया, 1989 में शिला-पूजन किया गया। यह कहा गया कि अयोध्या में हम लोग मन्दिर बनाएँगे, एक रुपया और एक ईंट दो। ... (व्यवधान) ... ज़रा रुकिए। एक रुपया और एक ईंट दो और ईंट पर चंदन-टीका लगाओ। इस तरह शिला-पूजन किया गया। पूरे मुल्क में कहा गया कि ईंट यहाँ से जाएगी, जो शिला-पूजन करेंगे वही ईंट जाएगी। मैडम, मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों ने इतना ही नहीं किया बल्कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में एक रथ-यात्रा भी की। हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को गुमराह करने के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को फिरकापरस्ती में डालने के लिए, हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को मजहब के नाम पर या राम के नाम पर या रथ-यात्रा के नाम पर लड़ाने के लिए रथ-यात्रा की गई। रथ-यात्रा कहाँ से की गई? रथ-यात्रा सोमनाथ से की गई। रथ-यात्रा किसने की? रथयात्रा आडवाणी जी ने की। आडवाणी जी ने जब रथ-यात्रा शुरू की, तो पूरे देश में खलबली मच गई। एक आदमी ने कहा कि अगर भूख के लिए, बेकारी के लिए या रोजगार के लिए कोई यात्रा करता तब तो बात समझ में आती है, लेकिन रथ-यात्रा राम के मन्दिर को बनाने के लिए की गई। हमारी सरकार यहाँ थी। वहाँ मुलायम सिंह जी नहीं थे बल्कि वहाँ पर कल्याण सिंह बैठे हुए थे। जब रथ-यात्रा की गई, तब लालू प्रसाद यादव जी बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री थे ... (व्यवधान) ... रुकिए, मेरी बात सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैंने करैक्ट कर लिया। मैडम, जब वहाँ रथ-यात्रा की गई, तो उसको लालू प्रसाद यादव जी ने वहाँ पर रोक दिया और कहा कि यह communal रथ-यात्रा है। यह हिन्दू-मुसलमान को मारने वाली रथ-यात्रा है। इस रथ-यात्रा को हम permission नहीं देंगे। वह रथ-यात्रा रोक दी गई। यह रथ-यात्रा 1990 में रोक दी गई और 1992 में 6 तारीख को वहाँ पर मस्जिद गिराई गई। यह मस्जिद को गिराने का मामला नहीं था, बल्कि हजारों-लाखों कारसेवकों को वहाँ इकट्ठा किया गया। कारसेवकों को वहाँ पर इकट्ठा करके भाषण दिया गया। कहा गया कि यहीं मन्दिर बनेगा, यही बाबर का मस्जिद टूटेगा। यह मस्जिद तोड़ने का मामला नहीं था, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो हमारे मुसलमान भाई थे, जो हमारे मुस्लिम भाई यहाँ पर रहते थे, जिनकी 20 करोड़ की आबादी थी...। उनके दिल को तोड़ने का काम किया, मस्जिद तोड़ने का काम नहीं किया। मस्जिद तोड़ना एक दिन का काम था, एक घंटे का काम था, लेकिन लगातार दो वर्षों से, तीन वर्षों से पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में कम्युनल माहौल बनाया गया। कम्युनल माहौल बनाकर लाखों आदमियों को वहाँ इकट्ठा किया गया और उसके बाद मस्जिद को तोड़ा गया। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि श्री लालू प्रसाद ने एक जगह अपने भाषण में कहा कि इसकी साथी कांग्रेस भी थी तो हमारे प्रणब जी ने कहा कि अब मैं इनका साथ नहीं दूँगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो खून करने वाला खून करता है, उसके साथ जो वहाँ रहता है अगर वह mute spectator है, तो उसको भी हम दोषी मानते हैं, उसको छोड़ते नहीं हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी को यह बात मालूम थी। कांग्रेस के नरसिंह राव सरकार को यह बात मालूम थी कि वहाँ पर मस्जिद गिरने वाला है, वहाँ पर dome टूटने वाला है, लेकिन वह mute spectator थी। हमारे ख्याल से लिब्रहान कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में इस बारे में कोई बात नहीं कही गई है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूँगा इस मुल्क के नाते, इस मुल्क का एक नागरिक होने के नाते मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या यह सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो मुसलमान लोग हैं, उनके दिल को दुखाने का काम बीजेपी के लोग करेंगे? श्री लालू प्रसाद ने कहा कि यह बीजेपी पार्टी नहीं है, यह * है, यह बजरंग दल है, यह आरएसएस है, * .. (व्यवधान)

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : यह भारत जोड़ो पार्टी है। ..(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : ये हमें नसीहत देते हैं कि ये राम का मंदिर बनाएंगे, तो क्या हम हिन्दू नहीं हैं? क्या हम लोग मुस्लिम हैं? क्या हम लोग राम को नहीं मानते हैं? राम को पैदा करते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि राम वहीं पैदा हुए थे, इसका birth certificate देने का काम क्या बीजेपी के लोग करेंगे? क्या आरएसएस के लोग करेंगे? क्या यही लोग बताएंगे कि राम कहाँ पैदा हुए थे? राम के birth का certificate आडवाणी जी नहीं देंगे, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग देंगे। क्या आप certificate देने के लिए यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं? इसलिए मैडम, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में अगर हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान को रखना है, हिन्दुस्तान की अहमियत को रखना है तो इस बीजेपी पार्टी को ban करना पड़ेगा, आरएसएस पार्टी को ban करना पड़ेगा। यह पार्टी हिन्दुस्तान के लायक नहीं है, क्योंकि इसने कौमी एकता को भंग करने का काम किया है, संविधान की आत्मा को मारने का काम किया है। इसने इतना ही काम नहीं किया है, बल्कि मैं तो कहता हूँ कि गांधी जी ..(व्यवधान)

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) : उन्हें अपनी बात पूरी करने दीजिए।..(व्यवधान).. Let him finish his speech. (Interruptions). I am not allowing it. This will not go on record. (Interruptions).

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी को मारने वाले 12 आदमी का नाम था और यहाँ पर ..(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please resume your seat. What you are saying is not going on record. No interruptions are going on record. (Interruptions). Please sit down.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : *

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : महात्मा गांधी को मारने वाले ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Mr. Prasad, please conclude your speech because your time is over. Interruptions will not go on record. Please resume your seat. Interruptions are not going on record.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) : प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास इसका गवाह है कि महात्मा गांधी को मारने वाले 12 आदमी का नाम है और इस रिपोर्ट में हिन्दुस्तान की अहमियत, हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान, हिन्दुस्तान की आत्मा को मारने वाले, संविधान का कत्ल करने वाले, हिन्दू और मुसलमान को लड़ाने वाले 68 और 70 आदमियों का नाम है। ..(समय की घंटी)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please conclude.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : उनको भी वही सजा मिलनी चाहिए जो महात्मा गांधी के कातिल को मिली थी। इसलिए आज मैं हाउस से यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा और इस मुल्क के लोगों को कहना चाहूँगा कि ऐसा कोई अभद्र काम करने वाला - मैं एक अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) : आपका टाइम हो गया है। अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : मैडम, अगर आप इतना टेंशन देंगी तो कैसे चलेगा?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) : मैं टेंशन नहीं दे रही हूँ, आपका टाइम टेंशन दे रहा है, मैं क्या करूँ? ..(व्यवधान).. आपका टाइम हो रहा है।

*Not recorded.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: मैडम, मैं एक अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूँ ..(व्यवधान)

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) : आप छोड़ दीजिए, प्लीज़। ..(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : एक अंतिम बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राम का नाम बदनाम किया गया है। राम का नाम बदनाम न करो। ऐ राम के चाहने वालों, राम का नाम बदनाम न करो। राम ने राज-सत्ता का त्याग करके 14 बरस तक बनवास लिया था, राम ने एक आदमी के कहने पर सीता को त्याग दिया था, लेकिन आपने राम का नाम बदनाम किया है। हिन्दुस्तान में राम सचमुच में पैदा नहीं हुए, राम प्रकट हुए थे, एक आदमी ने कहा था। राम तो हमारे दिल में हैं। राम तो जिन्ना से लेकर ... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Your time is totally over. Please conclude.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : उस वक्त से लेकर राम हमारे मन में हैं। एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ अंत में-

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) : कितने अंत हैं?

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : मेरे अंतिम शब्द हैं कि आपका *राम नाम सत्य* होने वाला है, बीजेपी का *राम नाम सत्य* होने वाला है। मरने के बाद *राम नाम सत्य* किया जाता है, यही आप लोग करेंगे। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Shri Raashid Alvi...(Interruptions) The Congress (I) has a lot of time left. I am calling the Members according to the time left for their party.

श्री राशिद अल्वी (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, जाहिर है, वक्त कम है बात लम्बी है।

गैर मुमकिन है कि हालात की गुत्थी सुलझे
एहल-ए-दानिश ने बहुत सोच के उलझाई है

सदी का पांचवां हिस्सा गुजरने के बाद वह दबी हुई आग, जिसके शोले किसी न किसी तरह दबा दिए गए थे, आज एक बार फिर उन शोलों को हवा देने की कोशिश हो रही है। धुआं निकल रहा है, मुझे खतरा है कि वे चिंगारियां, जो दबा दी गई थीं, वे शोला न बन जाएं। उसकी आंच हिन्दुस्तान के कोने-कोने में आज भी महसूस की जा रही है। हिन्दुस्तान देख रहा है कि पार्लियामेंट के अंदर इस मुद्दे पर क्या हो रहा है। पूरा हिन्दुस्तान राज्य सभा और लोक सभा को देख रहा है। लेकिन, मुझे यह भी लगता है कि राजनीति ने जिन लोगों के घरों में अंधेरा कर दिया है, वे इस फिक्क में हैं कि दूसरों के घरों में आग लगाकर इतनी रौशनी पैदा कर दी जाए कि उनकी तारीकी खत्म हो जाए, उनका अंधेरा खत्म हो जाए, उनके घर में रौशनी दोबारा आ जाए। राम जन्म भूमि और बाबरी मस्जिद के इस वाक्ये से किसी ने सबक हासिल नहीं किया।

मैडम, बाबरी मस्जिद की शहादत हुई। इस हाउस में यहां पर एक राम जन्म भूमि की बात करता है, दूसरा बाबरी मस्जिद की शहादत की बात करता है, तीसरा राम जन्म भूमि - बाबरी मस्जिद को डिस्प्यूटेड स्ट्रक्चर कहता है, इन तीनों बातों से देश के लोग अंदाज़ा कर लेते हैं कि कौन सी पार्टी किस बुनियाद पर वोट हासिल करना चाहती है। कोई मंदिर के नाम पर, कोई मस्जिद के नाम पर। शहादत हुई और लोक सभा के अंदर एक रेज़ोल्यूशन पास हुआ। वे लोग, जो कह रहे हैं कि लिबरेशन कमीशन का कोई मतलब ही नहीं रहा, चलिए मैं आपकी बात मानता हूँ, लेकिन यह पार्लियामेंट तो मतलब रखती है। लोक सभा में 17 दिसम्बर को यूनेनिमसली रेज़ोल्यूशन पास हुआ - "The House has, strongly, condemned the demolition of Babri Masjid at Ayodhya at the instigation of forces, represented, among others, by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh and Bajrang Dal." और हाउस ने इसको कंडेम किया। यह बात मैं नहीं कह रहा, यह बात हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट कह रही है। आज लिबरेशन कमीशन तो बाद की

*Not recorded.

बात है, यह तो पार्लियामेंट पहले तय कर चुकी है। माफ कीजिए, रिपोर्ट के लीक होने से रिपोर्ट की सच्चाई खत्म नहीं हो जाती है। यह तो मालूम करना ही पड़ेगा कि बाबरी मस्जिद की शहादत किन लोगों ने की थी। जब लिब्रहान कमीशन एप्वाइंट किया गया तो अटल जी ने पार्लियामेंट के अंदर कहा था — “The Government has set up an Inquiry Commission into the happenings at Ayodhya. We have welcomed it, and we want to know the fact.” यह बात 21 दिसम्बर को Motion of No Confidence के समय अटल जी ने लोक सभा में कही। मस्जिद टूटी, तो कुछ लोगों ने तोड़ी। मैं आपकी यह बात भी मान सकता हूँ कि आप लोग सीधे जिम्मेदार न हों। लेकिन वहां पर जो लोग गए थे, उनको कौन लेकर गया था, किसलिए लेकर गया था? मैडम, 13 दिसंबर, 1946 को जब देश आज़ाद नहीं हुआ था, तब Constituent Assembly के अंदर Fundamental Rights का Resolution पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने रखा, तो उन्होंने जो कहा था, चूंकि वक्त नहीं है, इसलिए मैं उसे यहां पढ़ना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा था कि जो रेजोल्यूशन मैं इस हाउस में रख रहा हूँ, उसके अल्फाज़ पर मत जाइए, यह मत समझिए कि हम कोई कानून बनाना चाहते हैं। ये जो Fundamental Rights थे, इनमें कहा गया कि यहां मज़हब की आज़ादी है, हिंदुस्तान के अक्लियतों को और दूसरे लोगों को बराबर का हिस्सा है। यह एक pledge है, यह एक शपथ है, जिस शपथ को हमें दिल से लेना चाहिए। मैं बहुत अदब से पूछता हूँ कि क्या वह शपथ पूरी की गई, क्या अयोध्या के अंदर आपने उस शपथ को पूरा किया? आप बहुत जोर से “जय श्रीराम” का नारा लगाते हैं। मैं तुलसीदास जी की वह किताब भी लाया हूँ, जिसके अंदर कहा गया है कि रामराज्य कैसा था - जहां पर परिंदे और जानवर, एक साथ खड़े होकर पानी पीते थे, जहां पर बादलों से पानी तब गिरता था, जब लोग चाहते थे, जब लोग चाहते थे कि पानी बरस जाए, तो बरस जाता था, जहां पर कोई किसी को मारता नहीं था। आप अगर “जय श्रीराम” का नारा लगाते हैं, तो इसके पीछे आपकी क्या नीयत है? आप क्यों नहीं पढ़ते कि भगवान श्रीराम का राज कैसा था? हम भी चाहते हैं कि हिंदुस्तान के अंदर वही राज हो, लेकिन मेरी बात याद रखना कि जिस दिन इस देश के अंदर रामराज्य बनेगा, उस दिन आपकी कोई जगह हिंदुस्तान के अंदर नहीं होगी। रामराज्य के अंदर उन लोगों की जगह नहीं हो सकती, जो देश को तोड़ना चाहते हैं, उन लोगों की जगह नहीं हो सकती है, जो देश के लोगों को तोड़ना चाहते हैं। माफ कीजिए, देश दीवारों से नहीं बनता, देश सड़कों से नहीं बनता, देश शहरों से नहीं बनता। अगर देश सिर्फ शहरों से बना करता, तो 14 अगस्त, 1947 को हम कराची के लिए खून देने के लिए तैयार रहते, हम ढाका के लिए खून देने के लिए तैयार रहते। आज वे हमारे दुश्मन हैं(व्यवधान)

श्री कमाल अख्तर : ताला किसने खुलवाया, यह तो बताइए (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please, let him complete his speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please maintain order. Let him complete his speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am not recognising you. Please sit down.

एक माननीय सदस्य : पहले यह बताइए कि हिंदुस्तान किसने तोड़ा (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Kamal Akhtarji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't interrupt him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kamal Akhtarji, please don't interrupt him. Mr. Alvi, you have one more minute.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैंने शायद कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही है जिससे हंगामा हो(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): I would like cooperation of all the hon. Members. He has not said anything...*(Interruptions)*... No, Kamal Akhtarji, don't interrupt the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kamal Akhtarji, don't interrupt the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please understand this.

श्री कमाल अख्तर : हाउस में सच बोलना चाहिए, यह भी नियमानुसार है, सारी सच्चाई बोलनी चाहिए ... **(व्यवधान)** हमें बता दो बाबरी मस्जिद ... **(व्यवधान)** 36 करोड़ मुसलमान बेवकूफ नहीं हैं, सभी कांग्रेस को जानते हैं और बी.जे.पी. को भी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं ... **(व्यवधान)**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please resume your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please resume your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please understand that unless there is something unparliamentarily that is said, the hon. Member should be allowed to complete his speech. And if you keep these interruptions up, you will not get your turn to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not speak when the Chair is on its legs. Please resume your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Alviji, you have one more minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बोलने ही नहीं देते हैं **(व्यवधान)** प्लीज, आप उनको बोलने दीजिए, उनको अपनी बात कहने दीजिए ... **(व्यवधान)**

श्री बलबीर पंज : ये कह रहे हैं कि हमारे लिए उसमें जगह ही नहीं होगी ... **(व्यवधान)**

श्री राशिद अल्वी : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, भगवान राम अपने पिता के वचन के लिए, कमिटमेंट के लिए 14 साल के वनवास पर गए थे ... **(व्यवधान)** यह उनके पिता का वचन था। आप लोगों ने नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन के अंदर वचन दिया कि बाबरी मस्जिद नहीं टूटेगी, आपने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में वचन दिया कि बाबरी मस्जिद नहीं टूटेगी। आप भगवान राम की बात करते हैं, लेकिन आप लोगों ने अपना वचन नहीं निभाया। मैं कार-सेवकों को जिम्मेदार नहीं मानता। मैं बाबरी मस्जिद डिमोलिशन के लिए उन लोगों को जिम्मेदार मानता हूँ, जिन लोगों ने उनको भड़काने का काम किया है। मैं बहुत अदब से पूछता हूँ, अभी श्री मोहम्मद अदीब साहब ने एक बात कही ..**(व्यवधान)**..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Alviji, you have to conclude now.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : मैं दो मिनट में समाप्त करता हूँ। 1528 के अंदर वहां पर मस्जिद बनी। तुलसी दास जी ने 31 मार्च, 1574 में रामायण लिखना शुरू किया। 31 मार्च, 1574 में आप में से कौन है, जो तुलसी दास जी से बड़ा राम भक्त है? तुलसी दास जी ने क्यों नहीं लिखा कि चालीस साल का वाक्याद है? क्या चालीस साल के बाद तुलसी दास जी नहीं लिखते कि यहां मंदिर बना था, जिसे तोड़कर मस्जिद बना दिया गया। तुलसी दास जी ने कहा कि मैं दिन भर भीख मांग कर खाता हूँ और मस्जिद में सो जाता हूँ। बहुत मुमकिन है कि इसी मस्जिद के अंदर सोता हूँ। दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1500 साल पहले हमारे रसूल इस दुनिया के अंदर आए। दुनिया के एक अरब मुसलमान यह नहीं बता सकते कि 10 X 10 फीट की वह कौन सी जगह है, जहां आप पैदा हुए थे। दो हजार साल पहले क्राइस्ट पैदा हुए, सारे ईसाई मिल कर नहीं बता सकते कि वे किस जगह पैदा हुए थे। 25 सौ साल पहले मूसा आए, कोई यहूदी नहीं बता सकते कि वे कहां पैदा हुए थे। यह कलयुग चल रहा है ..**(व्यवधान)**..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Alviji, please finish now. Your time is over.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : इससे पहले द्वापर युग था, जिसमें भगवान कृष्ण आए, उससे पहले तीन लाख साल का त्रेता युग था, जिसके अंदर भगवान राम आए। 1500 साल वाला नहीं बता सकता, 2000 साल वाला नहीं बता सकता, 2500 साल वाला नहीं बता सकता, लेकिन आपको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि ढाई लाख साल पहले भगवान राम कहां पैदा हुए, आप उंगली रख कर बताने के लिए तैयार हैं ..(व्यवधान) ..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Your time is over and I will have to call the next speaker now. Your time is over. Please take your seat.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : ये बहुत शोर मचा रहे थे, आखिर में इनके बारे में कहता चलूं। अमर सिंह जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं ..(व्यवधान) ..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Your party has three more speakers, please conclude now.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : मुलायम सिंह जी मुख्य मंत्री बने ..(व्यवधान) ..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Kamal Akhtarji, please resume your seat. *(Interruptions)*

श्री कमाल अख्तर : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Kamal Akhtarji's interruptions will not go on record.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : उत्तर प्रदेश में स्पीकर भारतीय जनता पार्टी का था। यह आपका हलफनामा है, जो आपने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के अंदर file किया था और आपने कहा था कि बाबरी मस्जिद को गिराने में भारतीय जनता पार्टी का हाथ नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Kamal Akhtarji, please take your seat.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : आपने कहा था कि किसी संगठन का हाथ नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please sit down. Do you want to make a speech or not?

श्री राशिद अल्वी : अमर सिंह जी को इसका जवाब खड़े होकर देना चाहिए। आप शोर मचा कर आवाज को नहीं दबा सकते हैं। ..(व्यवधान) ..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Kamal Akhtarji, when your time comes you will speak, not now.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : मैं आपका हलफनामा लाया हूँ, जो मुलायम सिंह जी की सरकार में बीजेपी की हिमायत में आपने हलफनामा दिया था।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Okay, Rashid Alvi, that is all. Your time is over, please sit down now.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : आखिर में मैं कहूंगा कि तू इधर-उधर की न बात कर, तू इधर-उधर की न बात कर, ये बता ..(व्यवधान) ..

श्री अमर सिंह : मैडम, ..(व्यवधान) ..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Amar Singhji, your name will be mentioned, no need for any clarification. *(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

श्री अमर सिंह : मैडम, इन्होंने मेरा नाम लिया है, मेरे ऊपर आरोप लगाया है ..(व्यवधान) ..

श्री राशिद अल्वी : मैं पहले अपनी बात कह दूँ, फिर आप अपनी बात कहिएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) : आपकी बात हो गई, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। बहुत हो गया, अब आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री राशिद अल्वी : बस, अंतिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। तू इधर-उधर की न बात कर, ये बता कि काफिले क्यों लूटे, मुझे राहजन से गरज नहीं, तेरी रहबरी का सवाल है, मैं बताऊँ कि काफिले क्यों लूटे, मैं बताऊँ कि काफिले क्यों लूटे ..(व्यवधान) ..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): The other Members' time will go, please sit down now.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : वे थे राहजनों से मिले हुए, उसे काफिले की फिक्र न थी, उसी राहजनी का ही काम था। Thank you very much.

श्री अमर सिंह : “तेरा-मेरा शीशे का घर, मैं इस ओर और तू उस ओर, दोनों के हाथ के पत्थर, मैं सोचूँ, तू भी सोचा”

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Amar Singhji, please sit down.

श्री अमर सिंह : मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो सरकार बनी ..(व्यवधान) ..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): There is no need for you to clarify everything.

श्री अमर सिंह : वह सरकार नहीं बनती, अगर आपकी चिट्ठी नहीं आती, कांग्रेस की चिट्ठी नहीं आती ..(व्यवधान) ..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Amar Singhji, please sit down. Shri Sabir Ali. (Interruptions) No, that is enough, there is no need.

श्री अमर सिंह : हमें जैसे ही उस हलफनामे का पता चला ..(व्यवधान) .. हमने हलफनामा में सुधार किया ..(व्यवधान) ..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Amar Singhji, please address the Chair.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : या तो मैं राज्य सभा छोड़ दूँगा या आप राज्य सभा छोड़ दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... या तो मैं पार्लियामेंट छोड़ दूँगा या आप छोड़ दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... मेरे पास यह हलफनामा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) : श्री साबिर अली, बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... साबिर अली जी, आपके पास 7 मिनट हैं।

श्री साबिर अली (बिहार) : थैंक यू, मैडम। अपनी बात शुरू करने से पहले मैं कांग्रेस के लिए कुछ शेर कहना चाहता हूँ -

हमने उनसे की थी वफा की उम्मीद,
जो नहीं जानते वफा क्या है।
हमने सोचा था कि हाकिम से करेंगे फरियाद
वह भी कम्बख्त तेरा चाहने वाला निकला।
अंधेरा हर तरफ छाया हुआ है,
उजाला मात खाते जा रहा है।
फसादो सर का आलम यूँ न पूछो,
चरागो अमन तो बुझता जा रहा है।
वतन की आबरू बचनी है मुश्किल
कि सर हर रोज़ कटता जा रहा है।
एक अज़दहा उनको समझ लो
जो इन्सानों को डसता जा रहा है।

मैडम, अपनी बात शुरू करने से पहले मैं आपके थू यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस हाउस में कल से यहां चर्चा चल रही है, उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर, जिसमें एक पक्ष यह कह रहा है कि उसमें बहुत से lacuna हैं और दूसरा पक्ष कह रहा है कि रिपोर्ट बहुत अच्छी है। महोदया, गृह मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ और इनके answer में मैं यह सुनना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पहले जो सरकारें थीं, आपकी सरकारें, उन्होंने जिन बातों को दोहराया था, आपकी सरकार दिल्ली पर राज कर रही थी, पूरे देश पर राज कर रही थी। आपके ही प्रधान मंत्री थे। 17 साल गुज़र गए और आपने किसी को दोषी नहीं ठहराया, किसी को दंडित नहीं किया। 17 साल गुज़र तो गए, लेकिन अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट, जो इस देश का कानून तय करता है, अगर उसमें जो लोग मुलविस हैं, क्या आप उनको दंडित करेंगे? आप इसका आश्वासन देना चाहते हैं सदन में? मैं कांग्रेस के उन लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस वक्त 6 दिसम्बर को बाबरी मस्जिद की शहादत हुई, उस वक्त जो सबसे बड़ा पहला फसाद मुम्बई की सरज़मीन पर हुआ, वहां किसकी हुकूमत थी? वहां कांग्रेस की हुकूमत थी, मैडम, मैं चश्मदीद गवाह हूँ। मेरे सामने गोलियां चल रही थीं, मां की गोद सूनी हो रही थी। 8 दिसम्बर को, रात के दो बजे एक आदमी मेरे दरवाज़े पर दस्तक देता है, उसके हाथ में 6 महीने का मासूम बच्चा है। वह आकर कहता है कि मुझको बचा लो, इस बच्चे की मां को लोगों ने मार डाला है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे लोग, जिन्होंने इस देश के कानून का कत्ल किया, जिन्होंने उन मासूमों का कत्ल किया जिनका कोई गुनाह नहीं था, जिनका कोई लेना-देना नहीं था उस मस्जिद से, जो साठ साल से वीरान पड़ी थी... मुझे यह कहने में कोई हिचक नहीं है कि यह मस्जिद थी, इसकी शहादत मौजूद है, लेकिन वह सूनी पड़ी थी। मैं कांग्रेसियों से पूछना चाहता हूँ, साठ साल पहले, कांग्रेस के दौरे हुकूमत में उस मस्जिद पर सबसे पहला ताला लगवाया गया और खुलवाया गया, उसके बाद लगातार उसके साथ छेड़छाड़ की गई, यह issue किसने दिया? यह लोगों का कत्ले-आम सिर्फ एक के ज़िम्मे नहीं जाता है, लोगों का यह कत्ले-आम और लोगों का खून - दोनों पक्ष पर जाता है।

“अगर आह निकलती है, तो असर रखती है,
पर नहीं, परवाज़ मगर रखती है।”

यही वह दौर था कि कांग्रेस ने अपनी हुकूमत बिहार से और पूरे हिंदुस्तान से छोड़ी, वह लोगों की आह थी और मैं बी.जे.पी. के लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप भी संभल जाओ। आप खून का रास्ता छोड़ दो। इस हिंदुस्तान के कानून को कत्ल करने का रास्ता छोड़ दो। इस हिंदुस्तान में वह कभी भी पनप नहीं सकता,

जो * की बात करता हो, जो कानून को रौंदने की बात करता हो, जो तीस करोड़ मुसलमानों को रौंदने की बात करता हो, हम वह नहीं कि जिनको आप मिटा सकें। 1984 का दंगा हुआ, उनको तो आप मिटा नहीं सके, तीस करोड़ मुसलमानों को कहां से मिटाकर आप इस हिंदुस्तान में राज कर लगे? आप इसको भूल जाओ और मैं कांग्रेस के लोगों से भी पूछना चाहता हूं।

अभी मुझसे से पहले कपिल सिब्बल साहब ने अपने भाषण में कहा, उन्होंने खुद कबूल किया कि दो से तीन हजार लोग मारे गए। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने उनके लिए क्या इंसाफ किया? आपके पास हुकूमत आयी। उसके बाद लगातार, 92 के बाद एक बार शिवसेना और बीजेपी ने महाराष्ट्र में हुकूमत की। उस वक्त, अभी आपने जिक्र किया कि श्रीकृष्ण कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आयी, उसको तो रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया गया। उसके बाद कांग्रेस और एनसीपी का यह तीसरा टर्म है, आपने रिपोर्ट को टेबल भी किया, आपने कितने लोगों को सजा दी? आप सिर्फ upliftment की बात करते हो, आप मुसलमान को गुमराह करने की बात करते हो, इंसाफ की बात नहीं करते। ये लोग हुकूमत के लिए, अपने upliftment के लिए, मुसलमानों को गुमराह करने के लिए किसी भी हद तक जाने के लिए तैयार हैं। हमें इस बात का अफसोस है। हिन्दुस्तान का नागरिक होने के नाते हमारा कोई धर्म ऐसा नहीं सिखाता है। मैं जिस धर्म से आता हूं - ये कुरान की बात करते हैं - मैं कहता हूं कि एक लफ्ज लकुम-दीनुकुम वाले यदीन, तेरा दीन तेरे लिए, मेरा दीन मेरे लिए। कभी कोई मजहब किसी को लड़ना नहीं सिखाता, लेकिन यह पार्टी, * अपने आपको secular कहने वाली जो पार्टीज हैं, ये सिर्फ दिखावे की हैं और ये लोग * हैं। हालांकि मैं इस प्रदेश से नहीं आता हूं लेकिन मैं श्री मुलायम सिंह यादव को मुबारकबाद देता हूं क्योंकि उनकी सरकार में बाबरी मस्जिद शहादत से बची रही। मैं उनका कोई अगुआई नहीं हूं, मैं उनकी पार्टी का नहीं हूं लेकिन सच बात बोलना मेरा हक है, मैं हक कहना जानता हूं। सच सुनना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि ये लोग जो upliftment की बात कर रहे हैं, इसे खत्म करो। लोगों को बेवकूफ बनाने और गुमराह करने की बातों को कम कर दो और हिन्दुस्तान को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, कम से कम अभी अमली जामा पहनाने के लिए जो लोग दोषी हैं, उनको दोषी करार देकर उनको सजा दिलाने का काम करो। बात सिर्फ जुबान से नहीं, अमल से बात करो। धन्यवाद।

SHIR B.S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam Vice-Chairman, I am not going to elaborate, because many earlier speakers have spoken on various issues of the Liberhan Report.

Yesterday, I was listening to the hon. Leader of the Opposition. As an efficient lawyer, he has done justice to his party, not to the nation. As an efficient lawyer, he was avoiding the real issue involved in the matter and evaded the real answers to be given to this House. As Kapilji, in his speech, has said that the core and the real issue in the entire episode was, 'who was responsible, which leader gave the call, who are the persons went there and what happened on that fateful day of 6th December, 1992.' That is the core issue. Instead of answering this, he pointed out various pages, alleged loopholes and said that the Report of the Commission has to be thrown in the dustbin. But, unfortunately, he has not answered the real issue. I am adding only two or three points to what Kapilji has said today.

Madam, the BJP Government was ruling the State at that time. The fact of the matter is, when the entire thing had happened — Shri Kalyan Singh was Chief Minister — will the members of the BJP be able to deny that before 6th Decembe, 1992, most of the officials who were

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

in-charge of Ayodhya area like SP, DIG, District Magistrate, were transferred from that place and officers who are affiliated to the Sangh Parivar and sympathisers of the said cause brought in and put in-charge of Ayodhya complex. It is in the Report of the Commission. I would like to know whether they are able to deny this. I also want to ask a political question. Madam, whether in any State, which is ruled by a political party, a party which was authorised to rule that State, candidate set up by a political party under the R.P. Act, Chief Minister can assume a role himself, allow the Kar Sevaks and things to happen unless he has got a clear mandate and signal from the leadership of that national political party from Delhi. If that is so, Mr. Kalyan Singh must come out clearly, or, you must disown Mr. Kalyan Singh by saying that Mr. Kalyan Singh acted on his own and no mandate and clearance was given by the BJP leadership. But, unfortunately, what transpired today and yesterday from that side, particularly the speech from Siva Sena, clearly gives a stamp of approval of what Liberhan has said. One more aspect is this, Sir, when in 1949, the idol was placed, a report was called by the Central Government and the State Government. The then District Magistrate sent a report by saying — not answering the issue correctly — Mathura and other places were brought in and he said there was no person who was well versed in rituals to remove the idols from that place. That District Magistrate was given a ticket by the Hindu organisation and he contested the election. After the Ayodhya incident, the District Magistrate, who was in charge of Ayodhya area, was given the BJP ticket and he also contested the election. What for these people given tickets in the BJP Party? They were given tickets as an appreciation for what they did. It is there in the Report. If you want, I can tell you. Therefore, Sir, I charge here, if really the BJP wanted to dispute and deny what happened there, they should have come out and pinpointed what was the actual, factual position. There is no evidence in the Report that they did not do so. *(Time-bell rings)* Madam, because the time is short, I will take only two minutes. There was a lecture on Hinduism. I am also an ordinary Hindu. I worship Hindu God daily, but I would like to tell you one thing. There is Lord Ayyapan temple in Sabarimala. Those who go to Sabarimala temple in Kerala — a lot of people from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh also go there — worship a Muslim God Vavaru first and then only they worship Lord Ayyapan, the Hindu God. *..(Interruptions)..* Therefore, that is the culture of the Indian civilisation. Madam, there are two things. Tipu Sultan donated money for construction of some portion of Chidambaram Temple. Raja Saraboji of Thanjavur donated money for constructing a portion of Annai Vailankanni. That is a civilisation of this country. Do not destroy that. They can say that the leaders are not responsible. There was an agitation in Tamil Nadu when the name of Kamaraj was not there. In Maraimalai Nagar Railway Station, Congress workers were arrested. The present Home Minister was leading the legal battle in the High Court. The point was that when leaders like Moopanarji, Chidambaram and Arunachalam were arrested and released, why were the cadets detained? The point was that the cadets

follow the leader. Therefore, when the leaders were released, how can you detain the cadets? The Division Bench of the Madras High Court said, accepting that argument, Sir, when the leaders are released, the cadets who follow the leader also must be released. Therefore, the leaders here are Advani and company, and, therefore, the BJP is responsible. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Shri Abdul Wahab Peevee. You have seven minutes.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE (Kerala): Madam, I thank you for having given me seven minutes. After 17 years and 48 extensions, at last, the Liberhan has pinpointed who are all responsible intellectually, ideologically and physically for the Babri Masjid demolition. We see demolition of Babri Masjid not as a demolition of a Masjid, just a structure, but we see it as a challenge to the honourable existence of the Muslims in secular India. The Indian Union Muslim League was founded by our former Constituent Assembly Member and former Parliament Member of Lok Sabha, Qaide Millath Mohd. Ismail Saheb, who has already declared that the Muslim League is for the honourable existence of the Muslims. There are about 1500 lakhs or 1800 lakhs of Muslims in this country. I am sure that any Bajrang Dal or any Sangh Parivar cannot eradicate them from this soil. That is for sure. Nobody can do this except God. But the destruction happened to show that the Muslims should behave properly, according to the diktats of the Sangh Parivaar. That was the darkest day in the history of secular India. Everybody condemned; the Parliament condemned, and, everybody, irrespective of any party, even BJP and all other condemned that action. But now after 17 years, from the body language of some of our friends like Mr. Pany and others, it seems that they have done some great thing by demolishing this structure, this *Masjid*.

Sir, 17 years back, at that point of time, everybody condemned it and it was said that it was a spontaneous reaction from the karsevaks; it was not a deliberate or a pre-planned attack or plan of karsevaks. That was the saying earlier. But now suddenly everything changed and everybody looks very happy, as their body language shows. It seems that they had done some great thing. Some sort of new word *Jehad* emerged and it looked as if they had done something great. But for us, the Indian Muslims, especially, for all those who are peace-loving people and especially, for those who are from Kerala just like me — the only State where Muslims live across the State with honour — it was the darkest day. I can see, my friends from North India who are shouting now — and they are very much interested in *Urdu Shers* — are very happy; from morning till evening they would read *shers* and they are very happy either with Mulyam Singh or with Amar Singh, etc. They are very happy just like during the Mughal Times, in the evenings, people used to enjoy their *shers* and had no problems. But we, from Kerala, are working for the development of Muslims, for the minority communities by giving them education,

by bringing them into the mainstream of politics and by providing them whatever they need, not only roads and houses. We give education to girls, especially, Muslim girls. That is how Kerala is different. That is how the Kerala community is different. That is why the Kerala Muslims are revered all over the country, not only in India, but in the outside world also.

So, I request my Muslim brothers in North India to see who is the real enemy, whether it is the Congress Party or whether it is the Amar Singh's Party or it is the BJP, etc. If they attain this wisdom, then only they will be able to know what is happening in India today or what can happen tomorrow. At present, we are relying on Amar Singh. There is no other way because they are not united. They have to go to Lalu Prasad Yadav. Sometimes, they were with Congress. But for the last 17 or 18 years, they are not with Congress. But now after 17 years, they have come to know what is happening, who are the real enemies or who are the real friends. The last verdict has clearly shown that under the leadership of Sonia Gandhi, the Indian National Congress is providing better governance, which was not given even by late Shri Narasimha Raoji at that point of time. I am not arguing for Mr. Narashima Rao who was a mute spectator at the time of destruction. So, my sincere prayer to our Muslim friends in North India is to have their own ideology, to have some sort of organisation so that they can be ...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, I have a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Yes.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Madam, the hon. Member is repeatedly referring to Muslim leaders, Muslim community, making appeal on the basis of religion, asking people to unite in the name of religion, look for solutions on the basis of religion. Is it fair? ...*(Interruptions)*... Should it happen? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): What is the point of order?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): There is no point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: If somebody were to speak ...*(Interruptions)*... this is how the Hindus of UP should unite; how the Hindus of Karnataka should unite*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: He is talking of their welfare. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: If it is the welfare, can you look at the welfare*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Mr. Hariprasad, it is a good thing that he is talking about the welfare*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Mr. Punj, kindly state the rule under which you are raising the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; I want to know the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

4.00 P.M.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE: All right. I will not repeat that. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Mr. Punj, I would like to know under what rule? *(Interruptions)* Please, do not interrupt.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Asking the citizens of this country...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please, do not interrupt the Chair. *(Interruptions)* Kindly state the rule under which you are raising the Point of Order.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: It is not only against the rules of the House, but also against the basic law of the country. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Which rule...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: You cannot appeal to the citizens on the basis of religion...*(Interruptions)*..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): I am sorry, there is no Point of Order. Mr. Wahab, please continue and finish your speech.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE: Do not worry about the Muslims uniting in Northern India; it will happen, *Insha Allah!*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Mr. Wahab, please conclude.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE: Okay, Madam, I shall now come to the Liberhan Commission Report.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): No, no; you have to conclude now. You should have come to the Liberhan Commission Report seven minutes ago!

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE: It is the duty of the Central Government to compensate the 3000 displaced, killed and affected Muslims and others in the riots following the Ayodhya incident. I would request the Government of India to give full compensation, in whichever way needed. 'Justice delayed is justice denied'. This Report came after 17 years. We do not know how many years Government of India would take to give compensation to the victims and take remedial measures. I hope, post Ayodhya, in Kerala no single man, whether Muslim or non-Muslim died or was injured because of the Ayodhya incident. It happened with so many people, especially in Northern India, at Bombay and other places.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please conclude. Your time is over.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB PEEVEE: Okay, Madam. Thank you.

SHRI AMAR SINGH: Madam, I would like to again seek some...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): No, no, Amar Singhji. There is no clarification. You cannot ask after every statement. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAR SINGH: Madam, it is my right. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): No, it is not your right.

SHRI AMAR SINGH: Madam, somebody is making allegations...*(Interruptions)*..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): It is not your right. He has not said anything about you.

SHRI AMAR SINGH: He has said.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): No, Amar Singhji.

SHRI AMAR SINGH: He has mentioned my name thrice. You may check it in the record.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): But after every speech, should every Congress person give a clarification? It is not possible.

SHRI AMAR SINGH: Madam, by now I would have completed. Mr. Wahab, I don't have anything personal against the Congress.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): But you have to address the Chair!

SHRI AMAR SINGH: Sorry. Madam, I don't have anything personal against Mr. Wahab's statement of uniting Muslims in North India. I hold the Congress Party in the highest esteem.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Mr. Amar Singh, only your clarification.

SHRI AMAR SINGH: Their Party should have been grateful to us for bailing them out in their hour of crisis.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): This is not a clarification, Mr. Amar Singh. This is not a clarification.

SHRI AMAR SINGH: He should not have alleged such things. Why is he taking it as personal? *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Mr. Rajeev Shukla. *(Interruptions)* No, I am not allowing. *(Interruptions)* Please, Mr. Amar Singh, this is not a clarification. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAR SINGH: How can he make such allegations against the Party? *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Shri Rajeev Shukla.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Madam Chairperson, I will be very brief in my observations on the Liberhan Commission Report. बहुत से सदस्यों ने इस पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। मैं अपने भाषण की शुरुआत इसी से करना चाहता हूँ और मैं यहाँ पर अपनी सीधी-सीधी बात रखता हूँ। यहाँ पर सबसे पहले यह पूछा जाता है कि नरसिम्हा राव जी ने क्या किया? उनकी सरकार के समय में क्या किया गया? मैं कल से सुन रहा हूँ कि यही बात रटी जा रही है। मैं अपनी स्पीच की शुरुआत में यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि नरसिम्हा राव की सरकार के जमाने में यह घटना हुई और संघ परिवार ने उनको mislead किया, उनको धोखा दिया। न केवल उनको मिसलीड किया, बल्कि Supreme Court Of India को भी मिसलीड किया। उनकी यह गलती थी ...(व्यवधान).. कमाल भाई, जरा सुन तो लो। उनकी गलती यह थी कि उन्होंने उन पर विश्वास कर लिया। ...(व्यवधान)।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) : प्लीज़, उनको बोलने दीजिए।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : यह उनकी गलती थी कि उन्होंने उन पर विश्वास कर लिया। उनको मिसलीड किया, यह उनकी साजिश थी। दूसरी बात यह है कि यहाँ पर तमाम बातें हो रही हैं। नेता विपक्ष ने भी बोला है कि ऐसा था, लिब्रहान ने यह तारीख गलत लिख दी, वह तारीख यह कर दी और इस आदमी का नाम गलत लिख दिया, उस आदमी का नाम गलत लिख दिया। मैं कहता हूँ कि उस समय प्रदेश में भाजपा की सरकार थी।

आप इधर-उधर की बात क्यों कर रहे हैं। आप सीधी बात पर आइए कि ढांचा गिराया। गिराया तो किसने गिराया और उसमें कौन लोग शामिल थे।

श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया : आप ढांचा मत कहिए, बाबरी मस्जिद कहिए। ..(व्यवधान)।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : किसने गिराया इस पर आइए। मैं उस समय की प्रदेश सरकार से पूछता हूँ कि तू इधर-उधर की न बात कर, ये बता कि कारवां क्यों लुटा। ..(व्यवधान)। सुन तो लीजिए ..(व्यवधान)। चार बार बोला गया तो अब पांचवीं बार भी सुन लो। सुनने की सहनशक्ति तो रखिए पुंज जी। यही तो आप लोगों की समस्या है कि आप सुनते ही नहीं हो। मुझे रहजनों से गिला नहीं, तेरी रहबरी पे मलाल था। ..(व्यवधान)।

श्री बलबीर पुंज : आपसे पहले बोल गए हैं।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : बोल गए हैं तो अच्छी बात है, दुबारा सुन लीजिए। ..(व्यवधान)। जो रहबर था ..(व्यवधान)।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Let him speak. ..(Interruptions)।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : मैं पहली बार देख रहा हूँ कि आजकल पुंज जी बहुत * जो रहबर है, वो लोग कौन थे, जो इसमें शामिल थे। आप सीधी-सीधी बात बताइए कि वे कौन लोग थे, जो इसमें involve थे। ..(व्यवधान)। इसी कमीशन ने बताया है कि कौन हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि हम reject कर रहे हैं। जब आपने मान लिया कि कमीशन बैठा और कमीशन ने कुछ कहा ..(व्यवधान)। अब असली बात आ गई कि कमीशन ने कुछ कहा, आप उसको कह रहे हैं कि हम reject करते हैं We reject it lock, stock and barrel. एक तरफ कहते हो कि कमीशन बैठा था। जब कमीशन ने कहा तो कमीशन की बात भी मान लो।

श्री बलबीर पुंज : आप सब मानते हो? जो-जो कमीशन ने कहा है, क्या आप सब मानते हो? ..(व्यवधान)।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Ignore them and make your speech. ... (Interruptions) ... Ignore them and continue with your speech. ... (Interruptions) ...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : ये बात ही कम्पलीट नहीं करने दे रहे हैं ..(व्यवधान)..जब कमीशन ने कहा है तो आपको कमीशन की बात माननी पड़ेगी। इनके तो ..(व्यवधान)।

श्री बलबीर पुंज : आप मानते हो? ..(व्यवधान)।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) : आप रनिंग कमेंट्री मत दीजिए।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : इनकी एक नेता है, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लूंगा, दूसरे सदन की सदस्य हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि राम का प्रयोग हर जगह किया जाता है। जब बच्चा पैदा होता है तो उसकी जीभ पर राम लिखा जाता है, जब व्यक्ति मरता है और उसके शव को लेकर जाते हैं तो राम नाम का प्रयोग होता है। बात वहीं से स्पष्ट होती है कि उनको राम का प्रयोग पता है कि राम को कैसे यूज करते हैं, राम में आस्था नहीं है। आज हिंदुस्तान का कौन सा दल है, जो बिना हिंदुओं के है? वे सबके हैं। राम तो सबके थे, जैसे अल्लाह सबका है। यह जो आस्था है, यह आस्था नहीं है। यह राम का प्रयोग है। राम की दुकानदारी, राम का व्यापार करा लो। जब वह अयोध्या की दुकान बंद हो गई, जब अयोध्या, मथुरा, काशी तीनों हार गए, तो दूसरे विषय तलाशने लगे। यह जो राम की दुकान है, इसे बंद करो। ये लोग..(व्यवधान)।

श्री बलबीर पुंज : मैडम ..(व्यवधान)।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : पुंज जी, आपकी सरकार छह साल थी, आपने क्या किया? आपने दोनों बातें कहीं। एक तरफ तो आप यहां पर सदन में आकर और अदालत में यह बोलते हो कि हमने नहीं गिराई, हमारा कोई लेना-देना नहीं है और बाहर भाषणों में कहते हो कि हम ही ने गिराई है। मैंने लोगों के भाषण सुने हैं। जब छह बजे टेलीफोन आया तो कहा कि हो गया, हमने कहा कि जय श्री राम, बन गया काम। आप दोनों बातें नहीं कह सकते हैं। या तो आप बोलिए कि आपने गिराई या आप यह बोलिए कि नहीं गिराई ताकि जो राम भक्त हैं, उनको पता चले कि आप क्या कह रहे हैं। शिव सेना वालों में हिम्मत है, वे कम से कम बोल तो रहे हैं, आप तो अभी नहीं बोल रहे हैं। आप दोनों लड्डू नहीं खा सकते हैं कि एक तरफ डर कर कहो कि हमने नहीं गिराई ताकि हम जेल न जाएं, कोई कार्यवाही न हो और दूसरी तरफ बाहर पब्लिक में जाकर बोलते हो कि हम ही ने गिराई। एक बात हो, इतने गट्स हों कि सामने उठकर बोलो कि हम हैं। आपके यहां से बोल कौन रहे हैं? कौन राम लला की आस्था दिखा रहा है। अरुण जेटली जी नेता विपक्ष हैं। ये आज तक कभी अयोध्या गए, इनसे पूछिए। क्या उन्होंने कभी राम लला के दर्शन किए क्या वेंकैया नायडु आज तक अयोध्या गए? उन्होंने राम लला के दर्शन किए? वे यहां पर कमान सम्भालकर बोल रहे हैं। आपकी कोई आस्था राम में नहीं है।

श्री विनय कटियार : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Mr. Katiyar, please sit down. ..(Interruptions).. I am not permitting you. ..(Interruptions).. Please sit down. ..(Interruptions).. Whatever Mr. Katiyar is saying, it will not go on record. ..(Interruptions)..

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : आप जेटली का नाम क्यों नहीं ले रहे हैं..(व्यवधान)।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): I am not permitting any of you to interrupt him. ..(Interruptions).. Mr. Katiyar, please sit down. ..(Interruptions)..

श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी (गुजरात) : मैडम..(व्यवधान)।..बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं..(व्यवधान)।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : महोदया..(व्यवधान)।

*Not recorded.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : जो आंदोलन में थे..(व्यवधान)..क्यों नहीं नाम लिया ..(व्यवधान)..जो आंदोलन में थे ..(व्यवधान)..क्यों नहीं बोलने दिया?..(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : जो सचमुच अयोध्या के लिए ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): One minute, Mr. Shukla, please sit down...*(Interruptions)*. Please sit down.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : उनका नाम विनय कटियार था, उनको बोलने नहीं दिया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Mr. Shukla, please conclude now.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : मैं यह मानता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Mr. Shukla, please conclude.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : मैडम, कांग्रेस का टाइम अभी बाकी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): No, your time is over.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : हमारे चतुर्वेदी जी नहीं बोल रहे हैं, इसलिए हमारा टाइम बाकी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) : टाइम बाकी नहीं है, आप conclude कर दीजिए प्लीज।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : अफगानिस्तान में एक गलती हुई थी, जब तालिबानों ने बामियान में बुद्ध की प्रतिमा गिराई थी। ये जो हिन्दुस्तानी तालिबान हैं, इन्होंने 6 दिसम्बर 1992 को वही गलती की, जब इन्होंने अयोध्या में बाबरी मस्जिद गिराई। ...(व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : उन्हीं के समर्थन से आप राज्य सभा में आए हैं।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : उनके समर्थन से हम नहीं आए हैं।

इसलिए यह इन लोगों की सबसे बड़ी गलती रही और इसके लिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि मैंने ATR देखी है, इस ATR के बाद मुझे लगता है कि दूसरी ATR आनी चाहिए। ऐसे लोगों पर क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है, वे इसके बारे में आज यहाँ सदन में जवाब दें और वह कार्रवाई यहाँ पर निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए।
(समय की घंटी)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Okay, that is all. Your time is over.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : मैं एक चीज़ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि समाजवादी पार्टी ने कांग्रेस के ऊपर attack किया। मैं इनको भी बताना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कमाल अख्तर : 1992 में तो आप भी बीजेपी में थे। ...(व्यवधान)... यह सर्टिफिकेट आपके ही पास है कि जो बीजेपी में होगा ...(व्यवधान)... अब आप secular हो गए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) : आपकी पार्टी को टाइम नहीं मिलेगा, आप प्लीज बैठ जाइए।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : 1992 में हम पत्रकार थे, कारसेवक नहीं थे ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Rajeevji, please conclude now.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : जो कल्याण सिंह के साथ सरकार में रहे, जो कल्याण सिंह के पाँव छूते रहे, उनको नेता बना रहे हैं, वे कारसेवक होंगे, हम लोग कारसेवक नहीं हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Okay, please conclude now. Your time is over.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : मैडम, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। आपने मुझे पूरी बात कहने नहीं दी, जबकि अभी कांग्रेस का टाइम बाकी है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): No, the time allotted to the Congress Party is over. Please conclude.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : इसलिए कांग्रेस को यह blame करना न सपा के लिए ठीक है, न भाजपा के लिए। इन दोनों की नूराकुशती है, दोनों मिले हुए हैं। फिर एक दूसरे के साथ ये मदद करके उत्तर प्रदेश में शासन कायम करने की कोशिश करेंगे, फिर कल्याण सिंह का साथ लेंगे, गले लगाएंगे। मैं यहाँ पर ऐसे लोगों की घोर निन्दा करता हूँ और गृह मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि इनके ऊपर क्या कड़ी कार्रवाई होगी, इसका ब्योरा सदन में दें। धन्यवाद।

श्री महमूद ए. मदनी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सदरनसीन साहिबा,

वह ग़ज़ल उन्हीं को सुनाएगा और वे छुरी उसी पर चलाएंगे,
न कलीम उनको भुलाएगा, न कलीम को वे भुलाएंगे।

ये कलीम बिहार के शायर हैं। इनके वहाँ दंगा हुआ और इनके गाँव को जलाया गया। इनकी माँ और बहन ने अपनी इज्जत बचाने के लिए कुएँ में कूद कर जान दे दी। ये शायर कह रहे हैं कि

वह ग़ज़ल उन्हीं को सुनाएगा, वे छुरी उसी पर चलाएंगे,
न कलीम उनको भुलाएगा, न कलीम को वे भुलाएंगे।
छुरी उनकी नाज़ करे न क्यों ---

मैं कांग्रेस वालों से कहना चाहता हूँ ---

छुरी उनकी नाज़ करे न क्यों, भला नाज़ क्यों न उठाएंगे,
हम उसी से होंगे ख़फ़ा अगर, तो गले से किसको लगाएंगे।
वे इन आँसुओं को सिंगार लें, हम उन्हीं की ज़ुल्फ़ सजाएंगे,
ये सितारे टाँक कर और भी, उन्हें चार चाँद लगाएंगे।
इसी गली की हैं खाक से ---

पुंज साहब, आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ ---

इसी गली की हैं खाक से ---

बाबर की औलाद हैं न ---

इसी गली की हैं खाक से, यहीं खाक अपनी मिलाएंगे,
न बुलाए आपके आए हैं, न निकाले आपके जाएंगे।
वे तो बदगुमान हैं बेसबब, हम उन्हीं पर अपना लुटा के सब,
जब उन्हें न अपना बना सके, तो अब और किसको बनाएंगे।

बाबरी मस्जिद, अयोध्या, राम जन्मभूमि, झगड़े, सब निपट चुके। मन्दिर तो वहाँ बना लिया गया और पूजा भी हो रही है। यह जस्टिस लिब्रहान साहब की मेहरबानी है कि इस पर दोबारा डिबेट शुरू हो गई है। जिस काम के

लिए इन्होंने मन्दिर बनवाने का काम किया था, उस काम में भी कुछ दिन के लिए इनको जगह मिल गई। लेकिन अब लोगों ने इनकी छुट्टी कर दी है और दोबारा नम्बर आने वाला नहीं है। कटियार साहब, उन्होंने बिल्कुल सही कहा कि एक क़ारतूस दो मर्तबा नहीं चलता। अब नहीं चलेगा यह क़ारतूस, अब कुछ और ढूँढ़ना पड़ेगा। लाशों का सौदा करना बंद करिए और दिलों को जोड़ने की बात करिए। यह मुल्क, हमारा मुल्क है।

अभी मैं आपसे कह रहा था कि 'बदगुमान है बेसबब'... हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों के पास मौक़ा था कि वे जा सकते थे, लेकिन उन्होंने इसी मुल्क में रहना पसन्द किया। अपना मुल्क बनाया। हमारा मुल्क है यहा। मन्दिर-मस्जिद की बात करने के बजाय मुल्क बनाने की बात करिए। देश बनाने की बात करिए। अगर यह देश बनेगा तो हम सब फलेंगे-फूलेंगे, हम सबका फायदा होगा। लेकिन अगर यह देश बर्बाद होगा, अनार्की होगी, दहशतगर्दी फैलाई जाएगी, तब आप क्या समझते हैं कि जो आतंकवाद होता है, वह किसी एक आदमी के करने से होता है? क्या कोई अचानक आ जाता है? क्या इसके पीछे रीज़न्स नहीं होते? क्या ऐसा तो नहीं है कि जो देशद्रोही ताक़तें हमारे मुल्क के बाहर हैं या जो हमारा दुश्मन मुल्क है, उसके इशारे पर ही इन लोगों ने ये सारी कार्रवाइयाँ की हों?

अभी तरलोचन सिंह जी कह रहे थे कि बाबर तो बुराई की निशानी है। मैं भी मान लेता हूँ कि बुराई की निशानी है, तो नाम बदल दीजिए। दूसरा कोई अच्छा सा नाम उस मस्जिद का रख दीजिए। लेकिन यह ज़िद क्यों है कि नहीं, वहीं बनाएंगे और तोड़ करके बनाएंगे, बना भी लिया।

खैर, मैं उस पर और ज्यादा बात नहीं करते हुए सिर्फ़ दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तो नीयत साफ़ रखनी चाहिए और दूसरा सियासत के लिए काम नहीं होना चाहिए, फिर चाहे इधर के लोग हों, चाहे उधर के लोग हों। क्योंकि अगर इसके ऊपर डिबेट होगी तो यहां सवाल यह भी आएगा कि 1949 में क्या हुआ, क्यों हुआ, कैसे हुआ और कौन लोग जिम्मेदार थे उसके लिए। फिर यह सवाल भी होगा कि शिलान्यास में क्या हुआ, किन लोगों ने करवाया, उसके बाद शहादत के वक्त क्या हुआ। यह बात तो कह दी गई कि पुलिस हमारे साथ है, ठीक है, बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन यह नहीं कहा गया कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी हमारे साथ है। ऐसे थोड़े ही सब हो गया था।

ये कुछ बातें हैं, लेकिन अब पीछे की तरफ़ देखने के बजाय, मैं आप हज़रात से गुज़ारिश करूंगा कि आगे की तरफ़ देखें। बहुत अच्छी बात है जो हमारे जोशी जी ने कही कि हमें अभिमान है, जबकि सारा देश यह कहता है कि शर्म की चीज़ है, शर्म का काम हुआ था और वह शर्मनाक़ वाक़या था। आप ले लीजिए, लेकिन तरीक़े से ले लीजिए। ज़बरदस्ती करके, उसे तोड़ करके आपने मन्दिर बना ही लिया और वह चल भी रहा है, लेकिन अगर आप उसको तरीक़े से लें तब। मुक़दमा चल रहा है, कोर्ट में है, फ़ैसला हो जाए तो बना लीजिए, लेकिन ज़बरदस्ती नहीं...**(समय की घंटी)** इस मुल्क में इस तरह ज़बरदस्ती चलनी नहीं चाहिए और चलने की इजाज़त भी नहीं दी जानी चाहिए। इस ज़बरदस्ती के लिए जो मुजरिम हैं, उनको सज़ा मिलनी चाहिए।

अगर मुल्क को आतंकवाद से, बुराइयों से, ज़ोर से, ज़बरदस्ती से, बचाना है तो rule of law होना चाहिए और इसका इंतज़ाम होना चाहिए। यह तो तारीख़ है, इतिहास है, वह इतिहास कभी छुपेगा नहीं। इसके लिए अगर आपने कोशिश नहीं की, हुकूमत अब भी संजीदा न हुई और sincerity के साथ सज़ा देने की कोशिश नहीं की तो तारीख़ और इतिहास आपको मुआफ़ नहीं करेगा। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

[جناب محمود اے مدنی (اتر پردیش) : صدر نشین صاحبہ،

وہ غزل انہیں کو سنائے گا اور وہ چہری اسی پر چلائیں گے

نہ کلیم ان کو بھلانے گا، نہ کلیم کو وہ بھلائیں گے

یہ کلیم بہار کے شاعر ہیں۔ ان کے وہاں دنگا ہوا اور ان کے گاؤں کو جلایا گیا۔ ان کی ماں اور بہن نے اپنی عزت بچانے کے لئے کنویں میں کود کر جان دے دی۔ یہ شاعر کہہ رہے ہیں کہ۔۔

وہ غزل انہیں کو سنائے گا اور وہ چہری اسی پر چلائیں گے

نہ کلیم ان کو بھلانے گا، نہ کلیم کو وہ بھلائیں گے

چہری ان کی ناز کرے نا کیوں؟

میں کانگریس والوں سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔۔

چہری ان کی ناز کرے نا کیوں، بھلا ناز کیوں نہ اٹھائیں گے،

ہم اسی سے ہوں گے خفا اگر، تو گلے سے کس کو لگائیں گے

وہ ان آنسوؤں کو سنگار لیں، ہم انہیں کی زلف سجائیں گے،

یہ ستارے ٹانگ کر اور بھی، انہیں چار چاند لگائیں گے۔

پونج صاحب، آپ سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔۔

اسی گلی کی ہیں خاک سے۔۔ بابر کی اولاد ہیں نا۔۔

اسی گلی کی ہیں خاک سے، یہی خاک اپنی ملائیں گے،

نہ بلانے آپ کے آئے ہیں، نا نکالے آپ کے جائیں گے

وہ تو بدگمان ہیں بے سبب، ہم انہیں پر اپنا لٹا کے سب

جب انہیں نہ اپنا بنا سکے، تو اب اور کس کو بنائیں گے

† [] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

بابری مسجد، ایودھیا، رام جنم بھومی، جھگڑے، سب نمٹ چکے۔ مندر تو وہاں لیا گیا اور پوجا بھی ہو رہی ہے۔ یہ جسٹس لبرائن صاحب کی مہربانی ہے کہ اس پر دوبارہ ڈبیٹ شروع ہو گئی ہے۔ جس کام کے لئے انہوں نے مندر بنوانے کا کام کیا تھا، اس کام میں بھی کچھ دن کے لئے ان کو جگہ مل گئی۔ لیکن اب لوگوں نے ان کی چھٹی کر دی ہے اور دوبارہ نمبر آنے والا نہیں ہے۔ کٹیہار صاحب، انہوں نے بالکل صحیح کہا کہ ایک کارتوس دو بار نہیں چلتا۔ اب نہیں چلے گا یہ کارتوس، اب کچھ اور ڈھونڈنا پڑے گا۔ لاشوں کا سودا کرنا بند کرئیے اور دلوں کو جوڑنے کی بات کرئیے۔ یہ ملک، ہمارا ملک ہے۔

ابھی میں آپ سے کہہ رہا تھا کہ "بدگمان ہیں بے سبب" ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں کے پاس موقع تھا کہ وہ جا سکتے تھے، لیکن انہوں نے اسی ملک میں رہنا پسند کیا، اپنا ملک بنایا۔ ہمارا ملک یہ ہے۔ مندر-مسجد کی بات کرنے کی بجائے ملک بنانے کی بات کرئیے۔ دیش بنانے کی بات کرئیے۔ اگر یہ دیش بنے گا تو ہم سب پھلیں گے، پھولیں گے۔ ہم سب کا فائدہ ہوگا۔ لیکن اگر یہ دیش برباد ہوگا، انارکی ہوگی، دہشت گردی پھیلانی جائے گی، تب آپ کیا سمجھتے ہیں کہ جو آتک واد ہوتا ہے، وہ کسی ایک آدمی کے کرنے سے ہوتا ہے؟ کیا کوئی اچانک آ جاتا ہے؟ کیا اس کے پیچھے ریجنس نہیں ہوتے؟ کیا ایسا تو نہیں ہے کہ جو دیش دروبی طاقتیں ہمارے ملک کے باہر ہیں یا جو ہمارا دشمن ملک ہے، اس کے اشارے پر ہی ان لوگوں نے یہ ساری کارروائی کی ہوں؟

ابھی ترلوچن سنگھ جی کہہ رہے تھے کہ بابری تو برائی کی نشانی ہے۔ میں بھی مان لیتا ہوں کہ برائی کی نشانی ہے، تو نام بدل دیجئے۔ دوسرا کوئی اچھا سا نام اس مسجد کا رکھ دیجئے۔ لیکن یہ ضد کیوں ہے کہ نہیں، وہیں بنائیں گے اور توڑ کر کے بنائیں گے، بنا بھی لیا۔

خیر، میں اس پر اور زیادہ بات نہیں کرتے ہوئے صرف دو باتیں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ایک تو نیت صاف رکھنی چاہئے اور دوسرا سیاست کے لئے کام نہیں ہونا چاہئے، پھر چاہے ادھر کے لوگ ہوں، چاہے ادھر کے لوگ ہوں۔ کیوں کہ اگر اس کے اوپر ڈبیٹ

ہوگی تو یہاں سوال یہ بھی آنے گا کہ 1949 میں کیا ہوا، کیوں ہوا، کیسے ہوا اور کون لوگ ذمہ دار تھے اس کے لئے۔ پھر یہ سوال بھی ہوگا کہ شیلانیاس میں کیا ہوا، کن لوگوں نے کروایا، اس کے بعد شہادت کے وقت کیا ہوا؟ یہ بات تو کہہ دی گئی کہ پولیس ہمارے ساتھ ہے، ٹھیک ہے، بہت اچھی بات ہے، لیکن یہ نہیں کہا گیا کہ پرائم منسٹر بھی ہمارے ساتھ ہے۔ ایسے تھوڑے ہی سب ہو گیا تھا۔

یہ کچھ باتیں ہیں، لیکن اب پیچھے کی طرف دیکھنے کے بجائے، میں آپ حضرات سے گزارش کروں گا کہ آگے کی طرف دیکھیں۔ بہت اچھی بات ہے جو ہمارے جوشی جی نے کہی کہ ہمیں ابھیماں ہے، جبکہ سارا دیش یہ کہتا ہے کہ شرم کی چیز ہے، شرم کا کام ہوا تھا اور وہ شرمناک واقعہ تھا۔ آپ لے لیجئے، لیکن طریقے سے لے لیجئے۔ زبردستی کر کے، اسے توڑ کر کے آپ نے مندر بنا ہی لیا اور وہ چل بھی رہا ہے، لیکن اگر آپ طریقے سے لیں تب۔ مقدمہ چل رہا ہے، کورٹ میں ہے، فیصلہ ہو جائے تو بنا لیجئے، لیکن زبردستی نہیں۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔ اس ملک میں اس طرح زبردستی چلنی نہیں چاہئے اور چلنے کی اجازت بھی نہیں دی جانی چاہئے۔ اس زبردستی کے لئے جو مجرم ہیں، ان کو سزا بھی ملنی چاہئے۔

اگر ملک کو آتک واد سے، برائیوں سے، زور سے، زبردستی سے بچانا ہے تو rule of law ہونا چاہئے اور اس کا انتظام ہونا چاہئے۔ یہ تو تاریخ ہے، اتہاس ہے، وہ اتہاس کبھی چھپے گا نہیں۔ اس کے لئے اگر آپ نے کوشش نہیں کی، حکومت اب بھی سنجیدہ نہ ہوئی اور sincerity کے ساتھ سزا دینے کی کوشش نہیں کی تو تاریخ اور اتہاس آپ کو معاف نہیں کرے گا۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Now, Prof. Soz. Please be brief.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Madam, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak for a couple of minutes. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): He is taking only a couple of minutes. Other Parties are also being allowed. (*Interruptions*) Please be brief, Mr. Soz. (*Interruptions*) Venkaiahji also took extra time.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I am not a listed speaker. So, I am grateful to the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please take only five minutes.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I will offer the same couplet of Mr. Alvi to Vajpayeeji, and, I will tell you, last of all, after 4-5 minutes, the reason of offering this couplet to Vajpayeeji. I will correct that because it should go on record in the correct formulation. My point today is that it was heartening situation at one point of time that I travelled to Lucknow to meet Akshya Pandit. If Hashim is the oldest petitioner before the court, and he has become a question mark for the Supreme Court of India, the first witness is a non-Muslim — Akshay Pandit. I travelled to Lucknow to meet Akshay Pandit to know about his idea on the Babri Masjid, and lo and behold, he told me something which was totally in consonance with what Jawaharlal Nehru had told this country that we should have no fear of any foreign country invading us. Jawaharlal Nehru clearly said, 'There is no question of any foreign power attacking India. But we have a great danger that is inside us. Unless we work for harmony, we cannot run this country; we cannot sustain a pluralistic society; and we cannot move towards a secular destination.' That was a major question. He even warned people, not to talk about communists. They will never be a danger. But the danger is found in communalism. Nehru had the guts to say that the danger would be from the majority community. Majority community should not err in the wrong direction, should not indulge in any kind of communalism. There are so many speeches of Jawaharlal Nehru.

Akshay Pandit told me that he was on fast unto death because he wanted this to remain as the Babri Masjid. His father and forefathers treated that not as a structure as some hon. Members here said about the Babri Masjid. There was never a question in my heart and mind of Muslim concern; it was a question of *Bharatiya Maryada, Bhartiya Sabhyata*.

Today, my complaint is that the BJP has to come out of the shackles of the RSS. I did not give the name. I want to say two things. When Mohan Bhagwat said, 'This is not a matter of shame.' He responded to Mr. Advani's statement, who said 'It was a matter of shame.' He did say at that time. Bhagwat said that it was not a matter of shame. BJP has to take the sanction of the RSS for whatever it has have to speak. You are not growing as a national political party. That is a danger to this country. We want a responsible Opposition in this House, in that House, and in the political field. BJP is not growing as a national political party. It is a danger to this country. They created a communal situations and, therefore, Akshay Pandit had warned me, 'You look into the question from a broader angle.' It was he who asked me to go to Parliament, although that was my third term as a Member of Parliament, and read that Sanskrit verse on the

front gate of the Central Hall — ‘वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्’ *Bharat* is known for its values. The BJP committed a mistake. *Bharat* is respected all over the world for its secular credentials and pluralist society. When you indulged in this act, *Bharat* had to explain to foreign countries why a mosque was demolished. You tried to bring a bad name to this country. That is my grouse against you. This *shloka* ‘वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्’ is a reply to all the nations of the world. Three thousand years ago, perhaps it is from Upanishad, we told the international community that, “We, the citizens of India, stand for a culture, which is universal; and we belong to a *parivar* that is the whole world.” Therefore, you have committed a mistake by tarnishing the secular image of this country. That is my grouse.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Mr. Soz, please complete.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: One or two things. ..(*Interruptions*)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): There is no more time. (*Interruptions*) and other Members are also there. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Then I must tell you one thing. I don’t even have notes. I will tell you ..(*Interruptions*).. I am finishing it in two or three minutes. ..(*Interruptions*)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): You have to finish now. Prof. Soz, kindly listen to me. The time allotted to the Congress Party is over. (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me. Congress Party’s time is over. Other Members, whose time is there, have to speak. So, please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: At that point of time, some people could have done great to this country; they could have made us proud and one out of them is Atal Behari Vajpayee, to whom I offered this couplet. Makhan Lal Fotedar, who is no longer a Member here, once told me that he had gone to his Cabinet colleagues, a non-Muslim colleague and other Muslim colleagues in the Cabinet, saying that all of them should resign not for a Muslim cause, not for Babri Masjid and not for the sake of a mosque, but, because this country has to remain together, there has to be harmony. (*Time-bell rings*) We resigned for a broader cause, for secularism, and for maintaining and sustaining a pluralistic society. And Atal Behari Vajpayee, to whom I offer this couplet....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please sit down now.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: He could have done his duty at that time. Privately, he said it.
بہت برا ہو گیا۔ بہت بُرا ہو گیا۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Mr. Soz, please sit down.
Your time is over.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: He could have said that he would not agree with this narrow
parochialism. (Interruptions)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) : इसे छोड़ दीजिए, प्लीज। Mr. Soz, please sit down.
Now, your time is over.

प्रो. सैफुद्दीन सोज : अब मैं यह couplet पढ़ रहा हूँ।

[+ پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز: اب میں یہ couplet پڑھ رہا ہوں۔]

श्री विजय कुमार रुपाणी : आपने उस समय इस्तीफा क्यों नहीं दिया? ..(व्यवधान).. हम जानना चाहते
हैं कि आपने इस्तीफा क्यों नहीं दिया? ..(व्यवधान).. आपको किसने रोका था?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Let him complete.
(Interruptions) Don't interrupt him. (Interruptions)

प्रो. सैफुद्दीन सोज : आप यह याद रखिए ... (व्यवधान)...

[+ پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز: آپ یہ یاد رکھئے۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Are you going to complete or
not? Please complete now. I am sorry. Your time is over. I am sorry, Mr. Soz.

प्रो. सैफुद्दीन सोज : आप सुनिए ना .. (व्यवधान) ..

[+ پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز: آپ سنئے نا۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): I am not going to listen. You
please sit down.

प्रो. सैफुद्दीन सोज : यह वाजपेयी जी के लिए है .. (व्यवधान) ..

तू इधर-उधर की न बात कर,
ये बता की काफिला क्यों लूटा,
मुझे रहजनों से गिला नहीं,
तेरी रहबरी का सवाल है।

† [] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

† } پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز: یہ واجبی جی کے لئے ہے۔۔ (مداخلت)۔

تو ادھر ادھر کی نہ بات کر

یہ بتا کہ قافلہ کیوں لٹا

مجھے ریزنوں سے گلہ نہیں

تیری رہبری کا سوال ہے

He could have made this country proud by not agreeing with the narrow parochialism.
Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Okay. Now, Mr. Mohammad Shafi. ..(Interruptions)..

श्री मोहम्मद शफी (जम्मू और कश्मीर): मोहतरम चेयरपर्सन साहिबा, दो दिनों से हम लिब्रहान कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर बहस कर रहे हैं। एवान के इस तरफ के साथियों ने और उस तरफ के साथियों ने अपनी-अपनी जमात के सियासी नज़रियात की रोशनी में इस रिपोर्ट पर अपने ख्यालात रखे। मेरी जमात जम्मू-कश्मीर नेशनल कांफ्रेंस के भी अपने नज़रियात हैं। हमने बड़े नाजुक वक्त में, जब सारा मुल्क तकसीम हो रहा था और बंटवारा हो रहा था, उस वक्त हमारी कियादत ने, मरहूम शेर कश्मीर शेख मोहम्मद अब्दुल्ला ने एक नारा दिया था। शेर कश्मीर का क्या इरशाद! उनको हम लोग यह कहते थे- हिन्दू-मुस्लिम-सिख था। इसको हम अपनी सियासी नज़रियात की एक अहम बुनियाद समझते हैं। मैंने बड़े गौर से अपने साथी सिंघवी जी के ख्यालात, जो उन्होंने यहाँ पेश किये, उनको भी सुना, हिज्बे-इख्तिलाफ के लीडर अरुण जेटली जी के ख्यालात भी सुने और उनके साथियों के भी ख्यालात सुने। होम मिनिस्टर साहब की तकरीर, जो लोक सभा में हुई, उसको भी अखबारात में पढ़ा। हमें बड़ा सदमा हो रहा है। 17 साल के बाद बाबरी मस्जिद की शहादत के सान्हा के बाद जो रिपोर्ट सामने आई, उसको फिर एक बार हमारी हिज्बे इख्तिलाफ की जमात, जो अपने आपको एक जिम्मेवार जमात कहती है, इक्तिदार नहीं, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं, आज वे फिर जिस अंदाज से इस ऐवान में बात कर रही है, इससे लगता है कि वे अब लिब्रहान आयोग की रिपोर्ट के हवाले से एक सवाल मुल्क में पैदा करके फिर एक बार फिरकापरस्ती की बुनियाद पे सफबंदी करने जा रहे हैं, यह तशवीशनाक बात है। अखबारात में भी इस तरह की बातें हो रही हैं, यह एक फिक्क का लम्हा है। इसी तरह से मोहतरम वजीरे दाखिला ने जो वहां बयान दिया और बड़े वाज़ेह तौर पर इन्होंने ऐहतराक किया, उसकी कुछ वज़ाहत हमने आज कांग्रेस के दूसरे मैम्बर्स से भी सुनी। नरसिंह राव जी मसलही थे, लेकिन बरवक्त जो कार्रवाई आइन और कानून के तहत वे कर सकते थे, वह उन्होंने नहीं की। इसलिए मुझे मिर्जा ग़ालिब का यह शेर याद आता है

की उन्होंने मेरे कत्ल के बाद जफा से तौबा

हाय, वह खूब पशेमां का पशेमां होना।

यह किसे मालूम नहीं था। 1980 की दहाई में पूरे मुल्क में एक फ़िज़ा पैदा की जा रही थी और इसे एक सियासी सवाल पैदा करके, बनाकर पूरे मुल्क में फिरकावारियत को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा था, मंदिर की तामीर के हवाले से। उस वक्त के हमारे सभी सियासी जमातों के बयानात हमें मालूम हैं, मासिवाय बाएं बाजू की जमातों के। सबने इस सवाल को या तो खामोशी इख्तियार की सियासी मसलिहतों के तहत या फिर इस फिरकावारियत को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जोर-शोर से मुहिम चलाई।

† [] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

उसके बाद 90 की दहाई में, इब्तिदाई दिनों में, जिसके नतीजे में 6 दिसम्बर को अलमनाक हादसा हुआ, सान्हा हुआ ..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Your time is over.

श्री मोहम्मद शफी : दो-तीन मिनट तो दे दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Very little time left. आप एक मिनट ले लीजिए।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी : जो वाकया हुआ, जो सान्हा हुआ, मैं सोच रहा था कि अपने जेटली साहब इतने बड़े वकील हैं और हज्जे इख़िलाफ के लीडर हैं, वे बजाए इसके कि उठकर इस बात का ऐतराफ करते, जैसे कि होम मिनिस्टर ने यहां पर किया। वाजपेयी जी ने तो शर्म महसूस की थी, उन्होंने उस ज़माने में लोक सभा में बयान भी दे दिया था। यह जम्हूरी कदरों का तकाज़ा है कि एक कमीशन की रिपोर्ट यहां पर आई है, हम इसे तस्लीम करते हैं कि वहां पर एक मस्जिद को गैर-कानूनी, गैर-आईनी तौर पर ढहाया गया है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

यह ऐतराफ करके हम पूरे हिंदुस्तानी कौम से माफी मांगते हैं ताकि मुसालिहत की एक फ़िज़ा बनने के लिए आगे के बारे में सोचा जा सके। मस्जिद तो नहीं रही है, एक तरह का मंदिर तो वहां मौजूद है, लेकिन कानून और आईन की रोशनी में फैसला होना बाकी है कि यहां पर क्या था, क्या नहीं है और क्या होना चाहिए। अब ऐक्शन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट यहां पर आई है, लेकिन वह इस अहम सवाल पर खामोश है। मेरा यह मुतालबा रहेगा कि होम मिनिस्टर अपने जवाब में इसके बारे में बताएं, क्योंकि इन्होंने उस रिपोर्ट के हवाले से कुछ अहम बातें और जरूरी बातें लोक सभा में बयान की हैं, जिनके बारे में हमने अखबारात में पढ़ा है। कानून और आईन की रोशनी में जिन लोगों ने यह सियाह बाब रकम किया है, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए, ताकि आइंदा के लिए कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही न हो सके। इसी तरह से उस जगह के Title का सवाल है, सालहासाल से यह मामला अदालत में पड़ा है, मेरी यह दरखास्त होगी कि अब ज्यादा देर तक यह तलवार हिंदुस्तानी कौम के सिरों पर मत लटकाए रखिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : शफी जी, अब wind up कीजिए, 10 मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी : अब आप इसका फैसला करवा दीजिए। कानून के दायरे में जो भी उस अदालत का फैसला होगा, वह सारी कौम को कबूल होगा, बशमूल मुसलमान कौम को भी कबूल होगा। जम्हूरी कदरों और सेक्यूलर रवायात का तकाज़ा है कि हम वक्ती, सियासी फवायद से ऊपर उठें, क्योंकि जिस तरह से यह सान्हा हुआ, उसके असरात इस वक्त तक पूरे मुल्क में मौजूद हैं। आज भी इस बात का तकाज़ा है कि एक रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने मौजूद है। हमको वक्ती फवायद, सियासी फवायद से ऊपर उठकर अपना सियासी तर्ज-अमल डिफाइन करना पड़ेगा। मुझे और भी कई बातें कहनी थीं, लेकिन आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए वक्त दिया, इसके लिए शुक्रिया।

[جناب محمد شفیع (جموں اور کشمیر) : محترم چیئر پرسن صاحبہ، دو دنوں سے ہم لبرائن کمیشن کی رپورٹ پر بحث ہو رہی ہے۔ ایوان کے اس طرف کے ساتھیوں نے اور اس طرف کے ساتھیوں نے اپنی اپنی جماعت کے سیاسی نظریات کی روشنی میں اس رپورٹ پر اپنے خیالات رکھے۔ میری جماعت 'جموں کشمیر نیشنل کانفرنس' کے بھی اپنے نظریات ہیں۔ اور ہم نے بڑے نازک وقت میں جب سارا ملک تقسیم ہو رہا تھا اور ہتھوارہ ہو رہا تھا، اس وقت ہماری قیادت نے، مرحوم شیر کشمیر شیخ محمد عبداللہ نے نعرا دیا۔ شیر کشمیر کا کیا ارشاد! ان کا یہ ہم لوگ کہتے تھے، ہندو، مسلم، سکھ تھا۔ اس کو ہم اپنی سیاسی نظریات کی ایک اہم بنیاد سمجھتے ہیں۔ میں نے بڑے غور سے اپنے ساتھی سنگھوی جی کے خیالات، جو انہوں نے یہاں پیش کئے، ان کو بھی سنا، حزب اختلاف کے لیڈر ارون جیٹلی جی کے خیالات بھی سنے اور ان کے ساتھیوں کے خیالات سنے۔ ہوم منسٹر صاحب کی تقریر، جو لوگ سبھا میں ہوئی، اس کو بھی اخبارات میں پڑھا۔ ہمیں بڑا صدمہ ہو رہا ہے۔ 17 سال کے بعد بابری مسجد کی شہادت کے سانحہ کے بعد جو رپورٹ سامنے آئی، اس کو پھر ایک بار ہماری حزب اختلاف کی جماعت، جو اپنے آپ کو ایک ذمہ دار جماعت کہتی ہے، اقتدار نہیں، اس میں کوئی دورانیہ نہیں ہیں، آج وہ پھر جس انداز سے اس ایوان میں بات کر رہی ہے، اس سے لگتا ہے کہ وہ اب لبرائن ایوگ کی رپورٹ کے حوالے سے ایک سوال ملک میں پیدا کر کے پھر ایک بار فرقہ پرستی کی بنیاد پر صف بندی کرنے جا رہے ہیں، یہ تشویشناک بات ہے۔ اخبارات میں بھی اس طرح کی باتیں ہو رہی ہیں، یہ ایک فکر کا لمحہ ہے۔ اسی طرح سے محترم وزیر داخلہ نے جو یہاں بیان دیا اور بڑے واضح طور پر انہوں نے اعتراف کیا، اس کی کچھ وضاحت ہم نے آج کانگریس کے دوسرے ممبرس سے بھی سنیں۔ نرسمہا راؤ جی مصلحی تھے، لیکن بروقت جو کاروائی آئین اور

†[]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

قانون کے تحت وہ کر سکتے تھے، وہ انہوں نے نہیں کی۔ اس لئے مجھے مرزا
غالب کا یہ شعر یاد آتا ہے

کی انہوں نے میرے قتل کے بعد جفا سے توبہ
ہائے، وہ خوب پشیمان کا پشیمان ہونا

یہ کسے معلوم نہیں تھا۔ 1980 کی دہائی میں پورے ملک میں ایک فضا پیدا کی جا
رہی تھا اور اسے ایک سیاسی سوال پیدا کر کے، بنا کر پورے ملک میں فرقہ
واریت کو بڑھاوا دیا جا رہا تھا، مندر کی تعمیر کے حوالے سے۔ اس وقت کے
ہمارے سبھی سیاسی جماعتوں کے بیانات ہمیں معلوم ہیں، مع سوائے بانیں بازو کی
جماعتوں کے۔ سب نے اس سوال پر یا تو خاموشی اختیار کی سیاسی مصلحتوں
کے تحت یا پھر اس فرقہ کو بڑھاوا دینے کے لئے زور شور سے مہم چلائی۔ اس
کے بعد 90 کی دہائی میں، ابتدائی دنوں میں، جس کے نتیجے میں 6 دسمبر کو
المناک حادثہ ہوا، سانحہ ہوا۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Your time
is over. جناب محمد شفیع : دو تین منٹ تو دے دیجئے۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Very little time left.

آپ ایک منٹ لے لیجئے۔

جناب محمد شفیع : جو واقعہ ہوا، جو سانحہ ہوا، میں سوچ رہا تھا کہ اپنے جیٹلی
صاحب اتنے بڑے وکیل ہیں اور حزب اختلاف کے لیڈر ہیں، وہ بجائے اس کے کہ
اٹھ کر اس بات کا اعتراف کرتے، جیسے کہ ہوم منسٹر صاحب نے یہاں پر کیا۔
واجبی جی نے تو شرم محسوس کی تھی، انہوں نے اس زمانے میں لوک سبھا میں
بیان بھی دے دیا تھا۔ یہ جمہوری قدروں کا تقاضہ ہے کہ ایک کمیشن کی رپورٹ
یہاں پر آئی ہے، ہم اسے تسلیم کرتے ہیں اور وہاں پر ایک مسجد کو غیر قانونی،
غیر آئینی طور پر ڈھایا گیا ہے۔

(اپ سبھا ادھیکش (پروفیسر پی جے کورنن) پیٹھا سین بونے)

یہ اعتراف کر کے ہم پورے ہندوستانی قوم سے معافی مانگتے ہیں تاکہ مصالحت کی ایک فضا بننے کے لئے آگے کے بارے میں سوچا جا سکے۔ مسجد تو نہیں رہی ہے، ایک طرف کا مندر تو وہاں موجود ہے، لیکن قانون اور آئین کی روشنی میں فیصلہ ہونا باقی ہے کہ یہاں پر کیا تھا، کیا نہیں ہے اور کیا ہونا چاہئے؟ اب ایکشن کمیٹی کی رپورٹ یہاں پر آئی ہے، لیکن وہ اس اہم سوال پر خاموش ہے۔ میرا یہ مطالبہ رہے گا کہ ہوم منسٹر اپنے جواب میں اس کے بارے میں بتائیں، کیوں کہ انہوں نے اس رپورٹ کے حوالے سے کچھ اہم باتیں اور ضروری باتیں لوک سبھا میں بیان کی ہیں، جن کے بارے میں ہم نے اخبارات میں پڑھا ہے۔ قانون اور آئین کی روشنی میں جن لوگوں نے یہ سیاہ باب رقم کیا ہے، ان کے خلاف کارروائی کی جانی چاہئے، تاکہ آئندہ کے لئے کوئی ایسی کارروائی نہ ہو سکے۔ اسی طرح سے اس جگہ کے ٹائٹل کا سوال ہے، سالہاسال سے یہ معاملہ عدالت میں پڑا ہے، میری یہ درخواست ہوگی کہ اب زیادہ دیر تک یہ تلوار ہندوستانی قوم کے سروں پر مت لٹکائے رکھئے۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش (پروفیسر پی جے کورنن): شفیع جی، اب وائنڈ-اپ کیجئے، 10 منٹ ہو گئے ہیں۔

جناب محمد شفیع: اب آپ اس کا فیصلہ کروا دیجئے۔ قانون کے دائرے میں جو بھی اس عدالت کا فیصلہ ہوگا، وہ ساری قوم کو قبول ہوگا، بشمول مسلمان قوم کو بھی قبول ہوگا۔ جمہوری قدروں اور سیکولر روایات کا تقاضہ ہے کہ ہم وقتی، سیاسی فوائد سے اوپر اٹھیں، کیوں کہ جس طرح سے یہ سانحہ ہوا، اس کے اثرات اس وقت تک پورے ملک میں موجود ہیں۔ آج بھی اس بات کا تقاضہ ہے کہ ایک رپورٹ ہمارے سامنے موجود ہے۔ ہم کو وقتی فوائد، سیاسی فوائد سے اوپر اٹھ کر اپنا سیاسی طرز عمل ڈیفائن کرنا پڑے گا۔ مجھے اور بھی کئی باتیں کہنی تھیں، لیکن آپ نے مجھے بولنے کے لئے وقت دیا، اس کے لئے شکریہ۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Thank you very much, Shafiji. Dr. Barun Mukherji. You take only seven minutes. Just seven minutes.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir. Because of constraint of time, let me highlight only three basic points. Firstly, the issue that we are now discussing is not only the demolition of an old mosque but also a great blow to the concept of secularism and the glorious tradition of universal brotherhood among different religious communities living side-by-side in India. Sixth December, 1992 was a dark day, a black spot in the history of communal harmony in our country. The incident, ultimately, led to deaths of hundreds of innocent people of our country damaging the secular fabric of our ideology of nationalism. It appears that the BJP, along with enthusiastic members of the Sangh Parivar, made meticulous preplanning for demolition of the Babri Masjid with hundreds of Karsevaks, more for the prospect of electoral success than at the call of religious faith.

Secondly, the Liberhan Report lost its credibility due to its biased approach to the issue. It has rightly indicted the Sangh Parivar leaders, including the then Chief Minister of the concerned State Uttar Pradesh. But what made Justice Liberhan to exempt the then Prime Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao from the responsibility that he should have resisted the great shameful disaster of demolition of the Babri Masjid? The then Prime Minister was posted with information of minute to minute developments during that incident, but he did not take any initiative to prevent the disaster only with the plea of State subject. Apart from this plea of State subject, as the Prime Minister of the country, he should have played a more important role in the matter.

Lastly, it must also be noticed how the Liberhan Commission has made a futile exercise extending over 17 years but producing no tangible action oriented results. As per the famous saying in Sanskrit, "Bahramve Laghukriya" the Liberhan Commission started with great fanfare, but unfortunately ended in recommending only a few long-term legislations. The Report failed to recommend any penal action against the offenders. We have, therefore, reasons to be disappointed with the Report. We are, at the same time, disappointed with the Action Taken Report as the Government has only preferred soft-peddling on the issue without having the courage to go deep into the matter and take necessary action to prevent occurrence of such heinous actions in future. The more we study about the Liberhan Report extending over more than 1,000 pages, the more it disappoints us because many of the facts which it has revealed, they were more or less known to us. It is only to his credit that he has recorded it in his big Report. After all, we had a lot of expectations from him and his recommendations. In that respect, it has definitely disappointed us. The Liberhan Commission Report and the Action Taken Report as well, we are afraid, will have, therefore, very little lasting effect in the years to come.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Moinul Hassan. You take five minutes. Your party has no time left. But I am giving you five minutes.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, this two-day long debate is coming to the fag end. I, firmly, believe that this is not merely a debate, but it is an introspection, to me and to other Members of all the political parties here. Sir, what happened on 6th December, 1992? Parliament was in Session. The Supreme Court was there. There was the Government, both at the Centre and in the State. The Prime Minister and the Chief Minister were there. But nobody resisted the heinous crime that we have ever seen under the sun. It was nothing but a pre-planned and a calculated vandalism led by organisations, who have also been named in the Report, that is, the RSS, the Bajrang Dal and the BJP. It was nothing, but the worst expression of vote bank politics. It was not only the demolition of the Babri Masjid, but it was also the demolition of the future of modern India. It was an act — this was reconfirmed by the Commission, after 17 years — which was a publicly known meticulous planning and execution. It was a challenge to throttle the secular fabric of our country. So, I would like to say that we must work together to maintain the secular fabric of our country, which was attacked by an act of vandalism that happened on 6th December, 1992, as we call it, a Black Sunday. Many speakers have, firmly, stated that there was no political will in 1992. The then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Kalyan Singh, has been named in the Report. He, actually, camouflaged facts before everybody, including the Government of India and the Supreme Court. He also violated every word that was given in the affidavit before the highest Court of the country, that is, the Supreme Court. In this Report, it has been stated that the Uttar Pradesh Government, led by the BJP, was nothing but an appendix of the RSS. My question is: What about the Congress (I)? I, no doubt, believe that the Congress (I) is a secular party. But it is also a fact that many a time, in their regimes, in the last 60 years, the Congress (I) had compromised with communal forces for petty political mileages. There are a lot of examples to prove this. We all know what happened in 1986 so far as Shilanyas was concerned. The Congress Party should tell us what the role of Arun Nehru was. And, we all know about Shah Bano case. And, what happened when the Congress (I), joining hands with the BJP, pulled down the Government led by Shri V.P. Singh. It was nothing but a compromise with the communal forces of our country. Mixing politics with religion is a dangerous thing for a country. Sir, the common people, the secular people, are observing what the political parties are doing to maintain the secular fabric of the country.

Another point is what the role of the then Prime Minister was. He has been let scot-free by the Liberhan Commission. It has only condoned the role of the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, and his Government at that time. But it is, completely, contrary to the known facts. Shri Jyoti Basu, the veteran leader of the Marxist, telephoned him on the 6th November,

1992. Shri Harkishan Singh Surjeet, a former Member of the Rajya Sabha, and the then General Secretary of our party, also telephoned him from London. Apart from these two leaders, leaders of all political parties told him, “Do something to save the country, to save the Babri Masjid.” But he did nothing. He never imposed article 356 and dismissed the U.P. Government. He was doing nothing, only sleeping. The then Home Secretary said in his note to the Prime Minister, I quote, “We felt the only way the structure could be saved was to take it over and impose President’s rule”. This Note was ignored by the then Prime Minister. The Congress should reply as to what was the role of Shri Arun Nehru at the time of *shilanyas*. Why was the then Home Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan not available on 6th December, 1992? The Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao ignored everything and told the Commission that the Constitution did not give him the right to impose article 356 there.

Sir, I know for the UPA-I and the UPA-II, the two successive Governments, it was the victory of secular and democratic people of our country. The common people threw the communal forces out of power. But, it is not sufficient. It was a mistake on the part of the then Central Government not to impose President’s rule there. (*Time-bell*) Yes, Sir, I am speaking on my last point. I am concluding, Sir. every time they acknowledge their mistake of not imposing President’s rule to prevent the demolition of the Babri Mosque. But, what about the Sri Krishna Commission Report? You book the guilty; punish the guilty. There is a list of 68 people here. You have given an ATR here. There is lack of political will to punish the guilty. There is no intention to punish the guilty. First you punish the guilty, then only the ATR will be successful. This is the duty of the Government to do it. I have a list of 13 Reports of various Commissions where no action has been taken by the Government. Again, I am telling the Government that the ATR will be successful if you punish the guilty; otherwise, it will only be vague, nothing else. So, I demand punishment for all the guilty who demolished the Babri Masjid. Everybody knows who did it. There is nothing new in it. The Liberhan Commission has not told us anything new. It happened in the broad day light. You punish the guilty first, then, come out with the ATR. Thank you, Sir.

श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर कल से लिब्रहान कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लेकर चर्चा हो रही है। जो एजेंडा है, उसमें एक शब्द और है कि अयोध्या से संबंधित जो मामले न्यायालय में लम्बित हैं, उसमें कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई। मैं उस पर ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा, लेकिन उसके पहले एक बात कहना चाहता हूं, जयन्ती जी चली गयी हैं, मैं उनकी बात से पूर्णतः सहमत हूं और मनोहर जोशी जी की बात से पूर्णतः आहत हूं। मैं भी एक हिन्दू हूं, हिन्दू धर्म को मानता हूं, राम का भक्त हूं और हनुमान जी का उपासक हूं। महोदय, हर हिन्दू यह तो चाहता है कि अयोध्या में भव्य मंदिर बने, लेकिन कोई हिन्दू यह नहीं चाहता कि मस्जिद को ढहाकर मंदिर बनाया जाए, लोगों की भावनाओं को आहत करके मंदिर बनाया जाए, रक्त बहाकर मंदिर बनाया जाए, मानवता की हत्या करके मंदिर बनाया जाए, कानून की धज्जियां उड़ाकर मंदिर बनाया जाए और संविधान की अवहेलना करके मंदिर बनाया जाए, यह कोई भी हिन्दू नहीं चाहता। अगर

चाहता होता तो आपकी सरकार फिर से बन गयी होती, 6 वर्ष के बाद फिर न चली गयी होती। हिन्दुओं को दुख इस बात का है - मैं आपके सामने आक्षेप लगा रहा हूँ कि हमें दुख इस बात का है कि आपने मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम राम को भी राजनीति की बिसात पर लगा दिया और उनको भी राजनीतिक व्यक्ति बना दिया है, जो श्रीराम हिन्दुओं के पूज्य माने जाते हैं। मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि राजनीति में कम से कम धर्म को और हमारे पूर्वज, जिनकी पूजा होती है, जिनको भगवान कहा जाता है, उनको न लाएं। जहां तक लिब्रहान कमीशन की रिपोर्ट की बात है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह रिपोर्ट अधूरी है। जहां तक भाजपा, आरएसएस, शिवसेना के low indictment की बात है, यह तो सर्वविदित है, सारा भारतवर्ष जानता है कि बाबरी मस्जिद को शहीद बनाने के जिम्मेदार, उसको ढहाने के जिम्मेदार हमारे दाहिनी ओर बैठे हुए लोग हैं। यह हर आदमी जानता है, मुकदमे भी इन पर चल रहे हैं। लिब्रहान कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कोई नई बात नहीं कही है, केवल कुछ अन्य चीजों को जोड़ा है। लेकिन मुझे उसकी एक बात पर और आपत्ति है कि लिब्रहान कमीशन चोर को और मुद्ई को, जो अपराधी और मुद्ई दोनों को एक साथ एक कठघरे में खड़ा कर रहा है। लिब्रहान कमीशन की रिपोर्ट यह कहती है कि बाबरी मस्जिद और जफरयाब जिलानी, ये भी दोषी थे। मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि किस आधार पर यह कहा जा रहा है, जबकि जिसके मकान पर कब्जा किया जाए उसको भी दोषी करार दिया जाए और उसको समकक्ष इसके रखा जाए, जो कब्जा करने के अभियुक्त हों। ऐसा तो कोई कानून हो ही नहीं सकता, मैं इस पर अपना क्षोभ व्यक्त करते हुए इससे डिसएग्री करता हूँ। यह सही है कि ये लोग दोषी हैं, इनको सजा मिलनी चाहिए। मुझे बहुत दुख हुआ जब मनोहर जोशी जी ने कहा कि हमें गर्व है कि हमने बाबरी मस्जिद ढहायी। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम भारत के संविधान के प्रति वफादारी और यह कह कर आते हैं कि हम संविधान के प्रति पूर्ण निष्ठा रखेंगे। जो व्यक्ति संविधान की धज्जियां उड़ाने की बात करते हैं, जो व्यक्ति इस देश को बांटने का कार्य करते हैं, जो लोगों में नफरत फैलाने का कार्य करते हैं, उसकी जगह सदन में नहीं कहीं और होनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे बीच में सदन में बैठ कर गर्व से कह रहे हैं कि हमने यह कार्य किया। यह निन्दनीय कार्य है। लेकिन एक बात मैं और कहूंगा इस पक्ष के लोगों से। मैं मुकदमे के इतिहास के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ और उसके बाद आप क्या inference draw कर सकते हैं यह बात आप स्वयं तय करिएगा। सदन तय करेगा। सन् 1949 में, सन् 1951 में मूर्तियां रखी गईं। किसकी सरकार थी केन्द्र में और प्रदेश में? सन् 1951 में सूट नं० -2, गोपाल सिंह विशारद वर्सेज स्टेट ऑफ यू0पी0, सिविल जज के यहां दाखिल किया गया। इसके अलावा और सूट भी दाखिल किए गए। आपकी तरफ से WS फाइल किया गया इंजेक्शन सूट पर और उसमें आपने कहा, स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि—“That the property known as Babri Masjid and it has for a long period been in use as a Mosque for the purpose of worship by the Muslims, which had not been used as a Temple of Shri Ramachandraji.”

और जो हमारे दोस्त यहां पर कह रहे हैं कि मुस्लिम भाई उसका प्रयोग नहीं करते थे, वहां पर नमाज नहीं पढ़ी जाती थी, उस तथ्य को यह WS जो सरकार की ओर से दाखिल किया गया, यह झुंठलाता है। सन् 1952 में आपने स्टे लिया। सन् 1951 में सिविल जज ने इंजेक्शन दिया कि यथास्थिति बनाई जाए। सन् 1955 में इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट.....(समय की घंटी)

बस, दो मिनट। 26 अप्रैल, 1955 को इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने जो इंटीरियम आर्डर था, उसको कंफर्म किया। 1955 से 1986 तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। अभी राशिद अल्वी साहब कह रहे थे कि दूसरे के घर में आग लगाकर हम अपने घर में उजाला करते हैं। राशिद अल्वी साहब, यही तो कांग्रेस पार्टी ने उस समय किया। सन् 86 तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। सन् 1986 में उमेश चन्द पांडे जो उसके पक्षकार भी नहीं थे, वे एक प्रार्थना पत्र देते हैं कि इंजेक्शन वेकेट कर दिया जाए और हमको वहां पर पूजा अर्चना करने की इजाजत दी जाए। वह दिलवाई गई, वही मैं कह रहा हूँ। सन् 1986 में आर्डर पास होता है डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज के0एम0 पाण्डे साहब का

5.00 P.M.

और उसमें के0एम0 पाण्डे जी ने कहा कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट और उस समय के एस0एस0पी0 कर्मवीर सिंह, दोनों ने यह कहा है कि हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है इस पर, क्योंकि लॉ एंड आर्डर बिगड़ने की अब संभावना नहीं है।

उस समय किसकी सरकार थी ? यह पेज 86 पर लिखा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप कन्क्लूड करिए।

श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया : यह मोहम्मद जमील अख्तर की किताब है, उसमें लिखा हुआ है। इसमें उन्होंने पूरा आर्डर कोट किया है, मैं इसको पूरा पढ़ना नहीं चाहता हूँ, मैं सिर्फ एक सेंटेस पढ़ रहा हूँ, जो मतलब का है..।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : अब समय नहीं है।

श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया : जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि on the assurance given by the DM and his SSP. मैं खोलने का आदेश दे रहा हूँ, यह लिखा हुआ है। उसी आदेश के अंदर ..(व्यवधान) .. अच्छा तो किया, लेकिन देश का दुर्भाग्य है। लेकिन 1986 में केन्द्र और राज्य में किसकी सरकार थी ? इसी किताब में लिखा हुआ है कि कांग्रेस की सरकार थी और अरुण नेहरू इसमें इंसट्रूमेंटल थे। 1989 में शिलान्यास कराया गया, इसलिए कि हिन्दू वोट मिल जाएं। यह शिलान्यास किसने कराया, कौन था इस देश का प्रधान मंत्री और किसके कहने से कराया गया और उस समय कौन गृह मंत्री था ? जब यह लगा कि मुस्लिम वोट खिसक रहा है, तो शिलान्यास रुकवा दिया गया, आखिर किसने यह किया ?

सर, दो मिनट का समय और चाहिए। सन् 1992 में नरसिम्हा राव जी की सरकार को सात घंटे का समय मिला, उन्होंने दोपहर 12 बजे से शाम 7 बजे तक क्या किया ? आप धारा 356 को कब invoke करेंगे? आपने आर्टिकल 356 को invoke क्यों नहीं किया ? अगर ये अपराधी हैं, तो अपराधी की भूमिका से आप भी बच नहीं सकते, आप भी उतने ही अपराधी हैं।

सर, अंत में, मैं सिर्फ एक बात और मुकदमों के बारे में कहूंगा। दो मुकदमे चल रहे हैं- एक सिविल सूट और एक क्रिमिनल प्रोसिजर। सिविल सूट के बारे में मेरी एक आपत्ति है, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा, एक न्यायमूर्ति अयोध्या की बेंच हैड कर रहे थे, वह मुस्लिम हैं, वह पांच साल से अयोध्या की बेंच हैड कर रहे थे न्यायमूर्ति रफत आलम जी। उनके सामने तमाम गवाही हुई। बेसिक प्रिंसिपल है कि अगर किसी के सामने इतने लम्बे समय तक गवाही हो, तो फैसला उसी को देना चाहिए। अगर वह होते, तो आज उसका फैसला आ गया होता। तीन माह पूर्व, चार माह पूर्व यह कह दिया गया कि वह मध्य प्रदेश जाएंगे, जबकि वह पटना से आए थे। इससे मुस्लिम वर्ग में, माँझरिटी में यह भावना व्याप्त है कि शायद न्याय नहीं होने जा रहा है। रफत आलम साहब बेंच हैड कर रहे थे, मैं आज सरकार से अर्ज करता हूँ कि इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में मुख्य न्यायाधीश की वैकेंसी फिर होने जा रही है। अभी रफत आलम साहब को मध्य प्रदेश भेजा गया है अधिक अच्छा हो कि रफत आलम साहब को उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट का मुख्य न्यायाधीश बनाकर रोक लिया जाए, जब तक कि फैसला न हो जाए।...(समय की घंटी)... दूसरी बात है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया : सर, आखिरी बात कह रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : कितनी बार आखिरी बात कहेंगे।

श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया : सर, दो मामले हैं। बाबरी विध्वंस के संबंध में दो प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट अंकित हुईं, एक अपराध संख्या 197/92 व दूसरी अपराध संख्या 198/92 थी। अपराध संख्या 198/92 रायबरेली की अदालत में चल रहा है। अशोक सिंघल जी, गिरिराज किशोर जी, एल0के0 आडवाणी जी, मुरली मनोहर जोशी, विनय कटियार जी, सुश्री उमा भारती, सुश्री ऋतम्भरा व एक अन्य सहित आठ अभियुक्त हैं। 17 वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी इस सरकार ने, सीबीआई ने कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की ? अभी तक केवल 7 गवाह प्रस्तुत हुए हैं। दूसरा मामला जो स्पेशल जज लखनऊ के यहां पर चल रहा है, उसमें इंटरिम आर्डर चल रहा है..।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया : सर, एक मिनट में कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूं। यह मामला स्पेशल कोर्ट लखनऊ में चल रहा है। हाई कोर्ट का अंतरिम आदेश है, इसकी वजह से प्रोसिडिंग नहीं चल रही है। अभी तक सीबीआई ने इस ओर क्यों नहीं प्रयास किया, पांच वर्ष से अंतरिम आदेश हो रहा है, अभी तक उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। यह बात इस ओर इंगित करती है कि सीबीआई खुद इंटरफेयर करती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि उच्च न्यायालय से आदेश प्राप्त करना चाहिए कि मामले को expedite किया जाए। अभी कुछ दिन पहले इलाहाबाद बेंच के न्यायमूर्ति ने आदेश दिया कि इन मामलों को गंभीरता से लेकर, जिनमें माफिया इन्वाल्व हैं, जो महत्वपूर्ण हैं, उनकी day to day सुनवाई होनी चाहिए। इस बारे में आपकी तरफ से प्रार्थना पत्र जाना चाहिए कि उन मामलों की सुनवाई day to day हो और 6 महीने में उनका निस्तारण हो जाए, जिससे अपराधियों को सजा मिल सके। एटीआर तो भ्रामक है। एटीआर में आपने कुछ नहीं कहा है। 173 (8) में प्रार्थना पत्र दिया जाना चाहिए और फिर से विवेचना का, जिससे कि जो अभियुक्त छूट गए हैं, सीबीआई यह मांग करे कि हम उनके खिलाफ भी चार्जशीट दाखिल करेंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI A.A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu): Thank you respected Vice-Chairman, Sir. Yesterday and today, a number of hon. Members of this House have expressed their valuable views before this august House. My leader of the DMK, Dr. Kalaingar M Karunanidhi, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, has sent me to this House to record my feelings on subjects like this.

Sir, about the demolition of the Babri Masjid on 6th December, 1992, the apex court of India, in its findings during 1995, while condemning the heinous and criminal act, said it was an act of national shame. What demolished was not merely an ancient structure, but the faith of Minorities in the sense of justice and the fair play of the majority. It shocked their faith in the rule of law and the Constitutional process.

The Liberhan Commission's Report categorically states that the demolition of the place of worship was a properly planned and a systematic conspiracy. The Chief Minister Mr. Kalyan Singh of the BJP had played a vital role as its leader who has been indicted by the Commission. The Liberhan Commission's Report says that it is the outcome of the role played by the hon. Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha, Shri L.K. Advani, and his associates in the Lok Sabha. The Liberhan Commission come to a conclusion that demolition of the Masjid was carried out by the Karsevaks with the fullest co-operation of the R.S.S. and the Sangh Parivar.

The information about the incident was brought to the notice of the then Chief Minister, Mr. Kalyan Singh. At the time of demolition, Madam, 195 Companies of para-military forces are

available for the use of State Government. But, neither had he initiated any action to stop demolition nor ordered the police to protect the minorities or the innocent people from the unruly mob. The police officers and the entire State Government machinery played the role of Karsevaks and never protected the innocent people from the brutal assault of the anti-social elements. Even some leaders from Tamil Nadu supported the Karseva then and are now pose as secular leaders. They also supported that incident.

Video recording, metal detectors or closed circuit televisions were not allowed. Instead, the media people were arrested and they prevented from taking photographs and collecting information. They were arrested and kept in a room. The women media representatives were threatened and molested. Justice Liberhan said that it is a shameful act ever heard in the history of India.

They received a lot of money for doing all those things. Wherefrom did this money come which was deposited into the accounts of the RSS and of those who organised this? Sir, they have tarnished the secular image of our country and spoiled the integrity of our Nation. It is a heartless, humanless, deliberate catastrophic vandalism criticized by the jurists in this country. Even the soul of the Father of the nation will suffer. All these developments were fundamentally initiated by the Rath Yatra which was launched by hon. Advaniji from Somnath. This created clashes between the Hindus and the Muslims. Thousands of people died because of the provocative act of Rath Yatra. The late hon. Prime Minister, Shri V.P. Singh, the *messiah* of minorities, condemned this Rath Yatra. He never bothered about the support of the BJP, because of which he lost his Government. But he finds a glittering page in the annals of the Indian history. Sir, my appeal is, kindly make use of the names of Gods for constructive purposes and not for destructive purposes. (*Time-bell rings*) You should not bring them to the level of hatred and criticism. Because most of the Hindus are not at all carried away by such propaganda. You must have understood that from the results of the recent elections. The results of the recent Lok Sabha polls are a clear evidence of this. If they want to strengthen their vote bank and to have a higher status in the society, I request the concerned political parties to immediately construct the Babri Masjid on their own accord at the same disputed place and achieve a great place in the Indian history and also in the world history. (*Time-bell rings*) We are all Indians.

By adopting Indian culture, we are highlighting secularism. We are having different caste, creed and religion, but we must respect each other for which we should have a common slogan, that is, unity in diversity. We, the DMK, have stood for the secularism all through our historical journey and will always continue to fight for the same. Thank you very much.

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती (उड़ीसा) : वाइस चेयरमैन महोदय, लिब्रहान कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर आज जो चर्चा हो रही है, यह निश्चित तौर पर आज सारे भारतवर्ष को और जो भारत वर्ष के नागरिक हैं,

उनकी उठा-पटक कर रही है। उनके sentiments पर चोट कर रही है। मैं यहां पर यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो वोट बैंक की politics है, यह वोट बैंक की politics कांग्रेस पार्टी से शुरू हुई थी। मैं यह क्यों कह रहा हूँ? लगभग पचास साल से इस वोट बैंक में किस तरह से पिछड़े वर्ग, मुस्लिम, क्रिश्चियन का वोट ये अख्तियार करेंगे, ये हमेशा से इसके पीछे लगे हुए थे। बाद में जनसंघ आया। जनसंघ हिंदू वोट बटोरने के लिए चला। यह बाद में बीजेपी कहलाया। बीजेपी ने यहां पर हिंदू वोट को consolidate करने के लिए काम शुरू किया। आज हम लोगों ने देश को दो हिस्सों में बाँट दिया है। महोदय, मैं यहाँ पर यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जब कभी कोई communal issue होता है, तब उसमें गरीब तबके के लोग सबसे ज्यादा sufferer रहते हैं। इस लिब्रहान कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के हिसाब से लगभग 3,000 से ज्यादा गरीब तबके के लोग इसमें suffer हुए थे। हमें यह समझना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में कभी भी कोई issue होता है, तो उसमें गरीब तबके के लोगों को बहुत suffer होना पड़ता है। मैं इस सदन में एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस वक्त मंडल कमीशन लागू हो रहा था, उस समय हमारे दिवंगत नेता, स्वर्गीय बीजू पटनायक, उन्होंने यह कहा था कि गरीब आदमी की कोई जात-पात नहीं होती, अगर उसको कोई अलग करता है, तो धनी आदमी करता है। धनी आदमी गरीब आदमी को अलग करता है। अगर वह दो वक्त कमाता है, तभी वह अपने घर और बच्चों की देखरेख कर सकता है।

सर, मैं यहाँ पर इतना ही कहूंगा कि हमारे नेता सबसे secular नेता थे। बीजू पटनायक, जिनके बारे में कहा जाता है कि उड़ीसा को बनाने में उनका सबसे बड़ा हाथ था, आज मैं आपके सम्मुख उन्हीं की बात रख रहा हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज यहाँ पर जितने भी, चाहे इस तरफ से हों या उस तरफ से हों, जितने मंतव्य इस सदन में रखे गए हैं, यह सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान को दिखाने के लिए, जनता को लुभाने के लिए और gallery को आकर्षित करने के लिए ये लोग यहाँ पर अपना मंतव्य रख रहे हैं। मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि इस issue की शुरुआत कहाँ से हुई? अगर आज हम कहते हैं कि इसमें बीजेपी दोषी है, तो यह नहीं चलेगा। पेड़ का बीज किसने रखा था? स्वर्गीय राजीव गाँधी ने हिन्दू वोट को हथियाने के लिए उस मन्दिर का ताला खुलवाने की जो कोशिश की, उन्होंने वहाँ जो शिलान्यास किया था, यह बीज वहाँ पर रखा गया था। उस दिन से इन सभी के दिल में यह भाव उपजा, जिसके कारण कांग्रेस के इस काम से बीजेपी वाले चाहें कि वे भी हिन्दू वोट को अपनी तरफ खींच कर लाएँ। उसके बाद ही बीजेपी वालों ने अपना कार्यक्रम शुरू किया, जिसके लिए बीजेपी के साथ-साथ कांग्रेस सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदार है। सर, मैं यहाँ कहूंगा कि कोई गरीब आदमी राम मन्दिर से रोटी नहीं पाएगा, किसी गरीब आदमी को बाबरी मस्जिद से रोटी नहीं मिलेगी। रोटी मिलेगी, अगर वह शान्ति से कमाएगा, खाएगा। शान्ति से रहेगा, तभी उसको दो वक्त की रोटी मिलेगी। इसलिए किसी गरीब आदमी, आम हिन्दुस्तानी को कहीं पर न मन्दिर से मतलब है, न मस्जिद से मतलब है। हम लोग जितने भी सदस्य इस सदन में बैठे हैं, हम सभी को यह समझना चाहिए कि हमारे देश का जो गरीब तबका है, अगर हम उस गरीब तबके के लिए कुछ सोचते हैं, तो हमारे सदन में उन गरीब तबकों के लिए बात की जाए, न कि मन्दिर-मस्जिद की बात करके हम अपने समय की बर्बादी करें।

सर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि मेरे कुछ साथियों ने यहाँ मुस्लिमों के ऊपर बहुत सारी तकरीर की और कुछ लोगों ने मुस्लिमों के पक्ष में भी बात की। मुस्लिम sentiments हो सकते हैं, इसमें कोई बात नहीं है। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के 20 करोड़ मुसलमानों की नुमाइंदगी करने वाले उनके बारे में बोलेंगे, लेकिन यहाँ पर जो ज्यादा तबका हिन्दू है, उनको भी समझ में रख कर, आने वाले कल के हिन्दुस्तान का निर्माण करना जरूरी है। इसलिए अगर हम सब मिल-जुल कर रहेंगे, तभी यह होगा। (समय की घंटी) सर, मैं यहाँ इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि धर्म से किसी का ... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती : सर, एक मिनट।

सर, यह जो धर्म की लड़ाई है, इसको कोई कानून नहीं रोक सकता। अगर political will power न हो, अगर राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति कमजोर हो, तो इस लड़ाई को हिन्दुस्तान में कोई रोक नहीं सकेगा। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो लिब्रहान कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई है, इस रिपोर्ट में ऐसा कुछ नहीं रखा गया है कि दोषी को दोषी करार दिया गया हो। इसी कारण मैं यह चाहूँगा कि इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में जो वाजपेई जी का नाम आया, यह नाम यहां नहीं होना चाहिए था। बाकी जो भी हों, चाहे उस समय सत्ता में रह रहे लोग हों, चाहे वह प्रधान मंत्री हों, चाहे स्वर्गीय नरसिम्हा राव जी हों, चाहे उस समय के होम मिनिस्टर हों या फिर जो भी कसूरवार हैं, उन सभी का नाम इसमें रहना चाहिए था, जिनके लिए आज इस कमीशन पर यहां इतनी चर्चा हो रही है।

मैं आपको इतना ही कहूँगा कि जितने भी कमीशन्स होते हैं, उनका टाइम फ्रेम सेट किया जाए। अगर रिपोर्ट 17 साल बाद आएगी, तो कैसे चलेगा? इतने समय में तो एक नया पैदा हुआ बच्चा जवान हो जाता है और वोट देने के लायक हो जाता है, एक मिडल-एज आदमी बूढ़ा हो कर मर जाता है। इसमें भी कई आदमी ऐसे हैं, जो गुजर गए। उसके बाद अगर रिपोर्ट आती है, तो यह गलत है। अगर उसको 48 बार एक्सटेंशन दी जाएगी और उसमें से एक आदमी की भी वहां पर कोई जरूरत नहीं होगी ... (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी.जे. कुरियन): ठीक है, बस हो गया।

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती: तब यह गलत चीज़ है। मैं यही चाहूँगा कि जो 3000 आदमी ... (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी.जे. कुरियन): ओके, बस-बस, हो गया।

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती: जो 3000 आदमी इसमें गुजरे हैं, जिनका घर बर्बाद हुआ है, जिनके बच्चे अनाथ हुए हैं, उन 3000 आदमियों के लिए इस लिब्रहान कमीशन ने कुछ नहीं कहा, यह सबसे अधिक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है। मैं यह चाहूँगा कि वे जो 3000 आदमी इस बाबरी मस्जिद के कारण सारे हिन्दुस्तान में मरे हैं, जिनके बच्चे अनाथ हुए, जिनका घर लुट गया, जिनके घर जला दिए गए अथवा जिनकी सम्पत्ति जला दी गई, सरकार उनको अवश्य ही मुआवज़ा देने का प्रयास करे। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Sultan Ahmed. Only five minutes, please.

पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुल्तान अहमद): वाइस चेयरमैन सर, पिछले चार दिनों से लोक सभा और उसके बाद राज्य सभा में लिब्रहान कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा हो रही है, मैंने लोक सभा में भी अपने दोस्तों की बातें को सुना है और राज्य सभा में भी मैं दो दिन से यहां बैठ करके सुन रहा हूँ। हमारे मैम्बरान, खुसूसी तौर पर अरुण जेटली जी ने ... (व्यवधान)

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Rajasthan): Sir, I have a Point of Order. I am seeking information. He is not a Member of this House. Is he intervening on behalf of a Member, because he is not speaking here as a Member? He is intervening.

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Yes, I am intervening. (Interruptions) मेरी पार्टी है यह ... (व्यवधान)

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला: पार्टी से कुछ नहीं होता ... (व्यवधान) सर, यह पार्टी से नहीं होता है ... (व्यवधान) A Member of the Rajya Sabha can speak but as... (Interruptions)...

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: There is nothing wrong... (Interruptions)...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, a Minister, whether he is from the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha, can intervene. Now, in which capacity is he speaking?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: He is intervening. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, let me clarify. He is a Minister, and, therefore, whether he is a Member of this House or that House, he can speak. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Kapil Sibal is in the other House.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, Mr. Kapil Sibal intervened in the debate on behalf of the Government. *(Interruptions)* He should admit that he is intervening. Sir, it is a matter of procedure. I am only asking...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What difference does it make? *(Interruptions)* His party is represented...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: I said that I am intervening.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: He has made it clear that he is intervening. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: I am intervening and I have said so. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: He said it three times.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I am not objecting; I am only asking about the procedure. That is all.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Madam, I cannot argue with you; you were in this Chair for 17 years; I do not wish to quarrel with you. But, the position is that his party is represented here by two Members. His party has a right to speak.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He cannot, Sir. No, no. *(Interruptions)* There cannot be a substitute from Lok Sabha. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, I am not saying that. Please, let me complete. *(Interruptions)* I am on my legs. *(Interruptions)* No. I am not allowing anybody to...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He can intervene. *(Interruptions)* He should say that. That is the point here. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Ahluwalia, I am on my legs. Will you not allow me to speak? *(Interruptions)*

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, we only wanted some clarification. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Ahluwalia, I have only spoken one sentence and that was a general statement. Let me complete. I said, "his party has two Members here. I didn't say 'he'; I said, 'his party' has a right to speak". The Minister has every right to intervene and the Chair cannot question that right. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): What is the point of all this? He has made it clear that he is intervening. *(Interruptions)*

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, nobody is objecting to his intervening. If he intervenes, even as a Member of his Party, he can do that. But he should admit that he is intervening. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I told you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I want your ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*..

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Under what rule? First of all, you quote the rule ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*.. You will understand the rule. Don't ask me. ...*(Interruptions)*.. The Chair is here to ask me. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Sir, as per the time allotment, as per the system in the Rajya Sabha Secretariat, eight hours are allotted ...*(Interruptions)*.. As per the strength of Members, the time is allotted. Now, as I see this, if eight hours are allotted for a discussion, there is a separate time allotted for the Minister. Here a Minister means a person who is piloting the subject or who is intervening the subject, that is included. If he is a Member of this House and a Minister also, he is a Member of this House. If he is from the other House, then for eight hours' discussion, the Minister gets 30 minutes. Shri Kapil Sibal, the Member of Lok Sabha and a Minister, has already spoken for one hour. Now, you want another Minister to speak who is a Member of Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I am submitting this. Once for all, if you give a ruling, give it for the future also. The point is very simple. How much time the concerned Minister, Mr. Chidambaram, who is the Home Minister and who is going to give response to the eight hours' debate, will get? ...*(Interruptions)*... Should I believe that the Members who are representing in the Council of Ministers in this UPA Government are not competent to defend their case in this House? You need some Members from the Lok Sabha to defend their case. When your time is already finished, how can you make it like this? ...*(Interruptions)*..

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: How many Ministers are going to intervene? ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Minister is speaking, it is only intervention.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, in eight hours' discussion, thirty minutes are allotted to Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*..

डा० फारुख अब्दुल्ला : उनको 5 मिनट दे दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I am not against Sultan Ahmed. Sultan Ahmed is my class friend. ...*(Interruptions)*.. We have studied together. We have studied together in Calcutta University and we are the product of the same student movement. I have no personal grouse against Sultan Ahmed. You made this system that for eight hours' discussion, half-an-hour is for Minister. Then you have fielded Shri Kapil Sibal for one hour and now you want Sultan Ahmed to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*.. He may plead his case better than the others, but he will get only

seven minutes. If we go by the rule, Mr. Chidambaram should not get even a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is my point. You must give the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... You must give the ruling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is a Minister and any Minister can intervene. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we don't want to prolong this. ...*(Interruptions)*.. The point is: If this is a ruling, then tomorrow 68 Ministers can come and say that they are intervening. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naiduji, I am not giving any ruling. I am only saying ...*(Interruptions)*..

श्री कमल अख्तर: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसा है कि जो यहाँ के मੈम्बर्स हैं, उनको तो दो-दो मिनट दिया जाएगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... कि दो मिनट बोलिए और एक असत्य को सत्य बनाने के लिए लोक सभा से मिनिस्टर को लाया जाएगा कि एक घंटा बोलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसका क्या मतलब है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, अगर उन्होंने अपनी बात कही है तो अपनी पार्टी के टाइम में कही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: वे अपनी पार्टी से तो बोल ही नहीं सकते। He is not Member of this House. He is sitting here as a Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you are talking about the time.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You cannot make a substitute of Rajya Sabha Member with a Lok Sabha Member. He gets this priority only because he is a Minister. He can intervene. That is all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not the first time that...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No Sir, this is the first time.

श्री उपसभापति : उन्होंने अपनी पार्टी के टाइम में से बोला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, आप मेरे सवाल का जवाब दे दें। मैं राज्य सभा का मੈम्बर हूँ और अगर मैं लोक सभा में घुस जाऊँ तो 500 रुपये का फाइन है। कल अगर भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोक सभा के सांसद यह बोलें कि एस.एस. अहलुवालिया मेरे यहाँ आकर बोलें तो क्या मैं 500 रुपये फाइन देकर बोल सकता हूँ? मैं नहीं बोल सकता, because Minister is entitled to enter into this House, although he is not a Member of this House...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are *ex officio* Members of this House; not voting Members. ...*(व्यवधान)*.. आप देख लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: They cannot participate in the voting in this House. If there is a Division, they have to go out. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, I am not talking about precedence. ...*(व्यवधान)*.. देखिए, आप मेरे से अच्छा जानते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, आप भविष्य के लिए सोचिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री उपसभापति : सोचेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*.. अब क्या करें, बोलिए।...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : ठीक है सर।

श्री सुल्तान अहमद : थैंक यू, सर। पिछले दो दिनों से राज्य सभा में..(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sultan Ahmed, the reply is at 5.30. So, you can take five minutes and then we will have the reply.

श्री सुल्तान अहमद : 17 सालों से लिब्रहान कमीशन ..(व्यवधान)

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, आप मुझे क्यों नहीं बोलने दे रहे हैं? ..(व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, आपका नम्बर नहीं है। ..(व्यवधान)

श्री कमाल अख्तर : आप जान-बूझकर मेरे साथ अन्याय कर रहे हैं। ..(व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, जरा सुनिए आप। ..(व्यवधान)

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, ऐसा है कि यह बाबरी मस्जिद का मामला मुसलमानों से जुड़ा है..(व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, यह ठीक नहीं है।..(व्यवधान)..यह मुसलमान-हिन्दू का सवाल नहीं है, आप जाइए।..(व्यवधान)

श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता (असम) : आप ऐसे नहीं बोल सकते, यह हाउस का रूल नहीं है। ..(व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : आपकी पार्टी का समय..(व्यवधान).. पार्टी का कुछ discipline है कि नहीं? ..(व्यवधान)..देखिए, मैं यहाँ आपको जवाब देने के लिए नहीं हूँ..(व्यवधान)..सबसे पहले तो यह कि आप रूल्स ब्रेक कर यहाँ पर आ गए हैं..(व्यवधान).. मैं आपसे बात नहीं करूँगा, आप यहाँ से जाइए। ..(व्यवधान).. मैं आपको नियमों के तहत debar कर सकता हूँ, क्योंकि आपने बहुत बड़ी बात कही है। ..(व्यवधान).. आपने बहुत बड़ी बात कही है।

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): How can he reach there? आप मेम्बर हैं और चेयर को insult कर रहे हैं!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, this attitude of the Member has to be noted. I warn the Member. We will have to take action.

श्री कमाल अख्तर : फिर मुझे यहाँ पर रहने का क्या मतलब है? ..(व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : आप रहिए या नहीं रहिए, उससे मेरा concern नहीं है। ..(व्यवधान).. I ask the hon. House if the House approves this behaviour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, Sir, we are not approving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If Chair is not respected, why should I be here? This is not the way, and I appeal, if anybody defends this, the Chair will not be able to work. I am not against giving him time. But, this is not the attitude of seeking the time.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we have almost completed the debate.

श्री उपसभापति : क्या हमको यह अच्छा लगता है? If any Member comes and threatens us, the whole world is seeing. Is this the way of a Member to behave? Should we not condemn him?

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: He should apologise.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I respect the hon. Member. I wanted to give time, but this

is not the way, coming and threatening the Chair. Coming here and threatening the Chair is not the way.

श्री कमाल अख्तर : सर, मैंने आपको कोई धमकी नहीं दी है।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बात मत कीजिए। यहां आना ही धमकी है।

श्री कमाल अख्तर : मैं अपना विरोध दर्ज करा रहा था और मैं अब भी अपना विरोध दर्ज करा रहा हूँ। यह इतना अहं मुद्दा है और बार-बार ... (व्यवधान) ..

श्री उपसभापति : मैं आपको कौन सी ज़बान में बोलूँ, मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। .. (व्यवधान) ..

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : मेरे नाम से .- . (व्यवधान) ..

श्री सुल्तान अहमद : डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, लिब्रहान कमीशन .. (व्यवधान) ..

श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया : सर, नोटिस में इनका नाम है, जिसपर डिबेट हो रही है। .. (व्यवधान) .. कमाल अख्तर का नाम उस लिस्ट में है, जिस पर डिबेट हो रही है along with अमर सिंह जी। अगर इनको एक-दो मिनट मिल जाएंगे, because he is a signatory to the Notice. Kamal Akhtar's case can be distinguished from other cases.

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, BAC टाइम एलोकेट करती है, BAC पार्टीज को सब टाइम एलोकेट करती है, on the basis of the strength of the Party. आपकी पार्टी को दिया गया था ... (व्यवधान) ..

श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया : वह ठीक है, मैं चैलेंज नहीं कर रहा, वह ठीक है।

श्री उपसभापति : दूसरी पार्टियों ने भी नाम दिए थे, जब उनसे कहा गया कि उनकी पार्टी का समय नहीं बचा है, वे खामोश हो गए।

SHRI VIRENDRA BHATIA: No, no. I am thankful to you कि आपने हम लोगों को वक्त दिया, extra वक्त दिया, लेकिन वे चूंकि बोलना चाहते हैं .. (व्यवधान) ..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Each Party has... .. (Interruptions)....

श्री वीरेन्द्र भाटिया : वे चूंकि बोलना चाहते हैं and he is a signatory to the notice. (Interruptions)

श्री सुल्तान अहमद : सर, लिब्रहान कमीशन पर दो दिनों से चर्चा चल रही है। लिब्रहान कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का श्री अरुण जेटली साहब ने अच्छे तरीके से पोस्टमार्टम किया है। 17 साल एक बड़ी मुद्दा होती है। लेकिन, 6 दिसम्बर, 1992 के दूसरे या तीसरे दिन यहां पर राम भक्त और बाबर की औलाद के बारे में बातें हो रही थीं तो कुछ राम भक्तों ने 6 दिसम्बर की घटना की निन्दा करते हुए अपने कलम तोड़ दिए। मैं दो-चार references देना चाहता हूँ। श्री केवल वर्मा, बहुत बड़े जर्नलिस्ट गुजरे हैं, 7 दिसम्बर को च्दि टेलिग्राफ़ में वे लिखते हैं - It was the same poison which spread and produced Nathuram Godse, the killer of Gandhi. The same poison today produced the * who destroyed the Babri Masjid at Ayodhya. No, no, they cannot escape from responsibility. If they are gentlemen, they should retire from public life but they will not. They are a bunch of * the Supreme Court, the Parliament and the nation. (Interruptions)

श्री एस0एस0 अहलुवालिया : कहां से पढ़ रहे हैं? .. (व्यवधान) .. कहां से पढ़ रहे हैं?

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Sir, it is from *The Telegraph* of 7th December, by Kewal Verma. (Interruptions)

श्री एस0एस0 अहलुवालिया : सर, अखबार पढ़कर क्या ये रिमाक्स कर सकते हैं? .. (व्यवधान) ..

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: I am quoting. (*Interruptions*) I will produce it.

श्री एम0 वेंकैया नायडु : 1992 के बाद इनकी नेता हमारी मंत्री थीं ...(व्यवधान)... मिलकर सरकार चलाई। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: On record, I will produce it. (*Interruptions*)

श्री उपसभापति : आप खत्म कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुल्तान अहमद : सर, आज यहां ...(व्यवधान)... आज यहां ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : सुल्तान साहब, आप ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: I have the records. I am quoting. (*Interruptions*) How are you saying? (*Interruptions*)

श्री एस0एस0 अहलुवालिया : क्या बात करते हो? ...(व्यवधान)... सत्ता की भूख ने मंत्री बनाया आपको। ..(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: I have documents with me. (*Interruptions*) I have documents with me.

श्री एस0एस0 अहलुवालिया : यह आप ममता जी से पूछो ..(व्यवधान).. ममता जी से पूछो ..(व्यवधान).. वे उस समय मंत्री थीं। ..(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Sir, I am quoting. (*Interruptions*) Sir, if this nation has any feeling left in it, Ayodhya should... ..(*Interruptions*).... which Gandhiji did. The whole nation had been rallying under the banner of secularism. (*Interruptions*) I am quoting. (*Interruptions*)

श्री उपसभापति : सुल्तान साहब, आप इंटरवीन कीजिए, पढ़ना छोड़िए। ..(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, so many things are written here and there, will you quote it in the House? (*Interruptions*) This is a problem, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, is he intervening on behalf of the Government? (*Interruptions*) What is the stand of the Government? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Surinder, one second. (*Interruptions*)

श्री उपसभापति : सुल्तान साहब, ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस0एस0 अहलुवालिया : ममता से पूछो। ..(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Surinder, one second. You are my old friend, one second. उस शख्स के गम का कोई अंदाजा लगाए ..(व्यवधान).. One second. Don't take it otherwise. (*Interruptions*)

श्री उपसभापति : आप खत्म करिए। ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुल्तान अहमद : उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि -

“उस शख्स के गम का कोई अंदाजा लगाए,
जिसको कभी रोते हुए देखा नहीं किसी ने।”

6 दिसंबर को पूरी दुनिया रो रही थी, हमारा देश रो रहा था। आज कल्याण सिंह को शाबाशी दी जाती है ... (व्यवधान) आपने देखा कि इन 17 सालों में भारतवर्ष की जनता ने उन्हें सत्ता से निकाल दिया ... (व्यवधान) वे 4 साल, 13 महीने तक सत्ता में रहे, लेकिन हुआ यह कि -

“न खुदा ही मिला, न विसाले सनम,
न इधर के रहे, न उधर के रहे।”

श्री उपसभापति : सुल्तान अहमद जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री सुल्तान अहमद : कल अरुण जेटली साहब, सेंट्रल हॉल में मोहम्मद युनुस साहब की तकरीर सुन रहे थे, गरीबी दूर करने की बात हो रही थी, पूरे साउथ एशिया में इंडिया लीडरशिप दे, इसकी बात हो रही थी (व्यवधान) आज मुल्क की सभ्यता, मुल्क की संस्कृति को छोड़कर ... (व्यवधान) मुल्क की एकता, मुल्क की अखंडता को ताक पर रखकर हम सीना तानकर कह रहे हैं कि हमने मस्जिद को तोड़ा है(व्यवधान) शर्म आनी चाहिए, आज पूरा देश आपको कह रहा है कि आपने बाबरी मस्जिद को तोड़ा है ... (व्यवधान) यह शर्म की बात है (व्यवधान) देश को आगे ले जाने की सोचिए। आज देश की नौजवान पीढ़ी, देश को आगे ले जाना चाहती है। आज देश एक नया सपना देख रहा है(व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : सुल्तान अहमद साहब, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए(व्यवधान)

श्री सुल्तान अहमद : कभी बोलते हैं कि हमने मस्जिद को तोड़ा है, कभी कहते हैं कि मंदिर को तोड़ा है। आज जरूरी है कि जो कोर्ट केसेज चल रहे हैं - चाहे सिविल केस हो, चाहे क्रिमिनल केस हो, तमाम केसेज का फैसला जल्द से जल्द होना चाहिए। जो लोग जिम्मेदार हैं, जो लोग मुजरिम हैं, उन्हें सज़ा मिलनी चाहिए। पूरी दुनिया देख ले कि हिंदुस्तान में सेक्यूलरिज्म, डेमोक्रेसी का कानून बड़ा है, व्यक्ति बड़ा नहीं है, कोई धर्म बड़ा नहीं है।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, because he is a Minister representing a party, the Chair has given permission to him. He was really worried. We still tolerated him. जैसे बिल्ली सौ चूहे खाकर हज की यात्रा के लिए गई, इस तरह ये पांच-छह साल हमारे साथ रहकर, सत्ता भोगकर दूसरी ट्रेन में बैठ गए हैं और आज इनको चिंता हो रही है, यह बेकार की बात है ... (व्यवधान) यह अच्छी बात नहीं है ... (व्यवधान)

श्री कमाल अख्तर : उपसभापति जी, सबसे पहले मैं अपने आचरण के लिए आपसे माफी मांगता हूं। इस देश में जो हुआ, जिस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर यह डिस्कशन हो रहा है, वह उससे जुड़ी भावना थी, जिसको मैं रोक नहीं पाया। अभी दो दिनों से लोक सभा में बहस हो रही थी, उसके बाद यहां राज्य सभा में बहस हुई, जेटली जी ने, कपिल सिब्बल साहब ने और दूसरे लोगों ने तफसील से इस पर चर्चा की है। मुझे ऐसा महसूस हुआ कि एक सच को किसी तरह से घुमा-फिराकर बिल्कुल सही साबित करने का प्रयास दोनों तरफ से हुआ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उस समय जो लोग जिंदा थे और जो आज जिंदा हैं, वे जानते हैं कि लिब्रहान कमीशन ने 17 साल के अंदर जो लिखा है कि कौन लोग दोषी थे, यह बात इस हिंदुस्तान का हर हिंदू, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई जानता है कि किन लोगों ने उसे तोड़ा।

उपसभापति जी, 17 साल के बाद जो रिपोर्ट आई, बाबरी मस्जिद के demolition की रिपोर्ट तो आ गई, उस रिपोर्ट के आने के बाद मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि बाबरी मस्जिद की शहादत के बाद इस देश के अंदर जो दंगे हुए, उनमें जो हजारों लोग मारे गए, उनमें हिंदू भी थे, मुसलमान भी थे, क्या उनमें से किसी के परिवार को कोई मुआवज़ा मिला? क्या कमीशन ने उसकी जांच की? हजारों बहनें बेवा हो गईं, बच्चे यतीम हो गए और लोग बर्बाद हो गए। आज तक उन लोगों का पुनर्वास नहीं हुआ है। अभी मैं List of Business के अंदर पढ़ रहा था, उसके अंदर लिखा हुआ था कि आज सिख दंगे के ऊपर Calling Attention के तहत चर्चा होगी। मुझे बहुत

खुशी हुई कि उस समय जिन लोगों के साथ ज्यादाती हुई थी, उन्हें आज न्याय मिलेगा। लेकिन 17 साल के बाद भी उन दो हजार लोगों के कातिलों को यहां न्याय मिलने की बात नहीं हो रही है। जहां तक Action Taken Report की बात है, तो उसमें यह बताया ही नहीं गया है कि जुर्म हुआ भी है। सब मानते हैं कि जुर्म हुआ है, बाबरी मस्जिद शहीद हुई और हिन्दुस्तान का संविधान टूटा, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी सजा क्या है? किस आदमी को उसकी सजा मिली? सर, मुसलमानों में मानते हैं कि अल्लाह की लाठी में, ऊपर वाले की लाठी में आवाज नहीं होती है, जो सजा देते हैं। उस तरह से मानते हैं कि जिस आदमी ने दुनिया के अंदर बुरा किया है, तो उसके साथ बुरा होता है। याद कीजिए कि एक आदमी ने कहा था कि बाबदी मस्जिद की जगह पाखाना-पेशाब घर बना दिया जाए। अल्लाह ने उन्हें वह दिन लाकर दिखाया कि एक वक्त उसे पाखाना और पेशाब करने के लिए दूसरे का सहारा लेना पड़ता था। याद कीजिए कि प्रधान मंत्री, कांग्रेस पार्टी अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बच नहीं सकती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वहां पर अर्द्धसैनिक बल भेज दिए जाते, तो बाबरी मस्जिद बचाई जा सकती थी, जैसे मुलायम सिंह यादव जी ने बचा कर दिखाई थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुंबई के अंदर टेररिस्ट अटैक होता है, तो हमारे देश के जवान किस तरह से उन टेररिस्टों को मारने का काम करते हैं, उन्हें हेलीकॉप्टर से भेजा जाता है। दिल्ली से फैजाबाद 55 मिनट के अंदर flying की जा सकती थी, लखनऊ कैन्ट से और बरेली कैन्ट से बहुत कम समय में जाया जा सकता था, लेकिन जो तत्काल राज्यपाल थे, उन्होंने कहा था कि अयोध्या के अंदर शांति है और नरसिम्हा राव चाहते थे, पूरी कांग्रेस पार्टी चाहती थी कि भारतीय जनता और उनकी जुगलबंदी से बाबरी मस्जिद शहीद हो। इस तरह से बाबरी मस्जिद शहीद हुई। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने जाकर बाबरी मस्जिद को शहीद किया, उनका अंजाम यह हुआ, मुझे कहना नहीं चाहिए, कि वे दुनिया से चले गए और लोगों ने जाकर उनकी चिता जलाई, लेकिन बाद में लोगों ने बताया कि एक लाश को कुत्ते खींच रहे हैं। **(समय की घंटी)** लोगों ने फिर जाकर लाश को दुबारा जलाया। यह इंसाफ था। इंदिरा गांधी के कातिलों को फांसी हुई और राजीव गांधी के कातिलों को फांसी हुई, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के अंदर मेरठ का दंगा, मुरादाबाद का दंगा, मुंबई का दंगा और बाबरी मस्जिद के बाद हुए हजारों लोगों के कातिल में से अगर एक भी आदमी को आप लोगों ने फांसी दी है, तो आप लोग इंसाफ कर रहे हैं। जिस तरह से इस देश के मुसलमानों को गुमराह करने के लिए कांग्रेस पार्टी ने हमेशा कमीशन बनाए हैं। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि इस कमीशन की भी हालत वही होगी। अगर इस देश में बाबरी मस्जिद को शहीद करने वाले को सजा मिलती, तो इस रिपोर्ट का इस टेबुल पर होने का फायदा था, नहीं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरह से झूठ को सच करने के लिए लोक सभा के अंदर मिनिस्टर साहब ने बयान दिया, आज भी यहां बयान दिया जाएगा। अयोध्या में एक मस्जिद शहीद नहीं हुई थी, अयोध्या के अंदर दसों मस्जिद शहीद हुईं और हजारों लोग मारे गए। अगर उनके कातिलों को सजा नहीं मिलेगी, तो यह देश, इस देश का संविधान और इस देश के लोग आपको कभी माफ नहीं करेंगे। शुक्रिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwaliaji, a Minister has a right to attend both the Houses and participate in the proceedings, but he cannot vote in the House of which he is not a Member. In other words, a Minister who is a Member of one House has a right to speak in the other House, to take part in the proceedings of that House, but has no right to vote.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I raised a point. *(Interruptions)* Sir, I never said that the Minister cannot come here. He has full right to answer Questions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It says, "participate in the proceedings".

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, 'proceedings' mean what?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is going on is proceedings. *(Interruptions)* I only brought this to your knowledge. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, Shri Madhu Dandavate was the Railway Minister. I opposed him because that was a private affair of Rajya Sabha. He was forced to withdraw from the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I also said the same thing. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I know what you are reading. My point was, in eight hours' discussion, only 30 minutes are slated for the Minister; rest of the time is allotted to the Members. That was my point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Home Minister.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I take my friend Mr. Ahluwalia's warning that I should not take more than 30 minutes! I will try to be brief and leave at that.

Sir, I am grateful to the Leader of the Opposition, and if my count is right, 28 speakers who have participated in this debate. In a sense, I am replying to two debates - one in the Lok Sabha and one in the Rajya Sabha! But much of what I would have liked to say has been said by my colleagues, especially Mr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi and Mr. Kapil Sibal. Along with my good friend, the Leader of the Opposition, we are all, today, non-practising lawyers, and non-practising lawyers do not miss their opportunity to test their skills in advocacy! And, I think, point has been met by counter-point; argument has been met by argument! An alleged loophole has been met by marshalling the evidence that has been produced before Justice Liberhan. So, I won't take time recounting all that. I would have wished to say had I been the sole speaker on the side of the Government.

The Liberhan Commission understood the scope of its inquiry. He said, and I quote:

"I have not been called upon and, therefore, do not wish to comment upon whether the structures, as they exist in Ayodhya on the 6th of December, 1992, constituted a Hindu temple or a Muslim mosque or any other type of structure."

Therefore, when the Leader of the Opposition, towards the end of his speech, attempted to retrace the history of this place and the construction that was there, whether it was a temple or a mosque or mosque on the remains of a temple, those are matters, I think, we should reserve for the title suit. I hope, his Party will continue to repose confidence in the most articulate member of Gen Next and not relegate him to Gen Past. The title suit is the place to address those arguments. The title suit is the place to decide. That is a court case. We are not here deciding the title suit. The issues before the Commission were clear, and I will read the issues and the findings in a moment. But, still, in one sentence, the issue was who demolished the structure? You can call it Ram Janambhoomi, Babri Masjid structure, disputed structure. These are ways

of describing, and each one will describe in the way that is most acceptable to him. The short point is: who demolished what stood there on the 6th of December, 1992? Before I answer that question, based on Liberhan,—I am not writing a report; I did not hold the inquiry; none of us did—based on the evidence placed before Justice Liberhan, I hope, I will be able to answer that question not only to the Members of this House but also to the very large audience that is witnessing the proceedings, directly now, or, perhaps, later in the evening, or tomorrow morning, through newspapers. There is an audience out there, judging us every moment; every word that is said here is being judged by the people of this country. My friend Kapil Sibal has already brought to the notice of this House the letters written by the then Home Minister to the then Chief Minister on 3rd December, 1992, a second letter on 3rd of December, 1992, and the final letter on the 5th of December, 1992. These letters were written in the context of what Mr. Kalyan Singh said to the National Integration Council on the 2nd of November, 1991.

I think, it is very important to read that portion of the statement and I read and quote:

“As regards the disputed structure, I want to make it clear that I assure you the entire responsibility of the protection of the disputed structure is ours. We would be vigilant about the disputed structure. We have strengthened the arrangements for its protection. Nobody will be allowed to go there. No incident would be allowed to be repeated when three persons climbed on the top of the dome. I want to convey this assurance to you through this Council. It is our clear submission regarding the Court that we will abide by the order given by the Court. We don’t want to do anything by violating this order.”

A number of promises are contained in that, “we will not allow anyone to go there; we will protect the structure; we will strengthen the security measures; we will not allow the repetition of the three people climbing on the dome”; and finally “the entire responsibility of the protection of the disputed structure is ours”. Now, whoever else believed this assurance, one respected gentleman believed this assurance. He is my good friend, Shri Arun Jaitley. He believed this assurance, went before the Supreme Court and stated his client’s case. He was appearing for the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The Court recorded what Shri. Kalyan Singh said before the NIC and then said, “We shall take it, and Shri Jaitley has no objection to our doing so, that the State of Uttar Pradesh remains bound by what has been stated in this paragraph and this shall be the obligation of the State of Uttar Pradesh to stand by our orders of today”. Which quirk of fate tied the fate of Shri Kalyan Singh with Shri Arun Jaitley, I don’t know. But an assurance was given to the NIC and it was repeated before the Supreme Court. Shri Arun Jaitley, on behalf of the Government headed by Shri Kalyan Singh, repeated that assurance and this was recorded by the Supreme Court.

6.00 P.M.

Now, let us shift to Ayodhya and near Ayodhya.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The Home Minister correctly states the order. I am sorry. I have a bad throat.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am sorry. I believe you have a bad throat.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Please clarify. This is on 15th November, 1991 in relation to the Parikrama.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I said so. The promise was made on 2nd November, 1991 about the whole construction that nobody will be allowed to climb on the dome. The dome is not the Parikrama. The dome is the structure.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It was with regard to 2.77 acres of land.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The dome is the only structure.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is with regard to the 2.77 acres of land in 1991 for pilgrim facilities at Parikrama. This was not related to 6th December, 1992. Please clarify this.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No. I am coming to 6th December. Please let me read that promise again. It reads, "As regards the disputed structure". Now, what is the disputed structure? It is what is called "Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid structure". It reads, "As regards the disputed structure I want to make it clear that I assure you that the entire responsibility of the protection of the disputed structure is ours". Which is the structure? Then, it says, "No incident will be allowed to be repeated when three persons climbed on the top of the dome". Which is the dome? This is only with regard to the structure which was brought down on 6th December. The 2nd November, 1991 is what is recorded on 15th November, 1991 by the Supreme Court when Shri Arun Jaitley represented the Government of Uttar Pradesh. I am only stating the facts. I am not drawing any inference; I am not making any insinuation; I am not alleging any infraction. I am only stating the facts.

Now, let us move to Ayodhya. When we go to Ayodhya, we must understand the forces that were behind this "movement". Justice Liberhan comes to the conclusion that there was no movement. But I don't wish to get into a quarrel over words. The finding is that in this family of organisations which directed the "movement", the single largest and most important constituent was the RSS. That is the finding. I read that finding. It says, "There cannot be any dispute that the RSS is a single major largest important constituent of the Sangh Parivar. It is also accepted that the Bajrang Dal is the Youth Wing of the VHP and the Dharam Sansad and the Kendriya Marg Darshak Mandal sponsored by the VHP, were portrayed as independent bodies. Similarly, Paramhans Ramchander Dass and others accepted that all the members of the Sangh Parivar contested elections on the BJP ticket and became legislators of the BJP. (*Interruptions*). Just a minute. One can debate this. On the basis of evidence before him,

Justice Liberhan has said, “Members belonging to various organisations of the Sangh Parivar contested elections here and there, Assembly, Parliament on the BJP ticket. When they became legislators, they became legislators of the BJP. But the single important constituent of the Sangh Parivar is the RSS.”

Then what happened on the 5th of December and what happened on the 6th of December has been described in great detail by my friend, Shri Kapil Sibal. I shall not repeat it. On the 5th of December, Shri Vajpayee was there. But he returned to Delhi. Shri Advani, Shri Joshi and others reached Ayodhya on the night of 5th of December. The Commissioner, the DIG, Faizabad, the District Magistrate and the SSP, Faizabad called upon them and Shri Advani and Shri Joshi assured the four officers that a peaceful Karseva will be carried out and they will ensure that things happen peacefully. The next morning, there was a meeting at the residence of Shri Vinay Katiyar, which was attended by Shri Advani, Shri Joshi, Shri Ashok Singhal, Acharya Giriraj Kishore, Uma Bharti, Sadhvi Ritambra and others. There is nothing on record to... *(Interruptions)*. Sir, I am reading the Report. I can read the Report. This is not an allegation. I am reading from the Report.

श्री विनय कटियार : आप भी ठीक कह रहे हैं रिपोर्ट पढ़ करके।.....(व्यवधान)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You cannot do that. This is not an allegation I am making against you.

श्री विनय कटियार : लेकिन मैं दर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे घर कोई मीटिंग नहीं हुई।.....(व्यवधान)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This way the Report cannot be read in this House. Everybody whose name is mentioned in the Report will stand up and say I have a right to reply. The Report cannot be read then. Let us trash the Report and discuss only that one. *(Interruptions)*. This is what the Report says. If you think the Report is wrong, there are remedies for you elsewhere. We are debating the Report. I am entitled to read from the Report. It is Paragraph 44.11. This is end of the matter. This is not an allegation that the Home Minister is making against you. The Home Minister, on behalf of the Government, is reading a Paragraph of the Report which is the property of the House. I am entitled to read it.

श्री विनय कटियार : मैं गृह मंत्री जी को जानकारी दे रहा हूँ.....(व्यवधान)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sorry. It does not matter. *(Interruptions)*.

श्री विनय कटियार : मैं केवल गृह मंत्री जी को जानकारी दे रहा हूँ कि मेरे घर पर कोई मीटिंग नहीं हुई और उस समय तक आडवाणी जी.....(व्यवधान)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Does not matter. You are not giving evidence here. *(Interruptions)*.

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You are not giving evidence here. Sir, he is not giving evidence in this House.

श्री विनय कटियार : आडवाणी जी 5 को पहुंचे नहीं हैं.....(व्यवधान)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: He is not giving evidence in this House. If he wanted to give evidence, there were other places for giving evidence. You are not giving evidence in this House. This House is not recording your evidence.

श्री विनय कटियार : तो मैं दूसरी जगह साक्ष्य क्या दूंगा। साक्ष्य मुझे अदालत में भी देना है.....(व्यवधान)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If it is galat, go and challenge elsewhere.

श्री विनय कटियार : आप गुस्से में मत आइए। अगर यह गलत है तो मैं सही जानकारी दर्ज कराना चाहता हूं। आपको इस पर गुस्सा नहीं करना चाहिए।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If it is galat, go and challenge elsewhere. This is not the place to challenge it.

श्री उपसभापति : वे आपके ऊपर एलीगेशन नहीं कर रहे हैं। बैठिए, उनको पढ़ने दीजिए।.....(व्यवधान)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not getting angry. All I am pointing out is if there is anything in the Report by which you are aggrieved, this is not the place to show your grievance. I am merely reading from the Report. If I quote the Report wrongly, you are absolutely right. If I quote it accurately, I am entitled to quote it. There is nothing on record to indicate whether it was a formal meeting or otherwise. Sir, I ask, most respectfully, if this is a finding, one must challenge its finding. Nobody challenged this finding. Nobody questioned it. (*Interruptions*). Just a minute. Listen to me. You have not read most of the Report. Listen to me, at least. There is voluminous evidence of 100 witnesses - Government witnesses, Commission witnesses, defence witnesses. Someone should have taken those 100 witnesses' testimony and pointed out that this conclusion is based on no evidence. Someone should have pointed out that this conclusion is contradicted by some other evidence. This is the finding. And as long as this finding is not challenged by any one, I am entitled to ask what happened on the morning of 6th of December, 1992. There has been no answer to that. I asked it in the Lok Sabha, and I ask it here respectfully. What happened on the morning of 6th of December, 1992? Was anything said, was anything decided, was nothing said? We know the venue, we don't know the menu, and we don't know what was spoken there. Shortly after this, the leaders moved forward to the place where the *kar sewa* was supposed to take place, and then, what happened at 12 o'clock, at 12.15, at 2 o'clock, at 3 o'clock, at 4 o'clock, have all been described by my friend, Mr. Kapil Sibal. Paragraph 126.3, "Paramhans Ramchandra Das admitted in a statement and affirmed that provocative slogans were raised on the 6th of December." I shall not repeat the slogans, the well-known slogans, the slogans which saddened every one, slogans which will continue to sadden anyone today, if these slogans are repeated. "He admitted in a statement and affirmed that provocative slogans were raised. There is sufficient and believable evidence in the record, including the statement of Ram Kirpal and Mark Tully. The provocative speeches were delivered by a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, etc. Recording of these speeches were freely made available and used to be played in most of the shops. *Kar Sewaks* were drawing pleasure in making the

journalist say, 'Jai Shri Ram'. Militancy was writ large among the *kar sewaks*." If you want to know the source of the evidence, see CGW24, CW1. Paramhans Ramchandra Das admitted having had announced in the public address system, "demolish the structure. You will not get such an opportunity." ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no point saying, 'no'. I am reading from the Report. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry, Sir. You have to restrain him.

श्री विनय कटियार : सर, यह बहुत खराब है, यह बहुत खराब है। ...*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री उपसभापति : अहलुवालिया जी, आप ...*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री विनय कटियार : यह बहुत खराब कहा है। कल्याण सिंह जी को लिखा जा रहा है कि वह 6 दिसम्बर को वहां थे, लेकिन वह वहां नहीं थे। ..*(व्यवधान)*.. बाला साहेब ठाकरे को लिखा जा रहा है कि वह वहां थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री उपसभापति : वह रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*.. आपको सफाई यहां नहीं देनी चाहिए। ..*(व्यवधान)*..

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: He cannot do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... He cannot do this. You will have to restrain him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार : सर, यह देश में गलत मैसेज जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री उपसभापति : गलत मैसेज कैसे ?...*(व्यवधान)*..

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: He cannot stand up like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... He cannot do this. He cannot do this. You have to rein him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार : लिब्राहन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है।...*(व्यवधान)*.. और आपने परमहंस जी का बयान ..*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप ऐसा मत करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*..

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You don't know what the debate on the Report is. That is the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the difficulty is, you please read the Report but also answer the question. You just read that this is a finding on the basis of CGW24.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is what the Report says.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It says that. Who is CGW24? Raman Kirpal, whose testimony and article I have read in the latest issue of a magazine, who says, 'I was asked to sign an affidavit. Answer in 'yes' or 'no'. A procured affidavit, and when I wanted to say more against the Central Government, I was told, 'shut up', answer in 'yes' or 'no'. So, I gave a crippled testimony.' ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the hon. Member must know that there is no way a debate on a Report placed before this House can take place, if one Member regards himself, rightly or wrongly, as a guilty person and wants to stand up and contradict every statement made on behalf of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has to restrain himself. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have shown total restraint and patience. I have shown the greatest restraint and patience in the Lok Sabha where for 75 minutes I was heckled by the Opposition, yet I completed my speech. And, today, I hope, I will be allowed to speak.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Nobody is heckling you.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am only reading the Report. I will answer Arun. ...*(Interruptions)*... When Arun stood up, I yielded. He made a point, I will reply him. Arun says, Ram Kripal's evidence, which I read the name.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It is Raman Kripal.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Well, it is typed here as Ram Kripal, and you say Raman Kripal. *(Interruptions)* I did not suppress the name. When I read it, I said that statements of Ram Kripal and Mark Tully; and, I said CGW24 and CW1, to which he points out, Mr. Kripal's evidence, according to Mr. Kripal now, was evidence which he did not fully place before the Commission. That is Mr. Kripal's complaint. 'Mr. Kripal gave evidence' is not in dispute. Mr. Kripal said what he said is not in dispute. Mr. Arun said yesterday, he had no reason to disagree with the contents of the affidavit, therefore he affirmed the affidavit. What Mr. Kripal says is, 'I wanted to say something more, I was not allowed to say.' Fine. If he wanted to say something more and the Commission did not allow him to say, both Mr. Jaitley and I know that there is a legal remedy which he could have taken in order to say something more. He does not wake up 17 years later to a magazine and say, 'I wanted to say something 17 years ago, I was not allowed to say this 17 years ago, now let me say it in a magazine.' *(Interruption)* He should have said it before. What kind of argument is this? *(Interruption)* By this talking, Sir..*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It is a reflection on the functioning of the Commission, how the justice has dealt with it. This Raman Kripal..*(Interruptions)*..

श्री उपसभापति : अहलूवालिया जी, आप क्या कर रहे हैं, मिनिस्टर reply कर रहे हैं। ..*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री एस.एस. अहलूवालिया : आपको 30 जून को रिपोर्ट दी गई। Since 30th June this report is lying with you, and you have not assessed what is correct and what is wrong. ..*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not writing the report. The report is given to the Government.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Okay, they have given. You have to have an Action Taken Report! You must know. A person whose name is in the report is saying no and you say 'no'. ..*(Interruptions)*.. What is this?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is he alleging that?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not alleging it, Sir.

श्री विनय कटियार : गृह मंत्री जी, यह चिंता का विषय है। ...*(व्यवधान)* बाल ठाकरे को कहते हैं....*(व्यवधान)*.. कल्याण सिंह ने लखनऊ से हथियार भेजे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री उपसभापति : आपने रिपोर्ट के बारे में जो कहना था, वह कह दिया। ..*(व्यवधान)*.. देखिए, आप बैठिए। ..*(व्यवधान)*.. आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*.. आपकी तरफ से यह कहा गया है कि हम इस रिपोर्ट को रिजेक्ट करते हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*.. फिर आप क्यों उसको कह रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*..

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, this is like saying..*(Interruptions)*..

श्री विनय कटियार : इसलिए बार-बार बोल रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री उपसभापति : जब आप कहते हैं कि रिपोर्ट गलत है, तो फिर आपने उसको रिजेक्ट किया है। अगर वे रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहे हैं, तो उनको पढ़ने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री विनय कटियार : आप मुझे एक बात कहने दीजिए, फिर मैं इसके बाद खड़ा भी नहीं होऊंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*.. मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप मान्यवर हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, कटियार जी, आप सुबह से डिबेट नहीं होने दे रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री विनय कटियार : हम ऐसा बिल्कुल नहीं चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*.. हम तो चाहते हैं कि पूरी डिबेट हो।*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री उपसभापति : मैं आपको पूरी वीडियो रिकार्डिंग भेजूंगा, फिर आप देखिए कि आपने कितने वक्त तक इन्टरवीन किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री विनय कटियार : मेरा छोटा सा निवेदन माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से है। ...*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री उपसभापति : आप चाहते क्या हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*.. क्या वे नहीं बोलें? ...*(व्यवधान)*.. मैं आपका आश्वासन लेना चाहूंगा कि आप माननीय गृह मंत्री जी हैं, क्या इनको इतनी इन्फॉर्मेशन नहीं होगी कि श्री बाल ठाकरे 6 दिसम्बर को थे, ...*(व्यवधान)*..

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: What is going on here, Sir? ..*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, control your Member, please. I appeal to you to control the Member. ..*(Interruptions)*.. Control the Member. Otherwise, I will have to ask the Member to withdraw. If he does not allow the Minister, I will ask him to withdraw. ..*(Interruptions)*.. I will have to ask like that if he does not.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, even if you want to suspend him, you can suspend him from the House. ..*(Interruptions)*.. What is this?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, I am not saying that. देखिए, मैंने क्या किया है?..*(व्यवधान)*.. अगर आप ऐसा करते हैं, ...*(व्यवधान)*..

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, if you want to do it, you do it! What is this? ..*(Interruptions)*.. This is not fair.

श्री उपसभापति : आज मैं अहलुवालिया जी को समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री एस.एस.अहलुवालिया : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि वह कृपाल की रिपोर्ट ..*(व्यवधान)*.. And you are reading the Gospel's truth. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is replying. If you say, 'you don't read the Report,' what is it that he has to read?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, we have also read the report

श्री उपसभापति : आपने कह दिया है ..*(व्यवधान)*.. आप रिपोर्ट नहीं मानेंगे..*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री एस.एस.अहलुवालिया : आप कहेंगे..*(व्यवधान)*.. कि मैं मैम्बर को नेम कर दूंगा..*(व्यवधान)*.. बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं..*(व्यवधान)*.. We are allowing him to speak. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Who is allowing me to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am allowing him. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: I am also allowing him. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am requesting your Member. The hon. Member is interrupting. You have been seeing him since morning. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there were 25 interruptions by Shri Vinay Katiyar since morning. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should assist the Chair. The whole House is watching. If that is assistance, I leave it to you for your good judgment. *(Interruptions)* You don't want the Chair to take action. You don't want me to discipline the Members.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the argument of my learned friend is, PW1 gives evidence in a trial court. The matter comes to the Supreme Court and in the Supreme Court he will stand up and say, PW1 gave evidence 17 years ago and today, he is giving an interview in a magazine where he says that his evidence is incomplete. If his evidence was incomplete at that time, there was a judicial remedy. He should have availed of that remedy. We can only go by the evidence on the record. If more evidence had to be adduced, there are ways in which it could be adduced. Besides, this paragraph is based on the evidence of two people. One is CGW24 and the other is CW1 and then, it is based on the recordings that were freely available. It was based on the admitted statement of Paramhans Ramchandra Das and that was the point where we were interrupted and I want to read it again. Paramhans Ramchandra Das admitted, having announced on the public address system, "Demolish the structure. You will not get such an opportunity." This has nothing to do with CGW24. This has nothing to do with CW1. This is an admission by a person who was there, who appeared before the Commission, who gave a statement, who gave evidence and he said, "Demolish the structure. You will not get such an opportunity." Sir, what happened thereafter has all been explained and the conclusion is in paragraph 133. "It stood established before me beyond reasonable doubt that the joint common enterprise was a pre-planned act for demolition under the immediate leadership and seven or eight names are mentioned. They were the local leaders on the spot and the executors of the plan conceived by the RSS. The other leaders cannot be absolved from vicarious liability and were willing collaborators playing the role assigned to them by the RSS. They are informed support for the Ayodhya campaign, fortified by their physical presence during the grand finale of the prolonged campaign is irrefutably established." The Report says, "I conclude that the RSS, BJP, VHP, Shiv Sena and their office bearers as named in this Report in connivance with Kalyan Singh, the then Chief Minister of UP, entered into a joint common enterprise for the purpose of demolition of the disputed structure and constructed a temple in its place." According to me, the Judge, Justice Liberhan has answered the questions that were put to him and I will very quickly deal with a few other aspects and close my reply. The first question put to him was, the sequence of events leading to and all the facts and circumstance relating to the occurrence on

the RJB complex in Ayodhya on 6th of December 1992 involving the destruction of RJB structure. The answers are in paragraph in 159.5 and 159.7 and he says, “I discharge my obligation of answer to the first question by referring to the vast body of information which has been aggregated in this Report. No part of it is so trivial nor so remarkable that it can be abstracted from the whole and reproduced here.

The events have been chronicled with as much authenticity as possible and I leave history to adjudge the results.” The second question was about the role played by the Chief Minister, etc. The answer is given in paragraph 160.13 which says, “I must, therefore, answer this question posed by the Parliament emphatically by pointing the finger at the Chief Minister, Members of the Council of Ministers, the officials of the Government of Uttar Pradesh who systematically eliminated all impediments and at the RSS and the BJP and their allies which filled the void with malevolence.” The question No. 3 was about the deficiencies in security measures, etc. The answer is given in paragraph 161.15. It says, “To sum up, December 6, 1992, saw a State of Uttar Pradesh unwilling and unable to uphold the majesty of the law. The ennui flowed from the very office of the Chief Minister downwards and infected the State’s minions down till the bottom. The State had become a willing ally and co-conspirator in the joint common enterprise to announce the revival of a rabid breed of Hindutava, by demolishing the structure they had denounced as a symbol of Islam.” The question no. 4 was about the sequence of events leading to and all the facts and circumstances relating to the assaulted media persons. The answer is in paragraph 162.16, 162.17, 162.18 and 164.8. I will read a portion of that. “The media was consciously targeted by the *karsevaks* on the direction of their leaders. It was a pre-planned enterprise and closely coordinated by those who ensured the demolition of the structures that Mir Baqi allegedly erected.” Then, final conclusion is, “However, the core group of the primary accused cloaked and shielded by those in the secondary group and with the inaction and cluelessness of the tertiary group managed to reduce one of the greatest nations and one of the oldest civilisations to a state of stark intolerance and barbarianism — all for petty political gains.” Now, obviously, you are not going to agree on the correctness of the Report. You are not going to agree and say that unanimously, we agree that this Report is right. This Report will be debated here, will be debated elsewhere. The facts, to the best of the ability of a judge, have been brought out. It is backed by evidence, written statements and oral testimony. It is backed by a number of documents and the Report has distilled the facts and reached the conclusions. Obviously, one side feels hurt. One side feels that they have done no wrong. We feel very strongly they did a great wrong. Apart from the fact that a crime has been committed — and I will come to the crime in a moment — they have done great damage to the very essence of this country, a great damage to the very fabric of this country. And, even today, I say it with a sense of responsibility, the divide between the Hindu community and the Muslim

community which from time to time grows up into communal conflagration and communal conflict, if I may trace one point in the history of this nation where this divide began — there may have been other points, we are not going into all that, partition days, pre-partition days — in recent history, the day on which this divide became a chasm, and we are doing our very best to bridge this chasm, was the 6th of December, 1992, when the Ram Janambhoomi Babri Masjid structure was brought down. *...(Interruptions)...* We paid a very heavy price, Sir. In the three months following this incident, 2019 people were killed in communal riots and 7,786 persons were injured. There were as many Hindus as Muslims and there were as many belonging to other faiths. There were many who could not be identified at all whether he was a Hindu, or a Muslim or a Christian or whose son or brother. About 2019 people were killed and 7,786 people were injured. Following that, the Mumbai blast took place on March 12, 1993. About 257 people were killed and 713 people were injured. We paid a very heavy price, not only in terms of human lives but I think a part of India's civilisational values was destroyed on 6th December, 1992 and the consequences are being felt even today. I am not yielding. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not yielding. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not yielding. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not yielding. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Punj, please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, I will take just one minute. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please, I am not yielding. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not yielding. *...(Interruptions)...*

Sir, my friend, Mr. Jaitley, traced history back to 1528. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Home Minister is duty bound naturally to refer to the Report and also speak of the Government's proposed action. We have no problem. But if he is trying to make out a case as if the communal divide is only because of this Ayodhya incident *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You are not listening to me. That is the problem. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We are listening to you. *...(Interruptions)...* Why did 26/11 happen? *...(Interruptions)...* Why was Indiraji killed? Why was Rajiv Gandhi killed? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Those are the questions which are not before us. *...(Interruptions)...* We are discussing this Report. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What was the Government doing? *...(Interruptions)...* Why Beant Singh was killed? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Why Indiraji was killed? ...*(Interruptions)*.. Why 2019 innocent people lost their lives? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप क्या-क्या क्वेश्चन पूछते हैं, अब इसका क्या जवाब दें? ...*(व्यवधान)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, we have seen what his Party and his Government have done to the unity of the country? ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, he has not yielded. ...*(Interruptions)*.. It is not ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is not a question of yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, he is speaking on something else and not on Report. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are a good parliamentarian; you have to listen to them; they have listened to you. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We have to go to court for that man. For the sake of Liberhan we have to go to the court to prove our innocence. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is it that he can do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What Mr. Narasimha Rao, the former Prime Minister said, he did not respond. ...*(Interruptions)*.. What Mr. Vajpayee has said, it is there on record. He is quoting somebody else. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can you expect that he would speak what you want him to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I don't want him to give a picture that everything has gone wrong only after the Ram Janambhoomi issue. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; that is his opinion. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: This is what Pakistani agents are saying now. ...*(Interruptions)*.. This is what Pakistani agents are saying now. Dawood Ibrahim is saying that ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Venkaiah Naidu, allow the hon. Minister to complete his reply. ...*(Interruptions)*.. आप बैठे रहिए*(व्यवधान)*

श्री विनय कटियार: जब मुम्बई ब्लास्ट हुआ, तब ...*(व्यवधान)*

एक माननीय सदस्य: उस समय वह स्वयं मिनिस्टर थे, तब क्यों नहीं उन्होंने कार्यवाही की थी ...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री उपसभापति: अरे भई, यह क्या हो रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)* Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, these issues are not before the House. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Why are you asking me? ...*(Interruptions)*.. These issues are not before the House. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I want to ask the Leader of the Opposition, my good friend, when has his Party become so intolerant that they will not allow a reply to be completed? ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no; Mr. Punj, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: In Lok Sabha, you didn't allow me and that I had to raise my voice ...*(Interruptions)*... In Rajya Sabha also, you are determined to interrupt me. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: *

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You are voicing your opinion. ...*(Interruptions)*.. That is your view. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I can say my view. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Now, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*.. You have said your view loud and clear. You have said it loud and clear. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I am not saying it; you are saying it. You said your view; I am entitled to say my view. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I think, after Mr. Venkaiah Naidu's speech, I am entitled to say my view. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is it? When have you become so intolerant, I can't understand? ...*(Interruptions)*..

श्री बलबीर पुंज: *

श्री उपसभापति: पुंज साहब, यह क्या बात है? ...*(व्यवधान)* उसमें क्या हुआ ...*(व्यवधान)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*..

श्री बलबीर पुंज: *

श्री उपसभापति: आपके सवाल का कोई जवाब नहीं दे सकता ...*(व्यवधान)* आपके सवाल में कोई relevance नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, everybody is watching the intolerance of the BJP. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what are we supposed to do? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: What can I do? Please ask...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI D. RAJA: I am asking the Chair, what are we supposed to do if this continues like this?..*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have heard what you said. I would still appeal...*(Interruptions)*... Don't think that the Chair is helpless. "The Chair may direct any Member whose conduct is, in his opinion, grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately..." What do we think about this? *(Interruptions)* This is Rule 255. यह क्या कहता है? ...*(व्यवधान)*.. It is obstruction, delay. You are not allowing Members...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: If it is Government Business?...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, is whatever you say the law? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: They have a point in accusing everybody and no one else gets the opportunity to explain anything! *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is this not obstruction? *(Interruptions)* आप बोलिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... He is not sitting now. *(Interruptions)*

श्री एस0एस0 अहलुवालिया: सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमें चुप करा रहे हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बार-बार उनकी तरफ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं ...*(व्यवधान)*... किसको? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या मैं मिनिस्टर को बताऊँ? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Minister is entitled to give a reply. But, people from the other side are also standing; they are also making comments. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Nobody is making comments. I am listening...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That is why, I am requesting you to...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You are requesting him for the 28th time now. *(Interruptions)*
How many times can he stand up like this? *(Interruptions)*

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, अहलुवालिया जी ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप इस तरह से वहाँ पर बैठ कर चेयर की तरफ point out करते रहें, that is not dignity to the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बोलिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप खामोश रहिए। That would give lead to them. Please ...*(Interruptions)*... आप भी सही behave कीजिए, नहीं तो उनकी तरह का हो जाएगा।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, Mr. Arun Jaitley made some important statements towards the end of his speech. *(Interruptions)* Sir, let me try to conclude very quickly. I have given you the salient conclusions of the Liberhan Report. There were comments about the Action Taken Report. I want to explain the structure of the ATR. There is a whole chapter in the Report called 'Conclusions'. There is another chapter called 'Recommendations'. I am required, as I understand the law, to give the action taken on the recommendations. Therefore, every single recommendation has been listed. If it is a tepid recommendation, obviously, the ATR also will be tepid to that extent. If it is a pointed recommendation, it will be a pointed answer. If it is a general recommendation, I can only say, we have noted it or we have agreed. So, I have discharged my statutory duty of placing on the Table of the House an ATR dealing with the recommendations. But, please remember, there is another chapter called Conclusions. We need to study those

conclusions carefully and ask ourselves whether the Government is obliged to take any further action based on the Conclusions. As you are aware, Sir, there are three cases pending before the criminal courts. One is case no. 197/92. Without going into the long history, let me just summarise it. There was a chargesheet in that case — It went through a chequered history — which includes charges under 153A, 153B, 295, 295A, 505 IPC read with 120B IPC. That case is proceeding. I am not getting into the status of the case. There is another case, 198/92, which has an even more chequered history. In that case, the surviving chargesheet is a chargesheet filed on 31st May, 2003. Shri Arun Jaitley, obviously, will remember well that chargesheet; I am sure, at some time, this is a matter that came to his consideration; he was the Law Minister on that date. That chargesheet contains certain charges, but it is a very different set of charges from the charges in 197. Then, there is a third case which was a case against unknown *karsevaks*, '47 other cases- unknown karsevaks', where again a set of charges have been framed.

Now, in the light of the conclusions — I said this in the Lok Sabha — we would have to examine what action, if any — let me say it in a very guarded manner — should be taken or can be taken, given the distance of time, on the people who collected money, who transferred the money to a number of sources and a number of others who allegedly received the money for the purpose of the conspiracy which the Judge finds, namely, leading to the demolition of the structure.

That I have already said in the Lok Sabha. So, we will examine that. A huge amount of money was being collected, transferred through bank sources. Recipients are known. CBI has collected a large amount of evidence, and that is referred to by the Commission and we will have to examine what action should be taken, whose money was it, how was it collected, how was it transferred, who got the money, are these accounted for or not, that has to be examined. There are other matters that need to be examined and in the light of the finding of the conspiracy, we will have to examine whether the charge-sheets are complete, or, whether we need to revisit the charge-sheets to examine whether any further sections have to be added in these charge-sheets. Both will be done, and when it is done I will certainly report to Parliament.

In conclusion, Sir, I want to reply to the last portion of Arun's speech. I think, it raises seminal issues and I owe him and owe this House a duty on behalf of the Government to refer to that. He traced back history to about 1528, and maybe, even beyond. Buddhism, Sikhism, Jainism and Hinduism have their home in India. These four great religions of the world were founded in India. Other religions came to India. It is wrong to assume that these religions came as a result of conquest. Islam did not come to India with the first Mughal conqueror or an attempted Mughal conqueror; Christianity did not come to India with the first Christian nation setting sail and landing in the west coast or the east coast. Let us look at the historical facts. Buddhism can be traced back to the 6th Century BC. It is perhaps the oldest religion apart from

Hindu religion, of course. Christianity came to India in 52 AD when St. Thomas came to India. Jainism came to India in 550 AD. Islam came in 630 AD and good 900 years before 1528. Islam came to India in 630 AD when the first ship bearing Muslim travellers was seen on the Indian coast as early as 630 AD. Prophet Mohammad, I am told, was born in 570 AD and he died in 632 AD. So, Islam came to India even during the last years of Prophet Mohammad. Zoroastrianism came to India in 716 AD. Sikhism, of course, is traced to Guru Nanak Dev in 1490. It is perhaps the youngest religion in India. I see all these religions as Indian religions. I don't see any of them as a foreign faith or a foreign religion. People who practise them are not to be held accountable for some conqueror or some invader. People are practising these religions. Anyone who practises any of these religions is as much an Indian with all the rights as any other citizen. When I was growing up, the first God that was introduced to me was the Christian God, because in the Convent that I studied the first pictures that were shown to me were pictures of Jesus and Mary. My mother used to take me every Thursday to a Dargah which is still there in Anna Salai, then known as Mount Road, opposite the famous Buhari Hotel. I didn't understand what a Dargah was, or how it was different from many things else. I was a toddler and she used to take me every Thursday to the Dargah. For over 30 years, my mother went to the Dargah every Thursday, and the area I grew up in Chennai is Santhome, is a Christian Church, the majority of the flock of that Church were Hindus. The Pastor was a Christian, but the flock was Hindu. Therefore, to say that, and this is what, I thought, the Leader of the Opposition said when he was defining "inclusiveness" and he said that inclusiveness does not mean that we must only try to include the minorities; inclusiveness means that we have to take into account the majority view. What is this majority and minority? Is majority and minority based on faith? Is majority and minority to be based on colour of our skin? Is majority and minority to be based on the language we speak? Majority and minority can be built on an idea, on a political ideology, on a principle, on a theory. But, I would beg all of you, please do not try to create a majority in this country, and a minority in this country, based on religion, colour or creed.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, your Government has only been doing it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not yielding. But, what Arunji said is nothing new. In classic political theory, it is called 'majoritarianism'. It goes back to Rousseau; nothing new. But, I would respectfully submit that if you take this argument of majoritarianism forward, it is only one step short of xenophobia. Majoritarianism has no place in a plural democracy. Just a moment. Let me complete this part and I will...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, please give me two minutes after he completes. He has deliberately misrepresented my quote.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is how I understood your argument. If you wish to clarify, you can. I have no objection.

The point I wish to make is if you introduce this theory of majoritarianism, which is one step short of xenophobia. Because there are lot of our people who are discriminated against like Dalits, women, disabled. They feel discriminated for a variety of reasons. Those, who are not discriminated against, often find it hard to comprehend the suffering and humiliation that discrimination imposes on their fellow individual beings, nor do they always understand the deeply corrosive effect it has on society at large. Sir, there is a United Nations Declaration on rights of various persons, including the rights of minorities. The fact that one belongs to a religion might, in a political system, require that one recognises rights of minorities, rights of linguistic minorities, rights of religious minorities, but to divide the polity of this country on the basis of a majority and minority based on religion and to say that inclusiveness means you accommodate the majoritarian point of view, I submit, is a dangerous thesis and I would respectfully request Mr. Arun Jaitley to reconsider that thesis.

Finally, Sir, I want to conclude by quoting a portion of Mr. Amartya Sen. I am quoting from the book, 'The Idea of Justice'. I quote, "I turn finally to what is undoubtedly one of the most difficult issues the democracy has to tackle. The recognition that the democracy has to be concerned both with majority rule and the rights of minority is not a new idea. Even though in the organisational context, democracy is frequently seen entirely in terms of balloting a majority rule. The role of democracy in preventing community-based violence depends on the ability of inclusive and interactive political processes to subdue the poisonous fanaticism of divisive communal thinking. This has been an important task in independent India, especially since that multi-religious and secular polity was born in a period of huge communal strife and violence in the 1940s, a period that was short in number of years, but long in casting a huge shadow of vulnerability. The problem is explicitly discussed in this form by Mohandas Gandhi — he says, Mohandas Gandhi — Mahatma Gandhi, in his clarification of the importance of the inclusiveness as an essential part of the democracy sought by the Independence movement that he led. Communal distinctions like racial differences remain open to exploitation by those who want to cultivate discontent and instigate violence unless the bonds established by national democracy serve as an effective safeguard against this. Much will depend — I beg Venkaiah Naidu Garu — on the vigour of democratic politics in generating tolerant values and there is no automatic guarantee of success by the mere existence of democratic institutions. The success of democracy is not merely a matter of having the most perfect institutional structure that we can think of, it depends, inescapably, on our actual behavioural patterns and the working of political and social interactions. The behaviour of a section of the people who joined under the banner of the Sangh Parivar on the 6th of December, 1992 is behaviour which cannot be accepted in democratic society. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have two obvious handicaps, one is my throat infection. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am sorry for that.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I would have preferred if my friend, Mr. Home Minister, had not misinterpreted, and, I believe, he did not, deliberately, misinterpret my argument. He probably did not understand it. The argument simply is not an argument of majoritarianism. India is secular because of its large cultural character. The majority in this country wanted it to be secular, that is why, it is secular. The argument was a response to your proposition that it is a fight between inclusiveness and divisiveness. Inclusiveness and secular polity, and, it so recorded correctly, must protect minority rights but cannot exclude majority aspirations either for the sake of vote-bank politics. Therefore, I concluded by saying, we stand for justice for all, with no discrimination and no reverse-discrimination. The tragedy of your politics has been that your vote bank politics has created a perversion in India, which is responsible for this tension. That is the clarification. You chose to misinterpret this argument and answered it differently. That was never my argument.

श्री अमर सिंह : उपसभापति जी, मुझे भी एक मिनट का समय दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : आपने पहले ही समय ले लिया है, आप बोल चुके हैं (व्यवधान)

श्री अमर सिंह : उपसभापति जी, मैंने यह डिस्कशन इनिशियेट किया था, मुझे एक मिनट का समय दे दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, कोई controversy मत कीजिएगा।

श्री अमर सिंह : उपसभापति जी, हम कोई controversy नहीं करेंगे। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बार-बार अपने भाषण में राम जन्मभूमि और बाबरी मस्जिद कहा है। मैंने अपने भाषण में Fast Track Court के माध्यम से 6 महीने के अंदर इस बारे में न्याय दिलाने की बात कही थी। करीब 20 वर्षों से मुकदमा चल रहा है। क्या कभी सरकार की “management by postponement” की नीति बंद होगी? मस्जिद की शहादत के बाद सरकार ने फिर से मस्जिद को बनाने की बात कही थी, सरकार बताए कि वह मस्जिद फिर कब बनवाएगी?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am grateful to Arun. It is best to clarify. I am sure he may be right in advocating that argument. But it is still a flawed argument. I have no objection if he wants to construct a majority based on an ideology. I have no objection if you stand on a majority platform based on an idea, a thesis, a principle, an economic argument. It is only when you construct a majority platform (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: What was Shah Bano based on? Was it not based on politics of... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We are discussing Liberhan Commission Report. We are not discussing Shah Bano's case. (*Interruptions*) Why are you running away? (*Interruptions*) Listen to me. Don't get excited. If you want a debate on Shah Bano case, we can have a separate debate on Shah Bano case. The point is, if you want to construct a majority on a political principle, on a political ideology, on an economic principle, say, Marxism, Socialism, or even Capitalism, I can accept that. But if you construct a majority based on the fact of religion, and you speak for a majority based on the single characteristic, religion, I say that is

‘Majoritarianism’ and that cannot be accepted. Let me conclude by saying ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir,... ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not yielding to you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not yielding to you. And I will never yield to you.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Why are you wasting your energy? I am not yielding to you. (*Interruptions*) Sir, the two ideas that I talked about, and the two ideas I am talking about are these. One idea believes that one religion and one set of institutions must dominate and wipe out every other thought and reverie. The other one says that we must accept that no one value, no one institution, no one religion can dominate the others.

One is divisive and one is inclusive. (*Interruptions*) The two ideas clashed; they clashed in the past and they will clash in the future. This is a clash of the two ideas. When the two ideas clashed in 2004 and when the two ideas clashed in 2009, it's our 'idea of India' which emerged triumphant.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at fifty-one minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 11th December 2009.

*Not recorded.