Saturday 21 August, 2010 30 Sravana, 1932 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES RAJYA SABHA OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Saturday, 21st August, 2010/30 Sravana, 1932 (Saka)

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report (2008-09) of Prasar Bharati, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 31 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990:-
 - (a) Annual Report of Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each of the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy:-

- (i) Tenth Report on "Availability of Gas and Coal for Power Sector"; and $\ensuremath{\mathsf{Coal}}$
 - (ii) Eleventh Report on "Renewable Energy for Rural Applications".

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each of the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2009-10):-

(i) Thirteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Sixty-second Report

(Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Management of

Funds by the Department of Posts through Banking and Insurance activities' relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts); and

(ii) Fourteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Sixty-seventh Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Television Audience Measurement in India' relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Government Business in the Rajya Sabha for the remaining part of the current Session

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY;
THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; 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, with your permission, I beg to announce that
Government Business in this House for the remaining part of the
current Session will consist of:—

- 1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.
- 2. Consideration and passing of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010, as passed by Lok Sabha.
- 3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:
 - a. The Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010.
 - b. The Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010.
 - c. The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 2010.
 - d. The Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010; and
 - e. The Constitution (One Hundred Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010.
- Consideration and passing of the Representation of People (Amendment)
 Bill,
 2010.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2006

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Sir, I beg to

move for leave to withdraw the Representation of the People (Amendment)

Bill,
2006.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: We have withdrawn it because we are bringing a comprehensive Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

RE: NEED TO BRING BILL FOR RESERVATION OF SC/ST IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): सर, हमारा शरी एक छोटा साः पर पृथ्वीराज है कि यहां चव्हाण जीः हैं और लॉ पवाइंट भीः हैं , जोः अनुसूचित मिनिस्टर जाति , अनुसूचित जनजाति है , वह अभी तक नहीं रजिर्वेशन बन पाया हेंक sc, sr फोरम में बीजेपी कांग्रेस तथा पार्टीज के अन्य एमपी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए , पासवान जीः , ...(व्यवधान)... आजकोई ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, एक मिल्लेट। सर, एक मिल्लेट खास्री सुझ लिया जाए। ...(व्**यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभा पति : आपक्यों ...(व्यवधान)...

रामविलास पासवान : परसों SC, ST फोरम की बैठक हुई थी। शरी उसमें यह मांग्र कीः गई थीः कि जोः शैङ्ग्यूल्ड कास्ट , शैङ्यूल्ड काः रजिर्वेशन चल रहा है , वह गवर्नमेंट आर्डर से चल इसके लिए एक गवर्नमेंट एक्ट चाहिए। बनाना यहां पर चव्हाण जीः बैठ हुए हैं , लास्ट UPA फर्स्ट टाइम थीः , उस समय यह पार्लियामेंट में पेश कया गया थाः उसमें सब की तरफ से अमेंडमेंट गया थाः और यह घोष्रणा भीः होः गई थीः दिया जाएगा , लेकिन कि अमेंडमेंट के साथ वह बन्नि लाया अभी तक वह बिल लाया गया है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाह्रता ह्ं कि उसकी इस बारे में कथा प्रतिक्रिया है : . . . (व्यवधान)... सर, बतला रहे हैं⊅

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; 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, the Government intended to bring a law to codify everything properly because all the reservations are now working in the executive orders. But, Sir, last time, we could not get a consensus. The Government is still trying to build a consensus. Last time, the Commission on SC/ST wanted some changes. We want to bring that Bill, Sir, but we must build a consensus; and I will appeal to the hon. Member, Shri Paswanji, to help us to build a consensus.

GOVERNMENT BILLS - Contd.

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

The question was put and the Motion was adopted.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up The Nalanda University Bill. Shrimati Preneet Kaur.

The Nalanda University Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to implement the decisions arrived at the Second East Asia Summit held on the 15th January, 2007, at Philippines and subsequently, at the Fourth East Asia Summit held on the 25th October, 2009, at Thailand for the establishment of the Nalanda University in the State of Bihar as an international institution for pursuit of intellectual, philosophical, historical and spiritual studies and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

In order to carry forward the decision taken at the Cebu Summit of the East Asia Summit, Government of India constituted the Nalanda Mentor Group in 2007 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Amartya Sen, which was mandated to examine all aspects including the academic and administrative structure that would facilitate the revival of Nalanda as a centre of excellence in East Asia and South Asia, reflecting in some measure the role played by the Nalanda University in ancient times. The Nalanda Mentor Group has held six meetings between 2007 and 2010, including an on-site meeting in Gaya, in February, 2009. The recommendations and comments of the Nalanda Mentor Group have been duly incorporated in the Bill.

The University shall have the following schools of education on its establishment: (1) Buddhist studies, philosophy and comparative religions; (2) historical studies; (3) international relations and peace studies; (4) business management in relation to public policy and development studies; (5) languages and literature and (6) ecology and environmental studies. The University shall have any other school as may be prescribed by the statutes. The Nalanda Mentor Group has

proposed that an additional school on information sciences and technology should also be set up.

The Nalanda University shall be established as a non-State, non-profit, secular and self-governing international institute with a continental focus. Government of India, as the host country, shall make the land available. The Government of the State of Bihar, which has acquired 446 acres of land for the University, has agreed to transfer this land to the Nalanda University. Private donations, international contributions from other foreign Governments and

member countries of the EAS are expected on a voluntary basis. Positive indications have been received from some member countries of East Asia Summit in the project. The Singapore Foreign Minister, during his recent trip to India early this month, announced that the Buddhist organizations in Singapore have offered funds amounting to around four to five million US dollars for building a library at the proposed Nalanda site.

The question was proposed.

alias BAL APTE (Maharashtra): participating in the discussion on this Bill for establishment of the Nalanda University, initially I would like to make two general observations. One is about our approach to education and the establishment of universities. Sir, education is encompasses all possible disciplines. But, unfortunately, administrative structure is such that if a university is established for a particular purpose, then it doesn't come from the Education Ministry but it is established by some other Ministry which has nothing to do with education. Here this University is being initiated by the Affairs Ministry. If some university is to be established in a tribal then again it through the Education Ministry but it is the Tribal Ministry which introduces it. If it is a college or university for social work, then sanction does not come from the Education Department but it comes from the Social Services Department. If a college or an institution is to be established in a rural area, it comes from the Rural Development. All these Departments have nothing to do with education and yet they establish universities. In such a situation, it is necessary that for the purposes of development of education in this country and when they are talking about that knowledge society, then education has to be under one command the entire structure being seen as a part of the whole. That is missing. This is my first observation.

Secondly, all these years, after Independence our perspective has always been

Euro-centric. Our history is looked at from a Euro-centric point of view; our geography and economy are looked at from Euro-central point of view and even our map is drawn from a Euro-centric point of view. Now, the United Nations has corrected that map and the correct size has come. Otherwise, everything is Euro-centric. Fortunately, all this pattern is, in a way, evolving into something better and that is the aspect which is at the basis of the establishment of this University, and now we are looking eastward. Initially, it was South-Asia, then South-East Asia and now East Asia. This change of attitude is very relevant and, I would say, very welcome. Sir, from the economic point of view this is better. The other day I had asked a question about our Free Trade Agreements, particularly to know whether we are concentrating on this area or not. Fortunately, we are having Free Trade Agreements — AFTA, SAFTA, ASEAN — and, therefore, our attitude is changing economically.

So far as other aspects of international life are concerned, this entire area has a deep civilizational underpinning which naturally brings us together and our coming together may be able to shape the destiny of the world tomorrow. This area which is coming together economically, culturally and politically is very very relevant because this solid combination will shape the destiny of the world. Sir, before the establishment of this University and the establishment of South Asia University, these civilisational underpinnings were noted not only by us but by this entire region and this is reflected in three statements of this region which are the foundation of this legislation. I would like to refer to these three statements. One is given in the SAARC meeting held in Dhaka. The Dhaka Declaration of 13th November, 2005, expressly mentions, in so far as this region is concerned, our shared values, beliefs, aspirations and shared cultural heritage. This entire region has shared values and shared cultural heritage. Therefore, it becomes very relevant. In that circumstances, in 2005, we offered for South Asia that yes, we would establish a university here for this entire region. That offer was reiterated by our Prime Minister in 2008 in Sri Lanka that said that we would do it in Delhi. Consequently, the South Asia University Act was passed by this Legislature last year. Unfortunately, it was passed without discussion, and, therefore, we did not have the opportunity to share our views here. But, the legislation is passed and a University for South Asia is established in Delhi. I don't know about its progress, and in so far as established universities and their progress is concerned, I have always been pessimistic. But, I hope that something might have been done.

Sir, the second relevant international statement was made in the Second Summit of East Asia. That was in 2007. There, the Chairman's Statement, that is, the Statement of that Summit mentions renewal of our historical ties, and as a part of that renewal of historical ties, it is mentioned that let us revive the Nalanda University. The reason that was given then was "for improving regional understanding, appreciation of one another's heritage and history." This is the commitment which we made and the Bill has now come. Sir, the third document, which really throws much light on what this country can do

for this entire region, is the ASEAN-India Summit. These summits are going on for quite some time now. This Fifth ASEAN-India Summit was held in January, 2007, and I do not know the coincidence, but it was 14th January, that is the day of Makar Sankranti, the day of change — change towards brightness. On that day, the Chairman's Statement, that is, the Statement of that ASEAN-India Summit mentions three things. One, they say, and they are addressing India, that your 'Look East' Policy is welcome. Secondly, they say, "We acknowledge India's cultural and religious influence in Asia and other parts of the world." They have referred to this cultural and religious influence along with the influence of Bollywood, our weightless goods. Then, thirdly, they say, "We welcome India's offer to institutionalise the training course for diplomats from ASEAN countries." We have initiated that and we have said that we will establish a permanent institution here for training diplomats for the

entire region. So, India, a natural, historical hub of knowledge and training, is again seeking to assume that role. Thereafter, the Fourth East Asia Summit was held in Thailand and we again offered that this University shall be an international university and it was decided there that Nalanda University will be established in this country. In this background, the present Bill is introduced and naturally, what the preamble says is from these Summits' statements. The preamble says that we are establishing an international institute for pursuit of intellectual, philosophical, historical and spiritual studies and for matters connected therewith. Secondly, it mentions that we are doing this to improve regional understanding and appreciation of one another's heritage and history - the second East Asia Summit - and, thirdly, networking and collaboration between the proposed Nalanda University and existing Centers of Excellence - the fourth East Asia Summit - so that the participating countries can work together symbolizing the spirituality that unites all mankind. This is what the Summits said, and, this is what we have adopted as the Preamble, naturally, and, now, this Bill has been introduced.

Sir, earlier, the Bihar Government had taken a welcome initiative and had already established the University of Nalanda in 2007. As several other good initiatives by the Bihar Government for development, this initiative was naturally very good, and, now, that University under this Bill is being incorporated under an Act of Parliament. Sir, at this stage, I will not go into the sections of the Bill. The objectives are those which have been mentioned earlier.

As I said, this shows that we are, again, going towards the idea of this country being the hub of knowledge and learning, and, it is very relevant in this 21st century where we are talking about the establishment and existence of knowledge societies in which India has a primacy in terms of its youth, its talent, its knowledge and in terms of information, knowledge and wisdom. Information is relevant if it is knowledge, and, knowledge is relevant if it is blessed with wisdom, and, all these put together is one word in this country, which is called, 'Vidya'. Vidya is knowledge with wisdom, and, we say, सा विद्या या विद्वतियो। Earlier, it was wealth; yes, people came here mainly for wealth; but people came here for knowledge. So, we have that rare combination of wealth and wisdom, and, therefore, the Universities in this country were sought after by the entire world.

The history goes back to 3000 years. 800 years B.C., Takshila University flourished. This university had 18 disciplines, from Combat to Construction, from *Ved* to *Vadan* and, students from as far as Mesopotamia, Parthia, Media came to this university to study.

Sir, we had university at Gunashila. Sir, Bihar had been the cradle of the Indian civilization, of the Hindu civilization. All this is in Bihar. Gunashila, a Jain university in Bihar, was established 500 years B.C. It was a Jain university promoting mainly women's education, and, then, there was Kundinpur, again, of 500 B.C., and, it was mainly for physical training. Then, Kanchi was there from 100 B.C. to 1200 A.D., and, then, of course, Nalanda. Nalanda flourished between 400 A.D. to 1200 A.D. This university had students and teachers from all over the world. Hiuen

Tsang was a student here who toured the entire world. Several other Chinese were students here. There were 78 disciplines, as they say, 14 $\times \%$ °°0, 64 $\hat{\text{U}}$ ú \times °0, from Ayurveda to Dhanurveda, and, from Ved to Viman. Unfortunately, anti-civilisation invaders came and all this was destroyed. Now, we have this University.

Sir, I have two-three specific suggestions in so far as this University is concerned. One is, the motto of this University should be **शील वृह्त** फला। वद्धिया। शील is character and वृह्त conduct. So, the knowledge should be such which will guide both character and conduct, and that should be the motto of this University which is going to be an international University. Sir, an amendment is coming from one of the respected Members of this House who says that this concept of University should be abandoned. If it is to be really an international University, it should be a University of learning. So, it should be Vidyapeeth. He says adopt that word, bring it into English and enrich that language. Secondly, Sir, what this University should do - in fact, every educational institution should do - is this. Why are we here? Why are we learning? The example of the Yale University is, I think, worthy to be emulated. Sir, the Yale University established a course. They call it direct studies. This course was established after the Second World War and the reason was to tell the present students the ingredients of the civilisation for whose sake the War was fought. Why was the War fought? Not merely to defeat Hitler, but to save a civilisation and the ingredients of that civilization should be known. That is why the War was fought. That is why we are here. Therefore, that course of direct studies was established in the Yale University. I believe, this University should also establish a course as to why should we read. To protect the ingredients of a rich civilization which this entire region inherits and which this entire region has a responsibility to transmit to the rest of the world. Sir, if we do this and if we retain the high standards of education in this University, maybe this can be a hub like the South Asia University. Students not only from the Asian region but from the entire world will come for knowledge and wisdom which this country is destined to give to the world. Thank you, Sir.

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. India, through the ages, has been the repository of knowledge and wisdom, not only in philosophy and religious studies but in many other fields, in medicine, in metallurgy, in architecture, in

numerous fields which are enumerated in our sacred texts. This knowledge has spread throughout the length and breadth of India, starting perhaps in the Himalayas. *Kalidasa* in his first sloka of the *Kumarasambhavam* described the Himalayas as:

अस्त्युत्त् रस्यां दिशि देक्तात्मा हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराज ः। पूर्वापरौ तोय्यनिधौ वगाहय स्थित ः पृथिव्या इव मामदंड ः॥ " A great divine presence that has given us the stream of education of various religions, of pluralistic tradition that is in India all the way from the Himalayas down to Kerala and Kanyakumari. Sir, three great religions had been born in India, in fact, four, Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism and later Sikhism. But the two religions that really spread throughout south and south-east Asia were Hinduism and Buddhism. I am sure many hon. Members have been to Angkor Wat. It was built a thousand years ago at the same time as Rajaraja Chola was building the great Brihadeeswara temple in Thanjavur. Simultaneously, this great temple was being built in Cambodia. It is the largest place of worship in the world which is one square kilometer. It is a marvel. It started off as a Hindu temple, Vaishnav temple and Shaiva temple, and then became a Buddhist temple, but without any destruction.

One of the unique features of our cultural efflorescence is that it has never been through the force of arms. All our cultural spread was entirely peaceful. That is why you will find that in the whole of South- and South-East Asia, whether it is Burma or Thailand, Vietnam or Cambodia, or all the way to Korea or China, through Tibet to mainland China to Japan, all the developments that had taken place, the deep impact of Indian culture there has been through the ages entirely peaceful. This is perhaps unique in world history. This is the culture that has never tried to use force to impose itself. It has sent merchants; it has sent artisans; and it has sent architects. That is why those cultures are still greatly treasured by those countries, even though they may have become Buddhist countries, and there are many Muslim countries.

In Indonesia, for example, there is Prambanan temple of Shiva, Vishnu and Brahma. The Borobudur is the Bhadra Vihara, the great Indonesia is 95 per а cent Muslim But it treasures, respects and maintains all these great treasures. The architecture, the philosophy and the literature of India have had tremendous impact upon Southand South-East Asia.

Sir, the Ramayana story, for example, is told throughout Asia in different versions. I have seen a Ramayana story being danced in Indonesia. That is much better than our Ramaleelas here. The Ramaleelas here have become gross, crude and noisy, whereas the way they portrayed it in Indonesia was very graceful and all the actors

were Muslims. In Thailand, it is so graceful. We have had this great creative impact.

Today, we are discussing Nalanda. There were other great universities like Vikramshila and Takshila. Nalanda was par excellence the international symbol of India's eminence in the field of knowledge. Even, I believe, the Prophet of Islam, somebody can tell me, said that from India he got the fragrance of wisdom. That is in the West. But, in the East, there is this great residential university. It was a marvel. It was an architectural marvel. Ten thousand students would be living there in the university. There were two thousand teachers from all over the world. And for eight hundred years, this university became, we would say, the Harvard and the Oxford put together of ancient times.

It was such a great university. Many people used to come there. Nagarjuna came there. Hiven Tsang came there. Many great people came here and received knowledge and went back. They also brought some knowledge. Our concept has always been " \dagger Ö \rightarrow Pi \rightarrow HIII : \rightarrow PIII \rightarrow PIII \rightarrow PIII \rightarrow PIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIIIII \rightarrow PIIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow PIIII \rightarrow

Nalanda is a great symbol. People from China, Japan, Mongolia, Central Asia, Afghanistan, Bukhara, and Tibet used to come to study here. Unfortunately, it was destroyed in one of the greatest holocausts in human history. Bakhtiyar Khilji's troops burnt Nalanda. Ten thousand monks were either burnt alive or beheaded. And the library of Nalanda, which was a greatest repository of wisdom ever, burnt for six months. That's one of very frightful episodes in our history. But, none the less, it does not distract from the great achievements of Nalanda. Therefore, Sir, it is a matter of great satisfaction and I would like to congratulate the Government of India for having taken this initiative now 800 years later. Nalanda existed, first of all, for 800 years; then, it was destroyed after 800 years; now, 800 years later, we are re-establishing another Nalanda. My friend wondered why it wasn't under the Education Ministry. The answer is simple. It is a trans-national university and it is the External Affairs Ministry that has to deal with the representatives of the friendly Governments that are helping us - whether it is China or Japan or Thailand or Whatever. That is why, the university is there. I do not accept that all universities must necessarily be under one super czar. After all, we are living in a pluralistic world. Many technical universities are now developing. Therefore, there is no necessity that they must all be under the same Ministry. In any case, there is a great deal that can be said, but, my plea is, let this not be just another university. Let it be a genuinely trans-national university. Let the faculty come from these countries also. Let us reestablish the links between India and South and South-East Asia that were shattered by centuries of colonial rule. We can re-establish the links, to some extent, through Pali, through Prakrit and through English. English is a world language now. We must really see that the architecture also reflects the ancient greatness. I went to Nalanda a couple of years ago and I visited the Hiuen Tsang Memorial that has been made. I must say, it is very beautiful. If we are able to build up a university, not through the PWD architecture, with folded hands, I may say, let us have some innovative architecture. If Indonesia can

have innovative architecture, Hindu-based architecture or Buddhist-based architecture, why can we not have? We must have something that looks different, something that feels different and something that is different. And, the structure, with the public private partnership plus the trans-national dimension, is a very special structure. Therefore, I submit that whoever is in charge of this university, the whole team, has got to be very sensitive and very imaginative to try and build something that is entirely new.

Sir, Asia is rising again after many centuries of servitude and I sincerely hope that this new Nalanda will become a symbol of a resurgent Asia and, of course, a resurgent India.

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Sir, Cholas from Tamil Nadu went beyond Indonesia and took the entire civilisation with them and that too, peacefully and not militarily.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Pramod Kureel. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL (Uttar Pradesh): Honourable Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I feel very privileged and honoured to be here making this my maiden speech in this House and that too, on such a subject like Nalanda University. I think, I cannot think of a better speech than speaking on this subject.

Sir, Dr. Karan Singh, my senior colleague in this House, has spoken very beautifully about history, art, culture and architecture of Nalanda University as it existed hundreds of years back. He was referring to Nalanda University and he was comparing it with Oxford, Cambridge and Harvard of today. He said that Nalanda was Oxford or Harvard of that time. I think, we should call it the other way round. Oxford, Harvard and Cambridge are Nalanda of today. There is a lot which has already been said by the earlier speakers, especially, Dr. Karan Singhji, who is a very learned man, a man of high intellect. To my mind, Nalanda is not just a University in the normal sense of the word. To me, Nalanda encapsulates, epitomizes the universal values of global peace, brotherhood, fraternity and equality. Nalanda is not just another University, and I won't like to even compare it with Harward or Oxford. Maybe, they have their own value in the given time, in the present time. Nalanda was not just for imparting education to students from the world over. Its role was more in terms of creating a value system, and Dr. Karan Singhji just pointed out a few minutes back that some miscreants, some people, they burnt it. The library of that University kept burning for almost six months or more. I do not want to go into the details as to who burnt it and why they burnt it. There can be many interpretations, many view-points on the subject. Whatever that may be, to my mind, the way again after hundreds of years, thousands of years, this Nalanda University is again going to become a reality, or, should I say, it is again going to rise like a phoenix from the ashes. Literally and figuratively speaking, again, it is going to rise like a phoenix. In that sense, I congratulate the hon. Minister for introducing this Bill here in the Rajya Sabha. I thank her for the same.

Besides that, I would like to make a few points, a few suggestions. There are two aspects of the Nalanda University why it is famous the world over even today. One was, of course, the subjects which were taught there. It is very difficult to imagine that hundreds of years back, thousands of years back, subjects like Astronomy, Literature, Arts, Architecture, Management, perhaps, and what not, these were taught in that University when the Universities like Oxford, Cambridge and Harward were not even born. Almost the whole of the world was living in dark ages, semi-civilized conditions. But here in India, in Nalanda, in the present day Bihar, we saw this University which came up, which attracted students from all over the world, specially, Asian countries. I think, it is something that we should all be very proud of, and in that sense, after

hundreds of years, this University is again coming up. It should be a matter of great pride for all of us.

As it was pointed out by Dr. Karan Singhji that this library was burnt, yes, it was burnt. We all know it. All the knowledge of hundreds of years perished in that fire. But my feeling is that one can burn a book or a library, but one cannot burn, one cannot perish the value system which has become a way of life for common masses. That is why even though Nalanda University does not exist as it existed 100 years back, the values it propounded, the value systems it propounded, they still lay in our country, in our hearts, in our minds, and these values and these value systems have, again, ensured that the Nalanda University is coming up again after a gap of 100 years. It is a matter of great satisfaction for all of us.

Sir, I would like to make, here, a few suggestions. My first suggestion is that this Nalanda University, which is coming up again, should be modeled in terms of both its academic curricula and its architecture and should be based on the historic Nalanda City so that the image of Nalanda University could still be seen by us. The new building or the new campus should take into consideration the architecture of old Nalanda City or old Nalanda University. We do not say that the Nalanda University is being created. Instead, we should say that it is being recreated. So, it should be a continuation of the same values, same architecture, same planning and same thought which existed in yester years and which is again coming up today.

Secondly, today, we are seeing that the students, especially from India, existed in yester years; they take great pride in going to Oxford or Cambridge. We proudly call them, when they come back, 'Oxford Returned', Howard Returned' or 'Cambridge Returned'. I think there was a time, hundreds of years back, when students from all over the world used to claim that they are 'Nalanda Returned' and they used to take pride in that. Today, a lot of our talent is going to other countries. First, they go there for studies. Then, they stay there. They do not come back. It is causing 'brain drain' as it is called. I think, with the coming up of this Nalanda University, in a few years' time, we can convert this 'brain drain' into 'brain gain'. The students from other countries will take pride in coming to India to study in the Nalanda University, and this will not only stop 'brain drain' but will also enrich our society, our country further where you

can stop the 'brain drain' and we can call students from other countries to come and study here, and continue their work.

Thirdly, in the proposed Nalanda University, — this is my humble submission and suggestion — the Buddhist religion, Buddhist philosophy, Buddhist art, Buddhist architecture and Buddhist value system should be the focus of academic curricula. Since we are saying that it is coming up again after a gap of hundreds of years, there should be a continuity of those values. It should not seem as if only for namesake you are repeating the name 'Nalanda' and the course content, and that the academic curricula should be entirely different from the earlier one. Instead, there should be continuity in terms of courses to be offered and the central theme of

that University in terms of academic curricula should be Buddhist religion, Buddhist philosophy etcetera, etcetera.

As you know, Sir, in every university, there is a tradition, there is a system of establishing Chairs in the name of eminent personalities. My suggestion is that in this University also Chairs should be established in the name of Dr. Ambedkar, Ashoka the Great, King Kanishka, Sariputta Moggalayan, Rahul Sankratyayan, Bhadant Anand Kosalyayan, etc., who were great exponents of Buddhism and who devoted their lives for the spread of Buddhism as a religion, not only just in India but also all over the world, and preservation and promotion of Buddhist arts, culture and literature.

At the same time, when this University Campus comes up, various buildings like libraries, academic sections, hostels and gardens should be named after eminent personalities as it is a general tradition everywhere. Dr. Karan Singh has just referred to the Huen Tsang memorial at Nalanda. My suggestion is that important buildings in this Nalanda University should be named after important Buddhist personalities, both national and international, who were connected with this University in old times. Personalities like Fa Hien, Huen Tsang, Bodhi Dharma and many others were associated with this Nalanda University one way or the other. In their lives, they came to Nalanda, lived there, studied there, went back and spread Buddhist religion all over Asia. So, their contribution, especially, Fa Hien and Huen Tsang, is very important and, I think, we can only pay back a little bit for the enormous work that they have done for the cause of Buddhism and the spread of Buddhism by naming a few buildings and structures in this University after them.

Another thing which comes to my mind is this. I have read in the newspaper reports that His Holiness Dalai Lama's name is not there in the panel. But somehow his name is missing from this University's panel. I can understand that the Government might have some problem because of certain reasons, because of certain neighbouring countries. But my humble suggestion is that His Holiness Dalai Lama should not be seen just as a head of Tibetan Government in exile or just as a religious leader. More importantly, he is a moral authority. He is not just a religious leader. He is a moral authority which is accepted and revered all over the world. My feeling is that he should be there as an important Member in the Governing Body. I hope that the Minister will try to see to it that His Holiness name is included in the list of Members of Governing Body of this University.

There is already a provision in this Bill — it is a very good provision — that learned persons, who are exponents of Buddhism, religion, art, culture and architecture, from all over the world will be invited as guest teachers and professors. I think, it is a very good idea. The Nalanda University should truly be a global university and I welcome this step. Sir, again, I am taking a cue from Dr. Karan Singh's speech. He was referring to the architecture of the Nalanda University. Somehow, I am also an architect by profession. I was practising earlier as an architect, but now I am in Rajya Sabha. So architecture for me is a special thing.

12.00 Noon

Dr. Karan Singhji rightly said that such a prestigious, global, important University should not be handed over to an agency like the PWD or anything like that. My suggestion is that there should be an international design competition for designing the campus of this University. Architects, from all over the world, should be invited and they should be given a chance to contribute their intellectual and design input for the designing of this University. This is also a very important aspect because when we talk of education, I think and I know from my experience, architecture of a university greatly affects the learning environment. So, the proposed building, my humble suggestion is, should not be just a steel and glass box that we see everywhere today. The architecture of this University should be based on old Buddhist architecture. This is my humble suggestion. Sir, as you know, Buddhism in this country, is followed by everybody, all sections of the society. But, especially the SCs, STs and OBCs of this country, have a special place for Buddhism in their hearts. They may not be practising Buddhism; they may not be having the label of Buddhists, but Buddhism, as a religion, as a value system, has a special place in their hearts. My humble suggestion is, the reservation quota for SCs, STs and OBCs, both in faculty and for students should be ensured as per the policy of the Government of India. Why I am saying this thing is, of late, there have been some instances when the Government or the Ministry arbitrarily put a tag of 'Centre of Excellence' on a particular university, and from that university the reservation quota for SCs, STs and OBCs is totally scrapped. I hope the reservation quota for SCs, STs and OBCs, both in the faculty as well as for students, will be ensured and it will not be scrapped in the name of 'Centre of Excellence' from this great University.

Sir, the Nalanda University is going to be funded by the Central Government with a budget of around Rs. 1,000 crores. I think many other countries are also contributing in this budget. But I would like to make one suggestion. As this University is going to be funded by the Government of India and some other countries, there should be a provision — I am just giving an idea for the Minister to work out or the people connected with it to work out — that contribution from everybody, right from the common man to the richest man on the earth, should be welcomed for the construction, management and maintenance of

this University. Why I am saying this is, this University is not an ordinary University. It is not just a historic University. It has a very important place. It is coming up for people all over the world. Everybody, all the citizens, the global citizens, should be made to involve through their monetary contribution, whatever little it may be. Maybe, the Government can put a cap, the minimum and the maximum limit. But there should be a provision that everybody, all the citizens of the world, from every country in the world, should be in a position to contribute a little bit from their pockets for the construction and management of this University. I think that will make them a real participant and shareholder in the value system, which the Nalanda University is going to re-create. Then, this University, we

can say, can be a project of the global citizen, by the global citizen and for the global citizen. In my view, that would epitomize the spirit of the historic Nalanda University, which is going to come up.

Finally, Sir, I congratulate the Minister for bringing this Bill in this august House. I hope that very soon, the Nalanda University will become a reality, will attract students from all over the world, and will regain its glory that existed hundreds of years back. And I hope that the spirit of historic Nalanda will continue to flow in through this present day Nalanda. I can assure the hon. Minister that when this Bill comes for voting, you will get the loudest 'Ayes' from our side. And, I thank you, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, now that we are having the Private

Members' Business today, and we have to take it up at 2 o' clock, we will have to skip the lunch hour. There are still 14 Members to speak on this. So, I would request the hon. Members, while speaking, to look towards the two boards, that have been put up, for the time left for Members and their respective parties. Kindly cooperate with the Chair. Now, Shri Sitaram Yechury.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I am rising in support of this Bill, and fortunately, I am in such a position where I cannot see either of the boards, unless I develop a pain in my neck turning towards this side and that side. And, you do not have one put up on your side. So, I kindly seek your indulgence.

Sir, I am rising in support of this Bill. I am also very excited at the prospects of the establishment of such a University which is an international project, a project of 16 countries jointly to establish this University with a very eminent team of international thinkers, philosophers, Nobel Laureates, etc. I am excited at the prospects of this University being established, not in terms of settling scores of the past in history, but in terms of trying to revive the glory that once was of Nalanda, which is very important — I would want it to be revived — and not in terms of saying that so and so did such and such wrongs, and therefore, I am doing this to correct the wrongs of history. I think I am excited at the prospects for the future; I am

excited at the prospects of what we have contributed in the past, which needs to be carried forward for the future. Dr. Saheb has very correctly said about Bakhtiyar Khilji's troops and the vandalism they did at Nalanda. This is the history, Sir. The barbaric nomads and tribes called Huns destroyed the mighty Roman Empire. But these wrongs of history are not the ones to be corrected by establishing a University, or, for that matter, a question that plagues all of us is that after the 7th century A.D., is Buddhism thriving outside the borders of India. Why is it that inside the borders of India you find Buddhist culture only in caves, where people were ostracized from the society? Why is all their art and literature underground in caves? These are issues of history. That is not the project of this University. The project of this University, Sir, from what I can conceive of it,

and I want this to be considered seriously, is what Nehru says in 'Discovery of India' on the eve of Independence. How does he describe India? Jawaharlal Nehru invokes the very evocative example of the palimpsest. Now, what is the palimpsest? In ancient times, before the discovery or invention of paper, the palimpsest was either a tablet of stone or a tablet of wood on which every victor would erase the past history and write his own version of history. But then, as Nehru says in the Discovery of India, "India is an ancient palimpsest on which layer upon layer of thought and reverie had been inscribed, and yet, no succeeding layer had completely hidden or erased what had been written previously".

Sir, we are the churning crucible of human civilization, and that is what these lands represented. Various tendencies have come; we have assimilated various tendencies and on that basis, we have advanced. And today, the BBC describes, in its Epic History series, India as the only continuing civilization in the history of human civilization anywhere in the world. Dr. Karan Singh referred to Raja Raja Cholan's Thanjavur temple built in 1002 B.C.; in 2010, every morning, at the stroke of dawn, it opens with the same shlokas that have been read out for over 1008 years. You have that continuity and you have the change. Nalanda represented that; it represented for a millennium, for 800 years or more, from the 6th century B.C. to the 6th century A.D., the repository of world's knowledge where the advent of ideas was continuously taking place. If you go by the accounts of Huen Tsang, it was not only a temple of knowledge, but a temple of the highest pinnacle of tolerance, and religious tolerance at that, which is something that we have to imbibe today. So, today, in restarting the Nalanda University, we should look into the future. And, Sir, this is where the issue of tolerance is absolutely important. It is not to reclaim that glory - of course, it is the glory; Angkor Vat is a glorious example. But the question is, those glories came on the basis of a knowledge. We had the discovery of the zero during this period. This millennium was the period of maximum scientific advance. It is a different story, why it stopped after the 7th century A.D.; why did we not advance and why did the centre of knowledge move to the West? These are issues of intolerance; we will have to make sure that they do not interfere in the work of the university. There is a fascinating book written by a French intellectual Charles Seife, called, The

Biography of a Dangerous Idea. And that dangerous idea was the zero, which the Arabs took from us, and the world came to know of them as the Arab numericals but, to be fair, the Arabs always gave us the credit for having discovered it. Now, why was it dangerous? Can you conceive, Sir, today, of nothingness? It was impossible in human civilization at that point of time to say, there can also be a possibility that nothing exists. And what was the counterpart? A zero cannot be conceived even today in mathematics, without having the conception of the infinite. Infinity and zero go together, as dialectics will tell you, the unity of the opposites. And that is the reality! And such discoveries that were made from a base like Nalanda is the basis on which we have to advance to the future civilization. So, my request would be, let us not reduce this university to settle scores of history. Let us not reduce this

university to restore the so-called glory of the past; let us build the glory of the future. It is the building of the glory of the future that Nalanda must actually represent. I think, this is where it becomes very important for us here to talk of that future. It is ironic - I don't want to mention it - but Bakhtiar Khilji was the onewho destroyed it. The current Chief Minister of Bihar was born in Bakhtiarpur. He is the one who is moving the legislation for the resurrection of this university. So, history has its own ways. So, let try to settle historical scores; but, comes down to research, I think, that is where some fine-tuning needs he done with Bill because we are talking in terms of establishing by law of the Indian Parliament what is stated as a university that is 'a non-State, non-profit, secular and self-governing international institution'.

With the sovereign law of India establishing such a university, it also goes on to say, 'we have to have further agreements with all these countries on how this university is run'. These are all the fine print which we can go into. But, the conception and the perception of the university is what actually concerns us today. I think, we have come to a stage in India where this churning crucible which is called the Indian civilization has a variety and divergence that is unknown and unconceivable anywhere in the world from the Kashmiriyat to the Dravidian civilization, from the pari mahal, which was once in Dr. Karan Singh's kingdom where Dara Shikoh wrote that famous treaty called majma-ul-Bahrain, where he was talking of the synthesis of Sufism and Upanishads, mingling of the two oceans. The brink at which we are today-we were, Sir, and we still are-at advancing human thought, human civilization to higher levels. Such is the levels to which, I think, this university will have to aim. As Marx said once, Sir, before the evolution of capitalism, all ideological differences were settled in this sphere of religion. Religion was the theatre. And that is why when zero was invented, the complimentarily of the infinite came up. What is the symbolism that emerged from this civilization? If you have the cosmic dance of Shiva in the Tandav, which the Tao of Physics inscribes it at the CERN Laboratory in Switzerland today where the Hadron collider is actually trying to find out what has happened at the first collision in the cosmic space, when the zero was created. At that laboratory, you have the Tao of Physics quoting the cosmic dance of Shiva's Tandav. How do you portray Shiva's Tandav today? You always portray Shiva's Tandav only in a circle which represents the zero—the infinite of the Tandav and the zero of the material world cannot be separated. It is this unity of opposites that dialectical materialism tells us, Sir, which generates the adventure of ideas. It is towards this adventure of ideas that we will have to move.

Therefore, I think, in the final analysis, we must remember, Sir, that we are moving into a higher plane of human intellect and civilization. Remember the final paragraph of Swami Vivekananda's declaration at Chicago. ...(Interruptions)... He says, 'I take pity from the bottom of my heart on those who believe in the destruction of someone else's religion for the purpose of

his own religion. In the final analysis it shall be inscribed on the banner of every religion assimilation not destruction.' I am quoting from my memory; there may be small mistakes of comma or full stop. That is the philosophy with which we have advanced and come to this stage. Therefore, what is required in the final analysis is that you have to get back to the creation of this university-I again go back to Nehru; in the first few days after Independence when he was delivering the convocation address of the Allahabad University. This is what he says about a university, Sir: "A university stands for humanism, for tolerance, for reason, for the adventure of ideas and for the search of truth. It stands for the onward march of human race towards even higher objectives. If the university discharges its duties adequately, then it is well with the people and the nation." This Nalanda University will have to fulfil these objectives. I would want this august House, through the adoption of this Bill, to set up the mechanism internationally where these objectives can be achieved, and, I think, under the leadership of Dr. Amartya Sen, there is a very eminent group that has been working out on the dynamics of this. While I fully agree with Dr. Saheb, this is the final point, Sir, about the architecture of the building, I would like the entire House to join us in trying to build the intellectual architecture for this University. The intellectual architecture, in the final analysis, is the most important thing. With that objective, I rise to support this endeavour, and, I think, this is a very exciting endeavour that will take India into higher planes of civilization. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The debate was of such a high standard that I forgot to see my watch. Now, Shri N.K. Singh.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am privileged to speak on this important Bill which not only celebrates, perhaps, one of the most glorious periods of Indian history but also represents in some ways what previous speakers have said a beacon of hope, and what India can really offer to the world.

I am particularly privileged, Sir, also for two reasons. First, belonging to Bihar and having studied in Patna, remember the numerous occasions when Rajgir, one of the favourite picnic spots, was roaming around the hills of Rajgir, built from the quartz rock, much older than the formation of the Himalayas, and being overawed by the names

of Jarasandh, Bimbisar and Ajat Shatru, the son of Bimbisar, who established Pataliputra in the 5th century B.C., one could not but see the sad ruins of glorious Nalanda quite proximate to the sites of the hills of Rajgir. I had wondered at that time whether ever a day would come when we would be able to recreate, in some form or the other, and innovatively so, another university in its proximate surroundings to represent the ruins of Nalanda. That day, Sir, fortunately has arrived. That day is today. That day, Sir, is embodied in this legislation, which is before us.

Second, Sir, having been privileged to be a member of the Mentor Group and a member of the Transitional Governing Body of the proposed Nalanda University, I have been privileged to be

associated with the design, with the conception, the architecture and the sort of the vision which has been expressed by many of the previous speakers so eloquently, Sir.

One does not have to be a linguist or a historian to know that Nalanda which really means Lotus, representing knowledge and to Give Knowledge in Perpetuity, a seat of ancient learning, established in the time of Kumara Gupta in 427 AD and continued to be there till its destruction after the fall of the Palas in West Bengal, around the twelfth century. For those 700-800 years, with 10,000 residential students, 2,000 teachers and practicing Buddhism, not in the narrow confines of Buddhism, not in its religious context, but in the broader context in the pursuit of astronomy, of physics, of medicines and of mathematics. That is the broader context in which a Buddhist University established at the time of the Gupta empire really managed to be the seat of intellectual power. Sir, I, therefore, view today that this initiative has four important attributes. First of all, it is a high point of catalytic effort, and can become an 'Icon of Asian renaissance'. Many have increasingly described the 21st Century to be an Asian century. I cannot forget what Prof. Amartya Sen continued to remind the Mentor Group that almost during the period, if not the very week, when Oxford was being inaugurated, Nalanda was being destroyed. And, while Oxford does not represent, perhaps, Europe's oldest university, the older versions being Padua, Bologna and Paris, which for 150 years co-existed with Nalanda, the fact remains that the inauguration of Oxford and the destruction of Nalanda more or less during a synchronized period did represent in some sense the transition of intellectual power and knowledge from Asia to Europe. And whether the revival and the Asian renaissance represents not merely the economic prowers with which we want to reposition Asia, improve our life quality but in some way regain the intellectual and knowledge leadership which Asia had forgone 800 years ago. Therefore, this effort of Nalanda as is being described by many scholars, Sir, an icon of Asian renaissance. Second, Sir, we all know that the old Nalanda University was the confluence of East Asia and South Asia. It represented, therefore, the cross civilization influences between these two important strands. In some way, therefore, we would want to see whether Nalanda would try to seek these commonalities which existed at the time of the old Nalanda as confluence between East Asia and South Asia. Third, Sir, whether it could be trend setter for the power of soft diplomacy and whether, in some way, the old Nalanda University could look towards not only a pan Asia but looking to the Asia and the Pacific. There are two important attributes to this. First of all, Sir, we know that in the Chinese literature, tianxia, which represents (All Under Heaven), a formal tribute system, as indeed under the Indian who describe the world to mandala and viewing it in different forms, transcending territory. And, whether, therefore, the differences in territory, factors of sovereignty could, in some way, be transcended by the power which is some way this kind of effort which existed in Nalanda long time ago could hope to recreate and could make advances in overcoming geo-political differences, differences in territories by the power or what culture and education can live together. Finally, in terms of its broader purposes with the

institutional mechanisms like the East Asia Summit and other kinds of efforts which are being made can in some way bring together and strike at the broader commonalities of Asia, Asian values and what can strike between beyond Asia, into the Asia Pacific region as a whole. I would not like to go into the main features of this Bill. They have been described exceedingly well by some of the previous speakers but to emphasize two important actions. First, its secular character and it is part of the important objective of the Bill, one of the important objectives is to understand Buddha's teachings in the contemporary context without excluding any other thought and practices from any other part of the world. This was an important objective of the old Nalanda University. This remains an important objective of the new Nalanda University. And, indeed, in one of the schools of the Nalanda University the Buddhist studies, philosophy and the comparative religions seek to bring about and strike this kind of a commonality. I will not go into the funding of it. I am conscious of the constraints of time but I cannot end my short intervention today except to quote, somewhat, with your permission, Sir, one little passage from the book Amartya Sen, the mentor of this group, who talks about India and China in the context of Nalanda. I seek your permission to quote that when Xuanzang, who has been referred to by the previous speaker, was just leaving Nalanda at that time where he lived for sixteen years and he was being implored by the monks of Nalanda to stay. This is what Xuanzang had to reply. When he was asked why he was leaving, he replied in a rhetorical way that Buddha established his doctrine so that it might be differed to all lands. Then he asked the monks, "Who would wish to enjoy it alone and to forget those who are not yet enlightened." I think, with these words, Xuanzang took leave of the monks of Nalanda and he left. Let me end on an optimistic note, Sir, to say that let us hope and pray that new Nalanda University would be this Voice of an Enlightened Asia. Thank you.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. The revival of the ancient Nalanda University is a great event in the history of Indian education and culture. Like a phoenix it is rising from its ruins and ashes. The ancient Indian universities like Nalanda, Taxshila, Vikramshila were great centres of learning. The

ancient Nalanda University was a sui generis university in many respects. It had grandeur and glory of its own. Its sprawling campus with parks, lakes, gardens, lawns, temples and buildings was most attractive. Light of knowledge spread from here across many Asian countries. Its magnificent nine-storied library building was a huge nest for scholars. Ten thousand students were taking education there, and 2000 teachers were engaged in teaching and research. On the Campus of this ancient Indian university students, scholars and teachers were engaged in 'learning how to live together' as brothers and friends. Nalanda University's character was secular, students of lower castes were in majority. Here science and spirituality were kith and kin. Nalanda even today evokes peace, pride and passion for knowledge in our minds. Apart from India, students from China, Japan,

Korea, Tibet, Greece, Russia, Turkey came to Nalanda in pursuit of knowledge. Nalanda was in existence for six centuries. It was destroyed in 1193 in a war. The Nalanda of yore is being revived after eight hundred years. It will spring up from the same ancient sites in Bihar. The new Nalanda will be a confluence of cultures and civilizations, tradition and modernity, science and spirituality, knowledge and wisdom, East and West. Today the world is caught in violence, hatred, terrorism, communalism etc. There is a clash of civilizations across the world today. The Nalanda University will promote culture of peace. The Nalanda University is going to be a university of national importance. It will however be developed as a world class university vying with Oxford, Cambridge and Harvard. It will be associated with these and other world class universities in the world. Sir, here at Nalanda students will acquire and attain Pragnya (intellect), Karuna (compassion) and Shila (character), the three attributes which were given upmost importance by Lord Budha. Here students will not lose learning in information, knowledge in learning and wisdom in knowledge. The Nalanda University will stand to use Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's words - for humanism, for tolerance, for reason, for adventure of ideas and for the search of truth. It will illuminate the mind of human race and lead India to enlightenment and towards a humane society. It will lead us to the world where the minds are free and without fear and where the heads are held high. It will cherish Rabindranath Tagore's dream of freedom. It will be another Vishwabharati. Knowledge alone can liberate humanity from all shackles. 'Sa Vidya Vimuktaye'. True learning is that which liberates. True education is that which emancipates. Sir, the jurisdiction of the Nalanda University shall be the whole of India with its centres within and outside the country, especially in South Asian countries. Nehru had a dream of Asian Renaissance. The Gangotri of the Asian Renaissance will start from the Nalanda University and flow across the world singing the hymns from the Dhampada and the Upanishads. There will be centres of the Nalanda University in different parts of India. Let us establish one such centre in the vicinity of Ellora Caves in Maharashtra where Buddhism was revived by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and his followers. Universities are local, provincial, national and international. But, the Nalanda University will be a universal

university. Its catchment area will be the whole of the universe and the whole of the cosmos. The University is going to be a great centre of learning. I would like to suggest one thing. Let us add one more objective to the objectives *i.e.*, to teach and promote Pali, Prakrit, Sanskrit language and literature.

I congratulate the hon. Minister for introducing this Bill. The Bill is nicely drafted with all the provisions. But, there are certain things which are lacking. I would suggest that there should be Students' Service Centre under the guidance and supervision of Student's Director. The University should also have the Board of Games and Sports under the guidance and supervision of Director of Games and Sports. There should be a regular Tribunal in the University campus for redressal of grievances of teachers, students and employees of the University.

The University shall function under a PPP mode. This is the second International University that India would be having after the South Asian University.

The Nalanda University should promote inter-disciplinary studies and research. The School of Languages and Literature should promote Pali, Sanskrit and literature. Courses of comparative literature will be very useful, indeed. This is my suggestion. This University is going to have a secular character. One of the objectives of education defined by the International Commission on Education is, 'Learning how to live together.' The Nalanda University is expected to fulfil that objective. It will build bridges over religions, cultures, civilization, nationalities and ethnicities. Let it be a future-oriented university. Thank you.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Orissa): Sir, it is my privilege to speak on behalf of my party and congratulate the hon. Minister for piloting this Bill which is going to revive the glorious traditions, wisdom, knowledge which India has contributed to the world. Sir, Nalanda was a centre of knowledge, research, philosophy, literature, architecture and many other things. Buddhism has given to this world, during those ancient days, its word outlook, a social outlook. It has shown how to see this world, how this world was formed, who created it, even about creation of the God and about the society - whether this society should be divided into castes, should there be discrimination and should there be division among the human beings. It was a great challenge that Buddhism had posed to the then thinking of our Indian society. It is a challenge and it has established a new order, a casteless society which the great Buddha has given not only to the Indian people but the entire world. He was the light of Asia and Nalanda represented and adorned that great tradition and wisdom of our history. Some of our friends are talking about how it was destroyed. There should not be an attempt to score points on the issue of destruction of Nalanda, destruction of a great religion, which was so noble, so high and unthinkable in the world at that time. In Buddhism, there were different schools of thoughts. There were debates in Nalanda in this regard. The Hinyana, the Mahayana, the tantra, all these things were discussed and researched. Because of the religious tolerance, these things were discussed in a scientific way, without harming anybody's sentiments. We are thinking of re-establishing that great university, the great centre of knowledge, the great centre of tolerance, a great centre of peaceful message i.e., the message of ahimsa. The message of ahimsa was propagated by this university. A large number of scholars, from different far off countries, got attracted to this great university. Those scholars lived here for a long time. After that, they again went back to their respective countries and preached that religion there. ...(Time-bellrings)... We must know, through our studies, why such a great university was destroyed. And, by that, we will learn that by destroying this great university, by destroying this great source of knowledge, you can't change the history, which is etched in the minds of the knowledgeable people, in the minds of researchers, in the minds of the historians, in the minds of scholars.

Nobody can stop that. It is a lesson to the intolerant world, intolerant people that by intolerance you can't destroy the knowledge. Hitler could not do it; others could not do it. Many of our friends may not know that the great novelist, Tolstoy, had written his thesis on Buddhism. He held Buddhism very high in his world outlook, in his literary activities, and, through war and peace, he taught the world that non-violence and tolerance are the only ways for humanity to survive. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude; please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: The Buddhism taught us all this. The Buddhism is still relevant today. My friend, Shri Pramod Kureel, was saying that the Buddhism is very dear to the dalits, the backwards and other sections of the people. Why? Because it was revived by the Baba Ambedkar. It was also revived by Gandhiji, and practised it throughout his life. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: So, I congratulate the Government for bringing forward this Bill. My friends did not mention that the original idea of reviving this University came from Patna. Shri Nitish Kumar is, perhaps, one of the promoters of this idea of reestablishing the Nalanda University. I also congratulate him, Sir. Then, Sir, one provision is there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, don't go to the provision now, because there is no time.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, this is my last point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken double the time allotted to you.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, one provision is there that it will have its centers inside India and outside India. Pushpagiri which was mentioned by Huen Sang was in Orissa. ...(Interruptions)... Since it has been discovered now, so, I request the Government to have a campus in Pushpagiri. Thank you, Sir.

परदेश): उपसभापति शरी मोहन सहि महोदय , मैंः (उत्तर सरकार को धन्यवाद देवे और इस वधियक काः प्रजोर सम्रथन करने के लिए भारत कीः दुश्वारी खडा हुआ हं≀ः कि भारत पराचीन के अध्ययन और अध्यापन , लिप्रियों और साहित्य इतिहास

के अध्ययन और अध्यापन के जिल्ले प्रयास इस देश में हुए , वे सब विफल होहो चले गए। काशी हिन्दू विश्वविदयालय जिसमें ऑरिएंटल स्टडीज का सबसे बड़ा सें टर स्थापित किया गया , डाः . साहब वहां के कुछाधिपति बैठे हैं , ऑरिएंटल कॉस्रेज में 25 हैं और 75 अध्यापक हैंं ऐसे विश्वयों के अध्ययन और अध्यापन के लिए अध्यापक उपलब्ध हैं और विद्यार्थी नहीं हैं। ऑरिएंटल कॉस्नेज ऑफ पूबा में आज की तारीख में अध्यापकों की संख्या 22 है और विद्यार्थियों की संख्या 6 इलाहाबाद यूमिवर्सिटी में उर्दू के अध्ययन और अध्यापन के लिए अध्यापकों की संख्या 13 है और विद्यार्थियों संख्या पोस्ट ग्रेज्य्एशन में 3 हैं। देश और द्निया का क्छ ऐसा वाह्मावरण बना कि पढ़ाई का मूझ कुछ दूसरी दिशा में दौड़ पड़ा। नतीजा यह है कि हमारे देश के जो प्राचीन संस्कृति से हुए तत्व हैं उनके अध्ययन और अध्यापन में सारी खत्म हो गई। पासी और प्राकृत का विभाग जवाहर लाख़ नेहरू यूमिवर्सिटी में बहुत ही धूमधाम के साथ खोला गया और आज की तारीख में बाम्शिकल चार से पांः च विद्यार्थी वहां पढ़ने के मिलते ਕਿਇ हैं , भीः इस मंशा से कि आई.ए.एस. कीः परीक्षा में उनको एक पर्चा के लिए मिल्र जाता है जिसमें 90 से 95

होले हें¢ इसलिए इस मंशा से पाली और प्राकृत नम्बर प्राप्त के लिए क्छ बच्चे वहां जाले हैं⊅ देश की जो पढ़ने चले हमारे संस्कृति है और जो सनातन सभ्यता है उसके बारे में काम सनातन कीः अनन्त सम्भावनाएं हैंक आजकी भी तारीख में करने सिन्ध् घारी कीः सभ्यता की जो लिप्रि है उसको पढ़ा नहीं जाः सका में ईसा से कोई ढाई हजार से चार हजार सन्धि घारी वर्ष पहले सुद्धर नगर काः हमने इंसजाम कियाः थाः जहां भवन बनाने को मासूम कला इस देश के वासियों थी। आजकी तारीख में नगर काः सब गंदा के प्रदूषण काः बहुत बड़ा संकट पैदा हो गया है में जल नदियों छोड़ने कीः उस जमाने की जो सभ्यता थीः , नगर काः जल किसी भी कीमत पर नदियों के अंदर नहीं आता थाः, इसका डरेनेज सस्टिम ईसा से ढाई हजार वर्ष पहले सन्धि घारी स⊁यता में मोहन जोद्धड़ो और हड़प्पा कीः सभ्यता के लोगों ने विकसित किया थाः और ठीक्र उसी तरह कीः सभ्यता ईसा शताब्दी से ठीक एक हजार वर्ष पहले इलाहाबाद से यम्ना के किनारे कौशाम्बी में एक विश्वाल नगर उस जमाने के लोगों ने बसाया থা , जिसमें कीः नदी के जल काः उपयोग थें लेकिन वे यम्ना तोः करते अपने जल और गंदगी उस नदी में नगर का गंदा न जाए , इसकी कीः थीः। ਭਾ . वयवस्था उन्होंने आदरणीय साहब दवारा यहां गई कि उस जमाने का जो आर्किट्रेक्चर सही कही बहूत बात থা , नगरों कोः बसाने की जो कला थी उसके बारे में अभी बहुत ज्यादा अध्ययन की आवश्यकता हैक हमारे देश की दश्वारी है कि करने विभिन्न में धर्माः जोः उपासना पद्धति है , हमने उसको अपनाकर और उस उपासना पद्धति कोः लेकर आपस में मारा -मारी कीः श्रूअात कर दीः , लेकिन अपने अंदर उसके साथ जो जुःडाः हुआ दर्शन और सभी छोड़ दिया। धर्मी जोः आध्यात्म थाः , उसको हमने में आध्यात्म और दर्शन है , उसमें एक तरह की synthesis है , धर्मी ने आध्यात्म और दर्शन के मामले में एक दूसरे से क्छ लिया क्षे हमारे देश में धर्म के माध्यम से जाति प्रथा कीः शताब्दी श्रु होने से दो सो , ढ़ाई सो वर्ष पहले आई, लेकिन होः गई। ऐसा कहा जाला वेदों है कि कोई एक कीः रचना बहुत पहले हुई वेदों कीः रचना और उसी के साथ उपनिषदों हजार वर्ष पहले कीः रचना दर्शन हुई। जिसमें के तमाम तत्व हमारे देश साहित्य में सिमटे पड़े हैं⊅ यदि आयुर्वेद में , जिसके बहू त में यजुर्वेद उपलब्ध हैं , आगे शोध हुआ होता है , तो मैं कि चिक्रित्सा क्षेत्र में आयुर्वेद समझता से बडा जुङ्गान वश्वि को नहीं मिल्ला होसा , आयुर्वेद के जरिए हम ने द्भिया दिया होहा। कहा गया , "ईशावास् यमिदम सर्वम् यत्किंचित न भुजीथा जगत् , तेब जगत्याम् त्यक्ते ग्रध कस् यसिद्धनम " आपमार्श की सारी पुरुतकों काः अध्ययन कर लीजिए ,

एक वाक्र्य में , उपनिषद में जो बात कह दीः गई क**ि ईशावास्** सर्वम् यत्किंचित जगत् , तेब भुजीथा माः जगत्याम् त्यक्तेन ", यदि हमारे गरध कस यसिद्धनम संसद के सदस्य भाई इस शल्लोक कोः उपनिष द सेः पढ़े , तोः वेसन होले के लिए मारा -मारी करने की प्रवृत्ति उनके मन में पैक्ष नहीं होही है≬ हमारे देश में दुश्वारी यही है कि हमारे देश के साहित्य ने तथाग कीः, नश्प्रियता कीः , भोग सेः अलग हटने कीः और अलग सेः पूंछी की अजीब सी संस्कृति में करने हमारे देश साहि तय के माध्यम से करने कीः शुरूआत कीः थीः। उस पर नये सरि से शोध और उस पर नई विचाराधारा को आजकी तारीख अधिक विकसित में सबसे करने के जरूरत भारत की एकता सत्र उत्तरयत सम्द्रस्य हिसाद्रेस्चैव दक्षिणं देश भारतम् , एतत् नाम भारती यत्र संस्तृति ः। भारत की इससे संदर और सुसंगठित परिभाषा कहीं मिल सकती है ! भारत के भूगोल और भारत कें नक्शे के बारे में आजबहस होही उस बहस के जो सूब क्ष लेकिन हैं , उन सूक्षें को हमारे आज के जो कर्ता –धर्ता हैं , वे उनको शुरू नहीं करते लिखा , उस अर्थ हें⊅ कौटिल्य से जो अर्थ -शास्त्र -शास्त्र की कोई भीः भूस्र प्रति आजकीः तारीख में उपलब्ध नहीं †ह जिसके मन कोः लखिकर कह देहा जोः सूत्र समझ में आता है , उसी सूत्र है कि यही है≬ कौटिल्य ने राजधर्म के बारे में राज मूख वयवस्था के बारे में , अर्थ -नीःति के संबंध में जो सूत्र दिए , आज की तारीख में भीः, वेः हमारेः आदर्श हो सकते हेंंक वश्चि ने अधिक नासंदा वद्धियालय उन सुन्नों कोः सबसे जमाने में संगठित किया থা। इसीलिए हम कहना कि चाहते हैंः , जिसको केवल बौद्धिज्म संस्कृति नहीं हम हिन्दू से जुड़े हुए हिन्द्रस्तान के अंदर से आया प्रश्न हैं , बाहर हुआ कहते इस्लाम हिन्दि सतान में बाहर से आई हुई जोः ईसाइयत सबके हैं , सबकी एक थीःसिस उस वश्विविदयालय कोः. जोः सूत्र केस्द्र के रूप में हमको विकिसित करने की आवश्यकता क्री इसीलिए इसकी मूख्न अवधारणा में कहा गया है कि इसका जो चरित्र होगा

वह सेक्स्यूलर होगा , ऐसा कहने के पीछे मंशा क्या है ? ऐसा कहने सर्फि के पीछे इतनी है कि हमारे देश में विकिसित मंशा , जिस्नेने साउथ ईस्ट एशिया को , ईसा के पैदा होने से पहले दक्षिण ने , चोल नरेशों के राजाओं ने साउथ ईस्ट एशिया भारत तक साउथ में अपनी संस्कृति काः वस्तिार किया। आज की तारीख ईस्ट एशिया में , चाहे इंझेनेशिया होः याः मलेशिया होः , अगाध धारा संस्कृति की जो चली आरही है , उस पर भारतीय संस्कृति वशिष जब माङ्ग्रेट छाष्र है¢ सभी जातियां करती हैं , तो एक सथान से दूसरे स्थान पर क्छ चीओं छोड़ती हैंा और कुछ चीज़ों हैं⊅ उनकी को वहां ले जाकर पहुंचाती माइग्रेशन के कार ण ने अभी इसके बारे में इतिहासकारों तक गंभीर माइग्रेशन के बाद कौन -सीः अध्ययन नहीं किया है≬ उन्होंने चीज वहां ले जाकर दी और किस चीज़ को वहां छोड़ दिया , इसके में आजकीः तारीख में अध्ययन कीः बहुत आवश्यकता हैक हम निवदन चीओं करना चाहते कि हम प्रानी का तो अध्ययन नासंदा में इस वश्विविदयालय कोः खोलने के पीछे हमारी मंशा सर्फि है कि भारत की जो सांस्कृतिक है , जो हमारी धारा काः आधार है , उसका अध्ययन होः , उसका वश्लिषण एकता होः, उसकी साथ -साथ जो आज की आधुनिकता मीमांसा इसके है और जिसका पूरी दुनिया फेल्ल प्रभाव में रहा है , हम उसके साथ अपने को जोड़कर , इस चीज़ को कैसे आगे बढ़ाएं , ताःकि हमारा देश पूरी द्भिया काः मुकाबला कर सके। पहले कहावत के रूप में लोग कहते थेः कि तब हम दुमिया थे , इसलिए के गुरू हमने इसके शोध करने की कोशिश कीः , लेकिन नहीं कि हम कब पता चल पाया थे , लेकिन और विज्ञान हम जुञ्जान के केस्द्र जरूर थेः उस जुङ्गान और विज्ञान सीमित का जो वस्तिार हुआ , वह बहुत पर हुआ। जगहों हमारे के देश तिब्बित में हिन्द्रस्तान गया। कीः भाषा में उसके दर्शन के जिसने शोध वहां हुए , वहां के गुरूओं ने उसके ऊपर जिल्ले सद्पदेश दिष् , उनको राहुल सांकृतायन जी ने हमारे देश में खच्चरों व घोड़ों पर लाकर परदर्शित करने कीः कोशिश उनके लाए हुए ग्रंथ आजकीः तारीख में नष्ट और सारे होः रहे हैंा उनको कोई देखने है , इसलिए र्मे वास्रा नहीं यह निवेदन कि इस वश्वि वद्धियालय में प्रानी करना चाहता हुं कोः संगृहीत किया कीः जिलनी जामा चाहिए। भारत , वे प्रानी लिपियां हैंः धीरे -धीरे मर रही हैंा और भारत कीः हैं , भीः जिल्ली प्रानी भाष्राएं वे धीरे -धीरे समाप्त हो रही हैं⊅ उन लिपियों और उन भाषाओं के पुसर्जीवन के बारे में एक गहन मंथन और शोः ध होना चाहिए शब्दों के साथ इस वधियक काः समर्थन करते हुए , इसकी भावना काः

समर्थन और प्राचीन थीसेज कीः अपील करते हुए तथा अर्वाचीन हुए , मैंा करते अपनी बहुत -बहुत बास करता आपका धन्यवाद।

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for giving me the chance to speak on, what is certainly, a very important Bill. I find from the proceedings in the House so far that everybody is supporting the measure. I hope, the Government brings more such measures which draw a lot of support from the entire House.

Sir, we have been talking of the irrelevance of borders, but that was, for quite some time, particularly for borders only on the West to become irrelevant. Lately, we have been laying some emphasis on giving an eastward look to our Foreign Policy. I see this measure not only as a part of the universal message which a university can spread, but also as a part of India's eastward look policy. There is so much scope for looking towards our neighbours in the east. If setting up a university makes the borders soft on each side, opens up the mind, gives more attention to countries in South-East Asia, and they look towards us, it would be a helpful input in our foreign policy. But, I do not see this only in the context of South-East Asia or in the context of Asian renaissance, as Mr. N.K. Singh said — I am glad he was there on the Mentor Group; so, this House gets associated with the setting up of this University by his being on the Mentor Group —

but I thought the University's concept should be more universal, after it has consolidated its work in Asia. It should be a world university, and of that standard. It will teach the subjects which are listed in the Bill on page 20, namely, Buddhist studies, philosophy and comparative religions, historical studies, international relations and peace studies, language and literature, ecology and environmental studies and other schools as may be prescribed. I am glad the Mentor Group and the Board are keeping this flexibility. I am particularly happy about the modern subjects, like international relations and peace studies, business management in relation to public policy, an area which is much required at times when there is so much tension in the world between nations, in different regions. I do not see any particular region which is at peace with itself. And if new ideas come from this University, it would be a contribution to the world, - the world of ideas. It should not be exclusively the University which teaches only Humanities, Arts and Literature or historical studies. I would like the University to look deep into the 21st Century and see what would be the needs of the 21st Century. Institutions or Schools which may be set up - I am sure the Mentor Group will give attention to it; then the new governing Board will give attention to it - should not spurn subjects related to science and technology. The world is not that exclusive. There is not going to be two cultures again - the Culture of Humanities and the Culture of Science. A vast number of scientific developments are taking place in different areas which have direct impact on human welfare. There are other subjects which can lead to human destruction. But let this University pick up those ideas of science and technology which have direct impact on human ideas and future development of mankind. I think the University will take into account those subjects. I don't think that the University will have funding problem to set up more Schools. There is no problem of land -446 acres of land is enough. The House should be thankful to Bihar Government for letting this land for the University despite the land acquisition controversy. Sir, the Nalanda spirit should be looking into the 21st Century needs not only of India, not only of South East Asia, but also, as Mr. N.K. Singh said, of wider global confluence of ideas and of minds. This kind of place it should be. Much will depend on what kind of minds you attract in the beginning itself. The Mentor Group has been very ably represented and chaired by none else than Dr.

Amartya Sen, and other scholars from the South-East Asia. The faculty should be very selectively chosen. Unless the faculty is top-class, the University will not grow. I like that there should be an international competition for a good design and I am sure that the best of the design will be chosen. But it is not just about building, it is about what kind of faculty you are going to appoint. I have a feeling that this University should provide not just the degrees, but to make it a place of confluence of ideas there has to be exchange of ideas. In fact, scholars of eminence from all over the world should be invited. They should be resident scholars. Let the University finance their stay; let them discuss their ideas in the coffee house, and I am sure you will provide some good coffee houses also. Let exchange of ideas take place and out of which some four or five good ideas may come. If this exchange of ideas takes place on a positive track, I am sure it will work. On the Governing Board I find, frankly speaking, that there is over-

1.00 P.M.

representation of Secretaries of the Government of India. I think the Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs should be there and rightly so unlike a suggestion was made that it should be made part of the HRD Ministry. I think the Ministry of External Affairs has the right to manage it because there is an international message attached to it of public diplomacy which is very important. But why so many other Secretaries? The best thing is to look for the top academicians anywhere in the world to give shape to the University. It is like a child which has to be nurtured. If it is nurtured on proper lines, I think it will be an advantage for the country and the people and it should be advantageous for the world also.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I feel proud, privileged and fortunate to be a part of the process in this House in which history is 1200 awakening after vears. re-inception of Nalanda is a historic moment in this world. I am also that this proud today has shown how in-depth and serious discussion it can indulge into. Those who only say that House is an akhada for mara-mari, they should see that this House can also become serious and impart some good information and thoughts when it comes to the real test.

Sir, right in the beginning, I would say that I have introduced couple of amendments. I would first talk about them and then, I would talk about the rest of the Bill. Sir, I would suggest that this University should be called 'Nalanda Vidyapeeth'. I am not against the word 'University' per se. I am not against the English language. But, when we are trying to show India as a soft power, here, we should also preserve its history. 'Vidyapeeth' is a seat of learning. It has a place in Indian philosophy. Hiuen Tsang, in his travelogue, has mentioned Nalanda as Vidyapeeth. University is a western concept. I am not against it. University is a concept, but when you have to preserve the eastern side, I think, this should be called 'Nalanda Vidyapeeth'. The Act may be called anything, but the university should be called 'Nalanda Vidyapeeth'.

Having said this, I would like to make a couple of suggestions in this Bill. The Bill is very comprehensive, but, still, I think it needs to give a re-look to some provisions. I will go through some

clauses. Clause 7 mentions that how the Governing Board will function. As Mr. H.K. Dua just now mentioned, there is too much presence of bureaucracy in this Bill. Why do you need bureaucrats in this area of academics? Here, I would like to make one suggestion. Clause 7(d) says that a Member, not below the rank of Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, to be nominated shall be the Member Secretary of the Governing Body. Sir, this is a new university, where a lot of work is to be done by the Secretary General of the Governing Body. How do you expect a Secretary rank person in the External Affairs Ministry to discharge this function? He has his own work on his desk. Over and above that, he should take care of this work also. It means he will be doing this as an additional work. My suggestion to the Minister is to have a full-time Secretary General for this body. You need a full-time Secretary General to look after the day-to-day working of this body.

Another thing is that there are many bureaucrats; there are donor Members and others. This House will be enacting the Act, by which this University will come into existence. In many universities of the country, particularly Central Universities, you have representative from both Houses of the Parliament. I don't see any representation of the Members of Parliament in this body. I am a proud parliamentarian and we have many Members who can really contribute to the University's functioning. We have learned Dr. Karan Singh sitting here. We have Dr. Kapila Vatsayayan, Dr. Ram Prakash sitting here. Shri Balavant alias Bal Apte is here, and we have many more such Members. They can really contribute to the working of the University. So, my suggestion to the Minister is to include, at least, two Members of the Parliament on the Governing Board. ...(Time-bell rings)... They are in many such bodies, in Aligarh University, in Banaras University.

Sir, I have some more suggestions. In clause 24, we talk about which schools this university will have. That gives a list of around seven schools. My request to you is that when we are talking of this as an ancient university, Nalanda, during its time, was the most modern university. It had a modern outlook and it was considered to be the most modern university in those times. Don't consider this as an ancient thing. When we are reviving Nalanda, we should have a modern outlook for it. Don't dwell into the past; history is gone by, the good and the bad of history is gone by. As famous Marathi poet, Keshavsut, a rebel poet said,

जुबे जाऊ द्या , मरणा लागुनी , जाख़ुनी अथवा पुरूनी टाक्रा , साबध ऐका पुरूल्या हाक्रा !

Whatever is the old, let it go by, and, listen to the call of tomorrow. Sir, we should also listen to the call of tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: And, for that, apart from Buddhism and other things, we should have medical sciences like Unani, and, many medical sciences in the East should be brought forth into this university. There is no provision for medical schools in this. There should be a communication school. There should be a modern management school. There should be schools of modern sciences. If you bring them here, then, new students would like to join those schools. If I am not interested in history, even then, I should be able to get attracted to...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raut, please conclude. We have a number of

speakers. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, with these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would like to again remind the hon. Members that we have hardly 55 minutes because at 2 o' clock, we have to take up the Private Members' Business. Here, we have seven speakers left. We have to finish this including the Reply in 55 minutes; otherwise, this debate would not be concluded. At 2 o' clock, the Private Members' Business has to be taken up.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, I feel extremely happy to speak on this Bill. I would say that the day of introduction of this Bill should be recorded in golden letters. Nalanda University was one of the world's largest university with 10,000 inmates and 1,500 to 2,000 teachers. People from all parts of the world came here for education. It was proudly declared by our ancestors.

एतद्देशे प्रसूतस्य साकाशाद्ग्रा जन्मन : सक्म सक्म चरितम शक्षिरन पृथिन्याम सर्व मामव :

1,500 years ago, people from all parts of the world were coming here for higher education. That was the position. Nalanda, Takshila, and, Vikramshila were set up in Bihar. But, unfortunately, in the meandering course of our history, Nalanda University was destroyed. Fortunately, it is being resurrected in the form of this Nalanda University Bill. 100 years ago, Max Mueller from Germany, who studied our entire philosophy, Vedas, Upanishads, delivered a lecture, and, the title of the lecture was "What India can teach us". He said, if I am asked a question: Under this sky and this wide world, on which part of the earth, there has been an indepth study of human nature and solutions have been provided, I can point out, India and India alone. That is what Max Mueller had said.

Bihar is one of the richest State of our country. I think, the first Governor of Bihar was Shri R. R. Diwakar. ...(Interruptions)... He wrote a book titled, "Bihar through the ages". He has written a very big book recording the entire history of Bihar, in which, there is a reference to the Nalanda University.

Some people say, America is the richest country, or, some other country is the richest. From the financial or wealth point of view, it may be some other country, but from the point of view of human values, cultural values, I can say, with all confidence, that ours is the richest country and no wealth of the world can equal it. I will speak about that, but the first thing I would speak about is appointment of a Vice-Chancellor. A University can be made best provided you appoint the best Vice-Chancellor. The whole object can be defeated if the first Vice-Chancellor is appointed by collateral consideration. That should not happen.

Another thing is, establishment of Nalanda University should be the inauguration of friendly relationship between India and China. We see that all the pilgrim centres of Chinese Buddhists are in India Bodh Gaya, Sarnath, Rajgir. Buddhism is flourishing in Sikkim also. There is one statue of Padmasambhava. I have gone there and I have seen that

statue. That is 185 feet statue in sitting pose. Hinduism and Buddhism, joining together, can establish harmonious relationship among people all over the world.

Another thing is, today, we are facing corruption, the most rampant thing. The answer is found in the teachings of Buddha. Buddha had said two things. What are they? Greed is the root of misery—aaseye dukkhakke moolavayya in Kannada. The second thing is अहिंसा परमोधर्म :—Don't indulge in violence either against human beings or even living beings. These are the two teachings of Buddha. Today, the very root of corruption is the greed of the human being and the people who are in power. Bihar is such a State where great personalities,

famous all over the world, were born. Only to name a few, Sita, Raja Janak, Buddha, Mahavira, Patanjali, Chanakya, Chandra Gupta and then Yagyavalkya who wrote Mitakshara.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Guru Gobind Singh.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Guru Gobind Singh was born in Patna. I have seen that Gurudwara also. I was fortunate of being Governor there. But, unfortunately, I found that there was no Buddha statue in Patna whereas so many politicians' statues were there. When I was the Governor, I contacted a monk in Bodh Gaya. He presented a beautiful bronze statue of Buddha brought from Thailand. It was installed in front of the statue of Babu Rajendra Prasad. Every evening, it becomes a place of pilgrimage for the people in Patna. Then, Buddha gave most importance to the dharma. Why do you consider dharma supreme? The answer is given in half a line in the Mahanarayan Upnishad— धर्मेण पाष्ट्रमप्न्दति तस्मात धर्म परमं वदन्ति -Dharma destroys sinful thoughts and, therefore, dharma is supreme. Therefore, I always say that dharma is preventive and law is punitive. Law will come in to act only after a person commits offence but dharma has the capacity to prevent a man from committing this offence. Therefore, this Nalanda University should become a place to inculcate sense of dharma in every student who comes for study there. And, the slogan from most ancient time is **सर्वे** भवन्त् स्खिन : — All should be happy. Never think in terms of religion or caste or whatever it is. That is why in Hitopadesha, Sarvajna Narayana declares अयं निज : परो कुटुम्बकम् लघुचेतसाम् उदारचरितानां त् वस्धैव - This man belongs to my clan; that man does not. Let him ruin like that. That should never be there in our mind. We always consider that the entire humanity is one. Now, people say that world is one. But there is a difference. The Westerns' concept is that world is one market whereas ours is that world is one family. That is the difference. Then, what is the quality of vidya? Suppose he is a graduate, he is a Ph.D. holder, he has got Master's Degree or MS from America and all that. It is such highly-educated persons who are indulging in terrorism, in hijacking planes. Are they uneducated persons? Most educated persons are indulging in terrorism and that is because the vidya is minus culture. Unless vidya is accompanied by character and humanness, it is dangerous. That is why, today, educated persons are the so-called demons in human form. They are the persons who are creating a lot of trouble.

"Vidya dadati vinayam
Vinayad yati patratam
Patratam dhanam apnoti
Dhanad dharmum tatab sukham"

Education provides character and fitness. Once you get fitness and suitability, through it, you can earn money legally. And when you earn money legally, not illegally, you lead a happy life. But, unfortunately, today, education is minus ethics or minus character. That is the problem we are facing today. I am sure the Nalanda University will re-start this process of inculcating character and sense of dharma in every individual.

A great definition of vidya is given by Bhartrihari which has now become part of judgement of the Supreme Court.

विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं प्रच्छन्न गुप्तं धनम्

It means education is the special attribute of a man and it is related to wealth.

विदया भोगनारी यशः स्खनारी विदया ग्रूणं ग्रू ः।

Education gives pleasure, success, and happiness. It is the teacher of the teacher.

विदया बंधुजनो विदेशगमने विदया परा दैवत

When you go abroad, education is your best friend. Education is God incarnate.

विदया राजस् पूज्यते नत् धनम् विद्याविहीन : पश् : ।।

Education, not money, is respected by the State. A man without education is equal to an animal. That has been quoted by the Supreme Court in AIR1994. They said that education is a fundamental right. No Article of the Constitution says that education is the fundamental right. But the Supreme Court declared that education is a fundamental right because we have a right to life and liberty. And subsequent to the judgement of the Supreme Court, Article 21 A has been added to the Constitution conferring right to education as a fundamental right. Now the Compulsory Education Act has been passed by Parliament.

Swami Vivekananda said thus about education. Character building and man-making education should be imparted to every individual. Without that, nation cannot progress.

My appeal is that the Nalanda University should be made the best university in the world through which cultural value can be imparted to all not just to the individuals of our country. The slogan given by our ancestors is that we will civilise the entire world through education. At that time, students from all parts of the world were coming to India for getting real education. Unfortunately, that trend was reversed. Now people go from our country to foreign countries for education. And what type of education are they receiving? There are two things. One is for earning money, another is developing character. As far as first one is concerned, probably we may have progressed. Education has been imparted for earning money. Many medical colleges, engineering colleges and law colleges have come into existence. But there is no college, no educational institution which imparts

character to an individual. Without character we cannot serve the nation at all.

Because, the police, the CBI, and Magistrate's court cannot solve the problem of rampant corruption. Corruption can be removed only by inculcating sense of dharma in every individual. This university should become pioneer in imparting good education to every individual.

Therefore, my submission is that in the real sense of term the entire world is one; all human beings belong to one family. The so-called secularism par excellence has been our rajadharma. Our rajadharma declared "Yatha sarvani bhutani dhara dharyate saman, Tatha sarvani bhutani vibhratah parthivam vratam." It means, how the State should treat all the citizens. Just as

mother earth gives equal treatment to all her children, the State should give equal treatment. (Time-bell ring) There is another Narada नैशम वरत गणाधिष् , संरक्षेत समयं Smriti पाष्रंड पुरा Disbelievers in Vedas should be given the same amount of protection as is given to the believers in Vedas. That is why, in thousand years of our history, there is no question of State (Kings) persecuting persons belonging to any other religion. That is why, Swami Vivekanand said that ultimately if you want to civilise the entire world and bring harmony among all the people, the responsibility is given to India and India alone. That has been the declaration of Swami Vivekanand. Therefore, we should resurrect all our cultural values and ultimately, India should be taken to the pinnacle glory.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute please. If the House agrees, I would request Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik to take the Chair.

[THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK) IN THE CHAIR]

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, I conclude with these words. Sir, Nalanda means, give ananda to everybody. Etymologically, Nalanda means that. Let this university be a major step to take our nation to the pinnacle of glory. Thank you.

(हरियाणा) : श्रीमान् , भारत डाः. राम परकाश ने जञ्जान कष्रेत्र वश्चि को बहुत কুগু दिया हैक शुक्क्य और गिनती जिसे आज भीः हिन् हैंः , क्योंकि अंकों में दसे कहते की गणना भारत से गई थीः , इसलिए इस वद्धिया काः नाम और हिन्दिसे से देश -वदि श में भीः बहुत क्छ हमारे यहां गया यहां नासंदा तक्षशिला वक्रिमशिला वश्चि परासिद्ध जञ्जान केस्द्र इसलिए आजइस विद्यापीठ कीः संथापना काः उद्देश्य नाम को प्रवर्जीवित करना , ये सभी सथान का चयन, नासंदा बहूत सराहनीय कार्य हैंं , जिसके लिए मैं के पराति सरकार आभार परदर्शित करता हुँ - 1

इसके उद्देश्यों में सम्बष्ट लिखा है कि इन देशों की , दार्शनिक बौद्धिक , ऐतिहासिक , धार्मिक , आध्यात्मिक विशिसत और भाषा काः अध्ययन करना , उसे समझना और पारस्परिक एकता आधार बनाना हैंक इस नाहो बौद्ध संस्कृति और इसका लक्ष्य के अध्ययन दर्शन कीः बास को र्मे अच्छा मामता बहुत हं≀ः वैद्यिक लेकिन , तुल्लनात्मक अध्ययन के लिए इसके साध प्राचीन संस्कृति , भारतीय दर्शन , वेद शास्त्रों और आर्ष साहित्य अध्ययन नतांत आवश्यक हैक

वश्वि में प्राचीनतम गरंथ हैं क वदिशियों ने भी इस कोः सुवीकार किया क्षे ऋषियों बास प्राने से लेकर महर्षि

दयानंद सरस्वती तक के वेद भाष्यों के तुल्लनात्मक अध्ययन के लिए यह विश्विविद्यालय एक विश्वाग अवश्य निष्टिचत करे। संस्कृत भाष्रा के जुल्लान के लिए यह निर्प्तांत आवश्यक है कि व्याकरण का अध्ययन किया जाए और पाणिनी की रचना अष्टाध्ययी मामव मस्तिष्क का एक अद्भुत आविष्कार हैं उसके बिह्ना हमारे प्राचीन साम्हित्य को समझ पामा निर्प्तांत कठिन हैं इसके उद्देश्यों में एक बाहा ancient science की लिखी गई हैं , इसलिए मेरा यह अनुरोध रहेगा कि बौद्ध चिकित्सा पद्धित और आयुर्वेद को भी इसमें सिम्मिलित किया जामा चाहिए।

आज विदेशी लोग भारतीय प्राकृतिक संप्रदा का पेटेंट बना करके उसे अपने कब्जे में ले रहे हैं और इसकी सुरक्षा के लिए बहुत जरूरी है कि यहां हम आयुर्वेद के अध्ययन पर बल दें साथ ही , मैं यह बाहा कहना चाहूंगा कि एक बौद्ध ग्रंथ लितत विस्तिर के दसवें अध्याय में 64 लिपियों की चर्चा की गई है आज वे लिपियां लुष् तप्राय हैं ब्राहमी , जो बायें से दायें लिखी जाही थी , खरोष्ठी , जो दायें से बायें लिखी जाही थी , आजइनके ज्ञाता नहीं हैं अगर मैं गलती नहीं करता तो , हरियाणा , पंजाब , हिंद्याचल प्रदेश , यह जो उत्तर भारत का क्षेत्र है , इसमें इन लिपियों का केवल एक ज्ञाता आचार्य विरुजा नंद देवकरणि हरियाणा का निवासी हैं अगर इन

के जामने वाल्ले लोग नहीं रहेंगे , तो जो सिक्कों , लिपियों के जामने वासे लोग नहीं रहेग , ताः जाः साक्ष्का मोहरों , शिक्षालेखों , ताम्रपत्रों और कहीं -कहीं घड़ों पर लिखी हुई इन लिप्रियों में इतिहास है , वह लुघ्त हो जाएगा। इसलिए हम प्राचीन इतिहास काः, पूर्वी एशियाई देः शोंः के इतिहास अध्ययन करना चाहते हैं , तो इन लिप्रियों के जुषाता पैदा करना भीः इस विद्यापीठ काः एक विशेष लक्ष्य होमा चाहिए। यह बास मैं इस नाहो कह रहा हूं कि इतिहास का जुषान संस्कृत के जाने बिह्या संभव नहीं हैं। इंडोनेशिया के एक राष्ट्रपति का नाम सुकर्णी था। यह उनकी भाषा का शब्द नहीं है। यह सुकर्ण से बना है, अच्छा सुझने वाल्ले से बना है और हमारा अपना शब्द में बैंक को अर्थलोक कहते हैं , इससे बढ़िया दुवीप इसके लिए कोई और शब्द नहीं हो सकता। इसी तरह पंजाबी में गांछ कहते हैं , क्योंकि कभी एक बुज़ुर्ग ने गांः व बसाया थाः। उसके बाद उसके बच्चे , उनकी संत्रानें वहां बसती गईं , क्योंकि वे एक से पैदा हुई संतानें थींः , इसलिए गांख का नाम पष्टि पड़ गया। बिंचा संस्कृत को समझे , पंजाबी भाषा के गहन अर्थी को समझना भी नितांत मुश्किल हैं , इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूं कि इस पर ध्यान देवा ज़रूरी हैं। इन देशों में बहुत इतिहास बखिरा पड़ा है। मैंसे रामायण पर इंडोनेशिया काः टिकिट 1971 में देखा था। इन देशों में हमारी जो संस्कृति है , उसे जानने के लिए इन लिभियों का जुञ्जान आवश्यक है।

एक बास मैं और कहना चाहता हूं इस वश्विविद्यालय को हम विद्यापिठ कहना चाहेंगे , क्योंकि अगर आपने नासन्दा को कोः हम करना है , तो उसे ज़माने में वश्विविद्यालय शब्द पुद्धर्जीवित नहीं थाः और जब वहां वश्विविद्यालय शब्द नहीं थाः और विद्यापिठ थाः , तोः हम उसी शब्द कोः इस्तेमाल क्यों न करें ? आज पूचा कोः पुष्रो , बम्बई को मुम्बई , ये सारे नाम बदले गए हैं तो इस नाम को भी पुनर्जीवित करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं यह बाह इस नाहो कह रहा हुं क*ि देव*नागरी का एक विधाग निश्चित रुष से वहां खोला जामा चाहिए। ये शब्द विवाबा भावे की इस अवधारणा का समर्थन करते हैं कि अगर हमें राष्ट्रीय एकता को पैक्ष करना है , अगर हमें एक-दूसरे के ज़बान को समझना है , तो सब भाषाओं की अपनी लिपियां होंः , कोई बास नहीं , उसका मैंः स्वागत करता हूंः , उसके साथ वैकल्पिक लिप्रि के तौर पर देवनागरी लिप्रि भीः होः और जिंब बोलियों कीः कोई लिप्रि नहीं , उनको देवनागरी लिपि प्रदान की जाए , यह भी बहुत ज्यादा ज़रूरी हैं। वैसे दे वनागरी का एक विश्वविद्यालय खुल्नना चाहिए लेकिन कम से कम यह एक विभाग ज़रूर हो:।

महोदय , अंतिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो कमेटी गठित की गई है , उसमें मुझे एक अभाव बहुत अखरता है इसमें कोई प्राच्य विद्या का विद्वान नहीं है , इसमें कोई भाषाविद् नहीं है डा . लोक श चन्द्र जैसा विद्वान इस कमेटी का हिस्सा होमा चाहिए। उनके पूज्य पिता डा . रघुवीर ने जितनी इस देश की भाषायी दृष्टि से , सावित्यक दृष्टि से सेवा की है , मैं यह समझता हूं कि वह व्यक्ति भारत रत्न के लिए उसी तरह हकदार है जिस तरह धर्मशास्त्र का इतिहास लिखने के बाद डा . पी .वी . कणे उसके हकदार थें

महोदय , अंझ में र्में आपसे यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इसकी बॉडी पर सरकारी अफसरों की बहुतायत नहीं होमी हैं चाहिए। में हम चीख़ते होसा है कि इसको बाद , हमें दख इसमें नेः जकड़ लिया। भाष्राविद् हों:: , इसमें ब्यूरोक्रेसी पराचीन कोः जामने लोग होंः , प्राचीन लिपियों इतिहास वाले लोग हों:: , आयुर्वेद कोः जानने जामने वास्रे वासे लोग हों:: , अगर ऐसे लोगों के साथ इस विद्यापीठ कीः संधापना कीः जाएगी , तब तोः यह अपना लक्ष्य पूरा करेगी , नहीं तोः यह भीः दूसरे वश्विविद्यालयों कीः तरह एक वश्विविद्यालय बनकर रह जाएगा। महोद्यय , नाम का बहुत महत्व होसा हैं मैं महर्षि दयानन्द एक बाह्न के साथ अत्यधिक सहमत हूं। उन्होंने थाः कि हम कहा कर्मभ्रष्ट तोः न होंः इस नाले तोः होः गए, नामभ्रष्ट इसका नाम वश्विविदयालय न रख करके वद्धियापीठ रखा जामा चाहिए। आपने मुझे दिया , इसके अपनी कहने काः मौका मैं आपको बास लिए धन्यवाद करता हुं¢

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): हमारी और से आपका नाम भीः दिया गया है। भारतकुमार राऊत जी कह रहे थे ...(व्यवधान)...

(बह्निर): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष श्री राम कृपाल यादव माननीय मंबी जीः केः प्रति महोदय , र्मे सबसे पहले आभार व्यक्त जोः इस ऐतिहासिक पल में इस ऐतिहासिक बस्नि, करता ह्ं वश्विविदयालय वधियक , 2010 नासन्दा

में अपनी तरफ से और अपनी पार्टी कोः लेकर आए हैं। की तरफ से तो करता ही हुं , पूरे बिहार की नौ करोड़ उनके परित आभार वयक्त जनता की ओर से भी माननीय जीः केः प्रति मंत्री आभार वृद्यक् त महोदय , बिहार काः अपना एक अलग गौरवशाली इतिहास रहा है , इस संबंध में कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है , पूरी दुनिया है , आप स्वयं भी जानते होंग्रे। कई महत्वपूर्ण योगदान बह्गिर के रहे हैं⊅ नासन्दा वश्विविदयालय की संधापना पांचवीं शताब्दी में हुई थी और दुनि या की विभिन्न जगहों पर लोग अध्ययन करने के लिए आया करते थे - तर्कशास्त्र काः अध्ययन करने केः लिए , अर्थशास्त्र काः अध्ययन करने के लिए , करने के लिए , ज्योतिष वद्धिया काः अध्ययन काः अध्ययन विषय थे , जिसको के लिए - 16 ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण पढ़ने के लिए बह्गिर में नालन्दा वश्विविदयालय में पढने के लिए आते थे≬ यहां पर दस हजार विद्यार्थी हुआ करते थेा वश्विविदयालय लगातार बारहवीं शताब्दी तक चला। बारहवीं में इसका समापन हो गया। लोगों में मानसिक परिवर्तन आया होगा , सोद्या होगा , कई तरह की[़] बाहें हुई हों गी , नए concept आए और इस प्रकार बारहवीं में यह वश्विविदयालय शताब्दी समाप्त कर दिया ने उसकी अहमियत को समझा और गया। मगर आजसरकार यह नर्ष्णिय कि इस बिल्ल के माध्यम लिया से पुद्ध : नास्नन्दा होः तथा यहां कीः संथापना उन तमाम विषयों वश्विविदयालय पढ़ाई हो जो आदिका ल में हुआ करते थे🌵 अब फिर इस वश्विविद्यालय – गणित कीः पढ़ाई में पढ़ाई होग्री होगी , व्यापार कीः पढ़ाई होग्री , विज्ञान होगी , तर्कशास्त्र कीः पढाई कीः पढाई होगी , ज्योतिष होग़ी , कई अन्य महत्वपूर्ण वद्धिया कीः पढ़ाई विष्यें कीः पढाई होग्री और लोग करेंगे। जुञ्जान प्राप्त इस परकार अं तर्राष्ट्रीय पर इसको स्थापित की कोशिश , स्तर करने की जा रही है। पुसर्विद करने की कोशिश महोदय , बौद्धिक के दृष्टिकोण से बिहार हीः सनद दृष्टिकोण से , शक्षा बहुत रहा है , अमीर रहा है। वैसे बह्गिर गरीब राज्ञ्य है , आजभी वहां है - मैं इन सब चीज़ों है , अशिक्षा कोः मामता मांग्र रही थी कि वहां बह्गिर कीः यह बहुत प्रानी पर जोः नासन्दा है , उनको पुद्धर्जीवित वश्विविदयालय से खंडहर करने काः काम जाए और मैं समझता हूं कि इस कामून के माध्यम से वह पद्मर्जीवित होगा और यह बिल्ले पुद्ध : इतिहास का काम करेगा। बनाने दुं , कम होगा। मैं इस संबंध में मंद्री जी को जिल्ला धन्यवाद महोदय , जो यू .पी .ए.-1 की गवर्नमेंट थीः , जिसमें हमारी काः समर्थन थाः , आदरणीय रामविलास जीः , जोः एल.जेः .पीः . सेः पासवान हैं , उनका भी समर्थन थाः , उस समय हीः इसका हो गया था, शुक्षारम्भ एक खाका लगा में 2005 में **शखिर** तैयार होजे খা जब ढाक्रा सम्मेलन हुआ , उसी समय इसकी बुनियाद डास्री गयी।

लोगों ने इस पर विचार करने का काम किया सार्क सम्मेलन नहीं , शिखर सम्मेल नहीं। उसका जो कंक्षेप्ट है वह कार्यरूप में 17 जनवरी , 2007 को आया और यह निर्णिय हो गया कि नास्नन्दा वश्विविद्यालय कीः स्थापना बिहार में होगी। मैं समझता हूं कि यह मेरे लिए एतिहासिक पल इसलिए भी है और हम सब लोगों के लिए सौभाग्य की बास है क*ि* यहां हमारी पार्टी के सम्मानित साहब हैं , जो विद्वान हैं , प्रोफेसर नेता जाबिर हुसेन हैं , लेखक हैं , जिसकी यह जन्मस्थली साहित्यकार भी है मैं करता ह्ं और इनको इनका भी आभार व्यक्त भीः बधाई देखा चाह्रता हमारे जो माननीय नेह्ना राजनित प्रसाद जी हैं , यह उनकी भीः जन्मस्थली रही हैक सर, र्में आपको क**ि...(व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शाम्ताराम लक्ष्मण नायक): अब आप वाइंड अप कीजिए , समय होः गया है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : मैं पहला व्यक्ति हूं कि जब खड़ा हुआ हूं और किसी को नहीं रोका गया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शान्ताराम लक्ष्मण नायक): एक मिंबट में खत्म करें।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं लिमिटेड समय में ही अपनी बास कह दूंगा।

कि मैंसे जैसा बताया कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहमत्ति के बाद शखिर सम्मेलन के फैसले एशिया में के आलोक वश्विविदयालय कीः स्थापना करने का फैसला जनवरी , 2007 में हुआ। भारत सरकार ने जूब , 2007 में नामन्दा सेंटर काः गठन किया , जिसकी 6 बैठकें हुईं और उनमें वश्विविद्यालय की कर लीः गई। महोदय , मैंः आपको बताऊं रुप्तरेखा तैयार कि इस विधयक कोः आजअपार कें बारे में देश के लोगों ख्शी होः रही है , सभी मामनीय सदस्यों ने भी इसका स्वागत किया हैंक सर, इस वधियक उद्देश्य के पुरति भी मैं अपनी सहमति जो व्यक्त करता मूख है इस वधियक को लाकर कामून बनाकर वश्विविद्यालय कीः संथापना करने काः, उस

पर भीः मैंः सहमति इस वधियक मंशा व्यक्त करता ह्ं≎ में को नॉम वश्विविदयालय पराफिट सेक्युलर और सक्संचालित पर पेश संस्था के तौर किया गया है , इसमें महात्मा गौतम के प्रति आस्था बुद्ध के आदर्शी , उनकी नसीहतों व्यक्त हुए शक्षा और शोध के कार्यक्रम तय किए गए हैं , विधैयक करते अध्ययन और अध्यापन के वद्यापक पुरारूप भीः दिए गए हैं¢ बह्गिर की धरती , गुरू नासन्दा एक प्रकार से पूरे महात्माओं द्मिया सुफी संहों की धरती रही हैं। पूरी में इसका एतिहासिक बुद्ध , भगवार महावीर महत्व हैक यहां महात्मा , गुरू , यहिया , मनेरी , शाह देव , शरफ्दीन श्एब आदि अनेक गुरूओं धर्मनिर्पेक्ष पर जीव्रन -शैक्षी के मूख्यों के आधार अपनाने वयावहारिक दिए उपदेश हैं⊅ मेश सुझाव है कि इस वश्विविदयालय में इन सभी धाराओं काः समावेश होः और समान रुष से सभी धार्मिक सामाजिक आस्थाओं को स्थान दिया जाए। वधियक **धारा** -9 में ...(समय की घंटी)... बस, सर, दो -तीम मिनट में खत्म कर रहा शांक्षाराम उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री लक्ष्मण **नायक):** आप अपनी ही पार्टी के में बर काः टाइम ले रहे हैं⊅

राम कुपाल यादव : सर, मैं बिहार श्री से आता हुं इसका ऐतिहासिक है । . . . (व्यवधान तोः सब लोगों महत्व)... टाइम काः पूरा है , कहां इंटरप्शन आता है। मैं खड़ा हुआ , त्रन्त घंटी बज जाएगी।

वधियक की धारा -9 में वश्विविदयालय के उद्देश्यों की कीः गई हैः इसमें "without excluding any other thoughts and practices" का उल्लेख है , मैं इसका भी सवागत करता वधियक में विभिन्न भाषाओं तथा साहित्य के अध्ययन शोध कीः चर्चा है\ सच्चाई यह है कि अब भी विभिन्न शोध संगठनों में पराचीन पांइलिपियां भाष्राओं में बहुमूल्य अप्रकाशित हैं⊅ वे पांड्रिलिपियां असुरक्षित पड़ी हुई पाली , प्राकृत संस्कृत , फारसी , अरबी भाषाओं में हैं⊅ वश्विविदयालय के आज के परिवेश में उद्देश्यों इनके प्रकाशन तथा इनकी वद्याख्या काः भीः परावधान किया जामा उचित होगा। महोदय , वधियक में पब्लिक पुराइवेट तथा वदिशी डोमेशन वयवस्था डसमें पूर्व एशियार्ड देशों काः आर्थिक सहयोग शाः मिल्ल है 🗈 सरकार को पी .पी .पी . तथा वदिशी धन पर खास नजर रखने , ताःकि भीः रूप की जरूरत होग्री किसी में इसका दुरूपयोग नहीं होने पाए। सार्क देशों के बीच हुई सहमति के आधार पर दक्षिली में एक अंसर्राष्ट्रीय वश्विविदयालय की स्थापना काः विधार आकार ले चुका है। में जवा हर लाख़ नेहरू वश्विविदयालय पूर्व कीः गई थीः। ...(समय कीः संधापना भीः इन्हीं ऊंचे आदर्शों कोः लेकर की घंटी)... सर, बस, खत्म कर रहे हैं। की स्थिति आजवहां है , यह हम सब लोग जामते हैंक क्या वहां पर सब कुछ ठीक -ठाक चल है , इसको देखने कीः जरूरत है . . ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्ां शांसाराम लक्ष्मण नायक): ठीक है , ठीक हैं।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : नाखंदा mentor group, Harword वश्विविदयालय और न्यूयार्क वश्विविद्यालय के डिप्लोमा जगह दीः गई है। ये विद्वान भारतीय मूल के हैं , मैं इसका भारतीय वश्विविद्यालयों सवागत करता ह्ं , परन्तु दशकों से कार्यरत वद्धिवानों कोः उचित महत्व दिया जामा चाहिए। सरकार इस पर ध्यान देगी , मेरा यह वश्वास हैंक में इस वधियक किया जोः अपने विचार रखे हैं , उनका समावेश इस वधियक में जोः कमी हैः , उसको दूरः जामा चाहिए। किया जामा चाहिए। में इस वधियक का पुरा समर् थन करता है कि इस विधेयक मुझे वश्विास के माध्यम से जोः नासंदा वश्विविदयालय काः नर्स्सिण किया जा रहा है , उसके कोः सरकार पूरा करेगी और देश -वदिश के लोग इस अंसर्राष्ट्रीय वश्विविदयालय में आयेंगे गरहण करके , उनका तथा शक्षाि और वे देश वयक्तित्व नखिरेगा तथा दुनिया कीः सेवा करेंगे। मैं पुद्ध : इसका समर्थन हुए , आपका आभार व्यक्त करते करता हुं। धन्यवाद।

. सैफुद्दीन सोज़ (जम्मू और कश्मीर)ः जनाबेवाला डप्स्टि चेयरमैंन साहब ने ठीक कहा थाः, जब वह सदरनशीन थे यहां के कि आजकी बहस का मुद्यार होः गया कि उन्होंने इतना बुलंद कीः तरफ नहीं मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मुझे देखा। इस विश्वय पर क्छ नहीं बोलना था। मैंसे समझा कि मेरे पास वह इल्म नहीं मैं नासंदा वश्विविदयालय कें बारे में बोस्र्। लेकिन मेंसे डाः . कर्ण सहि जीः कीः तकरीर सुबी , तोः मुझे लगा कि डाः. जीः नेः ऐसा मिंजराब है जिसकी ले का दिल्ल की कर्ण छेड़ा की बका के लिए एक रूहपरवर में , इंस्नानियत तलात्न कर सकता है। मैं इस ले का इस्तकबाल करता मुझे आज बड़े में एक ल्हफ पैदा हुआ कि सारा एवान जो था , हर मेम्बर जो इस सभा का था , वह ले का आशिक हो गया था। हम सब

जुङ्ग गए थेः हिन्दुस्तान कीः अज़मतकेः लिए। मैंः डाः . कर्ण सिह हूं कि उन्होंने इस सदन का वकार बुल्लंद को मुबारकबाद देला हिंदि को , यूपीए सरकार को मुबारकबाद किया है और मैं हुकूमते कि उन्होंने हब्द्स्तान कीः अज़मतेरफ्ता यह ऐसा पै गाम है सारी दुनिया के लिए , मैं से जक्ष किया हैक देख रहा थाः कि ईस्ट एशिया की सम्मिट मिल्लेगी , लेकिन है , यह आलमगीर है। काः हैः , येः हिन्द्रस्तानगीरः नहीं जोः नासंदा इसलिए मैं इस कंस्रेप्ट काः, इस ख्याल काः, इस तजवीज़ काः खैरमकदम करता हुं दिल्ल की गहराईयों से¢

डाः . साहब नेः जब तकरीर में अभी देख रहा थाः, क्ःयोंकि दिया , तोः मैंसे देखा कि पछिले और हमको हफ्ते अमर्त्यसेन और George Yeo जोः संग्रिपुर के वजीरे खारजा हैं , एक mentor group तशकील दिया है और काफ़ी मैं इस एवान में एक तज़वीज़ रखता हूं , इसलिए नहीं कि उनसे कहता हूं , बल्कि उनका मर्तबा बढ़ेगा कि उस mentor group में डा . कर्ण जीः कोः शामिल जामा चाहिए , एक दरख्वास्त किया उनको चाहिए। अभी ईस्ट एशिया सम्मिट होः रही हैः , आजजब इस बन्नि कोः पास , उसके बाद उनकी तज़वीज़ है कि ईस्ट एशिया करेंगे सम्मिट में , इस बिल को , हमारी तज़वीज़ कोः वह देखेंगे। उसके बाद नासंदा युनिवर्सिटी काः नर्स्वाण होगा। अभी डाः . साहब थें , बता मेंबे याद्य दिल्लाऊं सोचा थाः कि इस बहाव में कि जब नासंदा युनिवर्सिटी थीः , इससे कोई फर्क है मेरे नहीं पड़ता कि इसको विद्यापीठ कहेंगे , यूनिवर्सिटी कहना जयादा रखा , सारी तकरीरें म्बासि ब है। यह तोः बड़ा मुद्यार , एक से एक बढ़िया तकरीरें यहां हैं क अभी यहां मोहन सहि जीः याद दिल्ला रहे थे कि ये सेक्युलर यूजिवर्सिटी होगी , सबकी यूमिवर्सिटी होगी। मैं उस पर भीः जरा आऊंगा। जब हम इस युनिवर्सिटी , तोः मुझे के काम में आगे बढेंगे खद्याल मैं एक कश्मीरी होने के नाहे डाः . साहब को याद दिल्लाऊं , वह उस में मेरे हम वतन है कि जिस वक्त मायने नासंदा थीः , उस वक्त तक्षशिला थीः और उस वक्त यूजिवर्सिटी कश्मीर युजिवर्सिटी थीः। कश्मीर ने क्या इस म्हक को कुछ नहीं है ? हमने इबनेबतुता दिया है , हमने कलहन दिया है और आज की तारीख में जोः आपके पास लाइब्रेरी में सारी कत्तिाबें हमारे कीः पांच हैंक इतिहास कीः हिन्द्रस्तान तारीख है , जो लिखी हुई हैंक जोः लिखा सास प्रानी उसमें ने दिया है , कलहन ने राज तरंगनी इतिहास है , वह कश्मीर मैंसे साहब को याद दिल्लाऊं चाह्रा थाः डाक्टर कि कभी इस एवान में यूमिवर्सिटी कीः बुमियादी काः भीः प्रपोजल शारदा रखने होमा चाहिए। क्योंकि उस जमाने में नासंदा के साथ शारदा भीः थीः ओर यह सब मीरास यूजिवर्सिटी जोः हैः , मैंः याद्व दिल्लाना मोअज्जिज साहेबान कोः कि यह मीरास इंस्रानियत चाह्रता है , हिन्दू , मुसलमान , सिख , इसाई और बौद्ध मीरास कीः मशिस है≬

यूमिवर्सिटी इसलिए मैं नाख़ंदा केः इस ख्वाब की जो ताबीर है , उसका इस्तकबाल करता हूं। यह मीरास सबकी है , हब्द्स्तान की है और दुनिया के हर बाशिंदे के हर बाशिंदे कीः है। इसीलिए में इस सदन को यह याद दिल्लाना चाहता हुं , कभी –कभी मौक़ा मस्रिता है , कभी -कभी हम घर से तैयार होक़र बोलन के लिए आ जाहे हैं , कभी -कभी डाक्र्टर कर्ण सिंह जीः जैसे लोग यहां मजिराब और दिल्ल के तार हिल्लेने लगते हैं और रस्मे तहरीक है कि कुछ बोला जाए। आजमुझे यह कहने का मौका मिल्रा है कि जब फैल्ल जाही है , उसका मजहब से तारूलुक है , जब नहीं होह्या महात्मा के बुस बामियान में तोड़े जाः रहे बुद्ध मुसलमानों में शामिल थाः , जिसके द्भिया के उन करोड़ों बड़ा दुख पैदा होः गया थाः। बाक्री लोगों की तो बास ही नहीं जहालत के साथ सारे लों ग नहीं होले हैं। असल में कुछ मुसलमान डस्लाम कीः तासीमात के दरमियान हाइल हो गए हैं और हमने मासम किया थाः उस अमलपर, जिसमें महात्मा बुद्ध के मुजस्समे तोडे आपके दक्षि में ख़्याल होमा चाहिए। किसी मजहब में हो सकता है ये कि वह दूसरे मजहब का अपमान करे। हमको किसी को हक नहीं पहुंचता है कि मैं किस तरफ नमाज पढ़ता अपने इल्म से वह करे , लेकिन दूसरे हूं , मुसलमान मजहब का करना हर मजहब ने सिखाया है और इसीलिए मुझे एहतराम याद आ गया कोः जिं लोगों आजके दिस महात्मा के मुजस्समे ने तोड़ा ब्द खुद मुसलमा नोंः के दिल्लों पर नेजे या क्दाल चलाए थे🌣 उनको इल्म नहीं थाः कि इस्लाम रवादारी काः मजहब है डाः . कर्ण जीः ने अपनी खूबसूरत तकरीर में पैग्रम्बर इस्लाम को भी याद्व किया। मैं इसकी तहकीकात करके , अभी मैं जाहिल ह्ं , मुझे है , लेकिन हब्द्रिस्तान कीः मीरास , हब्दि नहीं सत्तान कीः अज्मत और हब्द्धिस्तान में जो कल्चर था , उसके में बारे कहा गया है , इसी सदन में पलट के आऊंगा , लेकिन दोः बोल मैंः उनके चाहता इस वक्त बताना मैं इसमें बताऊंगा कि ह्ं⊅ जरा साः और वुस्सत है , उन्होंने कि रवादारी नजर कीः क्या यह बोला मर्दों और मुझलमा न औरतों के लिए इल्म हासिल लाज़मी है

और इल्म को इतना तंग्र नहीं बनाया कि कहां इल्म हामिल करें और दूसरे बोल में कहा कि इल्म हासिल करो। मैं अरबी में 🗕 तलब अल इल्म वलौकान बैब। उस जमाने में चीम दूर थाः , बताऊंगा कोई रास्ता नहीं थाः , कोई सड़क नहीं थीः , कहा कि अगर इल्म हासिल है , तो अगर चीम भी जामा पड़े तो इल्म के लिए यह करना जरूरी हिद्यायत हैं इसीलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ये जो आप रखने जा रहे हैं , यह इल्म का नूर है , यह की बुनियाद नासन्दा इंसानियत कीः मीरास है , इसीलिए मैंबे डा . कर्ण सिह साथ अपनी जरा सी आवाज मिलाने की कोशिश की है मैं अल्लामा पर खत्म करता हूं , शायद की उतर जाए , तेरे इकबाल के एक मिसरे दिल्ल में मेरी बास। बहुत -बहुत शुक्रिया।

آ پروفیسر سیف الدین سوز : جناب عالی، ڈپٹی چینرمین صاحب نے ٹھیک کہا تھا، جب وہ صدر نشین تھے یہاں، کہ آج کی بحث کا معیار اتنا بلند ہو گیا کہ انہوں نے گھڑی کی طرف نہیں دیکھا۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مجھے اس وشنے پر کچھہ بولنا نہیں تھا۔ میں نے سمجھا کہ میرے پاس وہ علم نہیں کہ میں نالندہ وشوودیالیہ کے مارے میں بولوں۔ لیکن جب میں نے ڈاکٹر کرن سنگھہ جی کی تقریر سنی، تو مجھے لگا کہ ڈاکٹر کرن سنگھہ نے ایسا مضراب چھیڑا ہے جس کی لے کا دل کی كاننات میں، انسانیت كى بقا كے لئے ایك روح برور تلاطم بیدا كر سكتا ہے. میں اس لے کا استقبال کرتا ہوں۔ مجھے آج بڑے دنوں کے بعد اک لطف پیدا ہوا، سارا ایوان اور ہر ممبر اس لے کا عاشق ہو گیا تھا۔ ہم سب جڑے ہوئے ہندوستان کی عظمت کے لئے۔ میں کرن سنگھہ جی کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے اس سدن کا وقار بلند کیا ہے اور میں حکومت بند کو، یو یہی۔اے۔ سرکار کو مبارکبار دیتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے بندوستان کی عظمت رفتہ کو، پھر سے زندہ کیا ہے۔ ایک ایسا پیغام ہے ساری دنیا کے لئے، میں دیکھہ رہا تھا کہ ایسٹ ایشیا کی سمّٹ ملے گی، لیکن یہ پیغام جو نالندہ کا ہے، یہ ہندوستان گیر نہیں ہے، یہ عالم گیر ہے۔ اس لئے میں اس کنسبیث کا، اس خیال کا، اس تجویز کا دل کی گہر ائیوں سے خیر مقدم کرتا ہوں۔ میں ابھی دیکھہ ریا تھا، کیونکہ ڈاکٹر صاحب نے جب تقریر فرمائی اور ہم کو جوڑ دیا، تو میں نے دیکھا کہ پچھلے ہفتے میں امرتیہ سین اور George Yeo جو سنگاپور کے وزیر خارجہ ہیں، انہوں نے ایک mentor group تشکیل دیا ہے اور کافی باتیں کی ہیں۔ میں اس ایوان میں ایک تجویز رکھتا ہوں، اس لئے نہیں کہ ان سے کہتا ہوں، بلکہ ان کا مرتبہ بڑھے گا اس mentor group میں ڈاکٹر کرن

^{†[}Transliteration in Urdu Script]

سنگهم جي كو شامل كيا جانا چابئے، ايك در خواست ان كو ديني چابئے. ابهي ايست ایشیا سمت ہو رہی ہے، آج جب اس بل کو پاس کریں گے، اس کے بعد ان کی تجویز ہے کہ اسیت ایشیا سمت میں، اس بل کو، ہماری تجویز کو وہ دیکھیں گے۔ اس کے بعد نالندہ یونیورسٹی کا نرمان ہوگا۔ ابھی ڈاکٹر صاحب بتا رہے تھے، میں نے سوچا تھا کہ اس بہاؤ میں یاد دلاؤں کہ جب نالندہ یونیورسٹی تھی، اس سے کوئی فرق نہیں پڑتا ہے میرے بھائیوں، اس کو ودھیابیٹھہ کہیں گے، یونیورسٹی کہنا زیادہ مناسب ہے۔ یہ تو بڑا معیار رکھا ساری تقریروں کا، ایک سے سے بڑھیا تقریریں یہاں ہونی ہیں۔ ابھی یہاں موہن سنگھہ جی یاد دلا رہے تھے کہ یہ سیکولر یونیورسٹی ہوگی، سب کی یونیورسٹی ہوگی۔ میں اس پر بھی ذرا آؤں گا۔ جب ہم اس یونیورسٹی کے کام میں آگے بڑھیں گے، تو مجھے خیال آیا کہ میں ایک كشميرى بونے كے ناطے ڈاكٹر صاحب كو ياد دلاؤں، وہ اس معنى ميں ميرے بم وطن بیں، جس وطن نالندہ تھی، اس وقت تکشیلا یونیورسٹی تھی اور اس وقت کشمیر کی شاردا یونیورسٹی تھی۔ کشمیر نے کیا اس ملک کو کچھہ نہیں دیا ہے؟ ہم نے ابن بطوطہ دیا ہے، ہم نے کلمن دیا ہے اور آج کی تاریخ میں جو آپ کے پاس لائبریری میں ساری برنٹڈ کتابیں ہیں۔ ہمارے اتہاس کی، ہندوستان کی پانچ ہزار سال پرانی تاریخ ہے، جو لکھی ہوئی ہے۔ اس میں جو لکھا ہوا اتہاس ہے، وہ کشمیر نے دیا ہے۔ کلبن نے راج ترنگنی میں۔ تو میں نے چاہا تھا کہ ڈاکٹر صاحب کو یاد دلاؤں کہ ابھی اس ایوان میں شاردا یونیورسٹی کی بنیاد رکھنے کا بھی پرپوڑل ہونا چاہئے۔ کیوں کہ اس زمانے میں نالندہ کے ساتھہ شاردا یونیورسٹی بھی تھی اور یہ سب میراث جو ہے، میں یاد دلانا چاہتا ہوں معزز صاحبان کو کہ یہ میراث انسانیت کی میراث ہے، ہندو، مسلمان، سکھہ، عیسائی اور بودھہ کی میراث ہے۔ اس لئے میں نالندہ یونیورسٹی کے اس خواب کی جو تعبیر ہونی ہے، اس کا استقبال کرتا ہوں۔ یہ میراث سب کی ہے، ہندوستان کے ہر باشندے کی ہے اور دنیا

کے ہر باشندے کی ہے۔ اسی لئے میں اس سدن کو یہ یاد دلانا چاہتا ہوں، کبھی كبھى موقع ملتا ہے، كبھى كبھى بم گھر سے تيار ہوكر بولنے كے لئے أ جاتے ہيں، کبھی کبھی ڈاکٹر کرن سنگھہ جیسے لوگ یہاں مضراب چھیڑتے ہیں اور دل کے تار بلنے لگتے ہیں اور رسم تحریک بیدا ہوتی ہے کہ کچھہ بولا جانے۔ آج مجھے یہ کہنے کا موقع ملا ہے کہ جب جہالت پھیل جاتی ہے تو اس کا مذہب سے تعلق نہیں ہوتا ہے، جب مہاتما بدھہ کے بت بامیان میں توڑے جا رہے تھے، میں دنیا کے ان کروڑوں مسلمانوں میں شامل تھا، جن کے دل میں بڑا دکھہ پیدا ہو گیا تھا۔ باقی لوگوں کی تو بات ہی نہیں ہے۔ جہالت کے ساتھہ سارے لوگ نہیں ہوتے ہیں۔ اصل میں کچھہ مسلمان اسلام کی تعلیمات کے درمیان حائل ہو گئے ہیں اور ہم نے ماتم کیا تھا اس عمل پر ، جس میں مہاتما بدھہ کے مجسمے توڑے گئے تھے، کیوں کہ آپ کے دل میں خیال ہونا چاہئے، کسی مذہب میں نہیں ہو سکتا ہے کہ وہ دوسرے مذہب کا ایمان کرے۔ آپ کو، ہم کو کسی کو حق نہیں پہنچتا ہے کہ کوئی کس طرح نماز پڑ ہتا ہے۔ مسلمان اپنے علم سے وہ کرے۔ لیکن دوسرے مذہب کا احترام کرنا ہر مذہب نے سکھایا ہے اور اسی لنے مجھے یاد آ گیا آج کے دن مہاتما بدھہ کے مجسمے کو جن لوگوں نے توڑا انہوں نے خود مسلمانوں کے دلوں پر نیزے اور کدال چلائے تھے۔ ان کو علم نہیں تھا کہ اسلام رواداری کا مذہب ہے۔ ڈاکٹر کرن سنگھہ جی نے اپنی خوبصورت تقریر میں پیغمبر اسلام کو بھی یاد کیا۔ میں اس کی تحقیق کروں گا، ابھی میں جاہل ہوں، مجھے معلوم نہیں ہے، لیکن بندوستان کی میراث، بندوستان کی عظمت اور بندوستان میں جو کلچر تھا، اس کے بارے میں کہا گیا ہے، اسی سدن میں بلٹ کے آؤں گا، لیکن ان کے دو بول میں اس وقت بتانا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں اس میں ذرا سا بتاؤں گا کہ رواداری اور وسعت کی نظر کیا ہے، انہوں نے یہ بولا کہ مسلمان مردوں اور مسلمان عورتوں کے لئے علم حاصل کرنا لازمی ہے اور علم کو اتنا تنگ نہیں بنایا کہ کیا علم حاصل کریں اور

اس زمانے میں چین دور تھا، کوئی راستہ نہں تھا، کوئی سڑک نہیں تھی، کہا کہ "علم حاصل کرنا ضروری ہے، اگر چین بھی جانا پڑے" تو علم کے لئے یہ ہدایت ہے۔ اسی لئے میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ جو آپ نالندہ کی بنیاد رکھنے جا رہے ہیں، یہ علم کا نور ہے، یہ انسانیت کی میراٹ ہے، اسی لئے میں نے ڈاکٹر کرن منگھہ جی کے ساتھہ اپنی ذرا سی آواز ملانے کی کوشش کی ہے میں علامہ اقبال کے ایک مصرعے پر ختم کرتا ہوں،

شاید کہ اتر جانے تیرے دل میں میری بات۔

بہت بہت شکریہ۔

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I am fortunate that I have been given an opportunity to participate in the discussion on this historic Bill. I must congratulate the Ministry of External Affairs for bringing in this Bill. I would also like to congratulate the members of the Nalanda Mentor Group (NMG) and the Government of Bihar. The Government of Bihar was contemplating a plan to revamp the ancient Nalanda University and as directed by the Union Cabinet, the Government of Bihar issued a notification under Section 37 of the University of Nalanda Act, 2007 for transferring the University to the Central Government.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शान्ताराम लक्ष्मण नायक): आपके पास तीम मिंदि हैं

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Okay, Sir. The Bihar Government also took some initial steps by acquiring 448 acres of land for the purpose.

In this regard, perhaps we have forgotten one name, that of an eminent personality, the then President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, who was behind this historic decision on the revival of the ancient Nalanda University. Although the plan to revive the Nalanda University in Bihar was voiced in 1990, the idea conceptualized in 2006, when the then President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, set about establishing an international mentoring panel on the

same.

Now, Sir, the school of education, upon its establishment, will impart education in various fields, namely, Buddhist studies, philosophy and comparative religions, historical studies, international relations and peace studies, business management in relation to public policy and development studies, languages and literature; and ecology and environmental studies. During the sixth century, the Nalanda Vidyapeeth or the Nalanda University was an institution that was

renowned for its mathematics and astronomy in ancient days. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister why these subjects have not been included. Secondly, it was a Buddhist University, but now, will it serve the purpose of an institution devoted to global religious reconciliation?

Lastly, I would like to say in support of this Bill that there is an imperative need for retrieval of roots, a connection to the soul of Indian learning, systematically, at almost the exact physical location of the ancient Nalanda Vidyapeeth.

): उपसभाध्यक्ष शरी रामविलास पासवान (बह्निर के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। वधियक काः समर्थन करने र्मे भारत सरकार कोः बहुत -बहुत कि जो चीज धन्यवाद देखा चाहता हं खत्म थीः , बाद्य , उसको फिरि सर्फि उन्होंने 800 साल के से काः काम किया है , बल्कि व**िश्**व के पैसाने पुद्धर्जीवित करने पर भारत वश्विविदयालय काः नाम भीः प्रकाशित और नासंदा करने काः काम किया हैक सर, जब हम नाख्नंदा की बात हैंं करते तोः साहसा बौद्ध धर्म की याद आ जाही है¢ा यदि आज वद्दिश में भारत पहचान है तोः वह बौद्ध धर्म के कारण है≬ र्मं राम और भगवान में कोई अंतर नहीं माभता हूं , लेकिन भगवान ब्द बुद्ध आजद्मिया जिसने लोग हैं मानने वासे में , आप इस्लाम धर्म कोः छोड दें , करिश्चियन तोः हैंः हीः , शायद हीः कस्त्री अन्य कोः मानने वाले उसके साथ हीः जब आजभीः बौद्ध धर्म दुनिया जीवित में है , तब हमें आत्मविवेचन करना चाहिए कि जो बौद्ध ध धर्म में हुआ , जहां भगवान बुद्ध पैक्ष हुआ , जहां पर भूगतान ने दीक्षा बुद्ध लीः , आजवहां पर बौद्ध धर्म क्यों समाप्त गया ? बौद्ध धर्म कोः पुनर्जीवित करने काः श्रेय यदि किसी को साहेब अम्बेडकर है , तो वह बाबा कोः जाता हैक जिल्होंने के नागपुर में धर्म 14 Oct., 1956 को , महाराष्ट बौद्ध दीक्षा उस समय, उनके भूमि में दीक्षा लेबे काः काम किया। साथ, जिब दस लाख लोगों ने बौद्ध धर्म कोः सुवीकार किया , वेः सभी बौद्ध कोः यहाँ दलित वर्ग के थे धर्म से समाप्त कर दिया है , चीम गया। आजचीम में बौद्ध धर्म अमेरिका से टककर लेसे में बौद्ध कोः तैयार हैक जाष्रान धर्म है , जाष्रान अमेरिका टक्कर लेबे को तैयार है≬ जिस बौद्ध धर्म ने सामाजिक क्६्यवस्था को दूर किया थाः , जात्त -पात को दूर किया থা , हमने धर्म कोः समाप्त करके पूरे देश कोः गर्त का काम कथा हैक

हुआ ताइवान भारत की कतिनी पुजा होही हैक र्मे गया খা , लोगों में हमने से पूछा , वे हमारे मित्रि थे , कि मैं से आपके लिए कि और कथा तोह्रफा लाऊँगा। उन्होंने कहा , हमारे लिए बोध गया से एक पेड़ लेकर आइएगा। वहाँ -साः पेङ्ग वह भी proper **बोध** में ैह एक छोटा गया होता याः नहीं हैं , मैं उसे लेकर वहाँ गया , उसकी पुजा जब मैं दोब्रारा गया , तोः वह पेङ्ग बहुत बड़ा

वह छोटा -साः पौधा बहुत विशाल बन गया था। इतनी पूजा होही हैं। आजयिद हम दुनिया को कहते हैं कि भारत दुनिया काः गुरु हैं , तोः उसमें भुगवान बुद्ध काः सबसे बड़ा हाथ हैं। और अहिंसा काः सबसे बड़ा हाथ हैं। लेकिन हम क्या करते हैं ?

कहा थाः कि Act अलगहोता है , fact अलगहोता कल मैंबे है\ हमें इस बाह्य काः डर हैः कि आप नाख्नंदा वश्विविदयालय बनाने जाः रहे हैं , लेकिन कल इसका control कविके हाथों में होगा ? वही कुछ IAS अफसर, IFS अफसर इसे control करेंगे। यही लोग करेंगे। मैं कोई politics **नहीं** करना चाहता हुँ। अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी बना , उसका minority character थाः, जामिया मिलिया , minority character थाः, इसे कहाँ खत्म कर दिया ? एन.के . सिंह जी यहाँ हैं , आप चले जाइए बोध गया , वहाँ बौद्ध विहार मंद्रिर हैं। बौद्ध विह्यर Budhists **के लिए है**ं, लेकिन हमने मंदिर वहाँ क्या उत्पात कीः मैबेजमेंट मचाया बौद्ध विहार मंद्रिर की 9 मैस्बर्स कमेटी है\ हमारे बहुत सारे पुराने साथी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं , हुई हैं। हमने सोमी जी बै**ठी** में कई बार इस कैबिनेट कि बोध गया मैबेजमेंट मामले कोः उठाया कमेटी में 9 मैस्बर्स में हैं और यह कहा गया है कि 9 मैस्बर्स से 4 मैस्बर्स हिन्दू और 4 मैझ्बर्स गैरः –हब्दि रहेंगे। रहेंगे कामून बना दिया गया कि इसका चेयरमैन इतनी दुर तक तो कलक्टर होगा। ठीक है। हम संबिधान में कहते हैं कि जात -पात नहीं है , लेकिन हमने उसके एक्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि यदि कलक्टर हिन्द्र होगा , तोः वह चेयरमैन और अगर कलक्टर हिन्द्र है , Budhist है , होगा नहीं तोः वह चेयरमैन नहीं होगा। इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात और कुछ होः सकती है। आज यदि कोई हब्द्रि

2.00 P.M.

का मंदि र है , शंकराचार्य का मंदिर है , क्या कोई मुसलमान बन सकता है , कोई Budhist उसका चेयरमैन उसका चेद्यरमैन बन सकता है या कोई ईदगाह है , कोई शरीफ है , वहाँ कोई बन सकता है ? जहाँ ने दीक्षा लीः , उस बौद्ध विहार बुद्ध में कामून हीः होगा । अगर कोई दुसरा हुआ है कि उसका चेयरमैन हिन्दू जाएगा , तोः वह उसका चेयरमैन नहीं होगा। से यह माँग्रा करना चाहता हुँ कि जब आप यह प्रस्ताव हैं , आप त्रंत यहाँ से बिहार सरकार कोः नर्दिश करते दीजिए कि बिह्नार सरकार वहाँ में संशोधन कामून करे विहार में Budhists को majority में रखा जाए। के मंदिर हम लोग डसके लिए कितनी जेल गए। 22 अप्रैल को करीब बार 5 हजार बौद्धों कोः लेकर , जोः महाराष्ट्र केः नागपुर से लेकर नॉर्थ ईस्ट , सब जगह सेः आए थेः , हम लोग जेन्न गए थे≬ इसलिए मैंबे Act अलग होहा है , fact अलग होहा है हम आजकामून बना देंग्रे इसका secular character होगा , लेकिन हमें इस बास का डर है कि कब हिन्द्रवादी के हाथों में चला जाएगा और जो यह कट्टरवादी काः दर्शन हैः , वह भगवान बुद्ध काः दर्शन इसमें होः जाएगा। आपने कहीं नहीं लिखा है कि जो मैबेजमेंट विश्लोपित बनेगी , उस मैबेजमेंट कमेटी में कितने Budhists रहेंगे। आपने इसे बाद के लिए छोड़ दिया है। यह vague है और इसको साफ़ करना चाहिए।

सर, मैं आपका ज़बादा समय नहीं , मैंं देख रहा लूँगा हुँ कि आप हमारी तरफ देख रहे हैं। दूसरी बास मैं यह कहना चाहता बना रहे हैं , लेकिन कि आप युमिवर्सिटी किंसी यूजिवर्सिटी पेट से होहा है। अंग्रेज कक्षिने सालों यहाँ के लिए आए थे ? अंग्रेज यहाँ 1857 में आए और 1947 में चले गए। 100 सालों के लिए में अंग्रेजों काः भारत आना और हमारी मानभाषा बन गई है। देशी हिन्दी नौकरानी भाष्रा नौक़रानी बन गई है और बन गई है¢ अंग् रेजी महारानी

अंग्रेजी क्यों महारानी बन गई है ? अंग्रेजी इसलिए महारानी बन गई, क्योंकि आपने उसका संबंध पेट से जोड़ दिया , नौकरी से जोड़ दिया। जब तक आप...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शास्ताराम लक्ष्मण नायक): एक मिन्ट , पासवान जी। If the House agrees, we can pass the Bill first and postpone, for a while, the taking up of the Private Members' Business at 2.30 p.m.

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत (पश्चिम बंद्याल)ः सर, पहले बिल कोः पास कर दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शाम्ताराम लक्ष्मण नायक): ठीक है , पासवान जी , आप बोलिए।

श्रा री रामविलास पासवान : सर, मैं आपसे कहना चाह रहा था कि

भाषा का संबंध , जिस भाषा में नौकरी मिल्रिती है , वह पेट से जुड़ा हुआ है। अभी हमारी साथी कह रहे थे, उस समय वहां पर लोकल भाषा पाली चलती थीः और पाली में ही पढ़ाई होती थीः, लेकिन अब लोग पाली की पढ़ाई करके क्या करेंगे ? कहां जाएंगे ? आज संस्कृत पढ़ने वाले लोग कहां जाः रहे हैंः ? उर्दू पढ़ने वाले लोग कहां जाः रहे हैं ? सर्फि अंग्रेजी लोगों के लिए सभी पढ़ने वास्ने खुन्ने हुए हैं , बाक़ी दूसरी भाषा लोगों दरवाजे पढने वास्रे लिए कोई दरवाजा खुला हुआ नहीं हैं। इसलिए जब तक आप इसका संबंध से नहीं जोड़ेंगे , तब तक वह सफल नहीं होः पाएगा। नासंदा यूमिवर्सिटी से जो स्ट्डेंट पढ़ कर निकलेगा , वह कहां जाएगा ? वह लड़का क्या करेगा ? क्या वह जाकर सर्फि बुद्धम शरणम् गच्छामी करता फरिंगा ? वह आखिर क्या करेगा ? जोः बच्चे पढेंगे वहां आपको उनके भविष्य की तरफ भी देखना पड़ेगा।

हूं कि जिस बौद्ध मैं फिर कहना कहना चाहता धर्म ने पूरे देश में और पूरी दुनिया में मानवता का संदेश दिया , वह बौद्ध आज भारत से विश्वप्त क्यों होः गया है ? वह कौन है , जो यहां पर फैल रही है ? हम 'सर्वधर्म ' की बाल मानसिकता ' की बाहा करते हैं , लेकिन कौम सी ताकते हैं , जो हमें कमजोर बना रही हैं ? हमको उन कोः समाप्त करना पड़ेगा। उन कट्टरपंथी ताकर्ता को सोचना पड़ेगा कि भारत एक बगीचा है और इस बगीचे में हर तरह के फूल हैंं यहां पर हिन्दू भीः हैंः , मुसलमान भी हैं , सक्क्खि हैं , ईसाई भी हैं , दलित भी हैं , बुराहमण भी हैं। बगीचे काः अच्छा होला है , वही मास्री

जिसके बगीचे में हर तरह का फूल खिलता है। जिस बगीचे में सिर्फ कमलका फूल खिले , बाकी फूल मुख्झा जाएं , तो समझलीजिए कि बगीचे का मासी बेईमान है।

अंत में हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि हमारे मन की मधुमिक्खियां ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : मामनीय सदस्य कमल की बाह्य कर रहे हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, मैंचे बीजेपी का नाम कहां लिया है , मैंचे तो कमलकी बास की है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, मैं मामनीय सदस्य से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर बौद्ध गया मन्दिर का कामून कब से बना है ?

श्री रामविलास पासवान : यह कामून बहुत पहले से हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शाम्ताराम लक्ष्मण नायक): ठीक है , ठीक है ...(व्**यवधान**)... पाणि जी , आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्**यवधान**)...

श्**री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** बौद्ध गया मन्दिर का कामून कब से हैं ? (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री रामविलास पासवान : हमने बोला ना कि कामून बहुत पहले से हैं। ...(व्**यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शाम्ताराम लक्ष्मण नायक): ठीक है , ठीक है , त्राक्ष कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : 1990 में लाख़् जी की सरकार थीः, 9 साख़ आपने बिहार पर राज किया ...(व्यवधान)... आपने जब कमल के फूल का नाम लिया , तभी हम बोख़ रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल (गुजरात)ः क्**या** आपने कमलका फूल पेटेंट करवा लिया हैं ?

श्री रामविलास पासवान : कमल के फूल का मतलब क्**या बीजेपी ही** होहा है ? (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री रुद्धनारायण पाणिः हम इशारा समझते हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आप इशारा समझते रहिए ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्**री शाम्ताराम लक्ष्मण नायक**): पासवान जीः, समाप्त कीजिए ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, लास्ट में हम इतना ही कहना चाहेंगे ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : बौद्ध गया मन्दिर का कामून कब से हैं ?

श्री रामविलास पासवान : 1949 से हैं ...(**व्यवधान)... मैं** आपकी पार्टी को कहां दोष्र दे रहा हुं ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शाम्ताराम लक्ष्मण नायक): पासवान जीः, आप पुत्नीज़ समाप्त कीजिए ...(**व्यवधान**)... बस आपका होः गया ,

धन्यवाद ...(**व्यवधान**)...।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सर, अभी डॉक्टर साहब ने जो कहा , उनका समर्थन करते हुए मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि रवीन्द्रनाथ टैशोर ने कहा था , हमारे मन की मधुमिन्खयां संसार के सभी उद्यानों में जाएंगी , सभी बगीचों में जाएंगी और अपनी मेहनत से मधु का कोष्र तैयार करेंगी , इसिलए हम अपना दरवाजा खोक्ष कर रखें। हमारी सभ्यता , हमारी संस्कृति पर हमें नाज़ हैं। हर संस्कृति पर नाज़ नहीं किया जा सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)... और इन्होंने जो वास्तुकला की बाहा कही , उन सबको समाविष्ट करते हुए , उसका जो करेक्टर होमा चाहिए , वह सैकुलर होमा चाहिए। यदि हम सैकुलर करेक्टर की बाहा करते हैं। तो एडिमिशंस से ले करके एजुकेशन तक और विद्यार्थी से लेकर शिक्षक तक, सब में सैकुलर करेक्टर झलकना चाहिए। बहुत -बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार)ः सर, मैं सबसे पहले नाख़ंदा विश्विविद्यालय बनाने की जो सोध है , उसके लिए इनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ यह बहुत ही अच्छा बिल्ल हैं मैं अपनी बात इकबाल की शायरी से शुरू करता हुँ ,

> कुछ बास है कि हस्ती मिटेती नहीं हमारी , सिंदयों रहा है दृश्मन दौर -ए-जमां हमारा।

(श्री उपासभापति पीठासीन हुए)

जोः वश्विविदयालय दिया दर-ब-दर नीःचे दफना गया थाः , जोः खत्म होः गया थाः , उसे हम पुन : वाषस हैं∤ः हमारी यह कलिनी लाः रहे अच्छी परम्परा है और कत्तिनी मध्र सोच है , लेकिन इस वश्विविदयालय में पढ़ेगा कौन ? उसमे एन.केः. सि जीः शायद पढेंगे नहीं रामविलास जी नहीं पढेंगे और हम भीः नहीं पढेंगे। वहाँ पढने कौम जाएगा ? मोहन सहि जीः नेः बहुत बढ़िया कहा क**ि क**ह्मिने ही वश्विविदयालय खोले गये और संस्कृत और पाली के कितने वद्धियापीठ ही खोले गये , लेकिन उनमें वद्धियार्थी नहीं मस्रिते हैं ा रामविलास जीः ने सही कि कहाँ के कहा वश्विविद्यालय से पास के बाद हमको कत्तिना पैस्रा मस्रिता करने है , यह एक बड़ी हैक इसीलिए , लोग अपने बच्चों बात काः नाम पूक्षा से सिंबॉएसिस में हेंक लखिवाते नासंदा वश्विविदयालय अपने बच्चों कोः कौम भेजेगा और वहाँ से कौन आयेगा ? बाहर हार्बर्ड युनिवर्सिटी इसलिए जाले हैंः कि उसका है और नाम अंग्रेजियत के हिन्द्रस्तान में भीः नाम से कारण ही सर, This solemn may be virtues of life, but, Sir, इसलिए the prevailing vice cannot be ruled out. This is the fortune of our nation.

इसलिए , आपने युनिवर्सिटी खोल्ली है , यह मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगा। तोः वहाँ पैदा हुँ। इससे अच्छी नहीं हो हुआ सकती कि आपने वश्विविदयालय डतने साल पुराने किताबों कोः जलने में 6 महीने और जहाँ के लोगों लगे को मार पुसर्जीवित दिया गया , उसको आपने किया है , लेकिन आप इस बात काः दूसरी खयाल रखेंगे कि कहीं वह किंसी कीः धरो हर न बन जाए। कि फ्ख काः मतलब गुल्लाब और यह है होता है , फूल काः मतलब चम्पा चमेली होही कमल नहीं जोः केवल है , फूल काः मतलब केवल होला है≬ कमल को रखेंगे अब मैंः तोः वह चलने वास्रा नहीं है≬ आपका समय नहीं लुँगा। र्मे फिर से इनको धन्यवाद देला हंः कि ये इतना बिल यूमिवर्सिटी के लिए हैं क मेश है , लाए समय खत्म हो गया के साथ इसलिए अब मैं अपनी इन्हीं शब्दों बास करता ह्रँ⊅ आपने मुझे जो दो मिबट काः समय दिया . उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I take note of the suggestions put forward by the hon. Members. Firstly, let me clarify that the Ministry of External Affairs has introduced the Bill as this will be an international University supported by 16 other countries of the East Asia Summit. We will certainly recommend the suggestion regarding the motto and the name of the university will be suitably considered by the governing body of the University and the Nalanda

Mentor Group. Regarding the architecture, there will be international architectural competition held and suggestions made by the hon. Members will be incorporated when calling for the architectural designs. I am in full agreement that our focus has to be on Buddhist studies. This has been incorporated in the objectives of the University. A school of Buddhist Studies is going to be established. I would like to congratulate the hon. Member, Shri Pramod Kureel on his maiden speech and many of the Members have proposed that there should be a special officer. It has been proposed to appoint a dedicated officer at the level of Joint Secretary in the Ministry to handle the working related to the Nalanda University. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am in full agreement that the faculty should be drawn from international academics and that all countries should be involved in Nalanda University, not only the countries of South East and East Asia. In fact, in the Governing Board itself there will be prominent academics on the Board to ensure academic content. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, some suggestions have been made to enlarge the number of school disciplines. There is an enabling clause to do so in the Bill and this will be done in the framing of the statutes. Let me clarify to the hon. Members, Sir, that there will

be a full-fledged resident Vice-Chancellor and other officers of the university for the running of the university on a day-to-day basis as has been laid down under Section 13 of the Bill itself. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must add that this Bill provides only the broad skeleton of the legislation. The other details mentioned in the valuable suggestions put forward by the hon. Members will be suitably kept in mind while framing the statutes, academics and regulations under the Act provisions. It is with a great sense of happiness, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, that I express my sincere gratitude to the hon. Members of this August House for extending their full support today to the establishment of this great institute of learning. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, may I now request that the Bill be passed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will now put the motion to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to implement the decisions arrived at the Second

East Asia Summit held on the 15th January, 2007, at Philippines and subsequently at Fourth East Summit held on the 25th October, 2009, at Thailand for the establishment of the Nalanda University in the State of Bihar as an international institutions for pursuit of intellectual, philosophical, historical and spiritual studies and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration $\qquad \qquad \text{of} \qquad \qquad \text{the} \\ \text{Bill.}$

Clause 2 was added the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 3, there is one amendment by Shri Bharatkumar Raut. Are you moving?

SHRI PRENEET KAUR: Sir, we will refer it to the mentor group.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: In view of the assurance given by the hon. Minister that the issue would be referred to the mentor group, I am not moving my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. We will now put clause 3 to vote.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.
Clauses 4 to 44 were added to Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 1, there is one amendment by Shri

Bharatkumar Raut. Are you moving?

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: I am not moving.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MR}}\xspace$. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I will now put clause 1 to vote.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title

were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Private Members' Business (Resolutions). Now, Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania to speak.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION

Constitution of an environment adaptation and mitigation fund

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Thank you, Sir.

Shri N.K. Singh has raised a matter of universal concern. A matter which vitally affects each and everyone - human beings, trees, plants, insects, earth, sky and all the animals. Global warming is called उष्णता . It means, a series of small but consistent increases in atmospheric and ocean temperatures over the past century. It affects the temperature of earth, air and seas. Every time a human cuts down a tree or drives a gas-burning car, he contributes to global warming. Global warming has a direct effect on climate change. Climate change is the affect of global warming on weather. As wind and water get warmer, the earth's climate cycles will change dramatically, leading to shifting in agriculture production and water supply. There is an anticipation - and nearly concurrence - that temperature will rise in future anywhere from 1.1 to 6.4 degree Celsius. And, if earth's temperature rises, evaporation goes up, leading to more pronounced dry spells. At the same time, all the moisture in the air collects over the oceans, and when these clouds finally roll over land, they release torrential and sudden rains. As has happened very recently, cloud burst in Leh is one example of that. There was also a cloud burst on 18th in Uttarakhand is another example of that. And, Sir, somewhere drought and somewhere torrential rains and this shifting of temperature is the affect of global warming. Global warming is generated, primarily, by Greenhouses. The most prevalent green gasses are Co₂, Methane and Nitrous Oxide. A fourth group is fumigated gasses released by Air Conditioners and refrigerators. These are the causative factors. But, Sir, global warming, as I have submitted, affects everyone. The poorest of the poor, the richest of the rich and all kinds of species are affected.

Sir, I had put a question in Rajya Sabha to reply what are the threats of climate change. This was replied on 19th April, 2010, by the hon. Minister of Environment and Forests. He is here to illuminate this to the Rajya Sabha with his views. The Government replied, "The adverse impact of climate change is:—

- "(1) increased frequency of extreme weather events;
- (2) variation in pattern of monsoon;
- (3) rise in surface temperature;
- (4) rise in sea level; and
- (5) melting of glaciers."

These are all combine together have adverse affect on various sectors — water resources, agriculture, forests, natural ecosystem, coastal zones, health, energy, infrastructure and on everything. The air we breadth, the water we drink, the earth we live in, the sky at which we gaze are all affected by climate change because of global warming.

Hence, global warming must be contained. As has very rightly been pointed out by Mr. N.K. Singh. You have to do changes to escape the adverse effects of global warming. And, for that, you need innovative fiscal policies; for that, you need finance; for that, you need technology; for that, you need new research; and, for that, you need will of the Government and will of the society. That is what has been said. Just for an example, hour honour, a volcano sneezes and the world grinds to halt. An eruption of volcano in Iceland and the resulting ash, which had formed, had disrupted air traffic across the globe and had shut down the airports for a week or more. That was just one example. Parts of ocean are turning saltier. They are getting warmer. They are getting turbulent. And, still more, certain parts of ocean are being converted into deserts because there is no more oxygen there, and, hence, aqua life cannot survive. It is a very horrendous scenario. And, as five elements are called गगन समीर जल पाष्ट्रक गगन समीरा - land, water, fire, wind and sky, all the five of them are affected by global warming and its effect on climate change. As I just mentioned, green houses are one of the causative factors. Fossil fuel is another factor. Deforestation is the third one and the industrial activity is the fourth one. The resultant effects are: sea level rise; lesser erratic monsoon rainfall, which we have experienced just now. In Orissa there is a very dangerous drought in all the thirty districts. And, there is a deluge in Himachal, in Uttarakahand, and even in Rajasthan. It is a very new change in the pattern of climate and pattern of monsoon. Desertification will be an outcome of climate change. When desertification will take place, the Thar Desert would spread. The real fertile land will grow dry. Glacier retreat will be there. Arctic snow shrinkage will be there. There will be effect on agriculture. There will be shortage of food. There will be effect on rivers. There will be shortage of river water. There will

be ozone depletion. There will be ocean acidification. It will disturb eco system. And, the eco system will effect everyone. It is the eco system in which we survive. And, settlements will be threatened by sea level rise. It may be Maldives; it may be mangroves of Sundarban; it may be Coral Reef. All our coastal areas will be effected. It may be Chennai; it may be Kolkata. All of them will be effected in due course of time, if we are not able to stop sea rise. There is turbulence in को भी बुखार है और धरती को भी sea. समुद्र उबल रहा है। सम्द्र बुखार इस बुखार काः इलाज होमा चाहिए। There will be effect हैक on marine products. Our fishermen will be effected by that. When the hon. Minister was asked, he said that there would be five main impacts. I had noted them down. These are: water resources - depletion and pollution; agriculture - loss in food production. Up to thirty per cent loss in food production can be in India because India is one of the most effected areas. Whole South Asia comes in this. There will

be effect on health — the dengue fever, swine flu, malaria. All these things will spread more because of the erratic behaviour of monsoons. The forests will be depleted. Coastal areas will be in danger.

Climate change is significant and irresistible. Hence, there is a call just now that "Save the Planet" "Save the Earth" and "Save the humanity". It dramatically affects the life of common man. The common man will be worst affected by the climate change and by global warming. Scenario is horrendous. Time is very little. We have to do something about it. Approach has to be multi-faceted, multi-sectoral and there are invisible enemies who are stabbing in our back. Changing monsoon patterns will affect our entire civilization pattern in a dramatic way. Global warming has led to a 30 per cent decline in productivity of seeds. The weather and seasonality effects are deeply affecting the agriculture. Sir I have copious notes on this, but I won't like to take much of your time. Just as a pointer how dangerous it can be - in 2009 - this is futuristic - first migration due to sea level rise took place. I mean, it has happened already. From the Carteret islands of the coast of Papua New Guinea, it has happened already. In Sunderbans, as I mentioned, it has happened already. Maldivians under the sea raised a cry, "We are drowning; do something for us". In 2020, less than five per cent of the Amazon forest will remain in pristine condition; about one-fifth of Central Asia's forest will have disappeared; so, this will be the effect on forests. In 2030, around 5,00,000 humans will have died due to fall out of climate change. In 2035, many Central and Eastern Himalayan glaciers will melt completely. About melting of Himalayan glaciers, I have the reply of the Hon. Minister given on March 11, 2010. Sir, I am quoting verbatim. "Indian Himalayan region comprises of three major river systems, namely, the Indus, Ganges and Brahamputra and their tributaries which originate from permanent ice fields in the Himalayas. Siachen and Gangotri are the two main glacier systems of the region. Data indicate that the glaciers in the Himalayas have been, by and large, shrinking in volume and showing a retreating front." हिमालय घट रहा पिंचल रहा Æîü, This is our protective रोः रहा हैः , हिम्रालय glory which we are so proud of, which is in our National Anthem also. I think, Sir, something has to be done. I know our hon. Minister will do his best to check the adverse effect of global warming and climate

change. I won't like to take much of your time, Sir, except mentioning that मौसम के बदलते तेक्र और धरती पर गहरा रहा संकट हर आदमी का concern है। जैसा मैंबे कहा , दक्षिण एशिया में मौसम के बदलाव हैं , जिसका दिखि रहा है , आपदाएं बरस रही अध्ययन The Centre for Global Development has said that global warming has reached a high temperature point in developing nations and by 2080 agriculture will be very adversely affected by 10 to 20 per cent. I am quoting Center for Global Development institution. If care is not taken, it may drop by 30 to 40 per cent. In India, 30 per cent droppage will, definitely, be there and West Rajasthan, South Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, North Karnataka, North Andhra Pradesh and West Bihar are, particularly, sensitive to this. This is a very important report, Sir, and, I think many hon. Members might be aware of it. I will finish, Sir, just after quoting this.

Sir, "2009 State of the Future" is a 6700 pages report. It is a big bulky report prepared by specialists on global warming and temperature change, and it has been okayed by UNESCO World Bank, Rockefeller Foundation. It says, "If at present rate the temperature of earth keeps on rising, then by 2050, it will be impossible to live on this globe because the temperature will rise up to 60-65'C. दुनिया पधिलेगी , समुद्र काः जल स्वर घटेगा , तटवर्तीय में तबाही काः खौफ्रनाक मंजर होगा , and, I think, Sir, water has come up to neck level. So, something has to be done.

I am grateful for your kind patience and I am also grateful for giving me the first opportunity, looking at my slight ill-health. But I am fine after looking at your smiling face, Sir. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to my good friend and colleague of many years, Shri N.K. Singh, for bringing forward this Private Member's Resolution.

Ten speakers have spoken. The Resolution was introduced first on the 12th of March, 2010. It was discussed on the 6th of August and today is the third day on which the discussion is taking place. I am grateful to the three speakers from the Treasury Benches, namely, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, Dr. Sudarsana Natchiappan and Dr. Prabha Thakur; the three Members from the BJP Benches, Shri Anil Dave, Shri V.P. Singh and Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania; Shri Rajniti Babu from the RJD; Shri Saman Pathak, who is not here, from the CPM; and Shri Brijesh Pathak from the BSP. So, we have had 10 speakers and all of them have contributed richly to the debate.

Sir, I will be brief in my response because this Resolution is a very specific Resolution. It calls upon the Government to establish an Environment Adaptation and Mitigation Fund to deal with the effects of climate change. All the speakers have spoken about larger issues. Many like Dr. Pilania today have spoken about climate change; Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, on the 6th, spoke about global issues of planet protection. So, every speaker has enlarged the scope of the Resolution. But I want to confine my remarks largely to the Resolution per se which is the establishment of an Environment Adaptation and Mitigation Fund.

First of all, Sir, let me say that I take these Resolutions very seriously. It is very easy to be cynical and say, 'Well, we know the outcome of this Resolution.' Mr. N.K. Singh has contributed to this outcome in his previous avatar in the civil service. He is now expecting a better outcome; I will have to disappoint him. But I think more than the outcome, it is the process that is important; and I want to start by saying that I entirely share the concerns of the hon. Member and the spirit with which he has moved the Resolution that we need an adequate financing mechanism or a financing facility to deal with the impacts of climate change which is indisputable. How this money is to be raised, where this money will be housed and what this money will be used for is a matter for discussion and debate.

Now, in his interventions, both on the 12th of March and the 6th of August, Shri N.K. Singh has identified where this money would be raised and how this money would be used. I have absolutely no quarrel with the substance of what he has said. But let me, Sir, begin by saying — and Mr. Singh has also acknowledged this — that the Government has actually started taking the steps towards creating specialized financing facilities for dealing with the adverse effects of climate change.

Sir, let me quote from the hon. Finance Minister's Budget Speech of 2010-11. Paragraph 65 says, "To ameliorate the negative environmental consequences and increased pollution levels associated industrialization and urbanization, I propose to take a number of proactive steps in the Budget 2010-11". The hon. Finance Minister then went on in paragraph 66 to say, "There are many areas of the country where pollution levels have reached alarming proportions. While we must ensure that the principle of polluter pays remains the basic guiding criterion for pollution management, we must also give a positive thrust to the development of clean energy. I propose to establish a National Clean Energy Fund for funding research and innovative projects in clean energy technologies". This is what the hon. Member was referring to. I shall outline the mode of funding for the initiative in part (b) of my speech. The hon. Finance Minister then went on in paragraph 154 to say, "Harnessing renewable energy sources to reduce dependence on fossil fuels is now recognized as a credible strategy for combating global warming and climate change", the point that Dr. Pilania was making. "To build the corpus of the National Clean Energy Fund announced earlier, I propose to levy a clean energy cess on coal produced in India at a nominal rate of Rs. 50 per tonne. This will also apply to imported coal".

Sir, I am glad to inform the hon. Member and the other hon. Members that the Clean Energy Fund, as promised by the hon. Finance Minister, is now operational. There would be a cess of Rs. 50 per tonne on both domestically produced coal and imported coal. This year, roughly Rs. 3000 crores will accrue to the corpus of this Fund. There are projections that by the year 2015, India would produce almost two to three times the amount of coal that she is producing now. So, it is possible that in the year 2015, Rs. 10,000 crores would accrue to the corpus of this Fund. It is a very, very large fund. Normally, Sir, when we set up funds, it is for Rs. 100, 200 or 500 crores, but this

is one of those rare funds which in the first year itself, is going to mobilize about Rs. 3000 crores of rupees. So, the first point I want to make in response to the hon. Member's Resolution is that the first step towards setting up an Environmental Adaptation and Mitigation Fund was taken by the hon. Finance Minister in this Budget Speech. The Fund has been set up, organization of the Fund has been finalized, and I am sure that in the next couple of months, projects under this Fund would also start getting funded, both in the field of clean energy, that is, renewable energy, and also in the field of environmental management, pollution control and remediation.

So, the first step has been taken. Sir, there are also other financial interventions that the Government has done which goes some way in meeting hon. Members' objectives. I have

spoken about the Finance Minister's National Clean Energy Fund. The 13th Finance Commission submitted its Report and all hon. Members know that the hon. Finance Minister accepted the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission. Now one of the important elements of the 13th Finance Commission was a special grant of Rs. 5000 crores to be given to all the States and Union Territories over the next five years for sustainable management of forest resources. This is a very large sum and this recognises the central role that forests play in combating global warming and climate change. Many hon. Members from Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala and so on have राज्यों कोः गरीन often asked me आप हमारे बोमस कर्यो हैं ? हमारे इतनी में फोरेस्ट राज्ञ्यों में भारी संख्या , तोः हमें आप चाहते कि यह फोरेस्ट कवर बना रहे हैंं कम्पनसेशन की भी जरूरत है≬ Many Members of Parliament have told me that richly forest States must get a Green Bonus from the Centre for preserving the forests. Many Members of Parliament have often written to me and talked to me about this. I am glad to say that the 13th Finance Commission has taken the first step to put in place this Green Bonus. This Rs. 5000 crore is distributed across the States based on their forest cover and, if you notice, the States which are getting the bulk of the money are the States which have rich forest cover. Let me give you some examples. Out of this Rs. 5000 crore, over the next five years for Sustainable Forestry Management, Chhattisgarh 411 alone will get Rs. crore; Orissa will Rs. 330 crore; Arunachal Pradesh will get Rs. 727 crore; Jharkhand will get Rs. 152 crore; Madhya Pradesh will get Rs. 490 crore and प्रसाद जीः , बिहार में ...(Interruptions)... राजनीति जंगल में चला गया है≬ फिर भी बिहार आपका सारा झारखंड मस्रि रहा है≬ नंद कुझार राय साहब , आपने जिक्रि किया है , आप बार -बार मुझ से पूछते रहते बोमस का क्या होगा ? यह गरीन बोमस इसीलिए दिया जाः रहा कयोंकि जलवाय् परिवर्तन के संदर्भ में जोः हमारे जंगल हैंं अनिवार्य पर्यावरण की दुष्टि उनको बचाए रखना है¢ से उनको बचाए रखना तथा इनको और आगे ले जामा भीः अनिवार्य हैक So, I would like to say to hon. Members that although it is not called Environment Adaptation and Mitigation Fund, this special grant of Rs. 5000 crore for Sustainable Forestry Management is a very important

policy initiative taken by this Government to meet the objectives of the hon. Members. It is basically to provide money so that the country is better equipped to deal with climate change. Sir, let me now turn to the third initiative that we have taken. There is a financing कोला नहीं , पर CAMPA (Compensatory mechanism called CAMPA. कैस्पा Afforestation and Management Planning Authority). Sir, if you just give me two-three minutes to explain what this is, under the Forest Conservation Act of 1980, whenever any forest area is used for nonforestry purposes, you have to do compensatory afforestation. And, you also have to pay the Net Present Value. It is a penalty that you pay for using forest land for non-forestry purposes. This goes back to a Supreme Court judgment of 2002. Now, Sir, over the last eight years, almost Rs. 10,000 crores, केस्पा के खाहे में Over the last six years, that is, from 2004, almost Rs. 10,000 crores has accrued to this CAMPA account. The bulk of CAMPA account comes from the Net Present Value, which everybody has to pay for using forest land. It

also has the component of compensatory afforestation or catchment area treatment. Now, this is all the money that is available to the State Governments for doing forest management and compensatory afforestation. Now, Sir, for the last five-six years, this money has just been lying in the CAMPA account. Nobody had access to this money. There was a big debate between the Centre and the States. The Central Government wanted to use this money for itself. The State Governments wanted to use the money for themselves, and senior Member, Mr. Ahluwalia, will recall that during the previous two-three years, in UPA-I, a Bill was introduced in this House on CAMPA. This Bill was rejected by the Standing Committee, of which Dr. Maitreyan was the Chairman. I think, Mr. Ahluwalia was a Member of that Committee.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): I was not a Member.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But, you must have contributed to the rejection of $$\operatorname{\textsc{Bill}}$.}$

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: But, you know the reasons.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: This Bill was rejected by this House. It went back. Sir, one of the first things, that I did when I took over, was to revisit this CAMPA funding, and I am pleased to inform the hon. Members and the hon. House that we have now broken the logjam on CAMPA funding. We went to the Supreme Court. We got the permission from the Supreme Court and the first tranch of this Rs.10,000 crores, which is a Rs. 1,000 crores, has been distributed to the State Governments. Not one rupee is being retained by the Centre. दवे साहब , इस कोष्र का सारा काः सारा पैस्रा राज्ञ्य सरकारों को दिया जाः रहा कयोंकि यह पैस्रा है≬ राज्ञ्य सरकारों काः So, the Central Government is not taking one rupee of the CAMPA funds, except a small amount for monitoring and evaluation. The bulk of money is being returned to the State Governments - Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa. These are the States that have benefited. पाणि साहब , Orissa got almost Rs.130 crores this CAMPA year on the account. यह एवर ग्रीन)... ग्रीन बोमस के अलावा बोनस है , कयोंकि आप उडीसा कें बारे में बोस्रते हैंा कि मैं उडीसा के हुं , मैंा उड़ीसा का ही उदाहरण दे रहा हंः र्में जामता कि(व्यवधान) . . . वेद्यांता के बारे आपकी और मेरी में)... आप उस पर मत जाइए राय एक ही होही है (व्यवधान

....(व्यवधान)... आपवेदांता पर मत जाइए(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा)ः वेक्षांता(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : उड़ीसा के बारे में डिस्किस नहीं कर रहे हैं , पर्यावरण पर डिस्किस कर रहे हैं(**व्यवधान**)... आप बैठिए(**व्यवधान**)...

पर अलग से चर्चा श्री जयराम रमेश : वेद्यांता होग्री। जीः , आपके यहां भीः वेदांता के बारे में दोः मत अहल्वालिया हैं।(व्यवधान)... So, the CAMPA is the third financial instrument that we have. As I said, it is a Rs. 10,000 crore corpus. It will grow. As more and more people use forest areas for non-forest purposes, more money comes into the CAMPA account. This money becomes available for regenerating our forests, for sustainable forest management. Why am I saying so much on

forests? I am saying so because from the point of view of global warming and climate change, forests play a very important role in sequestering the carbon.

It has been estimated by us that almost ten per cent of our annual Greenhouse Gas Emission is sequestered by our forest cover. So, if we increase the quantity of our forest, and, improve the quality of our forest, we will contribute to those adaptations as well as mitigations. That is why the CAMPA account is a very important instrument to meet the very objectives that the hon. Member is seeking to meet through his Resolution.

Sir, I want to talk about the fourth instrument that the Government has introduced. In fact, just three, four days ago, this House passed the amendments to the Energy Conservation Act. These are very important amendments. What do these amendments do? These amendments enable the introduction of a new instrument call the Energy Savings Certificate under a new mechanism called 'Perform, Achieve, and, Trade' (PAT). This is for the energy intensive industries, which are using the bulk of our fossil fuels - refineries, fertilizers, steel, aluminium; or, say, the energy intensive sector, which consumes the bulk of our fossil fuels. What does this PAT system do? It is to provide market-based incentives for promoting energy efficiency. I know that the hon. Member likes the words, 'market-based incentives' and, that is why, I have used the words 'market-based incentives'. Energy Savings Certificates will now become tradable instruments. So, India has introduced...(Interruptions)... This is not carbon-trading. It is Energy Efficiency Trading. We have introduced a trading system so that people who are above the best practices, in other words, who are energy inefficient, can buy these certificates from those who are below the norms, in other words, energy efficient, because not all can have the financial capacity to invest in energy-saving or climatefriendly technology. So, the PAT mechanism which this House passed three, four days ago is the fourth very major instrument that the Government has to deal with mitigation, particularly, which is one of the objectives of the hon. Member's Resolution.

Sir, the short point, which I want to make in response to Shri N.K. Singh's suggestion to create a fund, is that we already have a financial mechanism. Now, it is perfectly possible that all these financial mechanisms should come into one national financial facility, which can be considered. But, I think, we have met the hon. Member's

requirements to a substantial degree by setting up the National Clean Energy Fund, by having CAMPA, by having the Finance Commission's special grant, by having this 'Perform, Achieve and Trade' mechanism, and, I think, this would go a substantial way in meeting the requirements that the hon. Member has mentioned.

Sir, other Members have raised a large number of issues on climate change. I just want to mention very clearly that two years ago, the Government of India unveiled 'The National Action Plan on Climate Change', which is available on our website, but I will make sure that the Members, who participated in the debate and who raised these issues, receive a copy because it is not always easy to do this on a website.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Why will it be circulated only to the Members who participated?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Actually, Sir, there is a Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change in which almost 40 to 50 Members of Parliament are there, but I would be glad to circulate this to all the Members of Parliament. I think, that is a better suggestion, one of those rare constructive suggestions that come from Mr. Ahluwalia which I will adhere to immediately. ...(Interruptions)... First time in his life, Mr. Narayanasamy informs me. I will make sure that every hon. Member gets this in the next week.

Sir, in addition, Dr. Pilania, who is not here, raised a number of questions on the emission of green house gases and what impact it is going to have. Just recently, we unveiled the green house gas inventory for the year 2007 which highlights what are the green house gases and which sectors are they coming from. Just to give you the broad highlight, Sir, 38 per cent of our green house gases are coming from the electricity sector; about 7.5 per cent come from the transportation sector; about 7.5 per cent come from the residential sector; about 17 per cent come from the agricultural sector; and about 22 to 23 per cent come from the industrial sector. I will make sure that this document also reaches all Members of Parliament.

Sir, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar is not here, but I want to address two points that Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar raised. He talked about the fact that we don't give adequate attention to local communities in our response to climate change. Sir, a couple of months ago, my Ministry brought out a publication on governance for sustaining the Himalayan eco system which talked about what local communities can do to respond to the adverse effects of climate change, melting of the glaciers, water shortage, deforestation, etc. It has all been talked about by the hon. Members. What we brought out was a manual of best practices. After all, Sir, if you go back in time, India's first modern environmental movement was Chipko Movement which started in Uttarakhand. It was a Movement of local women who wanted to prevent deforestation of the hills. So, local action and local communities play a very important role. We have taken a beginning in this area. This document too, which is, of course, available already on the website, we will make sure that all hon. Members get it very soon.

Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar also quoted a speech given by the late Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, at the Non-Align Summit in 1989 where he proposed the establishment of a Planet Protection Fund. I think, the hon. Member, Mr. N.K. Singh, when he brought forward this Resolution, was talking about an Environment Adaptation and Mitigation Fund in the domestic context, in India. Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, of course, took the idea of the fund to a global level and talked about a Planet Protection Fund which is based on a contribution from each and every country. In that speech, which Mr. Aiyar quoted, the contribution was 0.8 per cent of GDP coming from all countries and the total fund would have 18 billion dollars when the speech was given in 1989. Sir, much has happened since 1989. Mr. Aiyar is not here, I would like to say, while respecting the speech that was made, respecting the speech writers, much has changed

3.00 P.M.

since 1989. Of course, Mr. Ahluwalia has changed from here to there since 1989 but that is a separate issue. Climate change happened as far as Mr. Ahluwalia is concerned.

Sir, in today's global debate on climate change, financing is the responsibility of the developed countries. हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर यह कहते हैंः कि जलवाय् परिवर्तन से निष्टिने के लिए जिस्मिदारी होही है , लेकिन इससे नम्रिटने के लिए जोः धनराशि कीः जरूरत होही है या इसके लिए जोः टेक्नोलॉजी जरूरत पड़ेगी , वह जिस्मेदारी विकसित देशों की है। यह हम नहीं कहते , यह अंतर्राष टरीय समझौता कहता है 1992 ਸੇਂ , **ਤਫ਼** UN Framework Convention on Climate Change पर Rio De Janeiro में एक मूल आधार हीः यह हैः कि जिस्मिदारी सबकी है≬ यह है , जिस्मेदारी सामुहिक पर अलम्अलग है अमेरिका कीः जस्मिदा जिस्मिदारी और हिन्द्रिस्तान रीः एक नहीं होः सकती। यह लिखा है कि हरेक कोः अपनी उस समझौते में गया देश जिस्मिदारी निभ्रानी है , पर धनराशि उपलब्ध कराने और टेक्नोलॉजी कराने की जिस्मेदारी परोवाइड तौर से खास विकिसित देशों की होती क्री पछिले 10-12 सालों में हमारा यह सटैंड रहा है कि अगर हम अंतर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर किंसी की बाल कर रहे सथापना हैंः , तोः उस फंङ में हम शामिल होंग्रे contribution की जिस्मेदारी हमारी नहीं हैंक Contribution कीः जिस्मिदारी अमेरिका , यूरोप और जाष्ट्रान की है।

जीः कोः कहना चाहता मणि शंकर अय्यर हुँ कि यह बाल सही गांधी है कि राजीब ने Planet Protection Fund के बारे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भाष्रण दिया थाः , लेकिन 1992 **ਸੇਂ** पर जो समझौते हुआ हस्ताक्षर थाः , उसका मूख आधार कुछ अलग हीः है उसका मूख्न आधार है कि विकेसित देश धनराशि कराएँगे उपलब्ध और विकासशील देश अपनी -अपनी जिस्मेदारी निधाएँगे

While I appreciate the sentiments of Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, I think that the important point to note here is that India today cannot contribute to any global fund. Funding is the responsibility of the developed countries. We require resources of our own to invest in new technology. We will borrow money from abroad, if need be, but we expect to be able to generate most of these resources from domestic sources as well.

Sir, I would also like to inform the hon. Member that the

Government has established an Expert Group on Low Carbon Economy. This is headed by one of his former colleagues Dr. Kirit Parikh. This is a 25-Member Group which has got experts from different fields. This Group has been set up in the context of the Twelfth Five Year Plan which begins on April 1, 2012. The objective of this Group is to lay out an investment strategy for India in the low carbon era.

What does it mean when we say a low carbon economy? What is the investment required? What kind of technology is required? What are the choices that have to be made? These are the questions that are being dealt with by this Expert Group. And many of the issues that the hon. Member has raised in the Resolution and also the points raised by other hon. Members will be addressed by this Expert Group on Low Carbon Economy.

Sir, I think I have taken much longer than I expected to. But I did want to respond to the general points that have come from various hon. Members.

Sir, climate change is a reality. In fact, Sir, what we are seeing outside today is probably a reflection of climate change. To have an extended Monsoon in the last week of August is a bit unusual. So, we cannot deny that climate is changing. Now, how and in what precise manner it is changing, what impact it is having, is a matter for detailed examination.

Sir, I want to inform the hon. House that by November this year, that is, in another two months' time, we will be releasing the first impact assessment of climate change on four sectors of our economy agriculture, water, health and forests - and the impact of climate change on four regions of our country - the Himalaya eco system, the North-East, the Western Ghat and the coastal areas of our country. This is a 4X4 assessment and this would be available some time in November. This assessment is being done by the new network that we have constituted which is called the Indian Network for Comprehensive Climate Change Assessment. About 250 scientists from about 128 research institutions from all over the country are participating in this exercise. And, most importantly, I want to inform the hon. House that we are not studying the impact in the year 2050 or 2070 जब हममें से कोई भी नहीं रहेगा। We are looking at the impact in the year 2025 or 2030. I think, it's important for us to get not too long a term but a short-term and a medium term analysis of the impacts of climate change.

So, Sir, to summarise, climate change is a serious issue. The Government has recognised the seriousness of the issue. We have a National Action Plan on Climate Change. We are a responsible and serious participant in international negotiations without giving up our basic principles. We have demonstrated flexibility and we should continue to demonstrate flexibility in this area because we are a country that is going to be affected the most by climate change. We have already taken steps to invest in and to create new financial instruments to deal with adaptation and mitigation. And, for these reasons, I would request the hon. Member, with whom I have had a long association of almost 30 years and I can draw upon not only professional relationship but also a personal relationship, withdraw the Resolution with the commitment that the principles that he has enunciated and the ideas that he has put forward, will be incorporated into our thinking, into our actions and we would certainly move in the direction that he has suggested in order to create a financial system and set up financial instruments that will

induce investments in climate-friendly technologies in various sectors of the economy.

Sir, I think, with this commitment, hon. Member, Mr. N.K. Singh should not find it too difficult to withdraw this Private Member's Resolution. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, let me say that I am grateful to the hon. Minister for what I believe is a fairly comprehensive response to the multiplicity of issues raised by me in my two longish interventions which had highlighted, if you recall, the magnitude of the problem, the magnitude of the problem in short-term and in long term, the need for adaptation in multiple directions and, of course, the need to take actions on mitigation. I would like to bring to the notice of this House that in both those interventions, I had dealt rather extensively with the need

for innovative means of financing. Sir, in fact, I had given concrete suggestions on what those innovative means of financing could be. I had drawn on the best international example on innovative means of financing. I had also dealt with in a fairly detailed kind of a presentation on what could be the priority areas where expenditure from out of that corpus would optimize the benefits and optimize the gains from those financial resources. I recognize the point made by the hon. Minister that the cess on coal, that the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, that the CAMPA initiative which has obviously accumulated a large corpus and the likely accumulation from the newly Energy Conservation Act, will all contribute towards the financing of the many things which my Resolution had sought to really highlight. I am, at this stage, therefore, taking note of the fact also of what the 12th Plan intends to do, the impending Kirit Parekh Report on moving towards a green energy and low carbon intensity economy and the studies which are in the offing to be available in November, both on the critical areas affected by global warming and climate change, both in terms of sectoral area as well as the regional impact of this, I see that the Government is making a comprehensive response to some of the issues which I had raised. But I have just two or three small points to bring to the Minister's notice. First, you know, Mr. Minister that Resolution was really designed to help you in your numerous struggles with the Ministry of Finance of which I have had the privilege of working in multiple capacities and multiple roles. I thought that was to generate you and your Ministry's ability to be able to encourage them in the direction in which the Finance Minister had led himself in the Budget in announcing for the first time a cess on coal, by enlarging that corpus, by the number of other ideas which I had mentioned in the first part of my intervention. If you recall that I had mentioned about what the best international practice was on aviation, on high emission from vehicles, on various other ways in which the rest of the world is doing. So, I am sure that you would like to really grab these opportunities as you encouraged the Finance Minister to enlarge the corpus of resources available from merely concentrating on a coal cess. Because, I am sure, and that is my second point, that conscious as you are of the scale of the problem, you want to ask yourself the elementary question whether the scale of the response is commensurate with the scale of the problem, and that is something on which I would encourage you to undertake some more studies to come to a reasonable conclusion on whether, both on the short-term and the medium-term, looking at the enormity of the challenge on mitigation and adaptation, you believe that the scale of our response is adequate or not, and that you will favour us, perhaps, in the Budget Session, with some kind of a White Paper, dealing with the scale of the problem and the financing modules which you are contemplating. I am grateful to him that he has conceded the need for perhaps looking at amalgamating and aggregating these kinds of financing mechanisms which have been created, and perhaps, such an amalgamated corpus could make our response more coherent and more purposive, and I would hope that he sticks to the kind of

a general assurance which he is giving on amalgamating these kinds of multiple financial initiatives and favour us with some kind of a response.

Before I conclude, Sir, since I am on the limited issue of financing, let me add one more thing. You know Mr. Minister, except for your coal cess, I am not very clear on whether the other sources of financing are a lapsable fund or whether they are subject to annual budgetary appropriation. Perhaps, looking at the dharma of any halfpaid decent expenditure department, I would be surprised if they have agreed to create four nonlapsable funds from which the corpus could really be augmented from year to year. This is something which you may wish to also look into. That is why, perhaps, instead of amalgamating these four sources of financing into one large corpus, you could plead with them to make the corpus a nonlapsable one, which will enable you to, perhaps, garner additional sources of innovative financing and also to look at the fact.

My last point, really, Sir, is - and I seek the Minister's intervention - I had done a great deal if you really recall my Resolution on implementation and the priorities on which these resources could be gainfully spent. I have mentioned research and development in terms of low carbon technology; I have mentioned about encouraging the use of low carbon transportation system. I encourage a whole host of initiatives, a challenge fund, an innovation fund, some of which you are doing, and I would really value a comment or two from the Minister on, perhaps, whether he would look at those kinds of implementation suggestions and implementation priorities which I have mentioned. In short, Sir, I sum up by saying that I would greatly value the Minister's one-or-two-line observation on whether he would consider pushing his own suggestions, a step forward on amalgamation of these funds in favouring us, in the medium term, perhaps in the Budget Session, with a White Paper which brings together these multiple initiatives into one corpus and whether he would like to say, a minute or two, on the priorities which he wishes to assign on the possible implementation and the possible projects to serve objective which seems common to him, to me, to my other colleagues who have participated, and indeed, as a total Governmental objective.

On the limited issue which he raised, about the response he gave to

another hon. Colleague of mine, and also a very old friend of ours, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyur, who is not here, I would, certainly, not like to reinterpret what Mr. Aiyur has said except to remind the hon. Minister that he did realize that my proposals are, of course, national centric and Mr. Aiyur's proposals were global, but he did say that that could be one way in which we become a part of that global effort. I leave at that, and it is, really, for Mr. Aiyur and Mr. Ramesh to, perhaps, look at further engaging dialogue between those proposals. And now, I do not wish to push on that. I am on the two or three limited points, with your permission, Sir, which I have raised, on which, perhaps, even a very short response from the Minister would enable me to, then, really take the further step with regard to my Resolution.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I give a very quick response, Sir, to the last point that he has made, and I want to make it absolutely clear that we are not going to be a contributor to any international financing mechanism in the short to medium term. I do not see the prospect of India on the basis of a defined contribution becoming part of any international financing arrangement. I have also said on the floor of this House, much earlier, after the Copenhagen Accord was signed and on which we had a debate on the 22nd of December, but I said so, and I repeat once again: "India is also not in the market for funds in the short-medium term. In the short term, as you know, there is a fast start financing facility of 30 billion dollars and we have voluntarily said that this should go to Africa, small island states in the ADCs. India is not interested in taking money from this facility." So, I think, in the short term, Sir, we are following the advice of Polonius in Hamlet, neither a lender nor a borrower be.

As for the suggestion that Mr. Singh has made, first of all, I did not say that I am in favour of amalgamation. Amalgamation is one option. I am not entirely in favour of amalgamation because in India, there are diseconomies of size. We do not have the capacity to manage large systems, and I think, instead of a large financing mechanism, a large bureaucracy will end up in having large problems. I prefer to have a nimble-footed entrepreneurial financial mechanism. You have yourself talked about it in your intervention. So, amalgamation is one option. But the nature of these funds is different. The CAMPA is not lapsable. The CAMPA is not with the Finance Ministry. The CAMPA is with the Supreme Court. The Finance Commission money is non-lapsable. The Finance Commission money is a matter of right. You can't deny that money. If it is a recommendation of the Government, it is accepted. The point of lapsable and non-lapsable comes when the Central Government is actually setting up a fund, say, the Central Road Fund, by charging a cess on diesel, or Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh by charging two per cent cess on all taxes...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: There is the National Social Security Fund.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: ... or the National Social Security Fund that is being set up. So, I take your points. The fund should be non-lapsable. That is the essential point that you are making and I take that point.

Sir, I would like to say that the hon. Member did not say the allimportant sentence, "I withdraw the Resolution". But in anticipation of his withdrawal, I would like to assure him that...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: A "White Paper".

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Not a "White Paper", because a "White Paper" has certain connotation in our system. I assure him and the House that we will come out with a "Discussion Paper" on financing of adaptation and mitigation in the domestic context, and I will bring this in the Budget session of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. N.K. Singh, are you withdrawing the Resolution or should I put it to vote?

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, in the light of the Minister's comprehensive reply and the explanations which he has given, in the light of the fact that he has accepted to bring a "Discussion Paper" on financing in the domestic context, which was the purpose of my Resolution, during the Budget session of the Parliament and in the light of the fact that the Parliament is not being deprived of an opportunity to have further discussion in the light of the "Discussion Paper", I wish to withdraw the Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Special financial and other assistance for developing Sikkim as an international tourist destination

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA (Sikkim): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:-

"Having regard to the fact that-

- (i) Sikkim is one of the beautiful State of the country, full of natural and scenic beauty;
- (ii) the third highest peak in the world Mt. Kanchenjunga in
- (iii) Eighty-seven per cent of the State is under forest cover;
- (iv) the State is full of different variety of flora and fauna;
- (v) there is vast potential in the State for the development of a world class tourist destination;
- (vi) it is a beautiful State attractive for tourists; and
- (vii) for developing Sikkim as hot tourist destination there is a need for further development of the required infrastructure; this House, therefore, urges upon the Government that special

financial and other assistance may be given to the State of Sikkim for developing it as an international tourist destination and enhance the road, rail and air connectivity for the purpose."

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Sikkim, a small Himalayan State, joined the Indian Union as the 22nd State on 16th May, 1975. Located in the North East of India, Sikkim has international borders with Bhutan, China and Nepal and national border with Darjeeling district of India. It is one of the youngest Sates within the Indian Union. Sikkim's special constitutional status under article 371F makes it a unique State in terms of various traditional laws and institutional practices.

Located on the lap of Mount Kanchenjunga, the world's third highest mountain, the unparallel beauty of the State and very friendly and hospitable people are its competitive and comparative advantages. Sikkim is famous for its lush green vegetation, verdant forests, landscape dotted with perennial streams and waterfalls, scenic valleys and majestic mountains, and a range of rich and magnificent cultural heritage, all of which provide a safe haven for tourists for long. It also draws thousands of pilgrims to its holy shrines and monasteries. Indigenous architecture and the crime-free society added to the natural attractions of the State,

making it one of the most sought after tourist destination in the country. Tourism is an important sector for the prosperity of the nation and the State. The attention of planners, social reformers, politicians, cultural and academic scholars has been focused on the multi-dimensional growth of tourism sector and to make it one of the industries in the world. important Ιt is one best and convenient platforms for educating people. Tourism provides opportunity for cross-cultural communication and eliminates social barriers that impede progress towards understanding and harmony between people and the nation. It opens up new areas for promoting national integration and international understanding.

Tourism is one of the priorities and important sectors of the State and it has to become the main economy for the development of the State. It is non-polluting, low cost and high return oriented industry for the State subject to certain precautions. For this, the State has adopted integrated development for making tourism the most viable sector.

The State is nature-gifted and having all sorts of destinations and circuits required for the promotion of tourism sector. Sikkim offers impressive varieties of tourism products. Some of them are: organic green and pollution free State; very rich culture, traditions, heritage and strong commitment; eco-tourism and wildlife; village tourism; adventure tourism; wellness, health, yoga, herbal and medical tourism; religious, culture, heritage and pilgrimage tourism; tea tourism and hydro tourism; conference tourism and many more.

Majestic mountains, green valleys, wilderness and sense of adventure, ethnic cuisines, peaceful and crime free State, hotspot of biodiversity and a mixture of things that would make any place on the earth a delight to visit, has made Sikkim the most sought after destination for tourism that it should be. Virtually unexplored, offers unique opportunities in almost all the major aspects of में tourism. We have lots of potential. जैसे आज दूसरे मुल्कों तथा वश्वि परसिद्ध है जैसे संबिटजरलैंड है , वश्वि में सबिटजरलैंड को पर्यटन के कुषेत्र में बहुत अच्छा मामा जाश क्री संबिटजरलैंड से कहीं जयादा पोर्हेशल सिकिकम में है , जैसे सिकिकम काः सरकार और वहां काः प्रशासन और वहां के मख्य सटेट कोः आर्गनिक बनाने के लिए चार मंं तरी पुरे साल पहले डिक्लेयर किया था। 2012 तक यह पूरा आर्गनिक सटेट ਕਜ

इस ओर देश के लिए एक बड़ा योगदान सिक्किम ने दिया है। जाएगा। सिकिकम 83 **परसेंट** फोरेस्ट कवर स्टेट है , इसको हंड्रेड बोल सकते हैं , बाहर से देखने में पूरा परसेंट गरीन है , केवल **17 परसेंट** कल्टीवेटेड र्लेड हैंФ दीखता पौरूयुशन नाम की कोई चीज़ ही नहीं हैक हम लोग वहां पौरूयूशन के विशेध में हैं और जोः पौरूयूशन फैल्लाने वास्त्री , ध्रंबा निकालने वासी इंड्रस्ट्रीज वहां आएंगी तोः हम लोग उनको मना करते हम लोग पॉस्न्यूशन फैस्रा ने वास्री हैं ा इंडस्ट्रीज़ में नहीं लगा रहे हैं⊅ सिक्किम -फ्री क्राइम सटेट है , पीस्रफुल स्टेट हैं। उसको देखने के लिए , उसकी स्टडी करने के लिए , उसको एक्जामिन करने के लिए बहुत विद्वान , सारे वैज्ञानिक जाः सकते हैं¢ वहां

सर, माउंट कंचनजंगा , जोः संसार कीः तीसरी चोटी महाम है¢ सम्रिटजरलैंड में सबसे ज्यादा **ऊं**चा करीब 23 हजार फीट ऊंचा माउंटेन है , लेकिन सिकिकम कंचनजंगा 28208 फीट का माउंट उंचा है , जो कि सिक्किम में चारों तरफ से दिखाई हैं≎ सर, देसा हजारों कीः संख्या में वदिशी पर्यटक र्मे वहां पर आते हैं। चाहता हूं कि हाउस को इस साख़ के टू रिस्टिस कीः जानकारी देखा डोमेस्टिक टूरिस्टस केक्ल 6 लाख आए और विदेशी टूरिस्टस करीब 34 हजार आए। सिक्किम कोः जाने वास्रा रास्ता डस्टिंटर्ड है , अभी पर जाने वहां काः

विकल्प नहीं हैं , उसकी एक ही लाइफ लाइन हैं , जो नेशनल हाईवे 31 हैं और उसमें भी गोऱखालैंड वा ले हम लोगों को डिस्टिर्ब करते हैंं फिर भी , हम लोगों ने मेहनत करके दूरिजम के क्षेत्र में बहुत काम किया हैं।

सर, वहां पर टोइल माउंटेन्स एंड पीक्स 28 **हैं**ा ये सब बडी -19300 फीट से लेकर 28208 फीट तक की ऊंचाई एंड पीक्स हैंं और छोट्टे -छोट्टे माउंटेन्स माउंटेन्स बहुत हें⊅ सर, पर्यटकों के देखने के लिए जयादा वहां पर बहुत माउंटेन्स हैं⊅ पर Lakes and Wetland की संख्या वहां 227 **है** और 100 हैं। सबिटजरलैंड में केवल अभी यहां पर कलाइमेंट चेंज और गल्लोबल वार्मिंग की बात हो रही थी। अगर भविष्य कहीं से अच्छी ऑक् सीजन मिलेगी , तो वह सिक्निकम से मिल्लेगी , क्योंकि माउंट कंचनजंगा उधर है। वहां का वालावरण सवच्छ क्री सर, वहां पर 21 गुलेशियर हैं और सिक्किम में केवल 9 गुलेशियर हैं⊅ इसको सुबिटजरलैंड से इसलिए कम्पेयर कर रहा हुं , क्योंकि हमारे लोग सोचते हैं कि सुबिटजरलैंड को देखने के लिए चले के लिए चले जायें जायें , घुसने , सुबिटजरलैंड अच्छा है≬ लेकिन में सबसे छोटा अपने हिन्द्स्तान परदेश सिक्किम है , संदर सुबिटजरलैंड से कई गुष्मा जुयादा अच्छा है≬ अपने कोः कोई है , इसलिए मैं सिक्किम देश याद्य नहीं करता कोः थोडा के साथ कम पेयर करके बता रहा हुं¢ सर, दुरिज्म सिकिकम जो spa का प्रचलन है , लेकिन में original spa है hot spring, वहां पर टोष्टल 9 hot springs हैं अगर इसके गवर्नमेंट से हमें मदद मिलेगी , **तो**े spa बनाने थोड़ी की जरूरत नहीं सर, मैं रिकॉर्ड के लिए बताना चाहता हुं कि वहां हैक बहुत सीः प्रजातियां हैंक वहां पर 150 mammals हैं , Birds की 552 वैशइटीज पर बटरफ्लाईज़ कीः 690 वैराइटीज़ हैं⊅ सर, वहां चिड़ियाघर में घर बनाकर सर, दुसरी जगहों पर इनको रखना पड़ता है , लेकिन सिकिकम इसकी जरूरत नहीं हैक वे सब जंगल में में खाले -पीले हेंंФ सर, वहां पर हिल्ल **फशि की** 48 हैंं और घूमते वैराइटीज हैंक वहां पर flowering plants की 4500 वैराइटीज़ यह फूल्लने वासा पुलांट हैक जो Rhododendrons है , इसको हैं , Rhododendrons यह एक plants है , जो फूबता भी है , इसको हम लोगों ने State plants डिक्लियर किया है¢ यह वर्ल्ड में कहीं नहीं क्री इसकी 36 वैशइटीज़ सिकिकम में हैं⊅ वहां पर Medicinal plants 426 हैं , वहां पर केंसर की मेडिसन र्में जब यहां में आया तो इधर से बहुत बडे –बडे लोग आए हाउस कीः मेडिसन और बोले कीः आपकी स्टेट में केंसर मस्रिती है , हमें यह बैस है , हमें वहां ले चलो। हमारे यहां अपनी सटेट

बाहर कुछ ले जाने की अनुमति नहीं है। सर, केंसर कीः मेडिसन सिकिकम में मस्रिती है**ं और** ferns **टोटल** 362 **है**ा साईंस के , बोद्यनी के स्ट्इंट कीः स्टडी के लिए वहां यह चीज स्टूडेंट माली है और tree ferns है। जोः पृरिम्ला फुलावर है , उसके लिए कीः जरूरत नहीं है , वह अपने आप माउंटेन में , फारेस्ट में धरती से निकलता है। इस परकार से ये टोटल 60 वेराइटीज़ हें⊅ Then, we are very rich in the varieties of orchids in the whole world, which are 556. There are 104 varieties of 'river and stream'. इस प्रकार कोः प्रकृति ने सब क्छ दिया है। सिकिकम सरकार बहुत कर रही है और मैं आजकेब्द सरकार को भी धन्यवाद कोशिश देखा चाह्रता मैं धन्यवाद हूं , देश के प्रधान देखा चाहता मंत्री कोः, सोनिया मैझ्म कोः और दूरिज्म डिपार्टमेंट मंबी महोदय को इन लोगों ने दूरिज्म कष्रेत्र में आगे जाने के लिए हमारी मदद की है। हम लोग भी यह चाहते हैंं बहुत सिकिकम वर्ल्ड में एक बेहतरीन दूरिज्म डेस्टीनेशन कोः सुबिटजरलैंड सिकिकम से भी अच्छा बनाने कीः कोशिश कर रहे हमारी सटेट में कोई कमी नहीं है¢ हमारे यहां surplus **है और हम** 2012 **से दूसरी** स्टेटों कोः पाखर देंगे। We have a potential of 8000 mw in hydel power. अभी साढ़े छ: हजार पर काम हो पर पाबर कम खर्च हमारे यहां होसी है , इसीलिए दूसरी स्टेट्स कोः पाखर दे सकते हैं। ड्रिंकिंग के वाहर मामले में 95 **परसेंट** गांव कवर हैं और सेमिटेशन में 100 परसेंट ईयर 'गराम नर्सिल एवार्ड ′ महामहिम हैं क हम लोग लास्ट जीः केः हाथों से ले चुके हैं क सटेट राष्ट्रपति हमारी plastic-banned स्टेट क्री सिकिकम में पुलास्टिक का कोई भी है और इसी तरह से grazing banned है और समान युज करने पर पाबंदी भीः बना हुआ हैं। चलती है। वर्ल्ड लाइफ एक्ट वहां grazing **नहीं** वहां पर

भीः एनिमल को याः चिहिया को मारने पर आदमी मारने किसी से भी जयादा कड़ा कामून हैक वहां पर इंग्र्य , सुपारी और रजनीगंधा चीजें बैह्ड हैं⊅ हम सभी चीजें दूरिज्म के माध्यम रहे हैं । जो हमारा ट्शंसपोर्ट और कम्युनिकेशन है , वह हमें और दो: -तीम साम तक झेल्नना पड़ेगा , क्योंकि सिविल एविएशन है कि वह 2012 में एयरपोर्ट कम्पलीट करेगा। वैसे एयर पोर्ट के नर्सिण काः काम चल रहा है\ ममता मैझ्म वहां पर लास्ट ईयर गई थींः और रेखने स्टेशन के फा उंडेशन काः स्टोन लगाया इस तरह से एक अल्टरनेटिव नेशनल हाईवे भीः वाया भूटान होते इन परिसिपल सैंक्शन हुआ है≬ इस रिजोलूशन कोः लामे काः मेरा यही उद्देश्य है कि सारे भारत के लोग सिक्किम कोः देखें। परदेश अपने देश में दुसरे मूहकों से अच्छा प्रदे श है और अच्छा †हं आप इसको प्रोत्साहन दें। भारत सरकार तोः सिक्किम कोः वश्वि काः एक बेह्तरीन पर्यटन स्थल सकती है इसीलिए मैंः केट्द सरकार से तथा पर्यटन मंग्रालय से रक्वियस्ट करना चाहता हुं कि हमारे प्रदेश को जयादा फाइनेंशियल एसिस्टेंस तथा दूरिज्म के माः मले में मदद दें🏻 इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बाह्य समाप्त करता हुं।

The question was proposed.

एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झाऱखंड): उपसभापति महोदय , हमारे श्री साथ ओटी . लेपचा जीः नेः अपने पुरदेश कीः मदद केः लिए एक संकल्प रखा है और संकल्प को रखते सदन के सामने वक्त उन्होंने , ये बाहों बाहों सिकिकम परदेश के बारे में बताईं बहुत से लोगों को पता नहीं हैं¢ यह जानकारी नहीं होमा भीः एक कारण है कि भारतीय पर्यटक वहां पहुंच नहीं सका। पर, जिस राज्य है , वह भारतीय उम्र सर्फि पेंझीस वर्ष गणराज्य में सर्फि पेंत्रीस का युक्क है , यह पैं तीस वर्ष काः युवक राज्ञ्य की संप्रदा कोः बचाने के लिए जो कदम उठा है , वे कदम राज्ञ्य रहा सराहनीय हैं क वैसे तोः इनको परम पत्ना परमेश्वर ने ही इतना है कि लेफ्चा , जो यहां के वासी दिया हैं , वे इसको मेयल , अर्थात् सवर्ग हैं , भूष्टिया इसको मानते डेंग्रमुल स अर्थात् the Hidden valley of rice मानते धर्म इंद्राकिल अर्थात भगवान शास्त्र इसको काः गाईन , उसके बगीचे के रूप में मामते हैं क कत्तिना हो संदर होः सकता हैः लेपचा की सकता है वह Garden of Indra, कितना संदर में और कक्षिना संदर कल्पना वहां काः स्वर्ग हो सकता भृष्टिया कीः कल्पना की Hidden valley of rice? यह समझने में वहां है कि जहां है , जहां कंचनजंगा कीः चोटी जब पूर्व में है तो वह प्रथम करिण को चूसती है और जहां सूरज उगता गुल्लेशियर चांदी के बहते हुए झरने जैसे लगते हैं , उस

खूबसूरती को कायम रखने के लिए वहां की सरकार ने जो कदम उठाए हैं , उसको plastic-free बनाना , organic farming के लिए का यूज नहीं होने देसा , smoke या industry को डेक्लप होमा देखा आदि , एक तरफ तोः अपनी पुराकृतिक नहीं संदरता की तरफ अच्छे कदम हैं , पर दूसरी बचाने तरफ अपनी जनता में नौकरी नहीं मिल्लिने के लिए उनको डिप्नाइव **उदयोग** तरफ भीः कदम उठते हैंं वे डिम्नाइव न होंः , उनसे उनको तकलीफ न हो , उनको रोजगार के इंसजाम मिल्ले सकें , इसलिए वे उसको विश्व काः एक उच्च कोरिट का पर्यटक स्थल बनाना चाहते हैं , इसलिए वह ओटीः . लेपचा लेकर , वह संंकल्प लेकर हमारे मिक्क शरी जीः सदन में आए हैं और मैं इसका भरपूर समर्थन हं़⊅ करता कहता हुं कि ये जो गुल्लेशियर की बाह करते हैं , तो मैं बताता ह्ं कि मैं सिख संप्रदाय से आता ह्ं , हमारे प्रथम गए थे , इनके यहां पर एक गृत्नेशियर है , उसका नाम मार्ग चौ है। पवन जीः , आप समझिए , गुरू डांग मार्ग , अर्थात् गुरू ने डांग्र मारी हो , चौ , चौ मतलब पामी काः रजिर्व जहां वॉयर। जब गुरू वहां से गुजर रहे थे , तोः उन्होंने देखा के लिए जाहे दूर -दूर तक लोग पामी हें⊅ पीने के बहुत उन्हें लिए पानी नहीं मिल्रिता है , बर्फ जमी हुई है , तब उन्होंने कोः अपनी लाठी से , जिस लाठी को लेकर वे चलते थे , उस डांग्र बर्फ जब तोड़ा , तोः गुन्नेशियर के ऊपर काः हस्सा कोः तोड़ा। और उसके नीचे पानी था। वहां आज भीः पानी गया है≬ फीट की ऊंचाई पर हैः और आजभीः गुरू सत्रह डांग मार्ग जमता नहीं है। यहां तक की अर्मी की जो गाड़ियां पामी हैं , ट्रक जाते हैं , जीष्र तथा दूसरे वेहिकल्स जाहो हैं , उनको के लिए ऐसा पामी चाहिए होहा रेडिएटर है , जो बर्फ जम न जाए। वे उस पामी का भी पुरयोग करते हैं और वह पीने के काम तोः आता हीः है⊅ यही कारण हैं कि जब वहाँ गुरू नामक गए. तोः उनको 'नामक लामा ' के नाम पर जामा गया और आज भी वहाँ के incarnation के रूप में ही 'नामक लामा ' के नाम पर उनकी बड़ी -बड़ी तस्वीरें लगा कर रखी हुई हैं।

उनकी सबसे सौद्धर्य से भरा हुआ राज्य यह एक प्राकृतिक है¢ बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि वे उद्योग नहीं लगा सकते , क्योंकि 87 फीसदी इलाका reserve forest हैं। उसको भी protect करना है। उसके बाद उनके पास इतने तरह के flowers हैं , मेरे ख्याल से सिक्किम पहला राज्य थाः, जिसने daffodils export करने शुरू किए और अच्छे flowers export करने शुरू किए। सर, वहाँ पर अद्भृत medicinal plants हैं , जो और दूसरी जगह कहीं नहीं मिस्रिते। उन्होंने बचा कर हीः नहीं रखा हैः , बल्कि उन पर अनुसंधान उन्हें पहचान बना कर रखी हैं। उनका दुरूपयोग न होः, उनकी smuggling न होः , इसके लिए कामून भीः बनाया हैः और इस पर भीः रोक लगा रखी है कि अगर उस medicinal plant के बारे में जुन्नान अर्जन

करना है , तो सिकिकम जामा पड़ेगा। करीब 5.5-6 लाख आबादी कम आबादी में रह कर इतने बड़े इलाके कोः उन्होंने बचा कर रखा हुआ है¢ तत्कालीन राजा ने इसको संजो कर रखा , बचा कर रखा। से बचाया , चीम से बचाया , ब्रासिश साम्राज्यवाद हर तरह से बचा कर बहुत दिनीं तक रखा और अंत्रत : यह 16 मुई , 1975 को भारत का 22वां राज्य बना।

महोदय , इनकी बडी पशॅब्लम है - infrastructure. सबसे साम्राज्यवाद ने दार्जिलिंग को hill queen बनाने दिया , sanitorium बना ने के लिए वहाँ पर infrastructure develop किया। जैसे उसने दार्जिलिंग को develop किया , वैसे उसने साउथ में ऊटी को develop किया , इधर नैसीताल को develop कोः develop कथा , शिमला कोः develop कथा , देहरादून किया , मसूरी को develop किया , डलहौजी को develop किया , किस् त् गंगटोक develop नहीं किया। उन्होंने गंगटोक कोः develop इसलिए नहीं किया , क्योंकि मन केः मौजी थेा इसके राजा अपने उनका अपनी धरोहर किसी को समर्पण करने काः इरादा नहीं था। वे अपने गौरव के साथ सम्मानित से जिस्दा थे और अपनी प्रजा रूप रहना चाहते को सुखी रखना चाह ते थे। इसलिए उन्होंने किसी के पास किया। यही काऱ्रण है कि वहाँ सर्फि surrender नहीं एक रास्ता एक रोड है , जिसका उल्लेख उन्होंने किया। National Highway No. 31 is the only road connecting Gangtok. गोरखालैंड के कारण , कभी -कभी सिंबीगुड़ी में आंद्योलन के कारण , कभी -कभी बंद के कारण वह रास्ता बंद होः जाला हैक वह रास्ता बंद हो जाने के कारण उनके नमक से लेकर , तेल्ल यहाँ से लेकर , गैस से लेकर सब क्छ जामा बंद होः जाता हैक तकलीफ होने भीः वेः अच्छी तरह रह रहे हैं⊅ उन्होंने अच्छा परिवेश कि वहाँ के लोग अच्छे रखा हुआ है। क्यों हैं , उनकी अपनी सोध अच्छी है और उन्होंने उसी तरह से अपने आपको तैयार किया हुआ हैं। भोले लोग हैं 🗈

महोदय , यह Organic State हैं। आज सारी द्मिया में industrial revolution के साथ -साथ population बढ़ी। Population बढ़ी , तो चाहिए , रोजगार चाःहिषः , तोः industrial revolution आया industrial revolution आया , तो खेलों में उपज भी ज्यादा चाहिए , कयोंकि वालों के मुँह होः गए। अगर अनाज भीः खाने ज्यादा करना है , तो inorganic खाद डाख़ कर, फर्टिलाइजर जयादा पैक्ष डाख़ कर हमने पैद्यावार बढ़ाई। कब्त्ति उन्होंने अभी तक organic हीः रखी और अब 100 परसेंट organic **कर दिया** हैक के किसी बाजार में चले जाइए , तो आपको फल की द्कान पर, herbals की दुकान पर याः सब्जी चाय की दुकान कीः दुकान तरह के stall लगे हुए मिल्लेंगे। एक मिल्लेगा inorganic खाद का और ऑर्गेनिक दुसरा मिलेगा organic खाद का खाद की उपज की कीमत

ज्यादा है और इनऑर्गेनिक की कम हैं ऑर्गेनिक खाद से ही ये सब कुछ कर रहे हैं और यही परम्परा हमें दूसरे राज्यों में भी अपनानी चाहिए , किस्तु हमारे यहां जैबेटिकली मॉडिफाइड सीड्स आ रहे हैंं हमारी जो धरोहर है , हमारी जो पहचान है , वह हमारे चाबल हैं , गेहूं है , सरसों के बीज हैं , स्रजमुखी के बीज हैं अथवा दूसरे बीज हैं , जो पता नहीं सैकड़ों वर्षों से हमारे साथ चले आ रहे थे और परिवार की धरोहर बने हुए थे , आजवे सारे खत्म हो रहे हैंं भूटिया लोग कहते थे कि यह वैस्ती

है , उस वैली ऑफ राइस कोः बचाने का एक ही रास्ता हैक किस्रान है तो उसका एक हस्सा जब खेल्ली करता अगले सास्र बीज में लगाने के लिए रख देहा है और बाक़ी हस्सि को कंज्युम कर लेहा है , पर वह परम्पराएं आजभारत के बाक़ी हस्सिं में खत्म के बाब्रजूद जाः रही हैं क मुसीबतों कोः झेल्लने भीः आप सक्यं सारी हैं , यह सराहनीय यह कठोर रहे कदम उठा हैक

मेरा माभना है कि इन्होंने जोः मांग्र कीः हैः , इनकी मांग सरकार दुवारा पूरी कीः जामी चाहिए। वहां दूरिज्म जरूर के लिए आप जो भी इकोनॉमिक पैकेज दे सकें डेक्लपमेंट , देबा के साथ ही नहीं , जिल्ले चाहिए। ऐसा सर्फ़ि सिकिकम भीः पहाडी हैं , चाहे नागार्लंड होः , मिंजीरम होः , मेघालय हो , हिम्राचल राज्ञ्य प्रदेश होः याः कोई और इलाका होंः , उन सभी स्थानों कोः देखा चाहिए। कई जगह ऐसी हैंं हिम्माचल में कि वाक़ई उनकी तुल्लना से की जा सकती ऐसे सबिटजरलैंड क्षे हीः इलाके उत्तराखंड और कश्मीर में भी हैं , हमारे भारत हर जगह फैल्ले हुए जैसे ऊटी है¢ ऐसे इलाकों के डेक्लपमेंट के लिए सरकार योजना बननी चाहिए , ताकि इन इलाकों में प्रकृति को धुएं और कार्बन प्रकृति को बचा कर हम प्राकृतिक से बचाया जाः सके। सम्पदा को बढा सकें और उससे क्छ कमा सकें।

आपने अभी तित्तियों की बात की, तितिलयां हैं , कब्त्रि उनको बचाने के लिए आप मोब्राइल मत लगने दीजिएगा। टाबर अगर आपके सिकिकम में मोब्राइल टाबर लग जाएंगे , तोः तक्षिलियां भूख रास्ता सकेंगी जाएंगी , वे घर नहीं पहुंच और आहिस्ता -आहिस्ता मर जाएंगी जैसे यहां पर हुआ क्री मोब्राइल टाबर्स कारण तित्तिलयां खत्म होः गईं , भंवरे खत्म होः गए, मधुमिक्खयां खत्म की गति किसी के लिए मौत का अंजाम होः गर्डं। विकास बन जाही है≬ हमें सोच कर ही कोई कदम उठाना चाहिए कि अगर विकास किसी भीः जीव अथवा प्रकृति की मौत का अंजाम बने , ऐसा विकास राष्ट्र कि केवल चाहिए। ऐसा नहींः होमा चाहिए पेट भरने के लिए ही हम इसको आगे बढ़ाएं। यह सही है कि पर्यटन से रोज्जगार पैदा होला क्री अगर एक पर्यटक किसी राज्य में है , तोः उसके साथ -साथ सारी चीझें जुङ्गती हैंः और बहुत बहुत सारे लोगों कोः रोजगार मल्लिता हैक

में एक बाह्र सिक्किम के बारे में जरूर रखना चाह्रंगा सिकिकम भीः मैंः इस सदन में रख च्का ह्ं⊅ में करीब कें वक्त के हैं 400 ऐसे परिवार हैं , जो राजा , वे वयापारी के रहने लोग हैंं लोग उनमें राजस्थान वाले परदेश के रहने वाले लोग हैं , बह्रिर के रहने वासे लोग हैं और बंग्राल हें⊅ पर वे वद्यापार के रहने वास्रे वहां के लिए

जिस वक्त राजा की ओर से सब्जेक्ट मैटर गए थें , कब्ति रजिस्टर बनाया गया , उस वक्त उनका नाम नहीं लिखा गया या हो सकता है कि उन्होंने लखिवाने से इंकार कर दिया। क्छ भी हुआ होः , लेकिन उनका नाम उस रजिस्टर में नहीं लिखाः गया , इसलिए आज सब्जैक्ट मैटर नहीं कहलाते हैं⊅ हमारा फाइनांस डियार्टमेंट एक टैक्स काः प्रोवीज़न एग्ज़म्प्शन देसा है और कहता है कि जो सिटिज़न हैं , जिसका नाम सब्जैक्ट मैटर के में लिखा हुआ है , उनको हीः इन्कम टैक्स एग्जम्प्शन मिलेगा , दूसरों को नहीं म**िले**गा। ये लोग , जो , उत्तर , बह्निर और बंग्राल से हैं , सभी राजस्थान प्रदेश वयापार करते र्हें⊅ इनमे से कोई वहां नौक़रियों में हस्सा अथवा खेस -खलिहान में हस्सा मांग्रता , वे नहीं मांग्रता नहीं सभी व्यापारी हैं , लेक़िन वे वहां के लोकलाइट्स के साथ कंपीट कर सकते , क्यों कि एक तोः टैक्स नहीं पे करता है और पे नहीं करता है। जब पी: चिद्यम्बरम साहब दुसरा टैक्स वह्ति मंत्री थे , उस समय भी मैंबे भारत सरकार से मांग्र की थी वह लाए , लेकिन उस वक्त उन्होंने यह लागू इसमें संशोधन कर दिया था:। कई बार मैंसे उनसे कहा कि वह उसको विङ्गे कर लें , केवल 400 परिवारों की ही बास है। इसमें एक यूजिफॉर्मिटी होमी क्योंकि चाहिए वे भीः भारतवासी हैं और ये भी भारतवासी हैं , भारत का ही अंग है। सबको समान अधिकार मिल्लेगा , तभी हैं हम सब मिल्ल - जुल कर पनप सकते और सिक्षिकम वाक़ई के बराबर काः पर्यटन सथल बना सकते हैं⊅ इतना कहते हुए मैं इस बिल्ल का समर्थन करता हुं। धन्यवाद।

4.00 p.m.

मुक्ट मधी (अरुणाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय , देश में हमारे हिमालय की गोद में बसे हुए पाँच प्रदेश और कश्मीर , उत्तराखंड , सिक्रिकम जम्मू , हिम्माचल प्रदेश इनमें से सिक्किम और अरुणाचल अरुणाचल प्रदेश। परदेश ईस्टर्न हिम्मालय में बसे हुए हैं⊅ इसके साथ -साथ , हमारा नॉर्थ -ईस्ट है , उसमें आठ बहर्ने पहले हैं⊅ इन्हें seven sisters कहते थे , लेकिन 1975 में सिक्किम का induction होने के बाद और फिर उसके -ईस्ट काउंसिल में दाखिल होने नॉर्थ के बाद ये साल से आठहो गये।

हमारे लेपचा जीः नेः जोः रिजोल्शन इस सदन मेंः पेश कथाि है , मैं उसका पूरा करता हुँ। यह बहुत जरूरी है कि -पूरा समर्थन के लिए और सिक्किम दूरिज्म के विकास कोः वर्ल्ड के लिए देश और नॉर्थ कल्लास दूरिस्ट डेस्टिनेशन बनाने -ईस्ट के साथ -साथ सेंट् रल गवर्नमेंट कोः भीः सिक्किम कोः पूरा समर्थन आएँगे। पर्यटक , विशेषकर देसा चाहिए , तभी वहाँ पर्यटक फॉरेन वहीं जाएँगे , जहाँ accessibility और physical दूरिस्टस infrastructure हो। उसके लिए कॉमर्शियल एयरपोर्ट्स होने चाहिए , रेल्ल चाहिए , रेखने स्टेशंस होने कीः लाइनें होः नीः साहब ने चाहिए और सड़कें अच्छी होमी चाहिए। अभी अहल्वालिया कहा कि सिक्किम याः गंग्रटोक पहुँचने के लिए सिर्फ एक ही हमारे खुशी की बाल है कि भारत सरकार रास्ता है¢ लिए यह बहुत ने विशेषकर सिक्रिकम के लोगों के लिए रेखवे स्टेशन बनाने काम शुरू किया है और वहाँ के लिए एक एयनपोर्ट भीः सैंक्शन उसके काम की जो रफ्तार किया है , लेकिन है , वह बहुत धीमी है आपके माध्यम से पुलानिंग मिनिस्टर क**ि वहाँ** जोः एजेंसीज़ काम कर रही हैं , रक्क्विस्ट करना चाहुँगा धनराशि , ताःकि वहाँ जोः एयरपोर्ट्स उनको पर्याप्त मिल्लि रोडस बनने चा हिए , उनका काम जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा

की बात करते हैं तो हम पाले कि हमारा जब हम दूरिज्म हैं देश उसमें unfortunately बहुत पीछे हैं। जब हम यूरोपियन सुबिट्जरलैंड , आस्ट्रिया याः अन्य देशों से अपने compare करते हैं , यूरोप की बास तो बहुस और अमेरिका आसपास साउथ एशिया के जो देश , थाइलैंड और मलेशिया हमारे हैं , वहाँ काः जोः inflow हैः , वह भारत फॉरेन दूरिस्ट्स दूरिस्टस के मुकाबले बहुत ज्यादा हैंक अभी मलेशिया से ऊपर foreign tourists जाते हैं , जब कि भारत में 50 **लाख** सौलानी से ऊपर विदेशी आते हैं। इससे हम जाम सकते हैं क**ि** हम दूरिज्म के मामले में बहुत पीछे हैं⊅ इसलिए भारत को आगे ले जामा बहुत जरूरी है। जब हम economic दूरिज्म

advancement की बास करते हैं , जब हम अपने आपको चीम के साथ या US economy के साथ compare करने लगते हैं , तो उसके साथ-साथ जो हमारी industrial growth है या physical growth है ...(व्यवधान)...

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN-SOZ) IN THE CHAIR]

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय , जैसा मैंबे बताया है कि बाहर के देशों के मुकाबले में हम बहुत पीछे हैं। जब हम present growth की बास करते हैं या आने वासी growth की बास करते tourism को शामिल करना बहुत ज़रूरी इसके development of tourism infrastructure बहुत इसलिए मैं ज़रूरी हैक आपके माध्यम से मंबी जीः सेः दरख्वास्त करूंगा सरकार के अंतर्गत एक Multi Ministerial Integrated Committee बने डिपार्टमेंट जिसमें दूरिज्म मिनिस्ट्री , पुस्नानिंग , Ministry of Civil Aviation, National Highway Authority आदि शामिल हों और कीः दुरिज्म पॉलिसी और ट्रिस्ट सर्किट बनाने के साथ –साथ तथा नॉर्थ नॉर्थ -ईस्ट - विशेषकर हमारे सिकिकम -ईस्ट की जो 7 हैं , उनके लिए एक अच्छी पॉग्लिसी बने और इसको implement सटेटस के लिए जित्तनी धनराशि कीः दरकार होः , वह उनको प्रदान जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जीः , हम दूरिज्म को बहुत दिशाओं में बढ़ा सकते हैं और बहुत से दूरिस्ट्स attract कर सकते हैं। हमारे हम दूरिस्ट्स को attract कर सकते हैं कोः लेकर जैस्रा जीः नेः और लेफ्चा जीः नेः कहा क*ि हमारे* की जो अहलुवालिया हिम्मालय है , कश्मीर सुदंरता की जो संदरता है , ऊंचे हैं , नदियां

हैं , White River Rafting है , इसके कारण हमारे यहां adventurous tourism हो सकता है। नॉर्थ -ईस्ट का जो unique culture है , उसके कारण भी हम बहुत से tourists को attract कर सकते हैं। सरकार को और विशेषकर दूरिज्म मिनिस्ट्री कोः यह चेतावनी देखा चाहुंगा कि जो दुरिज्म डेक्लपमेंट नॉर्थ -ईस्ट में हो हमारे रहा है या भारत के अन्य भागों में हो रहा है , वह काफ़ी नहीं हैक जो स्कीम्स development of tourism infrastructure के लिए , accommodation के लिए मिनिस्ट्री होष्टल , रेक्स्टोरेंट हैं कि वें middlemen कें माध्यम जाली हैं , हमने देखा implement की जाती हैं। हमें छ्टकारा पाना इससे होगा। यह जो haphazard way में सकीम्स बन रही हैं , जिस तरह से ट्रीरज्म इन चीओं को बिंबा देखे और बिंबा समझे पास कर देही है , यह ठीक़ नहीं गवर्नमेंट किसी pressure की वजह से है सटेट development of tourism infrastructure के लिए यहां कोई स्कीम से कोई फाःयदा नहीं सकती हैं। लेकिन , ऐसी स्कीम्स भेजने होगा , जिल्ला Jourism के साथ कोई ताल्लुक नहीं हैं¢ ऐसी सुकीम्स को जो लोग recommend करा कर लाले हैं या जो middle man हैं या जो contractors हैं , वे इससे फायदा उठाने के लिए , अपनी जेब भरने के लिए ऐसा करते हैंं हमें ऐसी स्कीमें avoid करनी चाहिए। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जीः से कहना चाहुंगा सर्किट बने , दूरिस्ट सटेट गवर्नमेंट और सेझ्ट्रल एक साथ बै**ठ** कर यह तय करें कि सिक्रिकम में क्या -क्या infrastructures लामे चाहिए और अरुणाचल प्रदेश , असम और नागार्लंड में कहां -कहां , तभी जाकर खर्च होमा चाहिए हमारा successful होगा।

सीः नदी हैः , जिस्नका हमने देखा है कि थाईलैंड में एक छोटी में जाष्रान ने river Kwai नाम river Kwai है। सेकण्ड वर्ल्ड वार पर एक छोटा साः बुरिज बनाया। उसने वह बरिज इसलिए बनाया कयोंकि वह उस पर ट्रेन चला कर अपनी आर्मी कोः बर्मा था। उस ब्रिज के construction के लिए जो British Prisoners of War थें , उनको लगाया गया था। उनमें चीमी और बरिटिश भीः वहां river Kwai और उस पर बने बरिज को देखने के लिए लाखों लोग जाहो हेंं⊅ सेकण्ड वर्ल्ड वार में नागालैंड में , जहां पर जाष्रान और हमारे बीच वार हुआ थाः, वहां पर एक Kohima Epitaph हैं। यह Epitaph वर्ल्ड का बहुत संदर और popular epitaph है , जिस पर लिखा हुआ है , "When you go home, tell them that for their tomorrow, we gave our today". ਸੈਂਜ਼ੇ इसको कोहिमा देखा , बल्कि में नहीं इसको लंदन में देखा , जब लंदन में वेस्टमिन्स्टर सामने , जो वार में शहीद हुए , उनके साधी या उनके relatives जला कर शरद्धांजलि देखे आते थे , वहां पर कोरियन वार के epitaph, सेकण्ड वर्ल्ड वार के epitaph और भी बहुत सारे

epitaph लगे हुए थे , उनमें कोहिमा का भी एक epitaph था। नागालैंड की capital कोहिमा बहुत सुंद्वर जगह है , वहां थोड़ी बहुत security problem हो सकती हैं।

1962 में अरुणाचल प्रदेश के दो जगह से चीम ने हमारे आक्रमण किया था:। उनमें से एक का नाम वास्रोंग है , जिसको वासोंग बैटल कहा जासा है और दूसरी जगह का नाम तवांग जिसको तवांग बैटल कहा जाहा। है। इन दोमों जगहों का इतिहास हैं। इतिहास के साथ -साथ वहां पराकृतिक संबंध सौन्दर्य है , जोः देखने लायक हैं। मैं सर्फि सिक्किम , असमऔर अरुणाचल के कहना चाहता हुँ , बारे में नहीं बल्कि ऐसी में , जहां tourist attraction है , पूरे नॉर्थ ईस्ट के लिए एक पैकेज बनाना चाहिए। मैं ऐसा नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आप सारे शहरों को tourist destination बना दीजिए या सारे गांबों tourist destination बना दीजिए।

जहां नक्सलाइट की problem है या नॉर्थ ईस्ट में , जहां security problem हो रही है , यह problem basically unemployed youth के कारण है चूंकि उनके पास कोई काम नहीं है , इसलिए उनको attract करके उन्हें इस काम में शामिल किया जाहा है , जो देश के विख्य है वहां इंडस्ट्री immediately नहीं आसकती है , क्योंकि industrial product की मार्केटिंग के लिए जो consumer मार्केट है , वह इतनी दूर है कि इंडस्ट्री लगाने से उतना फायदा नहीं होगा। सिर्फ यहीं फायदा हो सकता है , जो service sector है , जो

tourism industry हैं इस tourism industry को अगर हम importance दें , तभी जाक़र हमारे नॉर्थ -ईस्ट में जो प्रॉब्लम्स चल रही हैं , उनसे निषटने में हम कामयाब हो सकते हैंं

बाह्म यह है कि कश्मीर में सर, दूसरी इतनी संदरता बाबजूद वहां क्या पुराँब्लम है ? वहां कीः पुराँब्लम आप अच्छी हैं , मैं तरह से जानते आपको उसका विवरण नहीं देखा चाह्रंगा तोः बाहर से आती है। वह पुराँब्लम जोः भीः होः , हमारी ह**िमा**स्रयन नॉर्थ , हमारे -ईस्ट कीः ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए , मैं और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहुंगा। आपके माध्यम इससे ज़्यादा से जीः , जोः सदन मेंः दूरिज्म को भी represent कर रहे और खुद पुलानिंग मिमिस्टर भी हैं , तो मैं उनसे दरख्वास्त कि यह जो resolution लाया गया है , इसके साथ -साथ सारे और नॉर्थ -ईस्ट के लिए एक सुं**द**र साः पैकोज बनाएं , वहां के लिए ऐसा mechanism हो जिससे tourism development को बल मिल्ली , धन्यवाद।

डाः . अखिलेश दास गुप्ता (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर , आजसे 35 जब मई, 1975 में हम लोग स्कूल में थे , मुझे याद है , जब यह खबर आई कि सिक्षिकम भारत काः एक हस्सा बन गया है तो पूरे में एक खुशी की लहर छा गई थी , सकुल के सारे बच्चे उठे थे और पूरे देश में एक खुशहाली का वाह्मावरण बन गया थाः कि जैसा महत्वपूर्ण सिकिकम प्रदेश हमारे भारत का अंग बना है। काः हमेशा से ही एक विशेष है¢ महत्व रहा के गणराज्य में शामिल नहीं थाः , तब भीः हम लोग सिक्रिकम कें बारे में , वहां में कल्पना किया कीः खुबसूरती कें बारे करते थे और जब वह भारत का पार्ट बना तो हम लोग सोचा करते थे कि हम जब बड़े तोः बार -बार सिक्षिकम जाएंगे। आज खुशी कीः बाह्य है कि दिनों -दिन बहुत तरक्की सिकिकम कर रहा है। सिक्किम में बहुत जागरूक लोग हैं , वहां चार -पांच लाख लोगों कीः जनसंख्या बहुत परसन्नता है कि श्री ओटीः . लेपचा जीः नेः यह resolution रखा है। मैं समझता हूं कि सिक्किम 35 वर्ष प्ः रामा है , जो कि सबसे युवा प्रदेश है , जैसा कि अहल्वालिया जीः कह रहे थेः और हमारे लेप्चचा जीः भीः इस राज्ञ्य सभा के सबसे युवा उन्होंने है , इसकी सांसद हैं क जोः परस्ताव रखा और मैं समझता हूं कि इस सदन के अंदर करनी चाहिए कोई भी सदस्य ऐसा नहीं है , जो यह नहीं चाहता हो कि सिक्षिकम इस देश का बहुत संभावनाएं हीः महत्वपूर्ण परदेश बने। सिकिकम में वे सारी हैंं जोः उसे के किसी भी tourist centre से बेहतर वश्वि हो सकती हैं। आज मैं इस बाह्य की: भी: तारीफ करूंगा कि सिकिकम के लोगों ने , वहां कीः सरकार ने इस बाह्य काः परया

किया कि पहले दिन्ने से उनकी नज़र इस बात पर रही कि हम सिक्किम को विश्व के मामचित्र पर एक tourist development centre के रूप में develop करें। इसके लिए उन्होंने वहां कोई ऐसी -वैसी इंडस्ट्री नहीं लाने दी जिससे कि वहां का वातावरण खराब हो सके , यद्यपि वहां की संभाव ना है और वहां कुछ hydro projects की संभावना है और वहां कुछ Hydro Power Projects हैं। भी

माज्यवर , कई बार बहुत सारे परदेशों डि्मांड उठी कि जो tourists आते हैं , उनके entertainment के लिए वहां क्छ होमा और सिक्षिकम हिन्दुस्तान का ऐसा प्रदेश है जिसने वहांः casino खुले -आम open कर रखा है और वहां पर कई casinos हैं बड़ी में tourists वहां जा रहे हैं , लेकिन जो बेसिक दूरिस्ट्स की बात हम करते है , जब अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हैं तो infrastructure के बिंबा यह आसान नहीं है कि कोई यूरिस्ट हमारे आए और अब तोः अंंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्हर पर हब्द्स्तान काः जोः ट्रिस्ट है , उसकी भी इतनी बड़ी संख्या हो गई है। मुझे याद है , 1999 में मेंबे Barcelona से Royal Caribbean Cruise लिया थाः और उस tour में हम सर्फि 4 Indian families थीं। करीब ढाई -तीम हज़ार travellers थे और इनमें से कुल 4 Indian families थींंं , हम 12 लोग थे। बाद में शिष के कैप्टन ने जब डिसर होस्ट किया तोः एक-एक कंट्री के बारे में बताया , जिसमें उसने बताया कि इस कंट्री के इतने लोग आए हैं , इस कंट्री के इतने आए हैं और जब इंडिया नाम आया कि 12 लोग आए हैं , तो सारे ने तानि यांः दूरिस्ट्स बजाईं कि अब हिन्द्स्तानी भीः आने लगे हैंं। 1999 से आज मुश्किल से 11 साख़ ही हुए हैं , लेकिन अब कोई यूरोप में कहीं भी जाए या वश्वि की किसी भी जगह पर जाए , आज

सबसे ज़्यादा इंडियन दूरिस्ट्स नज़र आते हैं। पहले एक समय वहां में Japanese बहुत अधिक जाते थे , अप्र हिन्द्रस्तान के दूरिस्ट्स - Americans बहुत जाले हैं , लेकिन Japanese से कम नहीं हैं अधिक है। आप सबिटज़रलैंड हिन्द्रस्तानी दूरिस्टस बहुत जाइए , वहां पर हर दूसरी बस आपको हिन्द्रस्तानी दूरिस्ट्स है , आजलोग घर से निकलने केवल यूरोप में ही ऐसा नहीं हैं , हब्द्रिस्तान के अंदर भीः बहुत बड़ी ताद्वाद बढ़े सिकिकम एक ऐसा परदेश है , जो वास्तव में सबिटजरलैंड से भी बेहतर बनाया जाः सकता है≎ यहां की highest mountain peak कंधनजंगा हैक वे सिंबटज़रलैंड में अपने यहां काः महत्व बताते हैं कि जंगफ्रू , जो की यूरोप कीः सबसे बडी चोटी है , वहां तक ट्रेन ले जाहे हैं , माउंट टिंलिस तक ट्रेन लेकर जाहो हैं क वहां पूरा infrastructure developed है , हर जगह रोड्स बनी हुईः हैं⊅ यह सब क्छ सिक्किम में भी संभव है। सिकिकम केः संबंध में मुझे खुशी है , अभी हमा रे मंबी जीः बता रहे थेः कि वहां पर रेख्नवे सटेशंस काः , रेख्न लाइनें बिछाने का काम श्रू किया गया है , लेकिन तक तोः होमा हीः चाहिए। इसी तरीके से एयरपोर्ट काः काम है , जिसके 2012 में पूर्ण संभावित संबंध अभी हमारी होमा में थें , उसके ओटी . लेपचा जीः बता रहे संबंध में शरी कि उस एयरपोर्ट सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा को international standard का बनाया जाए जिससे उसका रनवे बडा हो कि वहां इतना पर इस परकार की कोई समस्या न आए जिस तरह कीः समस्या मंगलीर में लैंडिंग कोः लेकर आती है¢ वहां पर international standard का एयरपोर्ट चाहिए। सिकिकम ने केवल के लोगों बनाया जामा वहां के लिए , बल्कि देश भर के लोगों के लिए एक बहुत बडा revenue earner हो सकता है। हम लोग गर्व से कह सकेंगे कि अगर युरोप सुबिटज़रलैंड बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है तो हमारे देश के अंदर बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैक दूसरा , दूरिस्ट्स के लिए ऐसी जगह भीः बहुत होही है , जहां वासावरण महत्वपूर्ण हो। शांस ख्शी है कि सिक्रिकम के लोग शांक्षप्रिय बहुत हें⊅ है कि आप चेयर पर बैठे मान्यवर , मुझे ख्शी हैं⊅ एक जमाने में के अंदर इस बाह्य को लेकर बहुत हर्ष रहता थाः, खास तौर से युवाओं में , कि हम इस बार कीः गार्मियों की छुट्टियों में जाएंगे , पहलगांव , गुलमर्ग जाएंगे। जाएंगे अफसोस की बास है कि अभी वहां पर हास्रात ऐसे नहीं हैं , आज बहुत बड़ी ताद्वाद में दूरिस्ट्स दूसरी जगहों पर जाने लगे हैं⊅ महोदय , परदेश मैं उत्तर से आता हूं , मैं पहा इ का महत्व जामता ह्ं , मर्म भीः है अभी हमारे माननीय साथी श्री एस.एस. जीः नाम लेः रहे थे , उत्तराखंड में बहुत

दर्शनीय स्थल हैं। जिस समय उत्तराखंड बन रहा थाः , उत्तराखंड काः सृजन मामनीय अहल्वालिया जी और उनके साधियों के द्वारा हुआ , उस समय मान नीय आडवाणी जी गृह मंत्री थे\ मैं यहां इस तरफ बैठा थाः तोः मैंसे इस बाह्य काः वरिरोध किया थाः कि आजउत्तर पुरदेश लोगों के लिए हमारा एक भाई हमसे अलग हो रहा है , हम मना तो नहीं बहुत ज्यादा है। वे पहाड़ , कर सकते हैं लेकिन हमको दर्द वे दर्शनीय स्थल , जहां दूरिस्ट्स काः attraction थाः , आजहमारे से वह सब निकल गया। आजहम लोगों को लगता है , हम लोगों को महसूस होहा है कि वास्तव में पहाड का क**त्ति**ना महत्व हरियाली है , पहाड़ हैं , forests **हैं , पा**मी है और खुबसूरत पर्यावरण है। वह सब कुछ सिक्किम मैं है मैं समझता कि हिसीचल है , उत्तरांचल प्रदेश बहुत संदर भीः बहुत संदर है , लेकिन सिकिनम एक ऐसा प्रदेश है जो पूरी तरह से इन सबसे भरा हुआ है। अभी लोगों का आकर्षण तो उस तरफ है लेकिन आकर्षण को पूरी तरह से वृद्यावहारिकता में नहीं बदला गया है। जाकर लोगों ने देखा नहीं है , दूरिस्ट्स उसके स्बते हैं , वे वहां जामा चाहते हैं लेकिन जामे की संभावनाएं नहीं हैं , कम संभावनाएं हैं जैसे वहां एयरपोर्ट कि अगर वहां दूर है। मैं समझता हूं से गंग्रटोक बहुत जामा तोः कम से कम दोः –तीम घंटे काः पहाड़ी रास्ता है , अच्छी रोड़स हैं , कहीं रेल्लवे सटेशंस नहीं बने हैं। मुझे खुशी से शिक्षला तक की एक छोटी उस ज़माने में चंडीगढ़ ट्रेन बनी थी:। आज काः विश्वय हैः , उसमें भीः वह चर्चा जाक़र बच्चे बहुत खुश शक्षिला में तो एक एयरपोर्ट हैं∙ भीः बनाया गया है , लेकिन हम लोगों को भी अपनी फैमिलीज़ के साथ उन छोटी -छोटी ट्रेन्स में लगता है¢ जामा अच्छा

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : दार्जलिंग के लिए भी है।

डाः . अखिलेश गुप्ता : जीः, दार्जलिंग के लिए हैं। दास इस जोः हैंः , येः सिक्रिकम येः सब चीऊं में होनी चाहिए। हैं 🕩 माननीय खेल्ल मंत्री जीः भीः यहां बै**ठे** समय हमारे वे बहुत हैं , खेल मंत्री के रुप में इनका देश जाः गरूक खेल्ल मंन्री बहुत बड़ा contribution हैं। महोदय , सिक्किम infrastructure में सम्रोर्टस कीः बहुत संभावनाएं हें⊅ आज राष्ट्रीय खेल्लों लिए आपने National Sports Authority की तरफ से national level पर कई हैं , वैसे ही सिक्रिकम में भी अगर आप इस कीः हुई में सोधें तोः अच्छा होगा। वहां पर कई सारी indoor games हैं , कई outdoor games भी हैं , फुटबॉल है जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय है। यह एक ऐसी कीः एक रेस सृक्षर पर यहां रेस है , जिससे में , ट्रेनिंग स्टेमिना बनता है¢ काः खेल्लकूद भीः राष्ट्रीय स्त्तर का खिलाड़ी रहा हूं , मुझे मासूम है कि ट्रेनिंग किस तरह से तीम -तीम , चार -चार घंटे करनी पडती थी। साथ बहुत हमारे सारे साथी खेल्नते थे जो मणिपुर , सिक्किम नॉर्थ से आते थेः हम लोग ट्रेनिंग ईस्ट करके भाग -दौड़ , चार -चार , पांच -पांच घंटे मेहनत करके स्टेमिना बनाते थे , उनमें हैक इन-बॉम स्टेमिना यह इनके अंदर अपने आप खुबी होसा किया जा सकता है , फुटबाल इनको जिसनास्टिम में ट्रेंड किया जाः सकता है। यह पर्टिक्लर एरिया में बहुत संभावना हैक Sikkim is the best area for that.

और खेल युवा कार्यक् रम मंत्री (डाः एम.एस. गिलि): उपसभाध्यक्ष जीः , आदरणीय मेंबर जो सिकिकम बास कर रहे हैं और खेस्न के बारे में वहां पर जो कुछ हो सकता काः सकता है , माउंटेनियरिंग फ्टबाल हो तोः हैः हीः , जिसनास्टिक का हो सकता है , हर चीज का हो सकता है , तौ र वह मैं बल्लिक्ल जाती पर जामता तोः 1960 में दार्जलिंग में तेबजिंग के साथ में सिक्किम में भीः रहा , जहां से रश्ति आज तक जो कुछ भी सिक्किम के लिए कर सकते हैं , खेल्ल में कर सकते हैं , वहां बल्क्लिल करने के लिए मेरा गरेट इरादा हैक

डाः . अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : मैं बहुत आभारी ह्रं मामनीय खेल्ल जीः काः और एक नया रुपः मंग्री जी का पता लगा कि सन मंत्री 1960 वर्ल्ड के साथ वहां में ये वहां क्लास माउंटेनियर र्में जीः आपसे अन्रोध करुंगा कि यह पार्लियामेंट लेपचा में तोः आपने उठाया है , अब गिल्ल साहब को कॉफ़ी पर, चाय पर अपने घर ब् लाइए और इनके यहां भीः बार -बार चाय पीने जाइए।

लेफ्चा जीः , आपको मेरा भीः धन्यवाद देवा चाहिए , आप खुद भूल

गए थे , मैंसे मामनीय खेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध किया और देखिए , उन्होंने खड़े होकर कह दिया। लेफ्चा जीः, हम आपके आभारी भीः हैंः कि आपने ऐसा रेजोल्यूशन रखा , जिस पर हम लोः गोंः कोः अपने विचार रखने का मौका मिला। यह खूबसूरत प्रदेश और खुबसूरत बने , यह हम भीः है। आपने सब कीः मंशा है और इच्छा अपने यहां बहुत संभावनाएं अपने स्तर पर ढूंढी हैं , आपकी सोसाइटी बहुत प्रोग्रेसिव हैं ≎ टूरिस्ट वहीं आता है जहां सब तरह की फेसिलिटी होंः , एंटरटेनमेंट फेसिलिटी फेलिसिटी होंः , स्टेइंग भीः वहीं होंक आपने भारत का पहला केसिनो बनाया है¢ यह भी आपकी एक बहुत प्रोग्रेसिवनैस हैः और सिक्किम के लोग निश्चित और मुझे रुष से बधाई के पात्र उम्मीद है_ं क**ि सा**रा हैं हाउस इस पर युद्धाइटेड है और केस्द्र सरकार भी वहां निश्चित रुष कर रही हैं। मामनीय खेल्ल मंक्षी , जो सरकार के वरिष्ठ जीः यहां हैं , शायद मंत्री हैं और हमारे नारायणसामी बैठे हुए कर रहे मिनिस्टर को यहां रष्ट्रिजेंट वे दूरिज्म हैंФ मुझे के द्वारा खुशी है कि सरकार बहुत शीघ्र वहां इन सारे और सिक्किम को एक विशिष्ट कार्यो कीः ओर ध्यान दिया जाएगा मानते किया जाएगा। हब्द्धिस्तान राज्ञ्य हुए कार्य के कुछ ढंग से दूरिस्ट सपॉट ऐसे हैं जिल्लेको बहुत महत्वपूर्ण जाः सकता है , जहां पर आसानी से आप अपनी फेमिली के साथ बनाया जाः सकते हैं। आजभीः वहां पर शांक्ति है , खुशहाली है और वहां लोग ख्शी -ख्शी जामा चाहेंगे। हम लोग वदिश क्यों जाएं , क्यों हैं जाएं , हम क्यों भागते अमेरिका कीः तरफ? मैंः यूरोप देखता हर गर्मियों की छुट्टी में हमारे बहुत सारे साथी यूरोप ह्ं आज वहां मेरा है , संस्कृत मेरी जाहो हेंंक बेटा पढ़ता बेटी पढ़ती हैं। हर बार

आकर कहते हैंा कि पाषा , मेरा फलां दोस्त आस्ट्रेलिया जाः रहा है , कोई फलां कंट्री जाः रहा है , आप हमें कहां ले जाएंगे ? तोः एक मन में रहता क्री हम क्यों नहीं अपने देश के अंदर ऐसी जगह जाभा , हम चाहते हैंः उस जगह जाएं जहां भीः एन्जॉय , हम भीः एन्जॉय कि इस जगह पर जाकर करें , जहां लगे सेक्टी हैं , है स्रक्षा भीः और साथ -साथ बच्चों कुछ सीखने काः भीः मौका भीः मौका मिल्लेगा देखने काः मिल्लेगा ऐसा सिकिकम कीः इच्छा हर भारतीय की है और उसमें हम सब लोग बनाने के साथ हैं सिकिकम , माननीय लेपचा जी के साथ हैं क लेपचा जीः . आपको -बहुत बधाई , पूरे दक्षि से हम आपके पर और सपोर्ट सवागत करते करते हैं⊅ बहुत -बहुत

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, the natural beauty of the North-Eastern Region is God-gifted. Only those people who have visited the North-Eastern Region can recognize its beauty. It is covered with beautiful mountains, mighty rivers, animal sanctuaries and lush-green forest areas. The North-Eastern Region contributes a lot to the economy of our country because it has natural resources. We have fresh water resources; we produce crude oil and it is one of the parts of our country which can attract foreign tourists from any part of the world due to its natural beauty. Being a representative of the North-Eastern Region, I am very proud to say that I am an Indian and belong to the North-Eastern Region of this country. I am very grateful to Mr. Lepcha for moving such a good Resolution today in this House. I must congratulate you. I am standing here to speak in favour of this Resolution. Beauty of Sikkim is God-gifted. Only those people who have visited Sikkim can recognise its beauty. To attract foreign tourists, we need good hospitality, we need peaceful atmosphere, we need progressive people and we need eco-friendly people. Each of this thing is possible in Sikkim. Sikkim is very peaceful and progressive State of our country and everyone should recognize this. The State Government is doing a very good job in Sikkim. It is a very very peaceful State. Another beauty of Sikkim is its people. They are very innocent; they are very hospitable; they behave properly and they like their State. I have visited many parts of India and I have seen that people don't bother about environment. But the people of Sikkim like their State very much and they like to protect their environment. Sikkim is an environment-friendly State. Sikkim is one of the States

of our country which believes in organic cultivation. I am very happy that the hon. Sports Minister, the dynamic Sports Ministers of the country, has given an assurance to the House. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Sports Minister to the fact that Baichung Bhutia, who is the pride of our country, belongs to Sikkim. He is a great footballer. We should salute Baichung Bhutia and we should salute Sikkim for producing such a great footballer. Hon. Sports Minister, you are not only a dynamic Minister but you have first-hand experience of the North-Eastern Region. Since you are friendly towards the North-Eastern Region, you have extensively visited it. So, I request you to do something to set up a football academy and such things in Sikkim. It has a peaceful area and its atmosphere is very good. If it is done, it will give a very good signal to the people of North-Eastern Region that the Government of India is also taking interest for the development of North-Eastern Region. Sir, many people spoke about the problems faced by

Sikkim. But I would like to say that it is a new-born baby of our country. For any new-born baby, parents must take some special care of it. They need good vitamin; they need good food; they need good behaviour to grow up in a healthy way. So, parents have to look after newly-born baby. So, Sikkim is a newly-born baby of our country. The Government of India should give some special attention to the State of Sikkim in the same way as parents give special attention to their newly-born baby. My colleague, Dr. Akhilesh Dasji, very rightly said that there is no airport in the Sikkim. People have to go from Bagdogra to Gangtok. The road communication, particularly below the hill side, is very bad. There is only a small road that is there. Two cars cannot cross each other on this road. If one car is coming from the east side and the other car is coming from the west side, then the road is very narrow. So, some special attention is required for the improvement of the roads. Regarding the railway, I don't know whether the people of Sikkim are interested for this or not because they are very environment-friendly people. They want to protect their environment. This is a very good message. Sir, it is very interesting to note that Sikkim is the only State of our country where people believe in organic cultivation. They don't believe in fertilizers. Not only Sikkim, if anybody visits Tawang of Arunachal Pradesh, from a tourism point of view, in future, he would not like to visit Switzerland. The beauty of Tawang is better than that of Switzerland. But, we have failed to give proper publicity globally. At global level, our advertisements are not good.

For Assam, everybody knows the hills, everybody knows the beauty of tea gardens, and everybody knows the beauty of mighty Brahmaputra. People should know why Kaziranga is famous. It is famous for one-horned rhinoceros. There is a place in Assam, a small town just 35 kilometres from Guwahati which is known as Haju. Sir, why is Haju famous? It is famous because it is the only place in our country where <code>Mandir</code> and <code>Masjid</code> stand in the compass. We are fighting over Ayodhya. Visit Haju, visit Assam and you will see the integrity of our society. Hindus and Muslims observe the festivals of Hindus as well as those of Muslims together. They observe Eid festival together. Not only that, Sir, there is a place in Haju which is known as Pua-Mecca. Pua-Mecca means one-fourth of Mecca. The Muslim people believe that if one person visits Pua-Mecca four times, it is equal to the visit of Mecca-

Medina. This is the place. But, people should know about it. People do not know much about our region. So, I would like to request Tourism Ministry that in the interest of our nation, in the interest of national integrity, they should give publicity to these places because this message should reach the entire world that India believes in secularism, and this secularism is very well protected in our country, in our North-Eastern States.

Sir, the insurgency problem of North-Eastern Region is known to everybody. All the time, the Government says that we have to solve this problem. But, the people should know that the Government of India is serious about their problems and the Government of India respects them and want to help them. If this sentiment reaches the people of North-Eastern Region seriously,

this will solve all the problems. No military is required; no Army is required. Your confidence is required. Your protection is required. With these words, I totally support the Resolution moved by Shri O.T. Lepcha, and, I hope the entire House would support him. In the end, I will again make a request to the hon. Sports Minister. He served as Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, and, also as the Chief Election Commissioner. All the time, he looks after the interests of the people of backward regions. Sir, you are here today. You are a lover of the North Eastern Region. Please do something for development of sports in the North Eastern Region. Thank you.

शरीमती बिसला (हम्मिचल प्रदेश महोदय कश्यप सूद): ओटी . लेपचा जीः केः संकल्प पर बोलने के लिए खडी हुई ह्रंाः यह सच है कि सिक्किम देश के राज्यों में से एक है। भीः संदर क्षेत्र से आती हुं हिस्राचल जिस्र कीः पहाड़ी , वशिषकर पहाड़ों से आती हूं¢ रामी है , शक्षिला में पहाड़ी कष्टेत्रों कहा जाह्या की समस्याओं और खुबसूरती से भली परिचित भांति ह्ंाः बडे पॉस्र्यूशन नीसा शहरों के कारण आसमान काः रंग कभी दखािई नहीं घने पेझें देसा पहाडों में से छनकर जब सूर्य की रोशनी है , तो राहा से अलग ही नजारा धरती पर पडती कीः चांद्वनी होसा जब ऊंधी -ऊंची बर्फ से ढकी पहाडियों पर सुर्थ चमकता में देखते हीः बनता क्री सिकिकम के 87 प्रतिशत हस्सि वन है यामी forest land है , वहां पर कोई कारखाने नहीं लग सकते हैंक के लोगों कीः जीविका ही हो सकता वहां काः साधन पर्यटक एक पर्यटक है , तोः चाहिए चाय चाहिए आता उसे गाडी खामा चाहिए , रहने कोः जगह चाहिए और गाइड चाहिए। लोगों कोः इतने रोजगार मस्रिता हैक सिकिकम की तरह से ही हिसाचल परदेश है , भीः पर्यटन चाहिए। वहां को बढावा देखा हिम्राचल को तो भारत सुबिटज़रलैंड कहा क्री हिस्राचल में भीः बड़े जाला सुद्धर पर्यटक सथल हैंः धर्मशाला ै है चम्बा है और चम्बा में खजियार -मनाली बहूत खुबसूरत जगह है , क्छलू है , किनीर और , जिसकी लाह्रील सप्रीति में भीः कई ऐसे स्था न हैं सुद्धता काः वर्णन नहीं किया जाः सकता। यदि इनको विकिसित किया जाए , तो देश और वदिश से पर्यटक खिचे चले आएंगे। हिसाचल में हरबल पस्रांटेशन हब बनाया परन्तु वहां काः जाः रहा है , आज तक रेख्न मंत्री जीः काः धयान कभी नहीं गया और जोः रेख्न लाइन अंग्रेजों के समय की थीः , उससे एक इंच भीः नहीं बढ़ी। यहां पर बडे आगे चाहिएं जिससे by Air आना जामा सुबिधापूर्वक हो Airport बनने समय की बचत भी हो। मेरा है कि सिक्रिकम को सुविधाएं मानना

साथ ही हिमाचल को भी ऐसी दी जाएं सुबिधाएं दी जाएं। और उत्तराखंड , अरुणाचल , हिम्राचल काः सीः मावर्ती राज्ञ्य की घुसपैठ है¢ यहां पर चीम की आशंका क्री देश के दूसरे हस्सिं से लोग ज्यादा से ज़्यादा संख्या में आएं तथा बार -बार आएं , इसके लिए वहां पर्यटन का बढावा मित्रि। इससे राष्ट्रीयता को भीः बढ़ावा मिल्लेगा। सिकिकम के राजा ने आक्रमणों सिकिकम कोः बाहरी से बहुत बचाकर रखा और वहां कीः संस्कृति व सभ्यता को भी संजोकर रखा तथा भारत काः एक परदेश हीः कश्मीर बना दिया। भारत को इस पर गर्व होमा चाहिए। ऐसे के ने भी कश्मीर में किया थाः , परन्तु राजा काः भारत वस्त्रिय आज जैसी समस्या कश्मीर के साथ है , वैसी कभी सिक्किम के साथ न अगर हम सिक्रिकम हो। कीः तरफ ध्यान न देः पाएं और सिक्किम पूरी तरह develop न कर पाएं , तो इसके लिए सड़क मार्ग बहुत अच्छे होने चाहिएं। सभी कुषेत्रों को रेख्न मार्गी से जोड़ा जाए और होमी वाय् सम्पर्क में भीः वृद्धि चाहिए। इसके लिए वशिष वह्तिीय सहायता प्रदान कीः जाए। कहीं कल को यह दूसरा कश्मीर न बन जाए , इसका ध्यान भारत सरकार कोः रखना चाहिए। हिम्माचल हैं , पूरे सिकिकम आदि जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र देश के लिए ऑक्सीजन के सिलेंडर काः काम करते हैं⊅ यहां पर जड़ी बुटियां भीः होही हैं , जो भारत के नागरिकों को दवाइयों के रूप में जीवन देही कीः ओर अधिक हैं⊅ भारत सरकार काः ध्यान इन कुषेत्रों करानी होमा चाहिए और इन राज्यों कोः वशिष सहायता उपलब्ध चाहिए। मेश भारत सरकार से यह अनुरोध है कि सिक्किम कोः और दे और उसके साथ जो हमारे पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं , उनकी तरफ ध्यान ज्यादा से जुयादा वह्तिीय सहायता प्रदान करे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बाह्न समाप्त करती हुं।

SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN (Assam): Thank you, Sir. I rise to support the Resolution moved by the hon. Member, Shri O.T. Lepcha, to develop tourism in the State of Sikkim. He has already mentioned in his speech while moving the Resolution that Sikkim is fully gifted with nature and the people of Sikkim and the Government of Sikkim, in particular, are very careful from destroying the gift of nature that is given to them. Very many States in our country have ruined the gift of nature by damaging forests. Now, they are suffering because of the change of nature and change of climatic conditions. As my friend, Mr. Baishya, I also come from the North East. There was a time during the British regime when the undivided Assam was known as Scotland of East. Today, industries have not come in the North East as they should have, for various reasons. I don't want to dwell on those points. But as far as this Resolution is concerned, for development of tourism industry, there is ample scope to be taken up by the Government of India which would have been a very important source of revenue for the Central exchequer. At the same time, youths who are today termed as extremists could have been brought to a normal situation by giving them employment opportunities, by developing the tourism industry in all the eight States, including Sikkim regarding which there is the Resolution today for discussion. Our hon. Member Ahluwaliaji dealt with many important points concerning tourism development in Sikkim. Similarly, Sir, same attractions are available in Arunachal Pradesh, in Nagaland, in Mizoram, in Manipur and in Assam. But the tourism department ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ): Excuse me, the time for the Private Members' business is over.

SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN: Sir, shall I continue?

: सर, मैं ओटी . लेपचा यह कहना चाहता कि बोसने थे , लेकिन बहुत शानिवार होने के कारण चले गए हैं , इसलिए आप इसको अगले सेशन में कंटीन्यू रखें।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): It will be continued in the next session. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ): The sense of the House is that we shall take up this Resolution in the next session. Further

discussion on this Resolution will take place in the next session. The House stands adjourned till 11.00~a.m. on Wednesday, the 25th August, 2010.

The House then adjourned at forty-five minutes past four of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 25th August, 2010.