

SSS-LT/1A/11.00

**The House met at eleven of the clock,**

**MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.**

...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Question No. 321.

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:** Sir, we have a submission to make.

Kindly allow us. There is a serious problem in West Bengal.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सर, सरकार ...(व्यवधान)..

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** This is the Question Hour.

Please...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:** Sir, there is disorder, arson, loot, rape going on in West Bengal. Please allow us to discuss it.

(Interruptions)

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी :** यही रास्ता रह गया है...(व्यवधान)..सरकार से पूछने का तो हमें कभी मौका ही नहीं मिलेगा...(व्यवधान)..

**श्री सभापति :** बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान)..बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान)..

**SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:** Sir, murders and rapes are taking place in West Bengal. (Interruptions)

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**SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:** Sir, they can raise it in the Zero Hour.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:** You must allow us to discuss it. We have given a notice. (Interruptions) Sir, 32 people have been killed.

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** हम सरकार से पूछना चाहते हैं कि कल जो बातचीत हो रही थी...(व्यवधान)..उस मामले में क्या प्रगति हुई है...(व्यवधान)..

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:** Sir, 29,000 farmers have been evicted from around 5000 acres of land. Land is being looted. (Interruptions)

**श्री मोइनुल हसन :** सर, वेस्ट बंगाल में ...(व्यवधान)..

**SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:** Sir, we have told the...(Interruptions).... No action has been taken. (Interruptions)

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सर, नोटिस दिया है...(व्यवधान)..सर, नोटिस दिया है...(व्यवधान)..

**SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:** Sir, the Prime Minister should respond. (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please don't show any banners. (Interruptions) Please don't show any newspapers. (Interruptions) Please sit down.

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This is the Question Hour. Please...(Interruptions)... I would request the hon. Members to...(Interruptions)... Please...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:** Loot is going on.

**SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:** Sir, I have given a notice. Allow us to...(Interruptions)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please...(Interruptions)... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. (Interruptions) Hon. Members, please resume your seats. (Interruptions) Please...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:** Sir, I have given a notice. (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** That is enough. (Interruptions) Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. (Interruptions)

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:** Sir, we are staging a walkout in protest that you have not allowed us.

**(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber.)**

(Followed by VP/1B)

AKG-VP/1B/11.05

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please resume your places. ...(Interruptions)...  
 Nobody can be heard in this noise. ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठ  
 जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ... Please resume  
 your places. ...(Interruptions)... One minute, please.  
 ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सर, आज देश भर में जो हो रहा है, सरकार के रुख  
 बदलने के कारण हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री सभापति :** आप ज़रा बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** सर, लाखों जनता सड़क पर है। ... (व्यवधान) ...  
 संसद को घेरने का आन्दोलन चल रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ... सरकार क्यों पीछे  
 हटी? ... (व्यवधान) ...

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

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी :** प्रधान मंत्री जी बताएँ कि सरकार क्यों पीछे हटी? ...  
 (व्यवधान) ...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please sit down. I want to put a question to the  
 House. Is it the wish of Members that for one reason or the other, the

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rights of other Members in the Question Hour are to be dispensed with? If so, that is a different matter. Then we will have a meeting and take certain decisions on this because this cannot go on.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** सभापति महोदय, यह संसद का ही सवाल है। ... (व्यवधान) ... रामलीला मैदान में जिस तरह से स्लोगन दिया गया कि सांसदों को घेरो ... (व्यवधान) ...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The House is adjourned till 12 o'clock.

...

**The House then adjourned at seven  
minutes past eleven of the clock.**

...

-VP/PK/1C/12.00

**The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,**

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.**

.....

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Statement by Minister correcting the answer.

**RE. S.Q. No. 164 ANSWERED ON 11<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 2011**

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**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA):** Sir, I make a statement correcting the reply given in the Rajya Sabha on the 11<sup>th</sup> August, 2011 to a supplementary question arising out of the answer to Starred Question 164 regarding “Indians in Pakistani jails”.  
(Ends)

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY:** Sir, on behalf of Shri Vayalar Ravi, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, under Section 55 of Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008:—

- (1) G.S.R. 702 (E), dated the 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2010, publishing the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal (Forms for Application and Appeal and Fee) Rules, 2010.
- (2) G.S.R. 389 (E), dated the 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2011, regarding Airport Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal (Forms for Application and Appeal and Fee) Rules, 2010.
- (3) G.S.R. 436 (E), dated the 7<sup>th</sup> June, 2011, regarding Airport Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal (Forms for Application and Appeal and Fee) Rules, 2010.

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Notification No. G.S.R. 597 (E), dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> August, 2011, publishing the Airports Authority of India (Major Airports) Development Fees Rules, 2011, under Section 43 of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1943.

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of

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Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Civil Aviation) and the Airports Authority of India, for the year 2011-12.

**SHRI G.K. VASAN:** Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Shipping Notification No. G.S.R. 553 (E), dated the 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2011, publishing the Chennai Port Trust Employees' (Conduct) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011.

**SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY:** Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 14 of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), for the year 2010.

**SHRI JITIN PRASADA:** Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—

- (1) S.O. 1047 (E), dated the 10<sup>th</sup> May, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 135 (E), dated the 20<sup>th</sup> January, 2010.
- (2) S.O. 2316 (E), dated the 17<sup>th</sup> September, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 2479 (E), dated the 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) S.O. 2372 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 692 (E), dated the 26<sup>th</sup> March, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) S.O. 2373 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2010, amending

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Notification No. S.O. 283 (E), dated the 8<sup>th</sup> February, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (5) S.O. 2381 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 1182.802 to K.M. 1307.900 (Chilakaluripet-Rudra Kota Section) on National Highway No. 5 in Prakasam District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (6) S.O. 2457 (E), dated the 8<sup>th</sup> October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 39.800 to K.M. 43.000, K.M. 45.800 to K.M. 49.900 and K.M. 50.800 to K.M. 56.500 (Salem-Coimbatore Section) on National Highway No.47 in Namakkal District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (7) S.O. 2575 (E), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 1345 (E), dated the 9<sup>th</sup> June, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) S.O. 2581 (E), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 0.000 to K.M.15.340 (Chennai Port-Maduravoyal Section) on National Highway No. 4 in Chennai District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (9) S.O. 2593 (E), dated the 19<sup>th</sup> October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 62.290 to K.M. 126.750 (Hyderabad-Vijayawada Section) on National Highway No. 9 in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (10) S.O. 2595 (E), dated the 19<sup>th</sup> October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M.



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203.000 to K.M. 293.000 (Hyderabad-Bangalore Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Kurnool District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

- (11) S.O. 2596 (E), dated the 19<sup>th</sup> October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 44.200 to K.M. 93.800 (Delhi - Agra Section) on National Highway No.2 in Palwal District in the State of Haryana.
- (12) S.O. 2670 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 30.000 to K.M.54.000 (Hyderabad-Yadgiri Section) on National Highway No.202 in Nalgonda District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (13) S.O. 2700 (E), dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure at K.M. 13.800 on National Highway No. 4 and at K.M.12.600 on National Highway No. 5 in Tiruvallur District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (14) S.O. 2701 (E), dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 40.000 to K.M.85.600 (Tindivanam-Krishnagiri Section) on National Highway No. 66 in Viluppuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (15) S.O. 2729 (E), dated the 8<sup>th</sup> November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 30.000 to K.M. 86.500 (Bahadurgarh-Rohtak Section) on National Highway No.10 in Rohtak District in the State of Haryana.
- (16) S.O. 2844 (E), dated the 26<sup>th</sup> November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 20.500

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to K.M. 44.200 (Delhi-Agra Section) on National Highway No. 2 in Faridabad District in the State of Haryana.

- (17) S.O. 2913 (E), dated the 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 43.000 to K.M. 96.714 (Kerala/Tamil Nadu Border-Kanniyakumari Section) on National Highway No. 47 and K.M.0.000 to K.M.16.376 (Nagercoil-Kavalkinaru Section) on National Highway No. 47B in Tirunelveli and Kanniyakumari Districts in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (18) S.O. 2916 (E), dated the 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 203.000 to K.M. 293.000 (Hyderabad-Bangalore Section) on National Highway No. 7 in Kurnool District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
- (19) S.O. 2946 (E), dated the 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 75.200 to K.M.94.000 (Tiruchirapalli-Karaikudi Section) on National Highway No. 210 in Sivaganga District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (20) S.O. 2948 (E), dated the 15<sup>th</sup> December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 122.000 to K.M.174.500 (Karaikudi-Ramanathapuram Section) on National Highway No. 210 in Ramanathapuram District in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (21) S.O. 177 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> January, 2011, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1093 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> May, 2010.

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- (22) S.O. 271 (E), dated the 7<sup>th</sup> February, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 140 (E), dated the 20<sup>th</sup> January, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (23) S.O. 273 (E), dated the 7<sup>th</sup> February, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 2730 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> October, 2009, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (24) S.O. 296 (E), dated the 8<sup>th</sup> February, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 2013 (E), dated the 24<sup>th</sup> November, 2006, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (25) S.O. 1348 (E), dated the 9<sup>th</sup> June, 2011, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure on Chhindwara Bypass Section on National Highway No. 26(B) in Chhindwara District in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Notification No. S.O. 996 (E), dated the 4<sup>th</sup> May, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 76 (E), dated the 20<sup>th</sup> January, 2005, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (3) of Section 50 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002.

**SHRI SULTAN AHMED:** Sir, I lay on the Table—

I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

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thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Tourism) and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC), for the year 2011-12.

**SHRI SULTAN AHMED:** Sir, on behalf of Shri Mukul Roy, I lay on the Table—

I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 24 of the Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI), NOIDA, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

**SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN:** Sir, on behalf of Shri D. Napoleon, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD),

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Chennai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), New Delhi for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (c) Reviews by Government on the working of the above Institutes.
- (d) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

(Ends)

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

**SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (KERALA):** Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology

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(2010-11) on 'Disbursement of Wages to labourers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act by Post Offices'.

(Ends)

**STATEMENT RE. IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS  
CONTAINED IN FIRST REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED  
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE  
AND EMPOWERMENT**

**THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK):** Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment.

(Ends)

**SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION ON SITUATION ARISING OUT OF  
THE PROBLEMS BEING FACED BY SRI LANKAN TAMILS**

**SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU):** I am grateful to the Chair, I am grateful to all the political parties and I am grateful to the entire House for facilitating this meaningful discussion. I have raised the question of Sri Lankan Tamils and their problems several times in this House. Once again, I rise to raise this issue. In fact, I initiate this discussion with great amount of anguish and pain. I do not stand here to shed

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tears for those thousands of Tamil people in Sri Lanka who were massacred, who were killed. I do not stand here to condole their deaths, but, definitely, I stand here to demand justice for those thousands of Tamil people who were killed in Sri Lanka. I stand here to demand justice for those Tamil people who are alive even today in Sri Lanka and who are alive elsewhere in the world.

(Contd. by SKC/1D)

\_1d/12:05/skc

**SHRI D. RAJA (contd.):** I stand here to demand an impartial international investigation of the war crimes and the abuse of human rights that took place in Sri Lanka. I also stand here to question the moral responsibility of my own country, our own Government, and the role of our Government in helping Sri Lankan Tamils get justice and in finding a political solution to their problems.

Sir, Sri Lanka is the closest neighbour of our country. Sri Lanka has two nationalities. One is, Sinhala nationality and the other is the Tamil nationality. The Sinhala nationality is the majority nationality while the Tamil nationality is the minority nationality. What happened to the Tamil nationality is one of the worst tragedies in the history of

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the world. If the Sinhala nationality had been a minority there and if they had been subjected to such tragedies, such inhuman treatment, I would certainly have been the first to raise my voice in defence of that community also. It is not because something happened to the Tamil nationality that I stand here and raise my voice. It is not at all so. It is the question of human rights. It is a question of democracy. It is a question of the rights of a minority community, minority in a particular nation.

Sir, Sri Lanka is a democratic, socialist republic. They call themselves the democratic socialist republic of Sri Lanka. What happened to the Tamils does not indicate that it is democratic and socialist in its true nature. That is why I raise this issue. The Tamils have been there since 1948. They were the backbone of the Sri Lankan economy, the Sri Lankan development. Sri Lanka got Independence in 1948. Since then, systematically, the Tamil people have been subjected to torture. The Tamil people were being decimated. They were deprived of their rights. The first anti-Tamil act was the disenfranchisement of one million Tamils in Sri Lanka. When that happened, the Tamil population was reduced and that became an



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issue there. Sri Lanka has two languages, Sinhalese and Tamil, but the Sri Lankan Government passed a legislation which made Sinhalese the only official language. In Sri Lanka, if there had been two languages since the beginning, it would have remained one nation but if there is only one language, it would become two nations. That is how people's sentiments started boiling and, subsequently, the successive Governments in Sri Lanka went in for standardization. In the name of standardization, they created obstacles for Tamil people for entering into jobs, for entering into the administrative set up and, systematically, in order to change the demography of Sri Lanka, they allowed 'Sinhalisation'. This went on and, systematically, the rights to the Tamil people were denied and they were subjected to torture.

Sir, I now come to the 1999 full-scale war on Tamils. Before that, the august House should understand that the first anti-Tamil pogrom took place in the year 1956. Then, the second pogrom took place in the year 1958. Then, there was a pogrom in 1962. Then, there was a pogrom in 1977 and there was a pogrom in 1983. In all these anti-Tamil pogroms, thousands of Tamil people were killed, thousands of Tamil women were raped and thousands of Tamil

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children were left orphan. It is countless; this tragedy went on. This led the Tamil people who were fighting on Gandhian lines -- I am reminded of one name here, that of Dr. Selvanayakam, who was a Gandhian from Sri Lanka; he led the Tamil people in the struggle — to fight for their rights. They followed the Gandhian, non-violent method of struggle.

(cd. by 1e/hk)

HK/1e/12.10

**SHRI D. RAJA (CONTD.):** But the successive Sri Lankan Governments systematically denied all the rights which led to some militant actions and militant activities. Several young groups of youths were started, and LTTE was one of those groups which took to arms having seen all this denial of human rights and democratic rights by successive Governments. This is not the place where I argue for LTTE; I don't need to argue for LTTE and I do not subscribe to their idea. That is a separate issue. But the point is that in the name of fighting LTTE what Sri Lankan Government did was a full-scale war on Tamils. This full-scale war took place in the year 1999. It was a full-scale war in the name of fighting militancy. In the name of fighting

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LTTE, what Sri Lankan Government did was a full-scale war on Sri Lankan Tamils. In the month of May 2009, 40,000 people were massacred. I call it a \*; nothing but \*; nothing but 'massacre'. You have not seen such a killing, such a \* and such a massacre in any country in the contemporary history. It never happened in Europe; it never happened in Arab countries; it never happened in Africa or in Latin America. It happened in our closest neighbour Sri Lanka. Sir, 89,000 Tamil women are war widows. It is not one or two. People may question my figure. But let them give the figure. This is one independent study which put the figure that 89,000 Sri Lankan Tamil women remained war widows; thousands of Sri Lankan Tamil children have become orphans, they have lost their limbs, they have lost their legs and they have been wounded; 15,000 young women and young men are declared to be disappeared and nobody knows their fate. This is what happened in the month of May 2009. But \* -- I take his name because he is the Head of the State -- and his Government said

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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there were no civilian casualties. They said that what happened in Sri Lanka was a humanitarian operation. All war operations were called by that Government as humanitarian operations. They called concentration camps as welfare centres. This is what they claimed. But the international community has to raise its voice. The Secretary General of the United Nations appointed a three-member Committee. That three-member Panel gave its Report on 31st March, 2011. That Panel has said that there were human rights abuses; there were war crimes. This is what they said. They massacred 40,000 Tamil civilians; they took away over 15,000 people for interrogation whose fate is not yet known; they held over 300,000 people in concentration camps denying them access to international humanitarian agencies. Many people died in these camps due to lack of food and medicine and 1,46,679 are still unaccounted since the end of the war. These are all figures from the Report given by the UN Panel. The UN Panel called it 'killing fields of Sri Lanka'. Sir, we thought that this war would go without any witness. But, fortunately, there were some human beings who had some feelings for Sri Lankan Tamils.

(Contd. by 1f/KSK)

KSK/12.15/1F

**SHRI D. RAJA (CONTD):** They videographed all this war, the war operations by Sri Lankan Army. This was shown by British channel, ‘*Channel 4 News*’. In India, I must say, this was shown by the *Headlines Today* channel, the only channel in India which showed the war operations, the abuse of human rights, the killings of Tamils in Sri Lanka. And, I must also mention that one young lady journalist from Chennai, Priyamvada, representing the *Headlines Today*, went to Sri Lanka and she had recorded, “I witnessed Genocide: Inside Lanka’s Killing Fields”. That is the document, Sir. If Members are interested, I have got all the CDs and I have the reports of the UN Secretary General’s panel. A three-member panel has given this report. I think, there is a need to sensitise the feelings of the Members also. These are all photographs where the war took place, how the Tamil people were massacred and killed. The book contains all the horrible photographs. No human being can tolerate such crimes that took place in Sri Lanka. Now, there is a demand for an international, impartial investigation, and this demand was not raised by India. So far, India has not raised this demand. But, the international

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community has raised this demand. And, I must say, the European Union has raised this demand. The European Union has come out with a strong statement which has said that evidence is very credible and there is a need for an independent, impartial international investigation on war crimes. But, what does the Sri Lankan Government say? Sri Lankan Government says, “America is not the international community, or, Canada is not the international community, or, the European Union is not the international community.” What about Russia? What about China? What about India? In fact, \* claimed, “I waged India’s war”. This is what Sri Lankan President claims, “I waged India’s war and I demand an answer from the Government of India.” Did you ever deny the Sri Lankan claim? The Sri Lankan Government claimed, “I waged India’s war”. What does he mean? What does the Sri Lankan Government tell the world? India was the collaborator in the war against Sri Lankan Tamils. The Government of the day was the collaborator in the war against Sri Lankan Tamils. Are you having the sense of guilt? That is why, you are keeping quiet, not raising issue of an international

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\* Expunged as ordered by Chair.

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investigation. Why do you keep the silence? What is the meaning of your silence? Why is India not speaking? When Bangladesh War took place, India took a stand. India interacted with the international community. India justified the cause of Bangladesh and India justified its support to Bangladesh. In this case, I ask the Government whether they ever took up this issue in SAARC. Did you ever take up this issue in the Non-aligned Movement? Did you ever take up this issue in the United Nations? Did you ever take up this issue with our neighbouring countries? Did you ever talk to China? Did you ever talk to Pakistan? Did you ever talk to our neighbouring countries, mobilising their opinion to stop this genocide, to stop this massacre? There, I said, I find the Government of India totally failed to defend the Sri Lankan Tamils, to protect their interest. Otherwise, how can the Sri Lankan Government make such a claim? That is where I say, Sir, and I take this opportunity even to appeal; I appeal to the Chinese leadership; I appeal to the Russian leadership; I appeal to those countries who are siding with the Sri Lankan Government till this minute. I want them to have a serious interaction, at least, with India and try to understand what actually happened in Sri Lanka. It is not

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just killing of one person. It was a full-scale war on one particular nationality - Tamil nationality. In two days, 40,000 people were killed. Where else did such a thing happen? That is why, Sir, I said that this House must express its strong feeling. (continued by 1g — gsp)

GSP-HMS-12.20-1G

**SHRI D. RAJA (CONTD.):** The Government of India should take a stand. What is the stand of the Government of India? I am not very clear about that. Why has the Government of India not demanded an impartial international investigation of war crimes? Sir, something happened in Libya. The Australian Government, the American Government demanded that the former Libyan President must be prosecuted in the International Court of Justice. Here, I take the names of \* who is the President, and, his brother, \* who is the Defence Secretary; both of them speak venom against the Tamil nationality and justify the war on Tamils as humanitarian operations. Sir, \* went to the extent of accusing one of your elected Chief Ministers in the country. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was ridiculed by \* but the Government has no time to react;

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\* **Expunged as ordered by the Chair.**



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the Government has no time to take up the issue. Why is it happening, Sir? This is what I am asking. Why does not the Government have that will? Somewhere down the line, the Government has lost the moral authority, Sir, I must say and I admit that till the time of Madam Indira Gandhi, the world used to look up to India to know what India had to say on a particular issue at a particular point of time when certain things happened in international arena. Now, who cares for India? It is because you have lost your moral authority. You don't want to discharge your moral responsibility. I am not entering into the internal affairs of a sovereign country. I admit that Sri Lanka is a sovereign country but the problems do not remain the problems of Sri Lanka. Since 1948, we have been receiving refugees from Sri Lanka. Even today, more than one lakh Sri Lankan Tamils are living in Tamil Nadu and other places as refugees. Is this not the problem of India? How many agreements have been entered between India and Sri Lanka since the first disenfranchisement agreement? How many agreements have been signed since the late Rajiv Gandhi-Jayawardene Agreement? What happened to those agreements? Could you save the Tamil people? Could you protect

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their democratic rights? Could you protect their human rights? Why? This is what I am asking. You are now building 'strategic relationship' with Sri Lanka. What do you mean by 'strategic relationship' with Sri Lanka? You are not demanding an impartial investigation at the international level. Are you keen only to have investments in Sri Lanka? Sri Lanka plays the geo-political equation. If India is keen to have investments in Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka is keen to have Chinese investments. Sri Lanka is keen to have other investments and Sri Lanka tries to play a geo-political equation. Sri Lanka tries to blackmail, and, you succumb to that blackmail. You don't want to raise your voice. Otherwise, India should have raised its voice and India should have asked for an impartial international investigation. India should have talked to China and Russia. India should have built an international public opinion in the interest, and, in the defence of the rights of the Sri Lankan Tamils. Why did you not do this? This is what I am trying to ask you. I am asking the Government. The Congress-led UPA-II Government should answer this question; otherwise, nobody will have respect for India in the international arena. I am telling this to you. Now, India is trying to become a

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Permanent Member in the UN Security Council. I say that the Sri Lankan Tamil issue is a test case for India as to whether India can play a role as a Permanent Member in the UN Security Council or not. Otherwise, what is the need for India to go to the Security Council as a Permanent Member? I am one of those Indians who wish India to become a Permanent Member in the UN Security Council. I wish India to be there, and, the UN Security Council must be more representative. India should find a place; Africa should have its own representative. Having said that, my question is as to what are you going to do in the UN Security Council if you cannot raise your voice in the interest of Tamils in Sri Lanka, the closest neighbour. It is a test case. Somewhere, I find that your foreign policy towards Sri Lanka has completely failed. It has to be admitted that the foreign policy towards Sri Lanka has completely failed.

(contd. by sk-1h)

-gsp/SK/1H/12.25

**SHRI D. RAJA (CONTD.):** The Government will have to recast its foreign policy towards Sri Lanka. This can have implications. I admit. But these implications will have to be faced by India. Consequences

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will have to be faced by India. India is not, as some people think, a banana republic. It cannot be blackmailed by anybody like this; it cannot be pressurized by anybody like this. India should stand up. India should gain that moral courage in the context of international affairs. That is where I question the Government. You have completely failed to protect the Sri Lankan Tamils. The Government of India let down Sri Lankan Tamils. I can use the harsh word also, Sir. The Government of India 'betrayed' the Sri Lankan Tamils at a crucial moment. ..(Interruptions).. That is what I am saying. ..(Interruptions)..

**SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR:** What are you talking about?

..(Interruptions)..

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

**SHRI D. RAJA:** The Government of India has betrayed. That is what I am saying. It is a fact. ..(Interruptions).. You have signed different agreements and you have committed to protect Sri Lankan Tamils. What happened finally? When the war was going on, what were we told? Even the Home Minister...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Raja, please conclude.

**SHRI D. RAJA:** I have come to the end, Sir.

What did the Home Minister, Mr. Chidambaram, say when the war was..(Interruptions).. That is why I am asking. When the war was in full-scale, what did he say? He said that combat operations came to an end. That stopped the fasting of the then Chief Minister, the DMK Chief. He sat on a fast in the interest of Tamils. But the Home Minister then claimed that the combat operations were over. The fast came to an end within an hour. I do not know; people doubted why the fast was begun when it was known that it would be over in an hour. ..(Interruptions)..

**SHRI D. RAJA:** I don't know ..(Interruptions)..

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** You are saying that ..(Interruptions)..

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

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Please don't trivialize the matter.  
..(Interruptions)..

**SHRI K.V. RAMALINGAM:** Why are you talking. ..(Interruptions)..

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please sit down. ..(Interruptions)..

**SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN:** You are ..(Interruptions)..

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**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Pandian, please sit down. ..(Interruptions).. Please sit down. ..(Interruptions).. Don't make this a debate between the two Parties. ..(Interruptions)..

**SHRI D. RAJA:** Sir, I am stating the facts. ..(Interruptions).. I am not politicizing the issue. ..(Interruptions).. I am stating the facts. ..(Interruptions)..

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Sir, I submit that let the issue not be trivialized. ..(Interruptions)..

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** That is what I am saying. You are taking the discussion to the party level. ..(Interruptions).. We are discussing ..(Interruptions)..

**SHRI D. RAJA:** Sir, I am stating the facts. Facts are bitter.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please conclude, Mr. Raja.

**SHRI D. RAJA:** I am stating the facts. What happened in the crucial days of final stage of war? What happened in Tamil Nadu? What happened in the country? Why could India not intervene at that stage? Why? That is my question. Let them answer. They are part of the Government. Why did India not intervene at that point of time to save the Tamils? My simple question is why it happened. This is my

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question. Let the Home Minister reply. Let the External Affairs Minister reply, if necessary.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** At the end of the debate, you will get a reply.

**SHRI D. RAJA:** The problem is, the Government should take the responsibility collectively. It is Government's moral responsibility.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I think, you have taken more than the allotted time.

**SHRI D. RAJA:** Sir, finally comes the question of fishermen. Even today, there are reports that Indian fishermen are being harassed, are being killed, are being subjected to tortures by the Sri Lankan forces. Why are we not able to protect our own fishermen? There is a problem, Sir. That problem is Katchatheevu Agreement. I have the statement given by the Minister.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** That is a separate issue.

**SHRI D. RAJA:** I am just finishing it. I am saying this because it is related to it. The External Affairs Minister has given the statement in the same House where he said, 'The access to Katchatheevu does

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not cover the right to fishing'. Right to access to Katchatheevu does not cover the right to fishing by Indian fishermen.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I think, you are clubbing the two issues. The debate is going on on the problems being faced by the Sri Lankan Tamils.

(Contd. by ysr-1J)

-SK/YSR/12.30/1J

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (CONTD.):** Please conclude. A number of Members are participating in it. You should respect it. That's all.

**SHRI D. RAJA:** Sir, I will conclude. Had the interruption not been there, I would have concluded it.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** There was no interruption.

**SHRI D. RAJA:** My point is this. Earlier I demanded to reopen that Agreement. Now I think that the time has come when the Government will have to think of revoking the Katchatheevu Agreement in the interest of Indian fishermen. That is my submission. The Government will have to consider it.

Finally, Sri Lankan Tamil people have not got their political solution. India is helping to rehabilitate Sri Lankan Tamils. India is



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giving generous financial aid and support to Sri Lankan Tamil people. But that support does not reach the needy Tamil people there. And that is being used for various other purposes. The Government will have to find some mechanism to monitor how that fund is utilised and spent.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Raja, you have taken 27 minutes. Half of the time of the debate is taken. Please conclude.

**SHRI D. RAJA:** Sir, my point is that the Government of India should make its stand clear and demand an impartial international investigation on war crimes. The Government of India will have to take up this issue in the United Nations. The Government of India will have to take up this issue in the United Nations Human Rights Commission. Already the Chairperson of the Human Rights Commission raised this issue.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** It is a repetition, Mr. Raja.

**SHRI D. RAJA:** Sir, I am summing it up. This is a serious issue.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** In this way, we cannot conclude the debate.

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**SHRI D. RAJA:** The whole House will have to join me in demanding that the Government should come out clearly in order to find a political solution to Sri Lankan Tamils. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I request all the Members who are going to participate in this debate that they should not take the names of dignitaries of the other countries in the debate. (Interruptions) You can say this by telling their designation, not by their names. I remove the names wherever they came.

**DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (TAMIL NADU):** Sir, it is a very important issue. The entire Tamil Nadu, the entire Tamil community throughout the world is very much anxious to know about the stand of India. Actually, Tamils of Sri Lanka are having three separate entities. One side is north-east part, which is dominated by ancient Tamilians who settled there many, many years ago. The eastern part is having Muslim population who speak Tamil. The central part of Sri Lanka is occupied by the people of Indian origin who in 1960s were around 15 lakh. There was an agreement between India and Sri Lanka which is known as the Shastri-Bandaranaike Agreement

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and five lakh people were given citizenship there and the rest of the people were asked to go out of Sri Lanka. Five lakh people were taken as repatriates to India. I know that in the past 40 years how the repatriates suffered there; how they came to India and settled by the Government of India.

The issue now is this. During the period of 1980s, there was a struggle for their own entity. They want to show themselves as equal citizens of Sri Lanka. Sir, on that basis, the people started to fight against the Government. They finally came to the conclusion that unless the Tamil area, which is now known as 'Eelam,' which is the northern and eastern part, is bifurcated and given to the separate entity, their rights cannot be protected. At that time, Sir, the international forces were not helping in that aspect. On the basis of the UN Security Council's Resolution, terrorism had to be curtailed there from 2001 onwards. At that time hon. Vajpayeeji was the Prime Minister of India. He knew the foreign policy of India throughout the years. Therefore, he followed the principle which was laid down by the earlier Government. Rajiv Gandhiji went there to sign an agreement with Jayawardane. And on the basis of that agreement, Sir, the Constitution of Sri Lanka was amended.

(Contd. By VKK/1K)

-YSR/VKK-SC/1k/12.35

**DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (CONTD.):** That is called the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution of Sri Lanka. By that, three important positions were made clear. One is, ‘Tamil’ was uplifted as the official language, as a national language, along with Sinhalese. That was accepted by the Government, and an amendment was also carried out in Chapter 5 of the Constitution. Second one is, the Ealam area which was demarcated as the North-East area was also made a single province and that single province should get all the powers just like the Indian States, which are having their separate State powers. Similarly, those powers were also given as ‘provincial powers’. ‘Reserve powers’ were given to the Central Government. The concurrent powers were with both. That was the arrangement made by Rajiv Gandhi’s agreement. That was an excellent architecture on which Sri Lanka could become a strong nation with equality given to Sinhalese, Tamils, Muslims and all other religious and linguistic people living there. That was the correct structure on which the foreign policy was built up. Subsequently, according to the Security Council’s

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Resolution No.1713, terrorism was to be removed. Accordingly, all the nations throughout the world were supporting it. They banned LTTE and on that basis, they had gone for a war. Sir, during the last days of the war, there was a report by the United Nations, which clearly gives the information as to how much damage has been caused to the innocent Tamil people. Three lakh people were taken away by LTTE just to protect them from the bullets of the Sinhalese Army. That was given in the United Nations report. Six counts of errors were committed by LTTE and five counts of errors were committed by the Sri Lankan Government. That was given in the report.

Sir, I would like to read the extracts of the emergency meeting, a special meeting, which was conducted by the International Human Rights Council. The Council called the meeting in May 2009. There, they had given a clear undertaking. The Government of Sri Lanka also gave an undertaking. I am reading from that portion. I quote, “Welcoming also the recent assurance given by the President of Sri Lanka that he does not regard a military solution as a final solution, as well as his commitment to a political solution with implementation of the thirteenth amendment to bring about lasting peace and

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reconciliation in Sri Lanka”. This was asserted, and the Sri Lankan Government also accepted it. Similarly, Sir, subsequently, it was also mentioned as to how the people have to be protected. I quote para 4. It says, “Welcomes the announcement of the proposal to safely resettle the bulk of internally displaced persons within six months and encourages the Government of Sri Lanka to proceed in these endeavours with due respect for the persons belonging to the national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities.” This was also to be done before December 2009. They delayed it. We were also a party. At that time, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaaignar, was invited by the President of Sri Lanka to directly interact with the internally displaced persons. He nominated Congress Members and DMK Members of Parliament and also Mr. Thirumavalavan to go and visit the places. We visited the places. There were about three lakh people who were put up in the same area, in the open area, and on the basis of the United Nations Relief Fund, they had put up tents and other things. Sir, we demanded that all the people should be resettled. Accordingly, they could make it within a period of 15 days. They resettled 1.5 lakh people to their

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original places where they had their own houses, land, and where they had Government jobs and other things.

Subsequently, Sir, for the rest of the people, the resettlement is very much delayed. At that time, we demanded the same thing. We put up the things here also as a debate in the Parliament. The Government of India took the initiative and sanctioned Rs.500 crores as a first instalment for the help. In the meantime, 100000 dollars were also given as part of the effort to have a rail link to be restored.

(Contd. by KR/1L)

KR/1L/12.40

**DR E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (CONTD.):** .. and also the road to be restored. The agricultural land has to be de-mined. Then, it has to be handed over to the agriculturists. The Government of India has sent by sea route fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural related things so that Tamilians could resettle themselves in the northern part of the Sri Lanka. They got two best crops in their life after 25 years of disbanding that land. Yesterday, the parliamentary forum on Human Rights for Global Development had a discussion with eight Tamil political parties from Sri Lanka. They came down to New Delhi. Our

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Members of Parliament from all political parties from different States have interacted with them. At that time, they told that the Sri Lankan Army was there. The Army is dominated, more or less, by the Sinhalese alone. The Tamilians are not a part of the Army, Navy and the Air Force. They are dominating there. If you take the area of the northern part, more than one lakh Army personnel are there. The people are living under fear and wondering whether they were living in their own country and whether they were enjoying civil rights. Now, we have to request the Sri Lankan Government to withdraw the Army from that area and deploy police so that the civilian rule comes back.

Sir, when we are giving thousands of crores of rupees for constructing 50,000 houses, the first level of a pilot project which was started is somewhat slow because the identification of the persons was done by the civil administration. They call it as Government agents, District Collectors. They are empowered with that. For this purpose the Army has to give clearance. They have given a proper list for the first time and then they withdrew it. Then, the Indian High Commissioner has taken interest and told that people who were



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affected and displaced would have to be accommodated. Now, they have given another list.

Already there was an election at the grass root level. The Tamil parties have won the elections in that area. There are elected panchayat bodies. They should be in charge of identifying the persons and they should be allowed to construct the houses. Whatever funds we are giving should be utilized through the elected Government rather than through the Army people.

Similarly, I would like to attack the Government on this issue. The parties who have participated in the meeting yesterday requested that immediate steps should be taken on the so-called take over of the land by the Army under the guise of the high security zone and must be dismantled properly. They have taken over Mulaitheevu and other important places against the wishes of the Tamilians. They are emotionally attached to these places. The Army has taken over it in the name of de-mining process. Those areas are under Army's occupation. They are asking Tamilians to go away from there. In lieu of that they are giving more than 10,000 acres. They are asking Tamilians to shift from there. Sir, Mulaitheevu and other places are

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sea-shore places. The Tamilians are fishing there since ancient times. They were using that place for fishing. Now, if they are shifted to some other place, how could they fish? We are getting reports that Sri Lankan Government has brought Sinhalese in that place and allowing them to fish. Now, fighting is going on between Tamil fishermen and Sinhalese fishermen. That has to be looked into. Therefore, there should be a body of fishermen representatives in both the countries. They should regulate themselves. The Army must be withdrawn from the North and East because the threat of the Army rule has to be taken away. The Government of Sri Lanka has controlled terrorism. Now, they have opened up the sea route between Colombo and Tuticorin. They have to open up Talai Mannar and Rameswaram route, then, everything will become normal because all the districts nearby are totally affected for the past 30 years.

(Continued by 1M/TMV)

-KR-TMV-GS/1M/12.45

**DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN(CONTD.):** In the areas of Tamil Nadu also there is no industrial development. The sea-shore area starting from Ramanathapuram to Virudhu Nagar to Tirunelveli in

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Kanyakumari District is a very fertile area and Tuticorin is a modern port, but the business is very dull because there was always war in Sri Lanka. Therefore, there was a threat and no businessman was coming forward to invest in that area. The southern parts totally don't have any industrial development. Therefore, our interest is also protected if there is a peaceful settlement to the Tamilian issue in Sri Lanka.

The third point is that all the land grab schemes must be halted. We were told that in each and every part of Tamil occupied areas, the original Tamil places, they were sandwiched between Sinhalese habitations. We can't accept it. Already, the international fora have condemned these types of things in the case of Israel. It has done like that. Similar things should not happen here. It should be stopped at this stage itself.

The fourth point is that the political prisoners must be released forthwith.

The fifth point is a conducive atmosphere must be created in the north and east of Sri Lanka for the refugees in India to return and restart their lives in the original places. More than two-and-a-half

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lakh refugees are living in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and other places. They are not given any special treatment in India. For the past 28 years they lost their property; they lost their own culture. They lost all their properties in Sri Lanka. They want to go back. When they go back, if their properties are occupied by non-Tamilians or by the army people and the Sinhalese, how can they go and settle there? What is the security for their life? Therefore, we have to create an atmosphere, and for which the Sri Lankan Government should come forward, to understand the issue of their emotional attachment to the land, that is, Eelam. They have to see to it that the Thirteenth Amendment is properly implemented. If it is implemented, nothing will happen to the Sri Lankan integrity. Sri Lanka will remain as a single country and there will be integration and peace.

Here I just want to make a correlation with the Thirteenth Amendment of the United States of America. Abraham Lincoln brought the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America in 1865 for the abolition of slavery. Had they taken away the Thirteenth Constitution Amendment, Mr. Obama could not have become the President of the United States of America. We

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visualise a day when a Tamilian, an Eelam man, would become the President of Sri Lanka by accepting the Thirteenth Amendment. It was also accepted by the Government of Sri Lanka in various fora. In the latest booklet released by their Defence Ministry a humanitarian analysis is given. In that also they have accepted the Thirteenth Amendment. Why I am stressing on the Thirteenth Amendment again and again is because there is a new thinking in the policy makers that they have to go beyond the Thirteenth Amendment. This is the policy followed by all the parties including BJP after Rajiv Gandhi. What he had laid as a foreign policy for Sri Lanka is to have the Thirteenth Amendment implemented in toto, so that there is peaceful settlement. The Sri Lankan Government has started tampering with the Eighteenth Amendment by which they want to take away the police power from the State, that is, the Provincial Council. If they start doing things like that one after the other and if they take away the land right also, there will be no settlement in Sri Lanka. Therefore, I request, through you, Sir, to the Government of India that it should clearly say that the Thirteenth Amendment is helpful not only to the Tamil people but also to the Sri Lankans. The Tamil people will be benefited by getting their

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land, their rights again and identifying the areas. The entire Sri Lankan people are going to benefit by the Thirteenth Amendment because it is devolution of powers to the people including Sinhalese, Muslims and Indian origin people, in the six provinces. All the people are going to get power. Therefore, it has to be enforced as it is.

Along with lifting of the state of emergency, other similar provisions in other laws and the Prevention of Terrorism Act also must be repealed. When we have accepted it and the international bodies have also accepted it that terrorism in Sri Lanka is totally curbed, this is the correct situation to withdraw these laws.

Finally, I want to conclude by saying that we are trying to create unanimity among the Tamil parties in Sri Lanka.

(Contd. by 1N/VK)

VK/1N/12.50

**DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (CONTD):** We could succeed yesterday by asking them to sit across the table for two days and discuss and come out with their points. They gave their points to our parties. All the parties have attended that discussion. Similarly, I request all the Diaspora -- they are having their own

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international bodies in three places, that is, in the United States, the UK and Germany -- to communicate with the Government of India so that we can have a peaceful Sri Lanka which will be helpful for them, for Tamil Nadu and also for India. Thank you.

(Ends)

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (JHARKHAND):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my heart goes out to all those tens of thousands of civilians who suffered inhuman brutality and tragic consequences from the actions of both sides during the armed conflict in Sri Lanka. I watched a few videos and photographs of the atrocities suffered by the innocent civilians. Those are terribly horrible. Women, children and the elderly bore the brunt of suffering. You cannot help but feel frustrated when you see such visuals of atrocities committed against the human kind. The civilians lived under constant gunfire, intense shelling and acute shortage of essential items like water, food and medicines.

Sir, I was present in the House when the hon. Minister made a statement on the 4<sup>th</sup> of August regarding the situation in Sri Lanka. But, I am sorry to say that it was not reassuring. Whatever assurance we wanted from the Government, we could not get that. I know the

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limitations of a sovereign nation against another sovereign nation. I also agree that India and Sri Lanka share historical, cultural and civilizational ties. We want that relationship to continue. We are committed to the unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of that country. But, Sir, can we be mute spectators of what is going on there against a section of their own population? They are our immediate neighbour. Those people who are suffering are of Indian origin.

The Minister has narrated in detail the various steps taken by the Government of India for the welfare of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). There are three lakh Internally Displaced Persons. In the answer the Minister had said that out of that, 2,90,000 people were settled. But what is the Sri Lankan Government doing on its part? We do not know. If reports are to be believed, no adequate proactive steps have been taken to resettle and rehabilitate the IDPs. If I go by his answer, I have to believe that a major part of the IDPs are believed to be still languishing in refugee camps; although the Minister's statement pegs that figure at around 10,000. There have been no tangible efforts to ensure proper rehabilitation of the large



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number of displaced Tamilians in the north and east provinces of the country.

Will merely allowing the refugees to go to their villages solve their problems? It will not. What about their lost livelihood? What about development of infrastructure ravaged in the military action? The Government of India should ensure that all the Tamils who are living in refugee camps are resettled in their own places and are allowed to live with dignity and with equal constitutional rights on par with their Sinhalese brethren. This is the duty of the Government of India. While maintaining friendly relations, we need to put pressure on Sri Lanka that the Sri Lankan Tamils do deserve a life with dignity and equal constitutional rights which are being denied by the Sri Lankan Government.

(Contd. By 10)

RG/12.55/10

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (contd.):** The hon. Minister of External Affairs, in his statement, expressed satisfaction that his counterpart in Sri Lanka assured commencement of a structured dialogue on pursuing a political solution for national reconciliation as well as reconstruction

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and development. I take this assurance with a pinch of salt. Their words and actions do not match; what they say and what they do do not match. A structured dialogue with Tamil representatives is not possible without creating an atmosphere conducive for such a reconciliatory process. Normalcy in the armed conflict-affected region is very far from reality. Unless and until the resettlement and rehabilitation process is completed on an armed conflict footing basis and to the complete satisfaction of the Tamil community, there cannot be a meaningful engagement with them to find a long lasting solution. That is the need of the hour. I remember the Minister advising this House in December, 2009, that at that time it was not appropriate for an Indian Parliamentary Delegation to visit Sri Lanka because of the Presidential elections in that country. Sir, now that a popular Government is in place in Sri Lanka, how about a visit by a Parliamentary Delegation to gather first hand information about the resettlement? A Joint Parliamentary Delegation can go there and they can get the first-hand information.

There have been serious questions relating to the conduct of the armed conflict. In the final phases of military action, there had been

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numerous reports of indiscriminate killings of innocent civilians and human rights violations. The U.N. Secretary-General's Panel of Experts, which focused on alleged armed conflict crimes committed by both the Sri Lankan Forces and the LTTE, during the months leading up to the end of the armed conflict in 2009, found serious and credible allegations against the Sri Lankan Government on the following counts: (i) Killing of civilians through widespread shelling; (ii) Shelling of hospitals and humanitarian objects; (iii) Denial of humanitarian assistance; (iv) Human rights violations suffered by victims and survivors of the conflict, including both IDPs and suspected LTTE cadre; and (v) Human rights violations outside the conflict zone, including against the media and other critics of the Government. The U.N. Expert Panel has recommended in their Recommendation No.2, and I quote: "The Government of Sri Lanka should implement the following short-term measures, with a focus on acknowledging the rights and dignity of all the victims and survivors in the Vanni:- (i) End all violence by the State, its organs and all paramilitary and other groups acting as surrogates of, or tolerated by, the State; (ii) Facilitate the recovery and return of human remains to

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their families and allow for the performance of religious rites for the dead; -- Sir, it is very unfortunate that people have not got the dead bodies of their near and dear ones. They are running from pillar to post; they are not getting any response -- (iii) Provide death certificates for the dead and missing, -- people are running from one place to another to get the death certificates so that they can file for the insurance claims. But they are not getting even the death certificates -- expeditiously and respectfully without charge, when requested by family members, without compromising the right to further investigation and civil claims; (iv) Provide or facilitate psychological support for all survivors, respecting their cultural values and traditional practices; (v) Release all displaced persons and facilitate their return to their former homes or provide for resettlement, according to their wishes; and (vi) Continue to provide interim relief to assist the return of all survivors to normal life.” Sir, the Government of Sri Lanka should investigate and disclose the fate and location of persons reported to have been forcibly disappeared. They are not allowing any group to negotiate or discuss with them.

(Continued by 1P)

1p/1:00/ks

**SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA (Contd.):** In this regard, the Government of Sri Lanka should invite the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearance to visit Sri Lanka.

In the light of the political situation in the country, the Government of Sri Lanka should undertake an immediate repeal of Emergency regulations and modify all those provisions of the Prevention of Terrorism Act that are inconsistent with Sri Lanka's international obligations. When they claim that there is no terrorist now on their soil, why do they have this draconian law? They should withdraw that. Sir, I submit that every short-term recommendation of the UN Panel merits acceptance and immediate implementation by the Sri Lankan Government. Rather than speaking about their implementation, the Sri Lankan Government is understood to have rejected the recommendations of the Panel altogether. They have not at all considered the recommendations. They have rejected them.

It may be worth noting that the Panel of UN Experts concluded that "during the final stages of the armed conflict, the United Nations political organs and bodies failed to take actions that might have

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protected civilians". At least, now is the time for us to take up the cause of Sri Lankan Tamils at all available fora. Sir, there is a need for a permanent political solution.

A pragmatic political solution within the framework of united Sri Lanka that is acceptable to all sections needs to be provided. There is an urgent need to restore equal rights of citizenship, which are at par with the Sinhalese, to Sri Lankan Tamils. The Sri Lankan Tamil community has historically inhabited the north and east provinces. Therefore, they have to be allowed greater participation in the governance of these provinces. Political reforms, with further devolution of powers, are the need of the hour and the aspiration of the Sri Lankan Tamil community.

Sir, the notion that the LTTE has gone and so has the Sri Lankan Tamil issue is a misplaced notion. They believe that the LTTE has gone and the Tamil voice is now killed. It is not so. I say this with responsibility. The issue may resurface sooner or later unless you address the core issues of proper resettlement and rehabilitation of the armed conflict victims and adhere to the 13<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendment. Sir, the 13<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendment is very dear to

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you. What is the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment? It was signed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, and President Jayewardene in July, 1987. What did it say? The key provisions were: in addition to Sinhala, Tamil shall also be an official language of Sri Lanka, with English as the link language; the north and east to be merged into one province subject to referendum; Provincial Council to be elected every five years; a Governor with executive powers to be appointed by the President in each Province; Provincial High Courts to be established; 'Reserved' and 'Provincial' Lists detail powers of the Centre and the Provinces respectively. A 'Concurrent' List outlines shared powers, though ultimate authority for these issues remains with Parliament; financial provision for the Provinces to be directed by Parliament; Provincial Councils can be over-ruled by regulations promulgated by the President under the Public Security Ordinance. But in the name of Public Security Ordinance, they have never implemented the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment. That was the sole objective behind the Rajiv Gandhi-Jayewardene Pact. That was denied and that is the reason why the Tamils in Sri Lanka had been raising their voice. Sir, there is, in fact, nothing that the Sri Lankan authorities are doing to

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see that the Tamils and, for that matter, all minorities, feel that they are a part of the Government, a part of the system and a part of the administration. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he had any opportunity to discuss with his counterpart specifically on the progress or stage of devolution of powers as agreed upon by the President of Sri Lanka. I would like the Minister of External Affairs to share with the House the information he has in this regard.

Sir, there is another problem concerning our fishermen, Tamilian fishermen.

(cd. by 1q/kgg)

Kgg/1q/1.05

**(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN [PROF. P.J. KURIEN] in the Chair)**

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (contd.):** As per the agreement of 1974, again as per the agreement between Sri Lanka and Government of India in 1976, every vessel of Indian fisherman and Sri Lankan fisherman would enjoy each other's waters such rights as they traditionally enjoyed therein. But, it is not being implemented. Everyday, we find a news that there is a problem and they catch our fishermen, they kill our fishermen; their navy people are killing our fishermen, they are



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snatching their boats. They are not allowing our fishermen go there and fish, which is their livelihood, from where they earn their bread and butter.

Sir, ultimately, I sincerely urge the Government, through you, to prevail upon the Sri Lankan Government to implement the U.N. Panel's recommendation in their earnest and vigorously pursue the Thirteenth Amendment to its logical conclusion so that a lasting solution is found and durable peace is established in our neighbourhood. Sri Lanka is the immediate neighbourhood. Sir, we want peace in that area, we want peace, tranquility and right of honour for our people and the Sri Lankan people, to live in dignity. That is my submission, Sir. I believe, the Minister would consider it and would pursue the matter further. Thank you. (Ends)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** The House is adjourned for thirty minutes, for lunch.

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**The House then adjourned, for lunch,  
at six minutes past one of the clock.**

**The House reassembled after Lunch  
at thirty-eight minutes past one of the clock,  
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) IN THE CHAIR.**

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**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** Yes, Shri Ambeth Rajan.

**SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (UTTAR PRADESH):** Sir, I thank you very much for the opportunity being given to me to express the stand of the Bahujan Samaj Party on the issue of problems being faced by the Sri Lankan Tamils. Sir, the problem arose when the demand was made for a separate nation for Sri Lankan Tamils. Sir, it is a well-known fact...

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** Sir, there is no Minister present here. (Interruptions) Not even MoS. (Interruptions)

**SHRI AMBETH RAJAN:** Sir, some Minister should be present in the House. The Minister should listen to us.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** He will come now. (Interruptions) I agree with you. He will come now. (Interruptions) I am supporting you. (Interruptions) Yes, he will come.

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**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** The Minister should be present here to take the notes. (Interruptions) The Government has not taken note of the problems of the Sri Lankan Tamils for the last two-and-a-half years. At least, now they should listen to the Members. (Interruptions)

**SHRI AMBETH RAJAN:** Sir, at least, they should listen to us.

(Followed by 1s-kls)

-TDB/KLS-VNK/1S/1.40

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** Sir, not even a single Minister is present. ...(Interruptions).. They have 70 or 80 Ministers. ...(Interruptions)..

**SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:** The former Minister is here. ...(Interruptions)..

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:** सर, यह नया tradition शुरू हो रहा है कि Former Minister हाउस में हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** आप कहिए कि उनको वर्तमान मिनिस्टर बनाएंगे, तो हम लोग बोल देंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:** हम लोगों को इसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** आप कहिए कि former को present कर देंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

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**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** The Minister is coming immediately. ...(Interruptions).. He was just here. ...(Interruptions).. Shri Ashwani Kumar was here. ...(Interruptions).. Maybe, he has gone out. ...(Interruptions).. He is coming. ...(Interruptions).. Just he was here. ...(Interruptions)..

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** अगर कोई मंत्री नहीं आएंगे, तो बोलने का क्या मतलब है? ...(व्यवधान)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** The Cabinet Minister has come. ...(Interruptions).. Now Shri Ambeth Rajan can start again. ...(Interruptions)..

**SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (UTTAR PRADESH):** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to express the stand of Bahujan Samaj Party on the issue of Sri Lankan Tamil problems. Sir, the problem arose when the demand was made for a separate nation for Sri Lankan Tamils. Sir, it is well known fact that not only Tamilians but people from other parts of India also had gone to Sri Lanka for various reasons, particularly to work in tea estates. From a particular point of time, people started settling there itself. Hence, their demand should have been considered in a right perspective. But things went

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away from the desired direction. Now the world has realized that Army and war alone cannot bring peace. We have heard about mercy killing. But for the first time in history we are seeing mercy itself being killed and that too in the land of Buddha and Buddhism. Now the important point in the context of report given by the 3-member UN panel, which I do not want to quote because everybody knows it and the previous speakers have highlighted the contents of the report. (1) There is a need for open and fair trial on war crimes. (2) India should spell out its stand because India is a major player in the Asian region. (3) There should be resettlement of displaced people in Sri Lanka which is the most important task. (4) The Union Government should extend all help for the well being of the refugees who are living in various camps. (5) People who are living as refugees in India should be sent back to their original places of living. (6) Frequent attack on Tamil fishermen is the most serious problem which should be addressed immediately. (7) Every one knows about the long pending problem, but no one is giving solution. I, on behalf of Bahujan Samaj Party and its National President Kum. Mayawati, insist that India

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should come forward with a political solution to take care of not only Sri Lankan Tamils but also of Tamils living all over the world.

Thank you.

(Ends)

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (TAMIL NADU):** Thank you, Sir. Our External Affairs Minister on 4th August made a *suo motu* statement here. I was not fully convinced with that statement because reality speaks in a different way. So, what has happened? I wanted to draw the attention of this august House to the point that the conflict in Sri Lanka ended in May 2009.

(Contd by 1T/SSS)

SSS/1T/1.45

**SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (CONTD.):** After that, our External Affairs Minister visited Sri Lanka several times. Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister visited here. Our Foreign Secretary went there. They came here. Several joint statements were issued. Sir, as soon as the war was over, the Sri Lanka President assured 3Rs. What are the 3Rs? One is, neither relief, two is, neither relocation and three is rehabilitation. I am sorry to say nothing tangible happened. Neither

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the Tamils in Sri Lanka nor other fishermen are happy. So, the result is, nobody is happy. Sir, I went to Colombo last year. In the last week of August I was there. I discussed with so many people, some intellectuals, both Tamil intellectuals and some other intellectuals also. Sir, Sri Lankan Tamils are fighting for their rights for the past fifty years. Everybody knows that subject. From 1983, our party, CPI(M) have been saying that war is not the solution. The Government should honour the Tamil people's wishes. While opposing terrorist activities we have always urged for an understanding and aspiration of the Tamil population in Sri Lanka through appropriate mechanism within United Sri Lanka. The long period of armed conflict in Sri Lanka in May 2009 has ended. I would like to ask the Government what happened to Rajiv-Jayawardena Government. This is a sovereign Government. You have entered into an agreement with another sovereign Government. It was endorsed by everybody. So, nothing was implemented till time. No solution was found. Sir, even two years after the civil war, the President of Sri Lanka is not prepared to solve the ethnic issue. In fact, the situation in Sri Lanka has become worse than earlier. Sir, in the last phase of the armed conflict when Sri

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Lankan Army attacked LTTE in Vanni region, some 40,000 innocent people were killed. It is not an ordinary thing. It is a tragedy which we have seen in this part of Asia, in the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. That was narrated fully by hon. Member, Mr. Raja and others. I don't want to repeat that tragedy. We have never seen that type of tragedy because we are living peacefully for the past 2000 years. We have not seen the First World War or the Second World War. We have not seen this type of massacre. That massacre has been done by the Sri Lankan Army. Sir, 50,000 people are still in camps. Government may say 10,000 or 15,000 or 20,000 but the people there say that 50,000 people were not provided anything and 10,000 Tamil people are missing. Nobody knows whether they are alive or dead. This is the situation in Sri Lanka at the moment. Here comes the UN Panel Report which says there were series of Human Rights violations during the last phase of the war. Human Rights violation, wherever it happens, whether in India or elsewhere, we must lend our voice. We must lend our helping hand wherever human right is violated. It has happened with your neighbour. You are a Member of SAARC. You are a leader of SAARC. It is happening in Sri Lanka. We are not able



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to raise our voice at least diplomatically. I don't know. When the Minister replies I expect him to say whether he raised about the UN Report. My point is, the British television documentary, was rightly mentioned by hon. Member, Mr. D. Raja, "Sri Lanka's Killing Fields" Air Channel 4, I have seen that. Many of the hon. Members would have watched that. Executions were carried out by Sri Lankan troops during the final stage of the battle against Tamil Tigers. I would like to know whether the External Affairs Minister's meeting with Sri Lankan counterpart has discussed about Human Rights violations with Sri Lankan Government.

(Contd. by VP/1U)

-SSS/VP/1.50/1U

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (CONTD.):** Sir, we must urge the Sri Lankan Government to constitute an independent commission to inquire into the human rights violations. Whenever something happens here, we ask the Government to constitute a commission and inquire. There must be an independent commission. On that commission, Tamils should be there. Also, women should be there because both the genders have been affected by this.

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Another very important question agitating the minds of Tamil people is about Kachchatheevu. It was stated in the Tamil Nadu Assembly by the hon. Chief Minister that the agreement of Sri Lanka was not endorsed in the Indian Parliament. I expect a reply on this from the External Affairs Minister when he makes his reply. I would like to know whether we can still negotiate with the Sri Lankan Government to allow this to be freely used by our fishermen. We have been using this from 1974 to 1983. Only after 1983 this was banned. The agreement was there. I heard Mr. Ahluwaliaji's speech. Our BJP friends in Tamil Nadu wanted to hoist the flag in Kachchatheevu. Mr. Vajpayeeji was the Foreign Minister in 1977 and NDA was running the Government for 6 years, then, what happened? Why have you not taken that Island? Why have you not endorsed that in this Parliament? Sir, please permit me to quote, not anybody else, but the former Sri Lankan President, Chandrika Kumaratunga. She was silent for years. Now, she has opened her mouth. On July 24, 2011 after watching Channel 4, she said this, and I quote, "I cannot blind myself to the fact that although we have won the civil war, we have not even begun to win the battle for peace." This is the former

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President of Sri Lanka. Winning peace implies bringing/ including others fully and honestly not only in development but also as full and equal partners in the process of the Government - to power-sharing.” She accused the President Mahinda Rajapakse of following ... (time-bell)

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:** Sorry, Sir. I have not even touched this point. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA:** Sir, you can give him the time of BSP. Seven minutes are left, he can use them. ...(Interruptions)...

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** The revised time-table has been agreed upon, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:** Sir, please permit us. ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, this is the feeling of all the Indians. She accused the President, Mahinda Rajapakse of following a policy, ‘winner takes all.’ She coined that word after eliminating the last of the Tamil tigers in May, 2009. This is what Mr. Ahluwaliaji also said in a different way. Eliminating LTTE does not mean that Tamil problem has died. It is still more alive. Yesterday, we met all the eight parties here in Delhi. We are able to understand their feelings.

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Sir, the hon. Minister did not mention the suffering of women. Women are the worst affected in the civil war. About 80,000 women were affected. This figure was quoted by Mr. Raja. His is right. It may be more. Definitely, it cannot be less. There are 80,000 widows. Do you know what will be the position of widows in the Asian continent? In Europe, it may be different. A widow is ill-treated by the society and by the family too. When I was in Sri Lanka they told us that in one family, mother, who is 80 years old, is widow. She has four daughters. Out of this, three daughters are widows. One is unmarried. There is no match available. There is no boy.

(Continued by PK/1W)

-VP/PK/1W/1.55

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (CONTD.):** All the youths have been completely perished. This is the situation.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Please conclude.

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:** No, please permit me, Sir. I beg you.

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** No, no. No question of begging. It was agreed that minimum of 15 minutes will be given to all the Members

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from Tamil Nadu. There is no question of begging on this issue.

..(Interruptions)..

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Sir, it was agreed that at least 15 minutes will be given to the Members from Tamil Nadu. ..(Interruptions)..

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** Otherwise, no Bill will be allowed to be passed today. ..(Interruptions)....

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Fifteen minutes for every Member from Tamil Nadu.

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:** Sir, our Minister, in his Statement, says that, “We have given 500 tractors to Tamil people.” Sir, only 75 tractors were given to Tamil farmers and the rest were taken to the non-Tamil areas. India had promised construction of 50,000 houses for affected Tamil people. Our Foreign Minister laid the foundation stone in November, 2010, but not even 50 houses have been built. Sir, para 6 of the Standing Committee Report says — please see Chapter III of the Sixth Report — “The projects are carefully chosen to have maximum impact on rehabilitation and well being of Internally Displaced People in Sri Lanka. “ Then it says, “... Finance Division scrutinizes the cost estimates in detail and conveys its concurrence.

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The overall supervision of each proposal is with High Commission of India (HCI), Colombo on the ground. To monitor the project, a Committee is set up, comprising of senior officers of the HCI under overall supervision of High Commissioner.” I would like to ask the Minister whether you have supervised that all the tractors were given to Tamilians. Whether you have supervised as to why delay is taking place in construction of houses. What is the reason? You have given our money. We wanted to help them. But nothing has been fruitfully done.

Sir, the situation on the ground is that there is Army everywhere. Today, there is complete militarization of North and South. Sir, people are terrorized and are unable to lead a normal life. The police stations are manned by Sinhalese officers. Whether it is a marriage or funeral, they have to seek permission of the Army. We all know what happened during emergency in our country. We have undergone the suffering of emergency. I would like to ask our hon. External Minister to please try to restore civil rights and emergency law and the Army should be withdrawn. This is our bounden duty. We are criticizing the Army rule, wherever it is. When Sri Lanka has

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got that type of civil rule with the help of Army, and a section of people are harassed, it is, really, a sorrowful thing. We cannot be a spectator to that.

Sir, TNA placed before the Government delegation the discussion papers setting out proposals in regard to: (i) The structure of Governance; (ii) The division of subject and functions between the Centre and the devolved units. Financial power and others, relevant to achieve the acceptable and durable political solution. For this, there is no response even after ten rounds of discussion. Ten rounds of discussion are over. No light has been shown to them. Sri Lankan Government has not taken any worthwhile steps to reach a political settlement on the Tamil question. The President is now talking in terms of a Parliamentary Select Committee to go into the question. This is very important. Our Government should take this. What is Parliamentary Select Committee? Why does a President talk like that? Sir, it is a dilatory step. They want to cheat the people. We must see that Rajiv Gandhi-Jayewardene Agreement is implemented. Now, the President says, “We will go to the Parliamentary Select Committee.” (Contd. by 1X/SKC)

MP-SKC/1X/2.00

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (contd.):** Sir, the CPI (M) wants to place on record, it is essential that wide-ranging political consultations be held and specific measures taken for devolution of power and provisions of autonomy to the Tamil-speaking areas in the Northern and Southern region. Along with that the Sri Lankan Government should step up efforts to resettle and rehabilitate displaced persons affected in the conflict.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Please, conclude.

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:** Finally, Sir, the serious allegations of atrocities and human rights violations by the armed forces should be inquired into through a high-level independent inquiry. The Government of India should make all necessary efforts to ensure that a political settlement is arrived at at the earliest, so that minority people can lead their lives with dignity and as equal citizens in a united Sri Lanka.

(Ends)

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीलंका में जो minority community है, चाहे वे तमिल हों या मुस्लिम हों, उनके साथ जो कुछ हो रहा है,



उन पर जो बीत रही है, उस पर चर्चा करने के लिए जब हम इस सदन में इकट्ठा हैं, तो मुझे नहीं लगता है कि हम श्रीलंका के आंतरिक मामले में दखल दे रहे हैं, क्योंकि श्रीलंका के साथ हमारा संबंध कुछ इस तरह का है कि वहां की जो अंदरूनी हालत है, वह हमारे देश को भी प्रभावित करती है। श्रीलंका की ही अंदरूनी राजनीति के चलते हमने एक भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री को खोया है और श्रीलंका की अंदरूनी हालत के चलते हमारे देश में श्रीलंका के लाखों रिफ्यूजी आकर तमिलनाडु में बसे हुए हैं, जिनका भार हम ढो रहे हैं। महोदय, जब पहली दफा आतंकवाद में फियादीन हमले की शुरुआत हुई थी, हमें याद है उस समय हमारी नज़र लिट्टे की तरफ गई थी और तब यह कहा जाता था कि दुनिया का सबसे संगठित और सबसे effective कोई आतंकवादी संगठन है, तो वह लिट्टे को माना जाता था। उस समय हमने यह जानने की कोशिश की कि आखिर यह प्रभाकरन या लिट्टे का जो संगठन है, वह ऐसा कैसे बना? तो हमने महसूस किया, जो अभी हमारे कॉमरेड राजा बता रहे थे कि किस तरह से वहां की तमिल पॉपुलेशन पर जुल्म हुआ, अत्याचार हुआ, उनका संहार किया गया और हम ऐसा मानते हैं कि जो हाशिए पर रहने वाले हमारे समाज के लोग हैं, जो minority community है, अगर उनको इंसाफ नहीं मिलता है, उनको न्याय नहीं मिलता है, तो वहीं से हिंसा का जन्म होता है। हम लोगों को अपने देश का भी तजुर्बा है और दुनिया भर में, जहां कहीं हिंसा है, उस हिंसा का जो कारण है, उसकी जब हम तलाश करते हैं, तो हम इसी नतीजे पर पहुंचते हैं कि इंसाफ का

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नहीं मिलना हिंसा को जन्म देता है। अभी रंगराजन जी बता रहे थे कि जब हाल में श्रीलंका का दिवस मनाया जा रहा था, तब वहां चन्द्रिका राणातुंगा भंडारनायके मौजूद थीं। उनकी मां भी वहां की प्रेज़िडेंट थीं और उनके पिता भी वहां के बहुत बड़े नेता थे। तो उन्होंने उस मीटिंग में, जहां श्रीलंका के प्रेज़िडेंट मौजूद थे, कहा कि हमें यह जो विजय हासिल हुई है, हम लोगों ने लिट्टे का खात्मा किया है, इससे हमें संतुष्ट नहीं होना चाहिए। यह जो जीत है, उसको consolidate करने के लिए हमारे मुल्क की जो तमिल आबादी है, उनको हमें confidence में लेना चाहिए और उनको इस बात का एहसास होना चाहिए कि इस देश में एक नागरिक के रूप में उनका भी उतना ही हक है, जितना सिंहली आबादी का है — यह उन्होंने खुद कहा और टेलीविज़न के चैनल 4 वगैरह पर हमने जो कुछ देखा, उसके बारे में चन्द्रिका राणातुंगा ने कहा कि हमारा बेटा विदेश में रहता है, विदेश में पढ़ता है, उसने हमें फोन करके कहा कि यह जो टेलीविज़न पर हम देख रहे हैं, वहां श्रीलंका की फौज जिस ढंग से निहत्थे मासूम लोगों पर जुल्म कर रही है, जिस तरह से नरसंहार कर रही है, तो हमको यह कहने में संकोच होता है, शर्म आती है कि हम लोग श्रीलंका के नागरिक हैं — यह चन्द्रिका राणातुंगा ने श्रीलंका के वर्तमान प्रेज़िडेंट के सामने कहा। हमें याद है अभी वहां की असेम्बली के स्पीकर साहब के नेतृत्व में एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल यहां आया था। हम लोग चेयरमैन साहब की दावत में उस प्रतिनिधिमंडल से

मिले थे और वहां यह सफाई देने की कोशिश की गई कि यह मीडिया में, चैनल 4 वगैरह में जो नरसंहार दिखाया गया, यह concocted है। (1Y/SC पर क्रमशः)  
-mp/sc-hk/2.05/1y & ksk/2.10/1z

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (क्रमागत) :** यह बनाया हुआ है। हमें भी लगा कि हो सकता है कि यह बनाया हुआ हो, लेकिन उसके बाद जब हमने चंद्रिका राणातुंगा का बयान पढ़ा और प्रेज़ीडेंट के सामने जब उन्होंने यह आरोप लगाया कि हमारे बेटे ने फोन करके हमें ऐसा कहा है, तो प्रेज़ीडेंट के पास कोई जवाब नहीं था। सर, वहां की हालत बहुत खराब है। यह बात सही है कि लिट्टे का जो संगठन जाफना में, श्रीलंका के उत्तरी इलाके में था, उसको श्रीलंका की फौज ने पराजित किया, लेकिन उस पराजय के पीछे जिस तरह से \* हुआ - जिस \* शब्द का कॉमरेड डी.राजा ने इस्तेमाल किया, वह बिल्कुल दुरुस्त किया - अगर उसकी जांच नहीं होती है, उस अपराध के जो कर्मी हैं, उनको अगर सजा नहीं मिलती है तो इस बात का खतरा रहेगा, जिसके बारे में हमारे साथी श्री एस.एस.अहलुवालिया साहब ने इशारा किया कि जो अन्याय का जर्म है, कीड़ा है, वह कहीं फिर एक दूसरा रूप धारण न कर ले। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय फोरम है, उस फोरम पर, हम अपने देश की जो गुडविल है, उसका इस्तेमाल करते हुए, वहां पर जो वार क्राइम हुआ है, उस वार क्राइम की जांच के लिए कोई

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स्वतंत्र संगठन, और यदि संभव हो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन बने तथा जिन लोगों ने अपराध किया है उनको सजा मिले। तब वहां के लोगों को लगेगा कि हमारे ऊपर जो जुल्म हुआ है, जो अत्याचार हुआ है, जो अन्याय हुआ है, ऐसा करने वालों को सजा मिली, हमें इंसाफ मिला। साथ ही साथ एक नागरिक के नाते उनका जो अधिकार है, वह अधिकार उन्हें मिलना चाहिए। हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि वहां पर पंचायतों का जो चुनाव हुआ, उस चुनाव में उत्तरी इलाके में जो तमिल संगठन हैं, उनको भारी बहुमत मिला है। इससे साबित होता है कि उनके अधिकारों को सुरक्षित रखने की जरूरत है, ताकि वे यह महसूस करें कि वे इस देश की मुख्य धारा के साथ हैं। तभी जाकर वहां शांति स्थापित होगी और हमारे देश में भी श्रीलंका की अंदरूनी राजनीति के चलते जो हलचल मचती है, उससे भी शांति मिल सकेगी। इसलिए सरकार को इसमें पहल करनी चाहिए। महोदय, हम लोग वहां पर श्रीलंका की सरकार को, तमिलों को रीहेब्लिटेड करने में जो मदद कर रहे हैं, वह एक अच्छा काम है, लेकिन हमें देखना चाहिए कि हम जो मदद कर रहे हैं, उस पर ईमानदारी के साथ वहां काम हो रहा है या नहीं। अपने प्रभाव का इस्तेमाल करते हुए, जो कुछ वहां अपराध हुआ है, उसकी जांच हो और दोषियों को सजा दिलवाने का काम सरकार करे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, आपने जो समय दिया, उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (TAMIL NADU):** Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, please permit me to speak in Tamil. I have already informed about that. (contd. by 2a - gsp)

\*\* (Then hon. Member spoke in Tamil)

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\*\* Pp 646-651 English version of the original speech made in Tamil will be issued as a supplement.

GSP-GS-2.15-2A

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (CONTD.): \***

My colleague said that he had not come here to shed tears but to point out certain reasons. Sir, as far as I am concerned, I am standing here withholding my tears. During the course of my speech, I may get emotional, I may lose self-control and break into tears.

We belong to the Tamil race which has always provided prosperous livelihood to the immigrants through many ages. A significant section of our race is totally annihilated. We are standing here with the loss of considerable population of our race. While Tamils are being exterminated in clusters, we are pleading for a solution. We have shown great tolerance. We have held so many processions in our state. We have conducted so many conferences. But we cannot find any solution to their problem. We are firm that this is not the problem of Tamils alone. Otherwise, what is the need for speaking in this august House?

Whenever there is injustice to humanity, in any part of the world, India is the first nation to raise its voice against that injustice. I would like to remind about the rule of Idi Amin in Uganda. History did not forget the steps taken by Shri Moraji Desai, the then Prime Minister of India for protecting the Gujaratis in Uganda, during the rule of Idi Amin.

During the separation of Bangladesh from Pakistan, Mr. Siddharth Shankar

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**\*\* Pp 646-651 English version of the original speech made in Tamil.**

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Ray, the then Chief Minister of West Bengal asked whether the Centre would send army or he would have to send the state police to protect the affected Bengalis. This is also safely documented in the pages of history. Whenever there was injustice to humanity in any part of the world, India raised its voice against it. But, lakhs of Tamils are being massacred in Sri Lanka. When we speak about their misery, no person with clear conscience and humane concern can escape shedding tears.

Aringnar Anna, our former leader and founder of our party had said, “Dear brother, do you know the reason for the salinity of sea water. Due to the tears shed by the Tamils abroad, the sea water has turned saline.”

Our leader Dr. Kalaignar had said, “I am a Tamil by language, a Dravidian by race, an Indian by nationality, but a human being in the world arena”. None of these can be compromised for the other.

The unrest in Sri Lanka did not result from the demand for a separate nation. After the independence of Sri Lanka in 1948, the Sinhalese gradually gained domination over Tamils. Sinhala became the official language of the nation. Buddhism became their national religion. I would like to highlight certain issues of the past. I am deeply pained and ashamed to share this issue. But, I want to mention those points to my Hon’ble colleagues who have a conscience. Members from all parties and from all states have participated in this discussion.

In the streets of Sri Lanka, there were sign boards which proclaimed “the flesh of Tamils will be sold here”. For the first time in this history of the world, such sign boards have been displayed in Sri Lanka. Our Tamil women’s upper

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garments were removed in streets and the letter 'Sri' in Sinhala language was stamped over their bare chests. Tension has been created in the nation since then. Some youth who could not bear such heinous acts began to struggle. Mr. Selva, who was fondly addressed as Sri Lankan Gandhi was killed. Violence was unleashed against the Tamils gradually. The library in Jaffna was burnt down.

Sir, all of us may know about the history of China. In China, there was a king who thought that the future generation of China should not have knowledge about any of his predecessors. He burnt all the history books in China. He arrested and imprisoned all the historians. It is also said that the Great Wall of China was built with their labour. History has said that libraries were burnt down in order to destroy a language, to eliminate a race. In a similar way, the first step taken in Sri Lanka against the Tamils is the burning of library in Jaffna.

Sir, we fondly remember the wonderful programmes broadcast by the Tamil division of Sri Lankan Radio. We used to listen to them regularly. We enjoyed the melodious voices of Tamil announcers of Sri Lankan Radio. We were attracted by their accent. We cannot listen to those voices now. It has become a memory of the past.

My dear friend and a member of this House, Dr. Sudarsan Nachiyappan mentioned that a Tamil would be the President of Sri Lanka in future provided the Rajiv Gandhi-Jeyawardhene agreement was implemented. He compared his dream with Barack Obama's Presidentship in America. I would painfully state that his dream of having a Tamil president in Sri Lanka will never come true. Because, Tamil men were not found in Sri Lanka, at the present time. Almost the entire male

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population of Tamils, is slain there. That was mentioned by my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. T.K.Rengarajan.

I would like to point out another bitter truth. At present, no child borne by Tamil women in Sri Lanka is fathered by Tamil men. Our Tamil women are forced to bear Sinhalese children. Almost all Tamil women are subjected to sexual harassment. Only women and children are found in the areas of Tamils. Men are totally absent in those areas. Women have to live in abject fear every day. Each war widow has to live with fear about who will come and what will he do.

The Sri Lankan Government is narrating stories of what is happening there. And we have been silent spectators. As citizens of India, we are pleading for their welfare. We did not ask whether to send State Police like Sidharth Shankar Ray. We trusted this Government. But, what had happened?

Germany has filed a case against Sri Lanka, in a Human Rights Organisation in Geneva. Many nations have supported Germany's case against Sri Lanka. But, India has supported the Government of Sri Lanka that they have not committed any crime.

I would like to narrate a story about Lord Sri Ram. Our colleagues from BJP know very well about it. When Sri Ram returned from Sri Lanka, he reached Rameswaram. When he was about to take bath, he planted his bow and arrow in the soil. There was a convention that they were not supposed to lay it in soil and that they ought to plant it in soil. After finishing his bath, he took the arrow from soil. He was shocked to find that a frog was hurt by the arrow and that it was struggling for life. Sri Ram asked the frog why it had not shouted when the tip of the arrow was pierced over its body. The frog replied, "Lord Ram, whenever somebody hurt me, I would call Lord Ram for help. But, now I am hurt by Lord Ram himself. Whom will I ask for help?" This is an episode from Ramayana.



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Sir, we are in the same position now. The nation which has to protect Tamils, is assisting the Sri Lankan Government's activities. Where shall we go now to plead for justice?

To discuss this issue, we have to struggle so many times. We have discussed various issues — about the past, about the future, and about various other issues repeatedly in this House. But, to discuss this issue, how much did we have to struggle? How many days did we have to wait to bring a resolution on this issue? We do not like to point out at the previous Government and at the present Government of Tamil Nadu. All of us have struggled for their welfare. A mention was made here about the fast of our leader, Dr. Kalaignar. He observed fast at the age of eighty six for the welfare of Tamils.

The Sri Lankan President is giving smiling postures. The Defence Secretary of Sri Lanka speaks as he likes while giving interview to a TV channel. Nobody questions them.

Earlier, in the name of war, hundreds of thousands of civilians were killed. Then, in the name of hunting LTTE, thousands of civilians were killed. Now, our women are being sexually assaulted. Our children are deliberately starved. They are malnourished. Deliberately, the Sri Lankan Government is involved in the genocide of Tamils. What is the use of giving financial assistance to them?

Have we ever checked whether our financial assistance has reached the targeted mass? Rupees five hundred crore was sent by Government of India for the welfare of Tamils. But was the fund used for the welfare of Tamils? Is there any occasion either for our External Affairs Minister or for the Indian officials, to monitor the situation in the rehabilitation camps of Sri Lanka? No journalist is allowed there.

In Jaffna, eight thousand people live per square kilometer. Fourteen thousand people live per square kilometer in Colombo. But, in the refugee camps, three and a half

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lakh people are forced to reside in an area, less than a square kilometer. This implies that they are overcrowded.

The Tamils are deliberately starved. They have no food. No proper drinking water is given to them. No medicine is given to them. Two years have passed after the war. Still, there is no safety for them. No livelihood is provided to them.

Hon'ble Member Shri S.S.Ahluwalia, my dear friend, spoke before me. He mentioned about the U.N. Panel. The Panel does not include any member from Tamil Nadu. It consists of three men- one from America, one from Indonesia and one from South Africa. They were shocked on seeing the reality at those rehabilitation camps. Their report says that war crimes are committed in Sri Lanka and that human Rights are violated. What is the action taken in this regard?

Our External Affairs Minister made a statement in this House on 4<sup>th</sup> August, 2011. We have to analyse the words mentioned in those statement impartially.

The end of the long conflict in Sri Lanka has also raised questions relating to the conduct of the war. We have, in this context, noted a report issued by a Panel of Experts constituted by the UN Secretary General on Accountability in Sri Lanka. There have also been public reactions to the telecast of 'Channel 4' documentary entitled "Sri Lanka's Killing Fields". Presently, our focus should be on the welfare and well-being of Tamils in Sri Lanka." Then, what is the punishment for these people who have committed war crimes? The Panel appointed by the United Nations, have mentioned this.

They must be tried in the International Court of Justice. It is one of the recommendations made by the Committee appointed by Ban Ki-Moon, the Secretary General of the United Nations.

(Contd. by SK-2B)

SK/2b/2.20

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (CONTD.):** Sir, I think, it is not possible since Sri Lanka is not a signatory of the Rome Statute. Trying them in an international court of law is not possible. If at all it could be done, it can be done only by way of discussing it in the Security Council. Even that is not possible because China and Russia are in favour of Sri Lanka. What is the remedy left? When we practically understand that it is not possible to try them in an international criminal court of law, which the President of Sri Lanka is also well aware of, there is one more option which I would urge the Government to consider. We appeal to you, just impress upon the US Government. The US Government, as a matter of policy, must fully investigate war crimes and crimes against humanity allegations against its citizens and

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permanent residents on the basis of any available theory indicating their responsibility. May I submit to you, Sir, because \* the brother of the President of Sri Lanka and the Defence Secretary is a naturalized US citizen, and former Army Commander \* is a permanent resident of the United States, making use of your close ties with the United States Government, strongly demand for an investigation and trial, if necessary, within the US courts or in the international criminal court? This is our submission. Why can't it be done when a Government has exceeded all its limits, when it has hunted all the people? This is not killing of Tamils; this is \*. Their intention is that Tamil race should not survive or exist in the land of Sri Lanka in the future. Sir, may I again caution you, caution the Government of India, don't think that your border is only in the North, East or North-East? It is also in the South? The sensitive sea border is there. The North-East portion of Sri Lanka which was dwelled by our Tamil people, was a security to you. You were also there. But you totally neglected it. I do not want to name any country. A country which is totally unfriendly to India, is

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having a strong base now in Sri Lanka. What are you going to do in the future? Why have you not concentrated on all these things? Saying that we are all sovereign powers and we cannot interfere in the affairs of another country, you cannot allow them to do whatever they like. Sir, we have spent all our energy. We have submitted in all manners possible but we have got no result. I second Mr. Ahluwalia's suggestion that a Parliamentary delegation could be sent to Sri Lanka. Moreover, Sir, kindly understand our sentiments. So far we have given rupees five hundred crores. I will just mention this very very important thing. Ms. Nirupama Rao, Foreign Secretary, before her retirement visited Sri Lanka. After her visit the report came, "The progress of work has been painfully slow. Since the Indian-built houses seem the best among the available options, there have been reports of beneficiaries waiting for the project to be completed. Ms. Rao wanted to inaugurate the first batch of houses before she demitted office. In the first phase, 1,000 houses are to be built by the public sector Hindustan Prefab Limited. The Indian authorities have

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confirmed that the first lot of homes — a mere 50 — is nearly ready”.

When you have aimed at thousand of houses and when your first phase of building houses is thousand, only fifty houses, after two long years, are ready, the President of Sri Lanka says that internally displaced people have been settled. I remember one thing. When we were in prison during Emergency, I was then a student, everything was new — a prison was new, a jail experience was new. We were all imprisoned. After some ten days, the radio, which was the only source of news to us, announced that all the *detenués* have been released, the political prisoners, only smugglers are inside. Like that, Sir, Mr. \* says that all the internally displaced persons have been removed and they have been settled. No, it is not so. If at all the numbers in the camps are less, it is not that they have been settled. They might have been killed. (Contd. by ysr — 2c)

-SK/YSR/2.25/2C

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (CONTD.):** We are afraid of it. Where can we go to vent our feelings like this? There is no other place than this

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supreme body, our Parliament. The Government should take it as a humanitarian consideration. Today is the first time when we are expressing our views like this. Losing so many lives is unconsolable. Most of all, we consider our women as our assets, and those women are being hunted every day by the Sinhalese males. What is the remedy? Kindly do something. Punish those who have committed war crimes. Rehabilitate at least the remaining Tamils. The Minister has given a list of fishermen who have been arrested and released, but not the list of fishermen who have been killed. Not even one fisherman, if at all, has been killed in the Indian waters by the Sri Lankan Navy. I think we cannot assure of the reaction of the fishermen in Tamil Nadu and so also the Tamils. I started speaking in Tamil. Why? Only because of one reason. The last man, not only in this country but outside also, who knows at least some Tamil, and in their camps people who may happen to watch the proceedings of our Parliament on which we are reposing our confidence, if at all understand a few words which we speak will console them. That is why I started my speech in Tamil. Kindly understand our feelings. Sir, no child being born by our women there is fathered by a Tamil person,

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but all by Sinhalese. The Government should act at the right moment.

Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

**DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (MAHARASHTRA):** Sir, I rise to speak on this particular problem out of moral compulsion. The Sri Lankan Tamilians are as much Sri Lankans as Sinhalese Tamilians. But today they are tortured. Massacre has taken place. As Rajaji has rightly said, it is \* . We have been talking about this problem. We have been raising it but our voice is so soft that nobody cares. Thousands of women have become widows; thousands of children have become orphans; and they are nowhere. The peace in this area is threatened. As you know, peace threatened anywhere is peace threatened everywhere. This particular region has become disturbed. During the British times, thousands of Indians migrated to other countries. And they are living there. Tamilians once must have

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migrated but they have become the nationals of Sri Lanka. But today they are tortured. Not only their civil rights but their human rights are also violated; they are trampled. These people, our Tamilian people in Sri Lanka have served Sri Lanka with their sweat, blood and tears. They have contributed their mite. But today this has created a very crucial situation and we cannot remain mute. Our voice should be heard. I am not going to take much time. But I would make two or three suggestions. As Ahluwaliaji said, let us send a Parliamentary delegation to study, to interact with the people there, to visit the camps, so that we can understand this problem.

Secondly, this problem should be taken up by our Prime Minister with his counterpart there. The matter has to be seriously taken up.

Now we are a Member of the Security Council. Why not take this problem there? This problem has got international significance. It is not the problem of Tamilians. It is the problem of all Indians. This is an Indian problem. This is our national problem. I would remind that we have lost the precious life of a Prime Minister of this country for this particular problem.

(Contd. by VKK/2D)

AKG-VKK/2D/2.30

**DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (CONTD.):** Therefore, the matter has to be taken very, very seriously and our voice must be heard and in that tone, we have to speak to that Government. Thank you very much.

(Ends)

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** धन्यवाद श्रीमन्। आज राजा साहब ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। वह इस दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है कि अगर हमारे देश के पड़ोस में कहीं अशान्ति है, कहीं मानवाधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है, लोगों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है, तो उसका असर किसी-न-किसी रूप में हमारे यहाँ भी पड़ता है। अतीत में दुनिया भर में ऐसी बहुत सारी घटनाएँ हुई हैं कि पड़ोस में कोई दिक्कत हुई, तो उसका असर बगल के किसी दूसरे देश पर पड़ा। हम जानते हैं कि किस तरह से तिब्बत के इश्यू के बाद भारत और चीन के रिश्तों में फर्क आया। तत्कालीन पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में जब human rights का violation हो रहा था, लोगों को मारा जा रहा था, कत्लेआम किया जा रहा था, तब किस तरह की स्थिति बनी। इसलिए यह बिल्कुल स्वाभाविक है कि अगर हमारे पड़ोस में किसी देश में अशान्ति है, तो उसका असर हम पर पड़ेगा। अगर हम बिल्कुल neutral रहेंगे और कुछ नहीं करेंगे, तो

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उसका adverse असर हमारे ऊपर पड़ सकता है। जैसा लंका में तमिलों के साथ हो रहा है, वह, कभी दक्षिण अफ्रीका और रोडोशिया में काले लोगों के साथ जो व्यवहार होता था, उस स्थिति से भी ज्यादा खराब है।

श्रीमन्, पिछले दिनों एक बहुत ही प्रतिष्ठित संस्था ने श्रीलंका में तमिलों के ऊपर होने वाले अत्याचारों को लेकर यूनाइटेड नेशंस की Human Rights Council को एक रिपोर्ट दी थी। मैं आपकी अनुमति से उस रिपोर्ट के एक पैराग्राफ को quote करना चाहूँगा। “In the final days of the war, there were at least 30,000 Tamil civilians killed by forces of the Government of Sri Lanka. Additionally, it is alleged that many LTTE combatants were summarily executed, even though they were surrendering with clearly visible white flags. After the end of hostilities, more than three lakh fifty thousand Tamil civilians were detained in camps. When the Secretary-General visited the camp at Malik Farm, he declared the situation to be the worst that he had ever seen. He was, of course, shown the best parts of the camp. An undisclosed number of LTTE combatants are in detention, and the International Committee of Red Cross and other humanitarian organisations are unable to visit them. Tamil youth continue to be ‘removed’ from detention camps, and cannot be located.” Tamil youths को deliberately कैम्प से निकाल कर

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undisclosed destination पर ले जाया जा रहा है। They are being liquidated. It is unthinkable, जिस तरह का अत्याचार हो रहा है। इससे सम्बन्धित, human rights violations से सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट UN के सेक्रेटरी जनरल ने जारी की। 26 अप्रैल 2011 को United Nations released a report on human rights violation in Lanka but India remained silent. इंडिया का केवल क्या comment था? Ministry of External Affairs says that the issues raised in the report need to be studied carefully. It is very unfortunate. हम यह नहीं कहना चाहते हैं कि आप किसी के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करें, लेकिन Indian fishermen को लंका की नेवी के लोग पकड़ कर torture करें और मारें, इसके बावजूद हम कुछ न कहने की स्थिति में हों, तो यह ठीक नहीं है।

(2ई/एससीएच पर जारी)

KR/SCH/2E/2.35

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (क्रमागत):** तो जब आप लंका के सामने ही मुंह खोलने की स्थिति में नहीं होंगे, तब और पड़ोसी देश तो आपके हिस्से को मांगेंगे ही, जो मांग रहे हैं। क्या आपका दृष्टिकोण इतना कमजोर हो गया है कि आप सही बात भी नहीं कह सकते हैं? तमिलिस के साथ ह्यूमेन राइट्स का जो वॉयलेशन हो रहा है, उस पर आप कुछ नहीं कह रहे हैं, सो नहीं कह रहे हैं, लेकिन आपके जो फिशरमैन जाते हैं, श्रीलंका की नेवी उन्हें पकड़कर मारती है, टॉर्चर करती है,

उस पर भी क्या स्ट्रॉगली आप अपनी प्रतिक्रिया नहीं दे सकते, उन्हें नहीं रोक सकते?

हिन्दुस्तान इतना बड़ा देश है, इसके बावजूद भी अगर लंका के लोग, लंका की नेवी हमारे लोगों को टॉर्चर करे, यह बहुत निराशाजनक है। आपने उन्हें 500 करोड़ रुपया दिया, एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर ने यहां पर अपना एक स्टेटमेंट दिया था, उसमें कहा था कि श्रीलंका को 500 करोड़ रुपये का पैकेज दिया गया है, 500 ट्रैक्टर दिए गए हैं, और भी तमाम चीजें दी गई हैं, लेकिन क्या आपने कभी जानने की कोशिश की कि उसका प्रयोग कहां हो रहा है? यह स्थिति है कि जो पैसा दिया गया, उससे जो रोड्स बनाई जा रही हैं, वे तमिल रीजन के उस इलाके में बनाई जा रही हैं, जहां से तमिल्स को कुचलने के लिए, उन्हें प्रेस करने के लिए आर्मी को आराम से मोबिलाइज़ किया जा सके। खेती के लिए जो ट्रैक्टर दिए जा रहे हैं, वे भी दूसरे परपस से प्रयोग किए जा रहे हैं। सिंघलीज़ अपनी सुपीरियॉरिटी को छोड़ने के लिए, कम करने के लिए बिल्कुल तैयार नहीं हैं। जब तक श्रीलंका पर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दबाव नहीं होगा, तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। उनसे खास तौर पर हिन्दुस्तान प्रभावित हो रहा है। बंगलादेश से जब रिफ्यूजीज़ आए थे तो मजबूरन इन्दिरा जी को कदम उठाना पड़ा था और उसका रिज़ल्ट आपने देखा। हमारे यहां पर तमाम रिफ्यूजीज़ हैं, लेकिन आप श्रीलंका को एक शब्द भी नहीं कह पा रहे हैं। क्या हमारा देश इतना कमजोर है? अगर दुनिया की निगाह में हमारा देश कमजोर

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हो जाएगा, फिर तो छोटे से छोटा पड़ोसी देश भी आपको आंख दिखाने लगेगा ... (समय की घंटी) इसलिए मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि थोड़ा सा मजबूती दिखाइए जिससे आपका रुतबा बना रहे, रौब बना रहे और आपकी बात अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कम्युनिटी में भी सुनी जाए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**DR V. MAITREYAN (TAMIL NADU):** Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am thankful to the Chairman for permitting this Short Duration Discussion today on the plight of the Sri Lankan Tamils.

I am particularly thankful to the non-Tamil speakers who have participated in the debate today, namely, my friend, Mr Ahluwalia, Mr. Shivanand Tiwari, Dr. Janardhan Waghmare, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Dr. Ashok Ganguly, Dr. Manohar Joshi, Mr. Kumar Deepak Das, Mr Ram Vilas Paswan and Mr Rajniti Prasad.

I am particularly thankful to Shri Ahluwalia for having kindly lent his party's extra time of 15 minutes which will be in addition to my own time of 15 minutes. When the debate was scheduled..(interruptions)... there was a dilemma in my mind

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whether to speak in Tamil or English. If I speak in Tamil, probably, I will satisfy my conscientiousness. But I thought it is more important to reach out to other Members of Parliament here and arouse their consciousness. That is why today I ventured to speak in English.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN):** Translation is there.

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** Original voice is always better than the translation.

After I became a Member of this House in 2007, two specific dates stand out as thorn in my heart. The first is 4th June, 2009. After the UPA-II assumed charge in May, 2009, the House convened, for the first time, on 4th June. The month of May that year also witnessed the most horrific war of our time in Sri Lanka culminating in the genocide of the Eelam Tamils. The top two places where massive number of people was massacred as war targets were Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Mullivaikkal in Sri Lanka stands third. In the final days of the war alone, more than 40,000 Tamils were slaughtered by the Sri Lankan Army and Air Force. Against this background, I was shocked, when the

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House convened after two weeks that Rajya Sabha did not even shed a drop of tear or pass a condolence resolution.

(Contd. by 2F/TMV)

-KR-TMV-PSV/ 2F/2.40

**DR. V. MAITREYAN (CONTD.):** In this House, we have been witnesses to so many obituary references relating to some countries which we would not have even heard of. But on 4<sup>th</sup> June, 2009, we would not even stand up for a minute to observe silence condoling the death of thousands of innocent civilians just 12 kilometres across the coastal border of Tamil Nadu, people who are our umbilical cord brothers and sisters.

The second date was 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2011, the first day of this Session, with mixed emotions -- shock, horror, disbelief, despair and frustration -- I was a mute spectator as the Chair welcomed the Parliamentary delegation from Sri Lanka, a country that successfully



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completed the ethnic cleansing of my Tamil brethren in Sri Lanka. \*  
could not maintain his schedules in Oxford University and US due to  
opposition...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** The name is  
expunged.

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** “The hon. President of Sri Lanka”, are you  
satisfied?

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** Yes.

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** Okay. But it is unfortunate that his team got a  
red-carpet welcome in India even after Mullivaikal carnage.

This is all the more hurting because the newly elected Tamil  
Nadu Assembly, on the very 1<sup>st</sup> day of its first Session on 7<sup>th</sup> June,  
2011 passed a unanimous resolution urging the Government of India to  
take up with the United Nations Organisation to declare those found  
guilty of war crimes as war criminals and also to initiate action by  
working with other nations for imposing economic embargo on the

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Government of Sri Lanka. That historic resolution was moved by none other than the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and my beloved leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi. Mrs. Hillary Clinton, the US Secretary of State, appreciated this when she met the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Subsequent to Clinton visit, the US House Foreign Affairs Committee voted to ban aid to Sri Lanka.

On 4<sup>th</sup> August, 2011, the hon. External Affairs Minister, Mr. S. M. Krishna, made a *suo motu* statement on the situation in Sri Lanka. Emboldened by this statement, on 8<sup>th</sup> August, Mr. Gotabaya Rajapaksa, Sri Lanka's Defence Secretary, severely criticised the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister -- you can't expunge his name because he has criticised my Chief Minister --and the unanimous resolution passed by the Tamil Nadu Assembly without knowing the facts. A war criminal like Gotabaya Rajapaksa has no right whatsoever to even take the name of my leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi. I strongly condemn him and warn that, sooner than later, he and his group will have to stand before the International Criminal Court as "war criminals". It is really unfortunate that three months after the incident, so far, the Government of India has not condemned it.

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As early as 2009, the US Department of State submitted a report to the US Congress on the incidents during the recent conflict in Sri Lanka.

The Report of the UN Secretary General's Panel of Experts on accountability in Sri Lanka, if at all there is any accountability, was released on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2011. Its conclusions are very significant. The conclusions are: There is a reasonable basis to believe that large scale violations of international humanitarian and human rights law were committed. As a direct consequence, tens of thousands of Sri Lankan civilians were killed and hundreds of thousands suffered immensely, including the loss of loved ones, serious injuries, displacement and loss of homes and livelihood.

The credible allegations against the Sri Lankan Government fall into five core categories: (1) killing civilians through widespread shelling; (2) shelling of hospitals and humanitarian targets; (3) denial of humanitarian assistance; (4) human rights violations suffered by victims and survivors of the conflict; and (5) human rights violations

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outside the conflict zone, including against the media and other critics of the Government.

The UN Panel further stated that the Panel's assessment of what happened during the final stages of the war and, therefore, the political, legal and moral obligations that follow stand in stark contrast to the position of the Government of Sri Lanka, which continues to hold that it conducted a "humanitarian rescue operation" with a policy of "zero civilian casualties" and, therefore, has no responsibility for any wrong-doing.

(Contd. by 2G/VK)

VK/2G/2.45

**DR. V. MAITREYAN (CONTD):** The UN Panel further notes that two years after the end of the fighting, the root causes of ethno-nationalist conflict between the Sinhalese and the Tamil population of Sri Lanka remain largely unaddressed and human rights violations continue. That is why my Party General Secretary, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, is demanding that the hon. President of Sri Lanka and his team should be tried as war criminals. Since justice cannot be obtained from the

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accused, I strongly urge that there should be an independent international investigation.

That it was indeed a war crime is proved by the excellent pictorial compilation in the Book, titled "What is to be done about this" and also by the video cassette, titled "Killing Fields of Sri Lanka" telecast by the 'Headlines Today' news channel.

The most devastating proof of the \* was provided by Priyamvada, a young news correspondent of the Headlines Today channel, the first international journalist to travel to the Vanni area in the 1<sup>st</sup> week of August, 2011. This is the video documentary titled "I witnessed \* inside Sri Lanka's killing fields" telecast on 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> of August, 2011. She spoke with scores of Tamil civilians who were witness to the war crimes and human rights abuses during that time. These people have also told her about sub-human living conditions, sexual assaults on women and torture in camps they were interned in by the Sri Lankan army after the end of the conflict.

The victims still live in fear in one of the most densely militarized

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\* **Expunged as ordered by the Chair.**

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zones of the world, devoid of any hope of ever getting justice. The entire Vanni region is swarming with soldiers of the Sri Lankan army. There was a soldier on patrol every few metres and a check post every 100 metres. The army has built major military cantonments across the Vanni region. The sad tales of these men, women and children of war-torn Tamils are still ringing in this land.

Mr. Minister, in your statement, you have said, "Around 2,90,000 IDPs have already been resettled and only around 10,000 IDPs remain in camps". This is untruth. The Vavunia camp alone has more than 15,000 IDPs. What about the Mullaitheevu camp, the Mannar camp and the Pudukudiyiruppu camp? Your officials were told by the Sri Lankan officials only about the green camps. What do you know about the orange camps and the red camps? Do you have any idea about the secret camps?

In your statement, Mr. Minister, you have mentioned about the Indian aid for relief, rehabilitation and resettlement. India has pumped crores and crores of rupees and tonnes and tonnes of relief material. What has happened to the Indian aid? Where has all the money gone? The delegation of the UPA Members of Parliament, which

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went \* to Sri Lanka two years back, gave a very rosy picture. But that has been completely demolished by the Priyamvada documentary. There is no resettlement at all. The hapless Tamils were moved away from the camps and dropped like hot potato in jungles to fend for themselves. There are no houses, no buildings, not even tents, no food, no water and no sanitation.

Mr. Minister, in Para 8 of your statement, you are eloquent about the commitment of the Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister regarding expeditious and concrete progress in the ongoing dialogue...

**DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:** Sir, he has used the word \*

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** Sir, Mr. Natchiappan, at least, spoke half truth today. Now he wants to go back on that. (Interruptions).

**DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:** That was not a \* .  
(Interruptions).

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** I forgot to add one more word - "Not only a \*

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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**DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:** There were three lakh IDPs.

He visited that place. Was it a \* for him?

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** You had visited that place. What is the report you gave to the Government?

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Don't make it a party issue.

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** The delegation had gone there with some responsibility.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** Don't make it a party issue.

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** They were authorized by the Government. They are all Members of Parliament. They cannot be named like that.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** Dr. Maitreyan, don't make it a party issue. The entire House is supporting you. Then why do you make it a party issue?

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** Para 6 mentions that 50,000 houses are to be

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



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constructed by the efforts of the Indian Government, and inauguration of the construction of thousand houses at Ariyalai at Jaffna.

(Contd. By 2H)

RG/2.50/2H

**DR. V. MAITREYAN (contd.):** There is a news-item in the *New Indian Express*, dated 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 2011, about flaws in Indian-built houses. Forget about 50,000 houses! Forget about 1,000 houses! Our Minister inaugurated the construction of 150 houses. Even in this case, the work had to be suspended because of flaws in Indian-built houses. Actually, the Hindustan Prefab Limited had given a sub contract to Sri Lankan contractors, and because of that, there were problems in the construction. So, even the construction of those 150 houses has been suspended. This is what the 22<sup>nd</sup> August issue of the *Indian Express* has reported.

Mr. Minister, in Para (8) of your statement, you are eloquent about the commitment of the Sri Lankan External Affairs Minister regarding expeditious and concrete progress in the ongoing dialogue and about the devolution package, building upon the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment. Do you still believe in what the Sri Lankan External

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Affairs Minister says? Whether you believe it or not, we have no belief in you. And Mr. Gotabaya Rajapakse threw egg on your face. In his interview on 8<sup>th</sup> August, he categorically stated that “the existing Constitution is more than enough for us to live together. I don’t think there is any issue on this more than that. Devolution wise, I think, we have done enough. I don’t think there is a necessity to go beyond that.” This is what Mr. Gotabaya Rajapakse has said, as latest, on 8<sup>th</sup> August. Today the surviving Eelam Tamil community feels that it is betrayed and orphaned by the International community, particularly, by India. The average Eelam Tamil is not concerned about the devolution package, 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment, and all those high-flung phrases. He wants food to survive; he wants drinking water; he wants livelihood, shelter and, above all, to live without fear, fear from the brute Sri Lankan Army. Mr. Minister, if Foreign Policy is about anything, it should be about stopping this kind of inhumanity. I look into your eyes straight and ask a question: If it were your families, what would you do? Mr. Minister, if it had been your families, what would you have done? Please answer. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

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**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Now, Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly.

**SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:** Sir, I am on a point of order. Mr. Maitreyan, in the course of his speech, has denigrated...(Interruptions) I have been allowed by the Chair. Sir, he has made remarks denigrating Members of Parliament...(Interruptions) He has stated that it was a \* I would like to seek a clarification...(Interruptions) I would like to seek a clarification from Dr. Maitreyan...(Interruptions) His leader had stated, “During war, it is natural that people will be killed.” Can he clarify this? Now they are shedding crocodile tears...(Interruptions)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** I will go through the record and if there is anything wrong or unparliamentary, I will expunge it.

**DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (NOMINATED):** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is very difficult to match either the voice or the rhetoric of my colleagues who have spoken now. This is not an issue of one political

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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party or another political party. I stand here as an Indian, as a proud Indian. Now, this is not a problem of Tamil Nadu alone. It so happens that their mother-tongue is Tamil. But this is an Indian problem. I acknowledge what my previous speakers have said, and it is all a matter of record from which they have quoted. The saddest thing which has happened most recently is that the Government of Sri Lanka has decided that the National Anthem, which used to be sung both in Sinhala and Tamil, is no longer going to be rendered in Tamil. In India, we have several languages, but we have one National Anthem. To play with the National Anthem is to play with the sentiments of the people and the sentiments of the nation.

(Continued by 2J)

2j/2:55/ks

**DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (contd.):** Never has in the recent history of atrocities in the world matched anything that has happened in Sri Lanka -- whether it is the way the Jews were treated in the Second World War or whether the manner in which Yugoslavia broke down with a series of atrocities. Our Tamilian brethren in Sri Lanka have faced huge destruction in the hands of their fellow citizens which has raised emotions of this House. But emotions are not enough; solutions have to be found. Those whose mother-tounge is Tamil will have to live in peace and dignity in Sri Lanka. We have a responsibility towards our neighbours and towards our fellow citizens. When some Indians get ill-treated in Sri Lanka, there is a hue and cry. When there is something that happens in a United States campus, we get hugely upset. We protest. You can protest against a civilized Government.

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In the case of Sri Lanka, I think it has to be made clear that this country along with the Tamil brethren of Sri Lanka has made huge sacrifices. Our beloved Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, was killed by the agents of the LTTE. One can fling accusations on all sides. We are not looking for accusations, Mr. Vice-Chairman; we are looking for a peaceful solution. The Tamil-speaking people of Sri Lanka have every right as equal citizens. This is not a game that must be allowed to go on -- where the Chinese are brought in Hambantota; where other people are being drawn into this conflict. This is not an international conflict. It is a conflict of national shame. We are in this House gathered together to express our collective solidarity with our fellow citizens in Sri Lanka and to appeal to the international community to recognize the atrocities and bring to trial those who have led such atrocities, no matter which side they belong to. I am very proud to be able to contribute to this debate. I know we are running short of time. But I have to stand up and share my feelings, Mr. Vice-Chairman, with the rest of the House so that the expression of this House is unanimous and not partisan. I thank you.

(Ends)

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**DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (MAHARASHTRA):** Sir, I have purposely selected this topic for my speech today for two reasons. Firstly, my Party, Shiv Sena, and the Parties of Tamil Nadu — DMK, AIADMK and others -- are all regional Parties. Secondly, my Party, Shiv Sena, strongly believes that the nation always comes first; then comes the State. This issue is absolutely a national issue and I hope that all political parties will support this issue. I am told that there are two crore Sinhalese and forty lakh Tamils in Sri Lanka. The number of Sinhalese is more than the number of Tamils. But, as I said earlier, the issue is not of Tamils staying in Sri Lanka, but the issue is between India and Sri Lanka. I know for certain that a number of atrocities have been committed and if we really want to stop these atrocities, new measures will have to be found. Sir, I must also admit that India and Sri Lanka have had relations for a very long time.

(cd. by 2k/kgg)

Kgg/2k/3.00

**DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (contd.):** And the issues for both the countries are almost the same. We have problems of unemployment, terrorism, etc. The same are with Sri Lanka. There are also a number of

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challenges. Surprisingly, but surely, there are common challenges like unemployment, etc., and there are same opportunities for both countries. The strong stand against Tamils--according to me, they are also Indians—taken by the President of Sri Lanka is a matter of grave concern. Therefore, this issue has to be tackled very carefully but with firm hands. I would like to ask the hon. External Affairs Minister: Are you serious on the issue? Sir, when a number of innocent people have been killed, I do not think that the Government is serious about it. I have also seen that if somebody wants his point to be made, the only alternative is to come on the streets. Therefore, I would like to know, who all supported this issue, whether they are prepared to come on the streets for saving our brothers in Sri Lanka. If we do it, I am sure, this Government will surrender. We have experienced it recently; unless the people unite and show their strength, the Government would not surrender. I am sorry to say that, but in this case, the Government takes a stand as if these are the different people of the other country and it cannot do anything. But, I have also read a number of times that if any mistake happens in any part of India, because of that mistake if any country suffers, that

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country never keeps silent. It immediately would like to take action. Therefore, I hope, on this issue, a unanimous resolution should be passed. In fact, I am very happy that Shri Raja and my other colleagues brought this issue before the House today.

What are the demands? Sir, the demands are very simple. The armed forces of the Government of Sri Lanka should be withdrawn from the area where people of Indian origin stay. These armed forces have created this civil war. These armed forces have also tried to come in the way of the Tamil people staying in Sri Lanka. The Government must immediately prevent further torture, harassment, rape and killing of Tamils. If this is not done, the day would come when the issue becomes more serious. Do you want this to happen? The agitated Members of Parliament have spoken in their speeches to say that there seems to be no alternative than the Government taking action against those who committed these crimes. They are not allowing us to go there; they are not allowing us to visit those camps; and, therefore, the Secretary-General of the U.N. and other officials visited and they made a number of demands from the Government of Sri Lanka. The killing of Sri Lankans should immediately be stopped.



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Their objective should be to give assistance on humanitarian basis and the Government of India should take up this matter with the U.N. organisation to declare those found guilty as war criminals. If this is done, I am sure, the MPs who spoke today on this issue would be happy.

(Contd. By pk/2l)

-KGG/PK/2L/3.05

**DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (CONTD.):** I have read the Statement made by the hon. Minister of External Affairs in the other House. I think the Government is not in any way interested in helping our brothers and sisters there. Therefore, people from those areas should be saved, their lives should be saved. If that is done, the issue will be resolved. Sir, I am only assuring all my friends in Sri Lanka that with the people from Tamil Nadu, we would like to agitate on this issue all over the country. In Maharashtra, you can be assured that Shiv Sena will be on your side all the times on this issue. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

**DR. M.S. GILL (PUNJAB):** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, first, I would like to make an observation that, today, we are debating an issue of great

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national importance. I think, in both the Houses, full work is going on. I think, perhaps, this is being debated there also. It is a motion by all sections of the House and the views, collectively, are also the same. Since we have some excitement outside the House for the last number of days, a thought comes to me, that Parliament today, here and in the other place, is affirming its central place to India's Constitution and its primacy. Let nobody be confused that they can put it off balance; it is a thought. Sir, as far as this issue is concerned, first, Sri Lanka is our age-old neighbour. We have great cultural, scriptural and every kind of links with them. I know in Punjab, Guru Nanak's travels have been there and we discuss them everyday-- where he went and whom he met. Therefore, I have to say that our goodwill, our good feelings for the people and country of Sri Lanka was and will remain. These are aberrations of time. What has happened there is very unfortunate. But, having said that, everybody has spoken. I take interest in these matters. I have been reading for a long time and I have followed very closely 20 years of this unfortunate bloodletting. Recently, the Channel 4, the other ones they have referred to and the UN Report, I have gone through them

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very closely. I think there is no doubt in the House or outside that a terrible kind of a thing has taken place. The Armed Forces have done terrible things to the civil population, citizens of their own country. They have done terrible things. The World- belief of free and democratic people, who value human rights, is there. If that is so, I also see that the Government of Sri Lanka is trying something which will not succeed -- try and push under the carpet, give ostensible acceptance and ostensible actions. But as my friend from the CPM said, "In reality, there is nothing." Even the money which had been given by us is, perhaps, either not being used or not being given to the right people in the right way. So, all these concerns are true. I do want to say, through you, Sir, to the Government of Sri Lanka, with all the goodwill, that this policy, if pursued, will be a wrong one. It will not succeed in the long run. Sir, I am told that there was 24 per cent Tamil population in Sri Lanka. A large number of people have gone as refugees from Southern districts of Tamil Nadu. They are still suffering there. But, even today, there is about 20 per cent population. Sir, nowhere in the world, Palestine or here or any other country I follow, can you really keep the people down? The only way

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to keep people properly in their place and united in a country is by giving justice, by giving fair and equal treatment. And I think, Sri Lanka Government has to focus on that.

(Contd. by 2M/SKC)

2m/3.10/skc

**DR. M.S. GILL (contd.):** Reference has been made to section 13 of the Rajiv Gandhi-Jayewardene Agreement and various other things. Sir, they have to carry them out, and the Government of India must press this hard because unless you have those provinces of the north with their Governors, with their legitimate power for development and looking after their people, as we have in all the States in India, you will not succeed. Sir, I noticed what Mr. Siva said and I do believe, there is a worry there. If you carry on this kind of a negative policy, you will come to a greater trouble. Mr. Tiwari also said this. You will come back to some such thing which, then, would be difficult for them and difficult for us, because our geography, our neighbourhood and our interests cannot change.

I also see a certain attempt there. The accord with China was referred to by my colleagues. I am aware of the Hambantota Port in

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the south, which is being totally developed by them and, perhaps, some other economic projects. Reference has been made by our friends from the south. I am aware of that. But India's Foreign Policy since Nehru's times has been a moral and principled one and we cannot be frightened off by any threat of playing one against the other. We are not that kind of a push-over; I hope not. And, if we are in the Security Council and if we hope to be permanently there, then, we have to play roles which are correct and which are principled. And, when it is our own backyard, how can we ignore it?

This is the way I see it and I would hope -- the Foreign Minister is here — they will take a little more interest in this business. We heard our friends from the south. There is every reason in their passion and I think, we must take note of that. The real politic as a policy never goes wrong. I don't think it succeeds anywhere, nor do we have to be particularly worried about this kind of a thing. We are their friends, as a country; we wish them well and, at the same time, we do insist that justice must be given to the 20 or 25 per cent people. Tamil Nadu cannot hold a large refugee population in perpetuity. A parliamentary delegation, I think, Sir, is a good idea. They should be requested to

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host one and let us have a good look. Finally, we would all request the hon. Foreign Minister to please take interest in this and push the Rajiv Gandhi agreement and other relevant things so that those people get justice and they are at peace and we are at peace.

(Ends)

**SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (ASSAM):** Sir, I wish to make some points with regard to the Tamil issue in Sri Lanka.

Sir, I am convinced that this is not a problem of Tamil people alone; it is a problem of humanity; it is a problem of restoration of human rights in Sri Lanka.

Sir, I am in support of finding a political solution to the Tamil people's problems and justice to the Tamil people living in Sri Lanka but without having strained relations between India and Sri Lanka because it is an age-old relationship and the relationship became strong when an MoU was signed between Sirimavo Bhandarnaike and late Lal Bahadur Shastri, our former Prime Minister, in the 60's. Our relations with Sri Lanka are historical, cultural and traditional and ancient too. But I am sorry to say that the Tamils of Sri Lanka have been living in acute misery and squalor. Sir, the recent estimates that

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have been reflected in the UN Panel report were that 40000 people were killed in the war. It can easily be calculated that 80 per cent civilians of those 40000 were people who were killed in Sri Lanka under the guise of fighting insurgency.

(cd. by 2n/hk)

HK-ASC/2n/3.15

**SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (CONTD.):** There is a need for an independent and full accounting of the facts in order to ensure that allegations of abuse are addressed and human rights violation is avoided.

Sir, we have seen the British Documentary aired by Channel 4. It showed horrific images of blood and bodies, photographs of terror and distress of survivors. It was horrible. This is not the problem of Tamils only. It is a problem of human rights. It is fair to expect that \* Government would, at least, relieve the problems of survivors. By all accounts, Tamils of Sri Lanka have been living in acute misery and in squalor.

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Sir, on 17th May this year, at the end of the visit of Sri Lankan Foreign Minister, Prof. Peris to New Delhi, the External Affairs Minister, Shri S.M. Krishna, urged the Sri Lankan Government for expeditious implementation of measure to ensure resettlement and genuine reconciliation, including early return of Internationally Displaced Persons (IDPS) to their homes, early withdrawal of emergency regulations, investigations into allegation of human rights violation, restoration of normalcy in affected areas and redress of humanitarian concerns of the affected families.

Has it been done? Has the Ministry of External Affairs reviewed those situations? If yes, what is the outcome? There is a need of new venture from the Government of India for a dignified and honest existence for the Tamils in Sri Lanka.

It is a fact that the Tamil people in Sri Lanka have essentially no future in Sri Lanka except within the narrow confines of what the Government will allow. Therefore, there is a need of immediate steps which must address the underlying cause of conflict -- the situation of Tamil people - and ensure that the Government of Sri Lanka and Tamil



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people are able to enter in meaningful dialogue on how to resolve the Tamil issue and ensure human rights of Tamil people in Sri Lanka.

With these few words, I conclude my speech. And, I again demand the Government of India to request them to withdraw the Army from Tamilian area immediately. Our Government has good relation with Sri Lankan Government. So, please take up the issue at Government level so that a political solution can be drawn. If the Government fails to do so and fails to convince the Sri Lankan Government, take up the issue of Tamil people at international level.

(Ends)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, not present. Shri Rajniti Prasad.

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) :** महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले तिरुची शिवा को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ और साथ ही उनको भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने उनके भाषण का Interpretation किया। इनका भाषण यह show करता है कि इनके दिल में वहाँ की atrocities के प्रति कितना ज्वालामुखी है। मैं यह भी

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कहना चाहूंगा कि पूरी दुनिया में जहां भी इस तरह की atrocities हुई हैं, वहां UNO बीच में आ जाता है और वह उस देश की atrocities का मूल्यांकन करता

**(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)**

है। मूल्यांकन करने के बाद दुनिया में कई ऐसे राजा हुए हैं, जिनको International Court of Justice में सजा भी हुई है। इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि श्रीलंका के ऊपर इस हाउस में किसी भी तरह का विवाद नहीं है और इस पर सभी लोगों का एक मत है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि श्रीलंका में कत्ले-आम हुआ है, atrocities हुई हैं और ऐसा भी war crime हुआ है कि जो लोग सरेंडर करने के लिए सफेद झंडा लेकर जा रहे थे, उनको भी मार दिया गया। मैं Mr. Vaiko जी को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

(क्रमशः 20/LT-KSK पर)

KSK/LP/3.20/20

**SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD (CONTD):** His name is Vaiko. He has prepared very good clips and cassette. मान्यवर, मैं जब उसको देख रहा था तो मेरी आंखों के आंसू रुकते नहीं थे। उस कैसेट में इतनी atrocities दिखाई हैं, इतना ज्यादा inhuman दिखाया है कि हमारे खयाल से मि. वाइको का जो कैसेट है, वैसे और भी कैसेट होंगे, हमारे फॉरेन मिनिस्टर साहब को भी उसको देखना चाहिए। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि उनके पुनर्स्थापन के लिए, विस्थापितों के कल्याण के लिए आप लोगों ने जो कुछ किया है, आपने जो पैसा दिया है, आपने जो सामान दिया है, उसके लिए आप जरूर देखिए कि उसका कुछ हो रहा है कि नहीं

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हो रहा है। अगर आप इसको नहीं देखेंगे तो जो तमिल **people** हैं, जिनके लोग वहां हताहत हुए हैं, उनके लिए जो सहायता आपने दी है, उसका कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। मुझको यह जानकारी मिली है कि जो आदमी कैम्प में रह रहे हैं, उनको बढ़िया खाना नहीं मिलता, पानी नहीं मिलता, उनको स्वास्थ्य की सुविधा भी नहीं है। मुझको यह जानकारी भी मिली है कि जो लोग कैम्प में रहते हैं, वे लोग कैम्प में डरकर रहते हैं, क्योंकि रात में मिलिट्री के लोग उनसे पूछते हैं कि कहां गए थे, कौन हो, क्या है, आदि। वहां के नौजवानों को चुन-चुनकर, उस कैम्प से निकालकर, पिछले एक साल से कहां रखा हुआ है, यह पता नहीं है। इसलिए मैं अंत में विदेश मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि हम लोगों ने बहुत सहायता की है और हम लोगों ने लंका के एक सुपर, एक अनमोल रत्न को भी यहां गंवा दिया है। हमारे यहां एक अनमोल रत्न थे, जिनका नाम आप सभी लोग जानते हैं। आप कुछ ऐसा करिए, जिससे यह समस्या समाप्त हो जाए। अंत में मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर आपने इसको नहीं सम्भाला तो यह बीज बहुत फैलेगा और हो सकता है कि बाद में एक वटवृक्ष बन जाए और जो समस्या है, वह समस्या उससे भी और आगे बढ़ जाए। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

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

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to convey my gratitude and thanks to all the Members who have participated in this debate which was initiated by my esteemed friend, Shri D. Raja. And,

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a number of distinguished Members - Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri S.S. Ahluwalia, Shri Ambeth Rajan, Shri T.K. Rangarajan, Shri Shivanand Tiwari, Shri Tiruchi Siva, Dr. Janardhan Waghmare, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Dr. V. Maitreyan, Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly, Dr. Manohar Joshi, Dr. M.S. Gill, Shri Kumar Deepak Das and Shri Rajniti Prasad - have participated in this very important debate. The debate has been one which has been fairly well structured and it has been a very responsible approach to a problem which is very sensitive but, at the same time, very critical and very vital for India.

(continued by 2p — gsp)

GSP-AKG-3.25-2P

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (CONTD.):** We have an excellent relationship with Sri Lanka, and this is not a development of the recent past. History, civilization has brought both the countries so close together, and, we will have to develop on that cordiality of relationship that exists between two sovereign countries. I am indeed very happy that every Member, who participated in this discussion, was extremely concerned basically about two things, namely, the welfare of the

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Tamil-speaking Sri Lankan citizens and their relationship with the Sinhalese-speaking people of Sri Lanka. They have to live together and they will have to pursue whatever they have been doing in cooperation with other citizens of Sri Lanka. So, it is in this backdrop that we will have to look at this issue of finding a lasting solution to the problems that the island nation has been facing. For three decades, they have been struck by civil war and killings of scores of innocent people have taken place, which does not bring any credit to any nation.

There are humanitarian questions, there are questions of rehabilitation, and, there are questions of the rightful place that the Tamilians demand within a united Sri Lankan polity. I was myself in Sri Lanka at the invitation of the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka. I spent five days there. I went to the north, I went to the south, and, I went all over. And, here, I will have to record my deep sense of appreciation that the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister, brushing aside all his other assignments, kept my company for all the five days, and, travelled with me throughout my sojourn in Sri Lanka. I was indeed touched,

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you know. I don't know whether I would have been able to do that when he came here. (Interruptions)

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** Perhaps, he did not want you to go to unwanted places. (Interruptions)

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:** Well, I think, that would be giving a very subjective interpretation of his gesture, which he showed to India, not to me in my personal capacity. But this is the kind of gesture that he showed to India, and, that is the reason why I thought it proper to make its mention here. Yes, there are many unresolved problems. (Interruptions)

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** During your visit, did you have the chance to visit the camps there? (Interruptions)

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:** No, I did not visit the camps but I visited...(Interruptions)...

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** That is why, he accompanied you for five days. (Interruptions)

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:** I visited the places... (Interruptions)...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please allow him to reply, and, then, you can speak. (Interruptions)

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**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:** Well, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I heard the speeches all the time that I was here but the debate is going on in the other House also. That is how I have missed two important speeches, one by Mr. Tiruchi Siva and the other by Dr. Maitreyan.

(contd. by sk-2q)

SK/2Q/3.30

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA (CONTD.):** I would have loved to have heard them so that my understanding of the situation would have become clearer. But, nonetheless, let me convey that India will pursue with the Sri Lankan authorities, with the Sri Lankan Government. I will certainly convey the sentiments of this august House to the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka.

A number of issues have been raised and raised justifiably. When hon. Member Shri Raja was speaking, he spoke with a lot of conviction. He spoke with total commitment, and perhaps all the speakers who spoke today, whether they come from the South or the North or the East or the West, the degree of commitment that they have brought into this debate and to the plight of the Tamil-speaking Sri Lankan citizens was indeed touching, Mr. Deputy Chairman. I will

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certainly convey this to my counterpart in Sri Lanka, and, I am sure, they would also be very keenly following the debates in both Houses of Parliament in India.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, the primary objective in all that we are doing in Sri Lanka is to ensure welfare and well being of Sri Lankan Tamils, including the IDPs and to assist them in the development of northern Sri Lanka in particular. I am happy to convey, and it came out in speeches of some hon. Members, that around 2,90,000 internally displaced persons have been resettled.

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** That is what I am saying...

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:** And, leaving only around 10,000 according to the reports which we have been able to obtain.

**SHRI D. RAJA:** This figure is contradicting, Sir. That is why we request you to look into the issue.

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:** Okay. Well, now, I will come to what we can do as Members of Parliament, to a latter part of my response to the debate. But, this is the report that we have and this can certainly be verified, and I will deal with that aspect a little later. The Government of India have announced a package for Sri Lanka. Rupees five



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hundred crores have been announced for relief and rehabilitation. I think, Mr. Natchiappan mentioned about 2.5 lakh family relief packs which have been provided. 10,400 metric tons of shelter material and 4,00,000 cement bags for the IDPs have been provided. To renew the agricultural activities in northern Sri Lanka, we have gifted about 95,000 agricultural starter packs, seeds and about 500 tractors. A point has been made that some of these tractors have been diverted to somewhere else. I think that again could be verified.  
..(Interruptions)..

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** Sorry to interrupt you, Sir. ..(Interruptions)..  
A major part of what the Indian Government has given to them seems to have been used for organisations of the Sinhalese in the Tamil areas. It has been used only for that purpose.

(Followed by 2R-ysr)

-SK/YSR/3.35/2R

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:** We have been informed by the representatives of Sri Lankan Tamils that the tractors, seeds, and agricultural implements gifted by the Government of India have greatly benefited the resettlement of the people and have contributed to lowering the

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cost of food production in the area. We have also announced that 50,000 houses will be constructed. Construction of 50,000 houses is a huge task. And we are still working out a process or a methodology as to how we can proceed with implementing this assurance which we have conveyed to the Government of Sri Lanka for the benefit of the internally displaced persons. The Government of India has given a line of credit of 800 million US dollars for the restoration of northern railway lines. Apart from all this, India is also assisting in the rehabilitation of Kankesanthurai Harbour, restoration of Duraiappah Stadium, and construction of cultural centre in Jaffna, and a vocational training centre in Batticaloa and Nuwara-Eliya. These have been mentioned.

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** You are saying resettlement and reconstruction. What is this?

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:** To the extent that some concerns have been expressed uniformly by every Member who has participated in this debate, they have raised a Report of the United Nations Secretary-General's Panel of Experts on Accountability in Sri Lanka. India has taken note of the Report and we have heard the views of the Sri Lankan Government, including during the visit of the External Affairs

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Minister to New Delhi in the month of May 2011 and during the meeting of Troika in Colombo June 2011. It may be recalled that the Panel was set up by the UN Secretary-General with the objective of advising him on development in Sri Lanka in the last stages of the conflict. In general, there are still questions on the Report and the issue has not so far come up for discussion in the formal agenda of any of the relevant United Nations Intergovernmental Bodies. We are just waiting for this to come up in any one of the Intergovernmental Bodies before the United Nations, so that India can take a position to express its views on that.

To the extent that concerns have been expressed by various quarters on the Panel Report and that Channel 4 Documentary, which has been seen by a large number of people in India and a large number of hon. Members of Parliament, it is for the Sri Lankan Government, in the first instance, to investigate and enquire into them and establish their veracity or otherwise through a transparent process. We know that it is also doing this through its Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission which has been set up in Sri Lanka.

(Contd. By VKK/2S)

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA (CONTD.):** The Government has reiterated, and will continue to reiterate, to the Government of Sri Lanka the urgent and imperative need for taking expeditious steps towards genuine national reconciliation including early return of internally displaced persons to their respective homes, early withdrawal of emergency regulations, investigations into allegations of human rights violations, restoration of normalcy in affected areas, reduction and ultimate elimination of high security zones, accountability for the list of missing persons and redress humanitarian concerns of affected families.

Some Members have also raised questions of safety and protection of the civilians during the conflict. I wish to emphatically state that during the conflict, particularly its last phase, the Government of India repeatedly called upon the Government of Sri Lanka to be mindful of the welfare and safety of civilians caught in the crossfire and consistently emphasised that the rights and welfare of the Tamil community of Sri Lanka should not get enmeshed in the ongoing hostilities.

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Members have also referred to a media interview by the Defence Secretary of Sri Lanka. We have noted that some specific comments were made about an elected Chief Minister of a State of India which are without justification and we reject them. If the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has made a point about the plight of Tamil-speaking Sri Lankans in Sri Lanka, it is with ample justification. She was just making an appeal to the Union Government, and we eventually would have taken it up with them and it did not befit the Defence Secretary to make that statement.

Members also expressed concerns about the fishermen. This House has debated it a number of times. I have said, and I have very consistently held this view, that it is necessary for the fishermen on both the sides. They are all Tamil-speaking. (Interruptions) So, the conflict is between Tamil-speaking Indian fishermen and Tamil-speaking Sri Lankan fishermen. (Interruptions) Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have tried to bring about an understanding. We have encouraged delegations to go to Sri Lanka and then talk with the representatives of the fishermen. (Interruptions) But, unfortunately, it has not yielded the desired results. (Interruptions) But, nonetheless,

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we need to keep up this tempo because we are dealing with a sovereign nation. (Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** No, no. He has not concluded. (Interruptions) Why do you seek clarifications in between? His reply to the debate is not yet over. (Interruptions)

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:** Sir, the Minister is ready to hear. Sir, the Sri Lankan vessels or Sri Lankan fishermen are permitted to pass through the Maldivian waters in Arabian Sea. There is an agreement between Sri Lankan and Maldivian Governments. Why can't we have such an agreement with Sri Lanka about the fishermen fishing in those areas? This is done traditionally. For the past thousands of years, our fishermen are taking catches only in that area. Law cannot violate the traditional things.

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:** Well, the hon. Member knows that there is what is known as the international maritime waters. So, each country will have to confine itself, whether it is fishing or any other business.

(Contd. by KR/2t)

KR/2T-1/3.45

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** This is not a debate.

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:** They have to confine themselves to the international maritime waters, Lakshman Rekha which has been accepted by every country. But none the less, about our fishermen regardless of whatever is the provocation, there is absolutely no justification for killing our fishermen for violating international waters. So, that is an understanding both have now arrived at. Under no circumstances will violence be used. Well, they could be captured, they could be tried and both of us could negotiate. As of now, there is not a single fisherman in Sri Lankan jails. But, on the other hand, we have a number of fishermen who have been taken into custody in India. We are in the process of sorting it out. ....(Interruptions)....

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** What about killing of Indian fishermen?  
...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Sorry. ...(Interruptions)... You are telling about the Sri Lankan fishermen you have apprehended. ...(Interruptions)...  
What is the number of Indian fishermen apprehended by the Sri Lankan Navy. ...(Interruptions)...

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**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:** If you want to go into the numbers, I have the numbers.

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** You have already given it. ...(Interruptions)....

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:** Yes. I have already given it.

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** How many Indian fishermen have been killed by the Sri Lankan Navy? ..(Interruptions)...

**DR V. MAITREYAN:** We are interested to know about the number of Tamil fishermen killed. ..(Interruptions)...

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:** Wait, wait. In 2008, the number of Indian fishermen arrested 1,456, one reported missing and five reported dead. In 2009, 127 arrested, reported missing nil, reported dead nil. In 2010, 34 have been arrested and none missing and one reported dead. In 2011 till August, 164 have been arrested, nobody is reported missing and six are reported to be dead. ...(Interruptions)... These are the figures available.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Dr. Maitreyan, the Minister can give the figures which he has got. ...(Interruptions)...

**DR V. MAITREYAN:** These are wrong figures. What about the IDPs? ..(Interruptions)... You are wrongly fed. It is very unfortunate.



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**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:** Are they questioning my figures?

**DR V. MAITREYAN:** Obviously.

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:** Obviously! Well, if you have any questions, convey it to me, then, I will certainly take it up.

**DR V. MAITREYAN:** We have told you about it. ...(Interruptions)...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)...

Please sit down. You are not allowing the hon. Minister to reply. You are interrupting in between. ..(Interruptions)....

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** What you have said whether it is IDPs, whether it is your commitment....(Interruptions)... You are not answering them.

**SHRI D. RAJA:** It is a fact that the Sri Lankan Government is acting in violation of all international conventions with regard to safety of fishermen on sea. That is what the Minister of External Affairs should take note of. Every day there is a report that Tamil fishermen are being captured and tortured.

**MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Raja, as the hon. Minister has rightly said, he has the figures which he is giving it to the House. If you have any other information, please pass it on to him, he will look into it.

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**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** When he said that Indian fishermen have been apprehended...(interruptions) whereas we have some Sri Lankan fishermen in prison. But we are asking how many Indian fishermen have been killed by the Sri Lankan Navy? But no single fisherman from Sri Lanka has been killed by our Navy.

(Continued by 2U/TMV)

-KR-TMV-HMS/2U/3.50

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (CONTD.):** So, we can't differentiate the number of people who are imprisoned and the number of people who are killed. They are doing it repeatedly. We have raised the same issue several times on the floor of the House. (Interruptions)...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** The hon. Minister has mentioned that nobody killed them. (Interruptions)...

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** They have been killed. How could they die? How could they miss and die? (Interruptions)...

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** They have been killed themselves. (Interruptions)...

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**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** If you want to discuss the Sri Lankan fishermen and all that, you give a separate notice. That can be discussed. Now, the debate is on the plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka.

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Coming as I do from the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu, if I don't understand the sentiments, I am sure that nobody else could understand the sentiments. I totally understand the sentiments. But you will have to factor in our own limitations in acting. Well, if you have anything concrete to contradict the figures which I have given, you are free to write to me and correct me. I will certainly take it up with my sources. (Interruptions)...

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Kindly see to it that no fisherman is killed any more.

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:** Now, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have been encouraged -- I will be concluding now -- by the existence of a structured dialogue mechanism between the Government of Sri Lanka and Tamil National Alliance. We were concerned with the recent break-down and resulting stalemate, and we encourage both parties to the dialogue to resume purposeful discussions towards a genuine political settlement. The Government of India is of the view that the

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end of conflict in Sri Lanka provided an opportunity to pursue a lasting political settlement in Sri Lanka within the framework of a united Sri Lanka acceptable to all the communities in Sri Lanka, including the Tamils. It has to be however kept in mind that this is a long-standing issue and Sri Lanka is going through this internal process. The sooner Sri Lanka can come to a political arrangement within which all the communities feel comfortable and which works for all of them, the better. The Government of India will do whatever it can to support this process.

In this context, our emphasis has been to persuade the Sri Lankan Government to move towards a new system of institutional reforms, including a devolution package built upon the Thirteenth Amendment. The Joint Press Statement issued on May17, after Sri Lankan Foreign Minister visited India, stated this position, “We would continue to impress upon the Sri Lankan Government to pursue these institutional reforms so that Tamil people will have a feeling that they are equal citizens of Sri Lanka and they can lead a life with dignity and self-respect”. We will have to also bear in mind the fact that, as per the agreement that we have concluded in 1974, Kachchathivu Island

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lies on Sri Lankan side as the maritime boundary. This agreement was placed before the Parliament. Therefore, it is not for us...

**DR. V. MAITREYAN:** It is not ratified by the Parliament. (Interruptions)...

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** ... to question that agreement. But there is a process which is going on and we will just await the outcome of that process. (Interruptions)... During the recent meeting with the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in Chennai, the Sri Lankan High Commissioner to New Delhi has conveyed the invitation of President of Sri Lanka to the Chief Minister to Tamil Nadu to visit Sri Lanka.

(Contd. by 2W/Vk)

VK/2W/3.55

{ **THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J.KURIEN) in the Chair** }

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA (CONTD):** He has also invited a Parliamentary team not only from Tamil Nadu but also from other areas to visit Sri Lanka, including northern Sri Lanka. The hon. Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha has been invited by the hon. Speaker of the Sri Lankan Parliament to visit Sri Lanka. The Leader of the Opposition has accepted the invitation. She is scheduled to visit Sri

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Lanka between 16<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> of September, 2011. I also welcome the suggestions made by the hon. Members regarding the visit of a Joint Parliamentary Delegation to Sri Lanka to get firsthand information on various developments there. We will work out a suitable timeframe for the visit in consultation with the Sri Lankan Government. Thank you. (Interruptions). (Ends)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** I will allow you to ask only one question each.

**SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU):** Sir, with due respect to the hon. Minister, Shri S.M. Krishna, I must reiterate my point that the Government of India has failed to take a stand on the UN Panel report. The Government cannot wait for an issue to come up before intra-Governmental or inter-Governmental organization under the UN. As an independent sovereign Government, what is the stand of our Government, our nation on such a report? This is what I have asked. The Minister could not reply to it.

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:** The Minister did reply.

**SHRI D. RAJA:** You said, "We will wait". Then on the Kachativu Agreement, he reiterated the earlier stand that Kachativu falls on the

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Sri Lankan side. Earlier, we used to demand that there was a need to reopen that issue. Now the time has come to revoke that agreement and renegotiate with that Government. Why can't the Government take this stand? We are a sovereign nation. They are a sovereign nation. It does not mean that we should not raise the issue related to bilateral agreements. Why can't India raise it? (Interruptions). Sir, I am not at all satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Minister.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** What is your clarification? There is no room for statement.

**SHRI D. RAJA:** Sir, it is a Short Duration Discussion in which we have put a series of questions. But the Government response has not satisfied us. In fact, the plight of Sri Lankan Tamils is miserable and they are helpless. I find that my own Government stands helpless before the Sri Lankan Administration. I can't understand this position of the Government. Therefore, my Party stages a walkout.

**(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)**

**DR. V. MAITREYAN (TAMIL NADU):** Sir, the Minister has not taken note of the unanimous resolution passed by the Tamil Nadu Assembly

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of which his party was also a part. He has not mentioned anything about the pro-active steps our Government is going to take for bringing the war criminals to book. The Minister has not mentioned anything about Gotabaya Rajapaksa's statement regarding the devolution. I am not talking about any other thing. He has ridiculed you. (Interruptions). Sir, his answer is not satisfactory. Regarding the IDP camps, you have grossly misquoted the numbers. The actual picture is totally different. Your statement may probably convince people in Sri Lanka, the Sinhalese in Sri Lanka, but it does not convince us. So in protest we are staging a walkout.

**(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)**

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (TAMIL NADU):** Sir, among the reconstruction projects, the most ambitious project is construction of 15,000 houses.

**DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (MAHARASHTRA):** Sir, we are also staging a walkout.

**(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)**

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Shrimati Nirupama Rao, before her retirement, visited Sri Lanka by the end of July. Her report says that in the first phase, 1,000 houses are to be built. The Indian authorities have



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confirmed that the first lot of homes, a mere 50, is nearly ready. We are very sorry. Of course, we do not agree with what is going on there and these effective steps are not at all satisfactory.

(Contd. By 2x)

RG/4.00/2X

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (contd.):** At least, these things are not being implemented to the level that has been expected. Rehabilitation measures have to be expedited; kindly give us the details. Building of houses, at least, should be very fast. And, keeping in mind all those emergency measures that are being enforced upon these IDPs, I would request the Government to kindly prevail upon the Sri Lankan Government to help these people live peacefully and give them relief from sub-human living conditions. The houses which have been constructed so far are just 50, whereas our ambition is 50,000. When will these be completed? When will they be shifted? Kindly give us the actual details and also do the things quite fast.

(Ends)

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (TAMIL NADU):** Sir, we have given Rs.500 crores; we have given 500 trucks, and we have agreed to build 50,000

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houses. But not even 50 houses have been built. My point is, -- I had also mentioned it in my speech -- in the 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, the External Affairs Minister mentioned, in the Action Taken Report on the Sixth Report, and I read: “It has been carefully chosen to have a maximum impact of rehabilitation, and for the well-being of Internally Displaced People of Sri Lanka, the overall supervision of each proposal...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** You are reading out something. Kindly put your question.

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:** No supervision has been done. No help has gone to them. I do not know what the External Affairs Minister is doing. The second point which I raised was about the fishermen. Sri Lanka has an agreement with Maldives. Their fishermen are fishing in the Arabian Sea, in their area. Why is our Government not discussing it with Sri Lanka to protect our fishermen? This is not happening. From 1973 to 1984, when the conflicts were there, after the Agreement between India and Sri Lanka, our fishermen were going there. Still, our fishermen are not able to get justice. So, I am not satisfied with your reply, and I am also walking out.

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(At this stage, the hon. Member left the Chamber.)

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Sir, though we have expressed our views and sentiments, we are not satisfied with the action taken by the Government of India. So, we are also compelled to stage a walk-out.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

**SHRI VIKRAM VERMA:** Sir, it should be noted that the entire Opposition is not satisfied with the reply of the hon. Minister.

**SHRI M. RAMA JOIS:** Sir, Sri Lanka is a Buddhist country. When *Ahimsa* is *Paramadharm*a, why are they indulging in killings? Why don't they invoke Buddhism instead of practising violence against the Tamils?

(Ends)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Now, we will take up the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

**THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR TEACHER EDUCATION  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010**

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):** Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to amend the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993, be taken into consideration.”

The National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993, came into force, I think, in July 1995, with the intent that since teachers are at the fulcrum of our educational system, it is important for us to formulate a prescription through which quality education can be imparted to our children. As education is in the Concurrent List, we wanted to ensure that, throughout the country, those who impart education to our children should be qualified teachers. And the prescription and qualifications should be laid down by an entity which will impact the recruitment of teachers throughout the country. Recruitment, of course, takes place at the State level. But what we need are qualifications which must be prescribed on an all India basis so that those who are recruited within the State Government actually have the necessary qualifications to teach our children. (Continued by 2Y)

2y/4:05/ks

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL** (contd.): That applies to primary schools, secondary schools and higher secondary schools.

This Act has been enforced right from 1995. But, suddenly, in the year 2008, in its judgement on 12<sup>th</sup> February, 2008, the Supreme Court held that qualifications of teachers would be governed by the State Acts rather than the NCTE Act. The Supreme Court, in interpreting the NCTE Act, limited its operations to teachers' training institutions. Now, this brought about an anomaly because the NCTE is applicable throughout the country and everybody had been following uniform standards laid down by the NCTE. And there was a fear that if this judgement were to be acted upon, we would have a situation arising in the country where different States would have different qualifications for their teachers, which, of course, is not acceptable. It is in that context and in that background, Sir, that we decided to amend the Act and, therefore, we moved the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010. In that Bill what we tried to do was to add sub-clause 4 in section 1 of the

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principal Act to clarify that provisions of the Act would apply to institutions, to students and teachers of the institutions, to schools imparting pre-primary, primary, upper primary, secondary or senior secondary schools and colleges providing senior secondary or intermediate education, irrespective of by whatever names they may be called, and teachers of schools and colleges referred to in clause (c). That is one amendment that we sought under that Amendment Bill.

Sir, we also sought another amendment by adding section 12A after section 12 of the principal Act in which we stated, "For the purposes of maintaining standards of education in schools, the Council may by regulations determine the qualification of persons for being recruited as teachers in any pre-primary, primary, upper primary, secondary, senior secondary or intermediate school or college by whatever name called established, run, aided or recognized by the Central Government or State Government or a local or other authority."

Having said that, we have also provided for a proviso by which those who had been recruited earlier and who were not duly qualified

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under the NCTE would not lose their jobs except that they would, either through the NCTE or under the Right to Education Act which now prescribes qualifications for all school teachers, will attain the qualification that they did not have within a certain period of time. That was the purpose of the amendment in 2010, Sir. This, of course, then went to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee looked into the entire matter and made certain suggestions. Those suggestions have been accepted by the Ministry and, in addition to the Amendment Bill, we are also moving some formal amendments in the context of the fact that we have also accepted the amendments suggested by the Standing Committee.

(contd. at 2z/kgg)

ASC-KGG/4.10/2Z

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (contd.):** And the further amendments that we are proposing is to incorporate the definition of 'local authority' in the Act, incorporate the definition of 'a school' in the Act as suggested by the Standing Committee, and take out unnecessary words and other provisions of the Act which refer to 'schools', and then, of course, to ensure that whatever prescriptions have been laid down under the

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Right to Education Act, and, possibly, to follow under the NCTE for those teachers who do not have the qualifications as on today. This, really, Sir, is the intent both of the Amendment Bill of 2010 and the amendments now moved after the report of the Standing Committee, which will, of course, now have to be an Amendment Bill of 2011. This really covers all the amendments to this particular Act.

I commend this Bill for the consideration of this House and for passing.

(Ends)

*The question was proposed.*

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Now, Shri Shreegopal Vyas. Hon. Members, I think, all of you are aware of the direction of Mr. Chairman which was published in the Bulletin also that requests for inclusion of names in the speakers' list cannot be accepted after the debate starts. I am getting a number of requests for inclusion in the list and I am unable to accept them today because we have to pass this Bill and another Bill. Please cooperate. I am simply following the direction of Mr. Chairman. That is why I am not accepting 2-3 names. I am bound by that. Please adhere to time-limit.



**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़)** : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद् (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2010 पर अपने विचार रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बिल के बारे में बताते हुए यह कहा है कि सब कुछ ठीक चल रहा था, परन्तु सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक निर्णय दे दिया, उसके कारण यह संशोधन लाना पड़ा। मेरे पास हिन्दी में जो कुछ उपलब्ध है, मैं उसके आधार पर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने बेसिक शिक्षा बोर्ड बनाम उपेन्द्र राव और अन्य के मामले [2001 की अपील (सिविल) 8034] में यह अभिनिर्धारित किया है कि अधिनियम, प्राथमिक विद्यालयों आदि जैसी शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं के संबंध में कार्यवाही नहीं करता है। अतः प्राथमिक विद्यालयों जैसी साधारण शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में अध्यापक के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए अर्हताएं पूर्वोक्त अधिनियम के अधीन विहित नहीं की जा सकती हैं और प्रत्येक राज्य में आवश्यक अर्हताएं स्थानीय अधिनियमों और विनियमों द्वारा विहित की जाती हैं। यह 1993 का एक्ट है। इसके अनुसार राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1993 देश में अध्यापक शिक्षा प्रणाली के योजनाबद्ध और समन्वित विकास को प्राप्त करने और उक्त प्रणाली में मानदंडों तथा स्तरों के विनियमन और उचित रखरखाव की दृष्टि से एक राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद् की स्थापना करने और उससे संबंधित विषयों का उपबंध करने के लिए अनिधनियमित किया गया है।

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 25.08.2011

मान्यवर, मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि वे कुछ और भी संशोधन लाने का विचार रखते हैं। शायद इसका कारण यह है कि जो मेरे पास बिल है, इसमें माननीय मंत्री जी के हस्ताक्षर 12 मार्च, 2010 के हैं। मेरे पास विभाग संबंधित मानव संसाधन विकास संबंधी, संसदीय स्थायी समिति का 226 वां प्रतिवेदन है। यह राज्य सभा में 30 जुलाई, 2010 को रखा गया है। अर्थात् बिल पहले लाया गया है और संसदीय स्थाई समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया गया है, .....।

(क्रमशः 3A/LT पर)

-ASC/LP-PK/4.15/3a

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (क्रमागत) :** ...वह जुलाई, 2010 में किया गया है। मेरे पास जो कागज हैं, मैं उनसे ऐसा कह सकता हूँ। महोदय, पहली बात तो यह है कि मैं जब इसको पढ़ रहा था, इसका जो मूल ऐक्ट है, उसको पढ़ रहा था, तब भी यह विचार मेरे ध्यान में आया था। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान उस तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ, यदि उनके पास हो तो, In The National Council for Teachers Education Act, 1993, on page no. 2, sub-section 2(l) says, “ Teacher education means programmes of education, research or training of persons for equipping them to teach at pre-primary, primary, secondary and senior secondary stages in schools and includes non-formal education, part-time education, adult education and

correspondence education. “ अब जैसाकि आपने स्वयं कहा कि उच्च न्यायालय ने कहा कि प्राथमिक और पूर्व प्राथमिक शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में यह लागू नहीं होता है, इसलिए यह अमेंडमेंट लाया गया है, तो सिब्बल साहब, आप तो बहुत बड़े वकील हैं, जब यह यहां लिखा गया है कि Teacher education का मतलब है, pre-primary, primary इत्यादि सभी मिलाकर, तो आपकी ओर से जो आर्ग्यूमेंट करने गए थे, उन्होंने कोर्ट के सामने यह क्यों नहीं कहा कि आपका 1993 का जो ओरिजिनल ऐक्ट है, ....सिब्बल जी, आप बाद में इकट्टा बता दीजिए, कोई बात नहीं है। आप एक-एक बिंदु नोट कर सकते हैं, नहीं तो आपको कई बार खड़ा होना पड़ सकता है, मैं आपको उससे बचाना चाहता हूं। जहां तक मैं समझता हूं, मैं कोई बहुत बड़ा वकील नहीं हूं, लेकिन वकालत जरूर पास की है और मैं इसमें देख रहा हूं कि जब यहां पहले लिखा ही है, pre-primary, primary इत्यादि एजुकेशन के बाद, तो फिर आप लोगों ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट का यह कहना कैसे मान लिया कि आपको प्राथमिक शालाओं के शिक्षकों के बारे में कहने का अधिकार नहीं है। हां, मैं मानता हूं, एक बात है, जो आपने इनकॉर्पोरेट भी की है, यह अर्हन्ताओं के बारे में है। प्राथमिक शिक्षकों की अर्हन्ताएं क्या हों, इसके संबंध में जो टिप्पणी की गई है, इसके लिए आपके द्वारा कोई न कोई सुधार करना आवश्यक था, मैं यह मानता हूं और आपने आगे अर्हन्ताओं के बारे में यह किया भी है। आप अभी जो संशोधन लाए हैं, उसमें जो 12 नंबर पर दिया गया है, उसमें आपने यह किया है, परंतु शायद यह आप

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 25.08.2011

हमको बताएंगे कि पहला हिस्सा बताने में क्यों-----आप तो वहां वकालत करने गए नहीं होंगे, परंतु आपकी ओर से कोई खड़ा हुआ होगा, इसमें हमें कोई अविश्वास नहीं है आप तो खड़े होने पर अवश्य ही जीत जाते हैं परंतु माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जहां तक स्थायी समिति का सवाल है, मुझे बड़ी कठिनाई से अभी-अभी दो मिनट पहले यह मिला है, मैं दो दिन से मांग रहा हूं तदापि यह मुझे मिला है, तभी तो मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि आपका स्थायी समिति का प्रतिवेदन, कम से कम राज्य सभा में 30 जुलाई को रखा गया है और आपने हमको 10 मार्च को ऐक्ट दिया है, यदि ये दोनों सही हों तो माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं यह मानने के लिए विवश हूं कि आपने समय की कमी के कारण उनका समावेश यथारीति से नहीं किया होगा। यदि किया है, जैसाकि आप कह रहे हैं, तो फिर वह तो देखने की बात है। मैं आपके ध्यान में कुछ बातें ला रहा हूं। स्थायी समिति का जो कुछ भी काटा-पिटा हुआ कागज मुझे प्राप्त है, मैं आपको उसमें से बता रहा हूं। जैसाकि आपने कहा है कि यह समवर्ती विषय है, राज्य का भी विषय है, तो फिर इन संशोधनों को लाते समय या समग्रता से विचार करते समय आपने सभी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इसके संबंध में कोई बैठक बुलाकर विचार-विमर्श किया होगा, मैं ऐसा मानता हूं।

(PSV/3b पर जारी)

-LP/PSV-SKC/3B/4.20

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (क्रमागत):** यदि आपने किया है और इतने व्यापक और बड़े देश में शिक्षा के सभी अर्हताओं की जो आवश्यकता है, उसका आपने विचार किया होगा, तो आप कृपया अवश्य बताएँगे और अगर नहीं किया गया हो, तो यह कब करेंगे, कृपया यह भी बताएँगे।

महोदय, यह भी स्थायी समिति ने ध्यान में लाया है कि निम्न स्तर पर, यानी प्राथमिक स्तर पर, शिक्षकों की बहुत बड़ी कमी है और उसमें भी प्रशिक्षित लोगों की बहुत बड़ी कमी है। इसलिए, संख्या की कमी और प्रशिक्षित लोगों की कमी, इन दोनों की ओर स्थायी समिति ने आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है और उसने ऐसे अनेक प्रदेशों के नाम लिखे हैं, जो इससे प्रभावित हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उसका प्रावधान आपने किया होगा। यदि आपने नहीं किया होगा तो कब करेंगे, यह भी आप कृपया बताएँगे। हम सब ने मिल कर यह आर.टी.आई. का जो कानून लागू किया है, उसके कारण ये बातें अनेक स्थानों से आ रही हैं कि शिक्षकों की संख्या बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए और कई जगह उनकी स्थिति बहुत गम्भीर हो गई है, जिसके कारण शिक्षा और साक्षरता बहुत प्रभावित हुई है। अनेक प्रांतों के नाम उसमें लिखे हैं, सब के नाम मैं आपको नहीं बताता हूँ, दो-चार के नाम मैं बता सकता हूँ। ये हैं- असम, बिहार, झारखंड, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल, जम्मू-कश्मीर आदि। मुझे मालूम नहीं है, क्योंकि आप तो

साधारणतया कोई भी चीज़ लागू करते हैं तो जम्मू कश्मीर को छोड़ कर के। भगवान जाने, इसमें आपने क्या किया है? मैं नहीं सोचता हूँ कि आप जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों को पढ़ाई में पीछे रखना चाहते होंगे।

महोदय, एक और बात भी ध्यान में लाई गई है। वह यह है कि अनेक स्थानों पर, ये कहाँ हैं यह तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन आप जानते होंगे, वे आवश्यकता से अधिक भी हैं। तो उसने एक सुझाव दिया है कि आप कुछ ऐसे प्रावधान करें जिनसे इसका संतुलन बनाया जा सके। जहाँ आवश्यकता से अधिक लोग हैं, प्रशिक्षित हैं, तो उन्हें आप वहाँ उपलब्ध कराएँ जहाँ पर उनकी आवश्यकता है। अब इसको कानून में लाना है या नहीं, यह आप ही विशेष रूप से सोच सकते हैं। महोदय, यह तो मैं आपको स्थायी समिति की ओर से बोल रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो अध्यापकों की परिषद बनाने की या संख्या बढ़ाने की बात है, मैं उससे ज्यादा चिन्तित हूँ, माननीय मंत्री जी, इस देश में शिक्षा का जो स्तर है, जो उसकी गुणवत्ता है, विशेष कर इस देश के लिए शिक्षा के साथ-साथ अनुकूल संस्कार देने की अनुकूलता है, यह और गम्भीर विषय है। इसमें अनेक बातें हैं। संविधान कहता है और हम सभी विद्वान लोगों से सुनते हैं कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा बच्चे की मातृभाषा में होनी चाहिए। यह आवश्यक भी है। भगवान ने उसको जो शक्ति और बुद्धि दी है, उसके आधार पर वह शिक्षा ग्रहण करता है। यदि प्राथमिक शिक्षा उसकी मातृभाषा में ही नहीं होगी तो फिर आगे

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 25.08.2011

जाकर कुछ भी और सीखने की उसकी पात्रता में कमी आती जाएगी, यह आप जरूर मानेंगे। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस देश में हजारों स्कूल चलते हैं और नए-नए प्रयोग हो रहे हैं, नई-नई छूट दी जा रही है, यह कहने के लिए कि अंग्रेजी माध्यम से ही पढ़ाया जाए। मुझे ज्ञात नहीं है, अंग्रेजी भाषा हमारे कौन-से schedule में लिखी हुई है, जिसके कारण हम प्राथमिक शिक्षा भी अंग्रेजी में देना चाहते हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि प्राथमिक स्तर पर आप जो अध्यापक तैयार करेंगे, तो इस बात का ख्याल रखेंगे कि संविधान के अनुसार भी और पढ़ाई के किसी भी क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले का जो मनोविज्ञान है, उसके आधार पर भी वे अध्यापक, जहाँ के वे हैं, वहाँ के बच्चों को उनकी मातृभाषा में प्राथमिक शिक्षा देंगे। ... (समय की घंटी)...

(3सी/वी.एन.के. पर क्रमशः)

-PSV/VNK-HK/3c/4:25

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (क्रमागत):** महोदय, मैं एक-दो मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** आपकी पार्टी से एक और सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं, इसलिए आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास:** महोदय, मैं जल्दी ही खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के बारे में कहा गया है:

*एतद्देश प्रसूतस्य शकाशादग्रजन्मनः ।*

*स्वं स्वं चरित्रं शिक्षेरन पृथिव्यां सर्वमानवः ॥*

यह देश उसके लिए प्रसिद्ध है। सारी दुनिया को शिक्षा देने के लिए यह देश प्रसिद्ध है। वे किस प्रकार के शिक्षित रहे होंगे और महोदय, यदि हम प्राथमिक शिक्षा में उन संस्कारों का ख्याल नहीं रखते हैं, तो बहुत दुर्घटनाएं होंगी। मैं केवल एक श्लोक कह कर और एक उदाहरण देकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। शिक्षा कैसी दी जानी चाहिए, इसके लिए कहा गया है:

*न चोरहार्यं न च राजहार्यं,  
न भ्रातृभाज्यं न च भारकारि ।  
व्ययेकृते वर्द्धते एव नित्यं,  
विद्याधनं सर्वधनं प्रधानं ॥*

महोदय, उसको चुराया नहीं जा सकता, राज्य उसका हरन नहीं कर सकता, भाई उसका बंटवारा नहीं कर सकता और न वह भारकारी है, वह बांटने से बढ़ती है। ऐसी विद्या आपके प्राथमिक शिक्षा के अध्यापक दे सकें, यह मैं प्रभु से कामना करता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं एक और उदाहरण देकर समाप्त करूंगा। कल से बहुत चर्चा हो रही है और मैं भी कहने के लिए बहुत उत्सुक था। अच्छा होता कि आप चेयर पर होते और मैं निवेदन करता कि मुझे भी एक मिनट दिया जाए।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** मैंने तो आपको ज्यादा समय दिया है। अब मैं क्या करूँ? ...(व्यवधान)...



**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास:** महोदय, मैं एक उदाहरण देकर समाप्त करूंगा। आप जानते हैं कि शिक्षक का एक नाम आचार्य भी है। आचार्य चाणक्य थे, उसका एक सीरियल चल रहा है, उसको नहीं देख रहे हैं, तो उसको देखें। उसमें बहुत अच्छा दिखाया जा रहा है और उस सीरियल का नाम “चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य और चाणक्य” है। चाणक्य के कमरे में एक विदेशी आता है, तो चाणक्य जिस दीपक से पढ़ रहा था या काम कर रहा था, उसको बुझा देता है, क्योंकि वह जानता है कि यह विदेशी है और कोई व्यक्तिगत काम से आया होगा। उस विदेशी ने पूछा कि आपने दीपक बुझा दिया है, तो बात कैसे होगी? चाणक्य ने कहा कि मैं इस दीपक से शासकीय काम कर रहा हूँ, आप किसी व्यक्तिगत काम से आए हैं, इसलिए इस काम के लिए मैं शासकीय तेल का उपयोग नहीं कर सकता हूँ। अभी मैं दूसरी बत्ती जलाता हूँ, जो मेरी व्यक्तिगत है, फिर मैं आपसे व्यक्तिगत बातचीत करूंगा। इस प्रकार का आचार निर्माण हो, तो फिर जिन कई सारी बातों पर हम भ्रष्टाचार आदि पर विचार कर रहे थे, वे कभी नहीं खड़ी होंगी। इतना कह कर मैं आपको धन्यवाद देकर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान):** धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। यह बहुत ही विचारणीय विषय है, विधेयक है। सरकार “राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद विधेयक” में जो संशोधन ला रही है और केन्द्रीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री ने

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 25.08.2011

जो संशाधन प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका स्वागत करती हूँ। इससे राष्ट्रीय अध्यापक शिक्षा परिषद अधिक मजबूत और सशक्त बनेगी। इसका उद्देश्य यह है कि इससे शिक्षण संस्थानों, विद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में और अधिक सुयोग्य अध्यापकों का चयन हो, उनकी नियुक्ति हो। शिक्षण संस्थानों में जैसे शिक्षक होंगे, जैसे अध्यापक होंगे, वैसे ही विद्यार्थी वहां से पढ़ कर निकलेंगे और इसका उस पर एक प्रभाव पड़ेगा, इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करती हूँ।

महोदय, चाहे “भारत निर्माण योजना” हो, “ग्रामीण विकास योजना” हो या कि चिकित्सा का क्षेत्र हो, जिस तरह ये सभी सरकार की प्राथमिकताएं हैं, उसी तरह शिक्षा के क्षेत्र की भी प्राथमिकता है। इसी के तहत सरकार ने एक बहुत ही अच्छी योजना “सर्व शिक्षा योजना” चला रखी है। शिक्षा को गांव-गांव में प्रोत्साहन मिले, गांव के स्कूलों के बच्चों को शिक्षा मिले, इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने “मिड डे मील” की व्यवस्था कर रखी है, इसके लिए सरकार बधाई की पात्र है।

(3d/ds पर क्रमशः)

-VNK/DS-KSK/4.30/3d

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (क्रमागत):** माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कुछ नये प्रयोग किये हैं। शिक्षा को और अधिक व्यवहारिक, उपयोगी और आजीविका से जोड़ने संबंधी उनके जो प्रयास हैं और शिक्षण क्षेत्र को वैश्विक स्तर पर जोड़ने की उनकी जो शैली है, हम उसका भी स्वागत करते हैं।

इसके साथ ही, मैं यह भी बताना चाहूँगी कि कई जगह सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह पाया है और यह वास्तविकता है कि बी-एड कॉलेजिज़ को गली-गली में लाइसेंस मिल गये हैं। कई लोग बिना मान्यता के भी टीचर्स ट्रेनिंग इंस्टिट्यूशंस चला रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूँगी कि ऐसे कॉलेजिज़ पर कड़ी नजर रखी जाए और उन पर कड़े दण्ड लगाने का भी प्रावधान किया जाए। उन लोगों के लिए भी जरूर कुछ प्रावधान किया जाए, जिन्होंने उन्हें वहाँ पर नियुक्त किया या जिन्होंने बिना नियमों के अनुसार ही उन इंस्टिट्यूशंस को चलाने के लिए स्वीकृति दे दी। उनके ऊपर कड़ी कार्रवाई की जानी आवश्यक है, यह मेरा अनुरोध है।

महोदय, गुरु का दर्जा प्राचीन काल से ही इस देश में बहुत अहम माना गया है। उसका बड़ा सम्मान माना गया है और उसे सर्वाधिक सम्मानित दर्जा दिया गया है। जिस तरह बच्चे की पहली गुरु माँ होती है, उसी तरह बाद में गुरु होता है, जो उसे संस्कार और शिक्षा देता है। उसका जीवन आगे कैसा बनेगा, एक बच्चे के चरित्र-निर्माण और राष्ट्र-निर्माण में एक अध्यापक की बड़ी अहम भूमिका होती है। इसीलिए गुरु को कहा गया है, “*गुरुर्ब्रह्मा गुरुर्विष्णुः गुरुर्देवो महेश्वरः । गुरुः साक्षात् परं ब्रह्म तस्मै श्री गुरवे नमः।*” इस तरह गुरु की अभ्यर्थना की गयी है।

महोदय, कई बार इन विधेयकों के हिन्दी अनुवाद आते हैं। क्योंकि आप मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री हैं, इसलिए मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती

हूँ कि इनका अनुवाद कौन करते हैं? वे ऐसी कठिन हिन्दी लिखते हैं और हिन्दी के ऐसे कठिन शब्द ढूँढ़-ढूँढ़ कर लाते हैं कि वे मेरी समझ से भी परे हैं, जबकि मैंने हिन्दी साहित्य में पीएचडी की है, तो वे और लोगों को क्या समझ आएँगे! इससे लोग हिन्दी से जुड़ेंगे या हिन्दी से दूर जाएँगे? इसलिए इसका भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि राजभाषा में जब कुछ लिखा जाता है, तो कृपा करके उसे सरल हिन्दी में लिखा जाए। अब जैसे जहाँ “क्वालिफिकेशंस” लिखा है, तो इसका बड़ा अच्छा अनुवाद यह है कि उसे “विशिष्टताएँ” लिख दें या “विशेषताएँ” लिख दें, लेकिन उसके लिए “अर्हताएँ” लिखा गया है। क्या यह जरूरी है कि ऐसे-ऐसे क्लिष्ट शब्द ढूँढ़ कर लाए जाएँ कि कहीं कोई उनको समझ न ले और वे अंग्रेज़ी से ज्यादा मुश्किल लगें? इसके ऊपर भी ध्यान दिये जाने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, जो भी प्राथमिक, उच्च प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक या सीनियर सेकेंडरी स्कूल्स हैं, उनमें पूर्णतया प्रशिक्षित, शिक्षित और सुयोग्य शिक्षकों के चयन की जो प्रक्रिया है और उनको ट्रेनिंग दिये जाने की जो प्रक्रिया है, वह बहुत जरूरी है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूँगी कि ट्रेनिंग केवल शिक्षा की दृष्टि से ही न हो, बल्कि संस्कारों की दृष्टि से भी हो, क्योंकि टीचर्स बच्चों को संस्कार भी देते हैं। उनकी ट्रेनिंग में व्यवहारिक रूप से यह भी कहीं जरूर शामिल किया जाए कि उनका बच्चों के प्रति व्यवहार कैसा हो। ऐसा न हो कि वे अपने घर की टेंशन अपने साथ लेकर आएँ और बच्चों पर अपना गुबार निकाल

दें। कई बार अध्यापकों के व्यवहार के कारण बच्चों को पढ़ाई से अरुचि हो जाती है या उन्हें उस विषय से अरुचि हो जाती है। वे पढ़ाई के नाम से ऐसे भागने लगते हैं, जैसे कोई भूत को देख कर भागने लगता है। अध्यापक किस तरह से पढ़ाते हैं, कितने अपनेपन से पढ़ाते हैं, इससे बच्चों के पढ़ने पर बहुत फ़र्क पड़ता है। उनका व्यवहार कैसा है? उनका आचरण कैसा है? उनके मन में जात-पात, ऊँच-नीच या अमीर-गरीब को लेकर किसी प्रकार का कोई भेदभाव तो नहीं है?

(3e/HMS पर क्रमशः)

3E/HMS-GSP/4.35

**डा० प्रभा ठाकुर** (क्रमागत) : महोदय, इस तरह के शिक्षक बच्चों का कैसा चरित्र निर्माण करेंगे? उन के व्यवहार में, उन के चरित्र में वह बात जरूर होनी चाहिए। इसलिए उन की ट्रेनिंग के अंतर्गत इस विषय पर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, कई जिलों में अक्षर ज्ञान को ही पूर्ण साक्षरता मान लिया जाता है। महोदय, एक बात यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि प्रौढ़ों के लिए पांचवीं कक्षा तक पढ़ने की कोई योजना अवश्य बनायी जानी चाहिए जिस से कि वे अखबार, पत्रिका या पुस्तक आसानी से पढ़ सकें।

महोदय, मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि स्कूलों में निज भाषा में पढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। यह एक अच्छा विचार है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि इस बारे में उन्हें

एक option जरूर दिया जाए। साथ ही आज जो शिक्षण संस्थाएं व्यावसायिक दुकानें बन गयी हैं, उन्हें कम और कमजोर करने के लिए भी मैं सरकार से मांग करती हूं। महोदय, आज एक चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी भी अपने बच्चे को English medium स्कूल में पढ़ाना चाहता है, वह उसे रोजगार दिलाने में मददगार होती है। मैं उन की भावना का स्वागत करती हूं, लेकिन सरकार देखे कि हर स्कूल में शिक्षा का दर्जा और स्तर एक जैसा हो। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगी कि वह सुनिश्चित करे कि अंग्रेजी को एक ऐच्छिक विषय के रूप में अवश्य रखे। अगर बच्चा अंग्रेजी माध्यम से पढ़ना चाहता है तो वह सुविधा उसे अवश्य मिलनी चाहिए। इस से अंग्रेजी स्कूलों की monopoly खत्म होगी। महोदय, आज बड़े-बड़े एजुकेशनल सेंटर्स मनमाना चंदा वसूल करते हैं। चाहे बी०एड० कॉलेज हों, मेडिकल कॉलेज हों, एम०बी०ए० कॉलेज हों, उन में भारी-भरकम फीस लेकर पढ़ाया जाता है। यह विचारणीय है कि वहां के अध्यापक कैसे स्टूडेंट्स तैयार करेंगे? एक तरफ हम भ्रष्टाचार की बात करते हैं वहीं उस के सामने प्रश्न उठता है कि जहां फीस के रूप में लाखों रुपया दिया है, वे उसे कैसे वसूल करें? महोदय, जो बच्चे ऐसे टीचर्स के यहां ट्यूशन पढ़ने आते हैं, वे उस टीचर के favourite होते हैं, उन्हें अच्छे नम्बर दिए जाते हैं।

महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने एक बात अच्छी की है कि स्कूलों में बच्चों को फेल कर के discourage न किया जाए बल्कि अगली कक्षा में promote कर दिया जाए। इस से उन का मनोबल बढ़ता है। साथ ही यह भी जरूर ध्यान में रखा

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जाना चाहिए कि जो प्रतिभाशाली बच्चे हैं, उन को प्रोत्साहन मिले, जो पढ़ने वाले बच्चे हैं, उन को प्रोत्साहन मिले और वे ज्यादा नम्बर लाएं। साथ में जो बच्चे पढ़ने में लापरवाही करते हैं, उन को भी यह महसूस हो कि हम पीछे रह गए हैं। हमें आगे बढ़ना है।

महोदय, आज टीचर्स को उन की परीक्षा में 50 प्रतिशत अंक लाने जरूरी हैं, लेकिन प्रवेश के लिए आज कई जगह 90 प्रतिशत अंक लाने पर भी admission नहीं मिलता है। महोदय, आज हम एक तरफ तो शिक्षा के प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए हर सम्भव कदम उठा रहे हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ गांवों में टीचर्स के हजारों हजार पद खाली पड़े हैं। वहां टीचर्स उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करे कि वहां टीचर्स उपलब्ध हों। हालांकि सरकार यह देख रही है कि कैसे ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा योग्य शिक्षक तैयार हों, लेकिन इस बारे में त्वरित गति से काम करने की आवश्यकता है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी०जे० कुरियन) :** प्लीज समाप्त करें।

**डा० प्रभा ठाकुर :** महोदय, यह भी देखने में आता है कि कई जगह गांव में बहुत से बच्चे स्कूल में पढ़ने आ जाते हैं, लेकिन वहां टीचर्स नहीं आते हैं और अगर आते भी हैं तो वे अपनी मर्जी से चले जाते हैं। उन में से कई टीचर्स को "मिड डे मील्स" के काम में लगा दिया जाता है। महोदय, वहां स्कूलों में पूरे टीचर्स होने चाहिए ताकि वे बच्चों को ठीक से शिक्षा दे सकें।

(3एफ/एनबी पर क्रमशः)

SK-NB/3F/4.40

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (क्रमागत) :** अंत में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगी कि शिक्षा का क्षेत्र ऐसा है कि आजकल इसमें बहुत सारी लड़कियां शिक्षित हो रही हैं। हर गांव में शिक्षित बेटियां और बहुरं, जिन्होंने बी.एड किया हुआ है, मिल जाएंगी। मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि उनको शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में प्राथमिकता दी जाए। मेरा एक बहुत ही important issue है, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि आप इस क्षेत्र में ज्यादा से ज्यादा महिला टीचर्स का समावेश करें, कम से कम स्कूली शिक्षा तक समावेश करें, क्योंकि विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में तो वैसे भी टीचर्स की बहुत कमी महसूस की जा रही है, लेकिन गांवों की जो महिलाएं हैं, जो पढ़ी-लिखी हैं, उनको आप स्कूली शिक्षा में प्राथमिकता दें और कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत महिला टीचर्स हों, क्योंकि ये जो employment exchanges बने हुए हैं, इनमें महिलाओं के नाम ठीक से नहीं आते हैं। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा अध्यापिकाएं लगाई जाएं। मैं यह भी मांग करती हूं कि अच्छी शिक्षा व्यवस्था हो, सुयोग्य टीचर्स हों तथा इसके लिए आप जो विधेयक लाए हैं, मैं इसका स्वागत करती हूं। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Thank you. Now, Dr. T.N. Seema. Please take only two-three minutes. Everybody's time



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is cut. Congress Party's time is cut by twenty-five minutes. So, be brief because we have to pass this Bill before 5.00 p.m.

**DR. T.N. SEEMA (KERALA):** Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. We are all very fond of using wonderful quotations about the great profession 'teaching'. A famous quote says that 'teaching is a profession that teaches all other professions'. It underlines the importance of this profession. I think, I am privileged to say this because I was also a teacher in a Government college for almost two decades.

Sir, I take this opportunity to appreciate the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development for putting forward many valuable suggestions, especially on the definition of 'school'. I appreciate the hon. Minister also for accepting that definition. It is very important. Since the education is in the Concurrent List, there should be enough consultation and discussion with the State Governments. The Standing Committee had shown much concern about the importance of the consultation process. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this has taken place or not. We know that in many States, there are authorities which are functioning well. For example,

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in Kerala, AICTE is functioning very well. Without taking into account the State specific situation and State specific demands, imposing regulations on States from a centralized authority is against the spirit of federalism.

Sir, we know that for effective implementation of RTI Act, we need more teachers. The teacher-student ratio has been brought down to 1:30 and 1:35. There is acute shortage of teachers in the country. I am not going into the details of the numbers. Sir, the HRD Ministry has announced relaxation in the minimum qualification rules for appointing teachers in schools because of this shortage. We all know that without strict monitoring system and proper guidelines these relaxations may be misused in many ways. This will act as contradictory to the regulations which are envisaged in the NCT amendment Bill which we are discussing about. Sir, the great thinker, Aristotle said, “Those who educate children well are more to be honoured than they who produce them; for these only gave them life, those the art of living well”. But, what is the condition of our teachers’ life here? Sir, why do we lack sufficient good teachers? Even the unemployment rate is very high in our country. Why are not the young

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educated people getting attracted to the teaching profession? The main reason is lack of even reasonable salary and proper welfare measures. In many unaided schools and private institutions, they are not getting even minimum wages. We all know about this pathetic condition of our teachers who are working in these unaided schools.

(Contd. by ysr — 3G)

-SK/YSR/4.45/3G

**DR. T.N. SEEMA (CONTD.):** Sir, I would like to recall what the hon. HRD Minister said in his inaugural speech which he delivered in one of the meetings with parents in a Delhi school. He said that the private schools could not be regulated and that they had the right to fix fee and salary of teachers. We know that this is the reality. But even in the RTE Act, there is no provision to end discrimination and exploitation which teachers are facing. I strongly believe that unless we ensure good salary and better working condition, we cannot attract good qualified and committed teachers.

Sir, there is no doubt that standardising teacher education institutions should get the topmost priority in the process of

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regularisation by the NCTE. There are many reports which say that the irregularities in the field of teacher education are alarmingly high. For example, in Haryana, out of 461 B.Ed. colleges, 442 are self-financed with a total number of 61,000 seats. The number of seats is more than the number of candidates. Then they brought down the minimum marks for admission to accommodate more students. I am very doubtful who is more responsible here for the deterioration of quality of education. I want to know whether it is the people who have commercialised education for profit or the students who are ready to spend any amount of money to buy a degree or whether it is the lack of responsibility on the part of authority. Who is responsible for regulating teacher education?

Sir, it is very important to regulate the mode of recruitment of teachers also. Unless we ensure a transparent recruitment mechanism based on merit and qualifications, the quality of teachers cannot be ensured. There are many complaints that private aided institutions in Kerala are selling teaching jobs for lakhs of rupees. How is the NCTE going to regulate the recruitment process? This also

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should be treated as a matter of great concern. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you, Sir. (Ends)

**SHRI N.K. SINGH (BIHAR):** Sir, I am delighted to be able to speak on this subject because I participated very actively, as the Minister, Mr. Kapil Sibal, knows, in the deliberations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee which had considered this Bill at some length.

I am also very grateful to the hon. Minister for having in his introductory remarks sought to accommodate more important concerns which the Parliamentary Standing Committee had presented to him and to the Department in its 224<sup>th</sup> Report.

Given the shortage of time, Sir, I wish to bring to the kind attention of the Minister only three issues, which, I believe, deserve his attention. First and foremost, I draw his attention to page three of the Standing Committee's Report. It is clause 3.1 read with insertion 12A read with the subsequent paragraph of 3.3 on the same page. What is this? Sir, section 23 of the Right to Education enjoins certain minimum qualification on teachers. However, Mr. Minister, if you see that in the amendment which you are proposing by 12A in the Bill, you are not prescribing any minimum eligibility criteria. I really wish to

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suggest for your consideration how this dichotomy between what is prescribed under the Right to Education and what you propose to prescribe here in some way can be reconciled.

I would just for your attention read out a small portion of what you are saying in the Bill. What you are basically saying is that even para-teachers are okay because it says, “..a State Government, a local or other authority, immediately before the commencement of the National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Act, 2010 solely on the ground of non-fulfilment of such educational qualification as may be specified by the Council.” That is not exactly on the same footing or obligation which you are prescribing under section 23 of the Right to Education Act. Sir, please have a look on what you can do.

Sir, my second point is that there is some degree of ambiguity in relation to paragraph 4.5 on page 4 of the Report of the Standing Committee as well as paragraph 4.6. Just look at the last sentence of paragraph 4.5. The Minister is well aware of this. The part of the motivation of this Bill is to rectify the infirmity of the judgement of the Supreme Court in the Basic Education Board, UP vs. Upendra Rai and Others. What was that infirmity? That infirmity was that the

Government did not necessarily have a right to prescribe the minimum qualification.

(Contd. By VKK/3H)

-YSR/VKK-SC/3h/4.50

**SHRI N.K. SINGH (CONTD.):** So, it is not very clear to us whether in the proposed Bill, the NCTE can impose the minimum qualification for teachers as the Minister seeks to do so under the Act. In view of the shortage of time, my third and the last point is this. I would again draw the kind attention of the Minister to page 6, paragraphs 5.8 and 5.9 of the Report. (Time-bell) Sir, there was a lot of debate in the Standing Committee on consultation processes with the States. In fact, the representatives from West Bengal who spoke for themselves told us that the West Bengal Government has some serious reservations. I would submit for your consideration that looking at all the things and looking at the fact that it falls under the Concurrent List, whether consultative processes with the States will be conducted in the manner and whether the prescription of eligibility for teachers would be fully adhered to. Thank you. (Ends)

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**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Now, Mr. Rama Jois. Please take 2-3 minutes. Please take less than five minutes in any case.

**SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (KARNATAKA):** Sir, I will be very brief. Sir, this enactment, the National Council of Teachers Education Act, was enacted in 1993. Earlier, under the Constitution, 'education' was a State subject. By 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment of the Constitution, it was made a 'concurrent' subject. After that, this enactment has been passed. But, this exclusively deals with teachers' training in education and not school teachers. In fact, it is said गुरोर्गुरुभ्यो नमः, that is, teachers' teacher's training. Even this 'teacher education' definition is also like that. 'Teacher education' means programmes of education, research, teaching, etc. to teach at training. So, it is with the object of training teachers that there are DIETs. Four hundred DIETs, District Institutes of Education and Training, are there in all the districts. My point is, education may be a Concurrent subject, but, Entry 41 deals with State Services. Under Entry 41 read with Article 309 of the Constitution, the power to prescribe conditions of service of all civil servants which includes teachers entirely belongs to the State. It is a State subject.



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Therefore, in my submission, Section 12 incorporating it, is an encroachment on the jurisdiction of the State Legislature and, therefore, it is not competent for the Parliament to enact this condition. In fact, already, there is Section 12 which authorises NCTE to give guidelines. That is all right. But, instead of that, taking the power to prescribe qualifications for a teacher when that power exclusively belongs to the State Legislature is, according to me, beyond the power of the Parliament. The second is, it is also an infraction on the federal structure because the federalism is also one of the elements of the basic structure of the Constitution. Therefore, in every matter, like the formation of National Tribunals, etc., learned Minister is making inroads into the federalism and concentrating powers in the Centre.

Sir, another most important point is about qualifications. Now, Sir, whether the State Government prescribes or whether the Centre prescribes, qualifications normally are intermediate or degree. These things are prescribed. I am more on disqualification. Children learn more from emulation than instruction. Therefore, there should be a condition of disqualification, particularly for primary school teachers. I

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am not referring to other civil servants. For example, smoking *beedi* or cigarettes or taking alcohol is rampant among the teachers. (Time-bell) यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठः तथा देवेत्तरो जनाः Teachers are smoking. (Time-bell) Sir, five minutes are not yet over.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Okay, take one minute more.

(Followed by KR/3j)

KR/3J/4.55

**SHRI M. RAMA JOIS** : I appeal to the Minister for primary school teachers prescribe a disqualification also. They should not have smoking habit. They should not be alcoholic addict. That is important. As far as mother tongue is concerned, you have under article 350 (a) which has been evaded. I can inform you that in Karnataka High Court in a full Bench presided over by me gave a judgement that primary education shall be in mother tongue. It has been confirmed by the Supreme Court.

I want to make the last point, Sir. Everyone knows Guru Brahma, Guru Vishnu. But there is another definition “अज्ञान तिमिरान्धस्य

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ज्ञानांजन शलाकया, चक्षुरुन्मीलितम् येन तस्मै श्री गुरुवे नमः ।” One who is in darkness, his eye is opened by the instruments of knowledge.  
(Ends)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN):** Now, Shri Kapil Sibal to reply.

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for asking me to get the Bill passed by 5 o'clock. ...(Interruptions)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** Everybody is cooperating. You can also cooperate.

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:** Okay. Vyas sahib has made a point in the beginning that why our Counsels did not refer to the honourable Supreme Court obvious provisions of the Act. It is because the Government of India was not a party to the proceedings. So, there was no Counsel of the Government. So, obviously we were not heard. That is just a quick answer.

Some other suggestions that have been made those children should be taught in their mother tongue. I want to inform the House that they are taught in their mother tongue. That is the prescription

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under the Right to Education Act as well which says as far as possible in their mother tongue. Yes, we must have honest teachers. There is no doubt about it.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN):** Well, Minister we have half-an-hour discussion at 5 o'clock. You can send the replies in writing to the hon. Members.

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:** One minute. Shrimati Prabha made some very valuable suggestions. We will certainly take note of them. Seemaji with her experience as a teacher also made some suggestions. Of course, Seemaji knows that salaries are not decided by the Centre. All these are done by the State Government.

As far as the distinguished Member, Shri N.K. Singh is concerned, in fact, his concerns are already incorporated through the official amendments in the Bill. He need not worry about it. Qualifications are already prescribed under Section 12 (d) of the old Act. So, there is no need to worry about. So, all these concerns are taken care of in the present amendments. Thank you very much. (Ends)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** The question is:

That the Bill to amend the National Council for Teacher

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Education Act, 1993, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN):** Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 3 were added to the Bill.*

**New Clauses 3A and 3B**

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** There is one amendment by Shri Kapil Sibal.

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:** I move:

3. That at page 2, *after* line 11, the following new clause be inserted namely:-

"3A. In section 2 of the principal Act,-

(i) after clause (e), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

'(ea) "local authority" means a Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee, Municipal Council, Zila Parishad, district board or Nagar Panchayat or Panchayat, or other authority (by whatever name called), legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with the control or management of a municipal or local fund;'

(ii) after clause (k), insert-

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'(ka) "school" means any recognised school imparting pre-primary, primary, upper primary, secondary or senior secondary education, or a college imparting senior secondary education, and includes-

(i) a school established, owned and controlled by the Central Government, or State Government or a local authority;

(ii) a school receiving aid or grants to meet whole or part of its expenses from the Central Government, the State Government or a local authority;

(iii) a school not receiving any aid or grants to meet whole or part of its expenses from the Central Government, the State Government or a local authority;

That at page 2, ***after*** line 11, the following new clause be ***inserted*** namely:-

"3B. In section 12 of the principal Act, in clause (d), the words "in schools or" shall be omitted".

***The question was put and the motion was adopted.***

***Clauses 3A and 3B were added to the Bill.***

**Clause 4 - Insertion of new section 12A**

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN):** There is one amendment by Shri Kapil Sibal.

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:** I move:

4. That at page 2, *for* lines 24 and 25, the following be *substituted* namely:-

"(Amendment) Act, 2011 solely on the ground of non-fulfilment of such qualifications as may be specified by the Council:

Provided further that the minimum qualifications of a teacher referred to in the first proviso shall be acquired within the period specified in this Act or under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009".

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 1 - Short title and commencement**

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** There is one amendment by Shri Kapil Sibal.

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:** I move:

2. That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure "2010" the figure "2011" be *substituted*.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

#### ENACTING FORMULA

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN):** There is one amendment by Shri Kapil Sibal.

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:** I move:

That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-first", the word "Sixty-second" be *substituted*.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

(Followed by 3K/TMV)



-KR-TMV-GS/3K/5.00

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:** Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

(Ends)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** I thank every Member for his cooperation. It is exactly 5 o'clock.

(Ends)

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**\*\*\* Pp 755 onwards will be issued as a supplement.**

-KR-TMV-GS/3K/5.00

**HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION ON POINTS ARISING OUT OF  
ANSWER GIVEN ON 12<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2011, TO STARRED  
QUESTION NO.183 REGARDING DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER  
AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN UNDERDEVELOPED STATES**

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार):** सर, तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 183 जो राज्य सभा में 12 अगस्त, 2011 को उठाया गया था और जिसका जवाब माननीय मंत्री कपिल सिब्बल साहब द्वारा दिया गया था। आपने जिस संदर्भ में उत्तर दिया था, उससे हम काफी सदस्य उद्वेलित हो गए थे। इसका विषय था कि “अल्प-विकसित राज्यों में उच्च और तकनीकी शिक्षा का विकास” किस प्रकार से पूरे देश में हुआ। महोदय, जो उत्तर था, उसमें दो-तीन उद्देश्य दिए गए थे और वैसे भी आपकी अंग्रेजी अच्छी है, तो आपके विभाग की भी अंग्रेजी अच्छी होगी और आपने उसमें बड़े स्पष्ट तौर से कहा था, you have given very good answers in the reply to the question. जो सरकार में औसतन उपयोग होता है, वह आपने भी किया था, यह कोई नयी बात नहीं है। लेकिन आपने कहा था, “the intent of the Government is to have an inclusive...”, “there should be equality”, “there should be an equitable situation”, and “the Universities being established or the education centres being established should be accessible”. अगर इसको हिन्दी में परिवर्तित करें, तो समग्रता हो, जब भी कहीं नयी संस्था बनायी जा रही हो, तो उसमें समग्रता

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 25.08.2011

हो, उसमें गुणवत्ता हो, उसमें जो हम निर्णय लें, वह समाज के लिए न्यायसंगत हो और सुगम हो। यह आपने उसमें पहली चार लाइन में उत्तर दिया। अगर आप अपना उत्तर देखें, तो उसमें आपने लिखा है कि, “Government has taken several initiatives for the development of under-provided areas”. This was the gist of the beginning of your reply. और उसमें तो सामान्य रूप से हमारे बिहार के सदस्य ने पूछा कि आप केन्द्रीय विश्व विद्यालय बना रहे हैं, बिहार में भी बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ? आपने 16 केन्द्रीय विश्व विद्यालय स्वीकृत किए हैं, जिसमें झारखंड में भी है, उड़ीसा में भी है और बिहार में भी है। जब यह स्वीकृत हो गया तो आपसे पूछा गया कि इस केन्द्रीय विश्व विद्यालय को बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री, बिहार की जनता चाहती है कि इसको चम्पारन में बनाया जाए। जैसे ही हम लोगों ने इस विषय को उठाया, जो आपका संवाद था, क्षमा कीजिए आप सांसद भी हैं, आप वरिष्ठ वकील भी हैं, पता नहीं आपको देश और दुनिया से कितना सरोकार है, लेकिन दिल्ली से हैं, तो हो सकता है कि दिल्ली के सीमित दायरे में आप कई बार विषय को सोचते हों, ऐसी स्थिति में, आपका उत्तर था कि जिस स्थान पर केन्द्रीय विश्व विद्यालय बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है, यह एक दूर-दराज क्षेत्र में है, बिहार के एक कोने में है, वह बहुत दूर है, वहां पर पहुंच नहीं सकते हैं, वहां पर पहुंचने के लिए सड़क नहीं है, वहां हवाई अड्डा नहीं है, वहां रेल लाइन नहीं है यानी कि देश में जहां पर हवाई अड्डा नहीं होगा, जहां रेल लाइन नहीं होगी, जहां पर सड़क मार्ग से पहुंचने का रास्ता नहीं होगा, तो

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वहां विद्यालय नहीं होंगे, वहां अस्पताल नहीं होंगे, वहां विश्व विद्यालय नहीं होंगे, सरकार के नये सोचने का तरीका ये है कि ऐसे स्थानों पर जहां सहूलियत नहीं होगी, जहां संरचनात्मक आधार नहीं होगा, वहां पर हम कुछ करना नहीं चाहेंगे। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि आप तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के वरिष्ठ सदस्य भी हैं, समय-समय पर हवाई अड्डे पर भी जाते हैं, रामलीला ग्राउंड की समस्याओं का निदान करने की कोशिश करते हैं। मैं तो बता रहा हूं कि आप वरिष्ठ हैं, आप प्रयास करते हैं। मैं सिर्फ आपको एक चीज़ की जानकारी देना चाहता हूं, पता नहीं शायद आपने बचपन में पढ़ा होगा, हम तो उसी राज्य से हैं — एक जगह है जिसका नाम चम्पारण है। इतिहास में जब आप चम्पारण का नाम सुनें, तो चम्पारण से कई चीज़ें जुड़ी हुई हैं।

(3एल/एससी पर जारी)

ASC-VK/5.05/3L

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (क्रमागत) :** अगर आप चम्पारण के इतिहास में जाएंगे, तो पाएंगे कि राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी भी उससे जुड़े थे। एक समय में वहां पर नील की खेती होती थी। इस देश में 1912-13 में किसानों का एक बड़ा आंदोलन हुआ था। बिहार में भी वह आंदोलन हुआ। उसमें बहुत से किसानों के साथ अत्याचार हुआ। उस समय श्यामाप्रसाद शुक्ल जी स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के सदस्य थे, उन्होंने महात्मा गांधी जी से आग्रह किया कि आप बिहार चलिए, वहां किसानों का एक बड़ा आंदोलन हो रहा है। उसी समय लखनऊ में इंडियन

नेशनल कांग्रेस ने एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया कि जो मोतिहारी आंदोलन चल रहा है, हमारा उसको समर्थन है, क्योंकि किसानों के साथ अत्याचार हो रहा है। उसी संदर्भ में महात्मा गांधी वहां पहुंचे, अंग्रेजों ने उन पर रोक लगाई। उन्होंने सत्याग्रह किया। इस तरह से इस देश में सत्याग्रह की प्रथम शुरुआत उसी आंदोलन से हुई और आज तक इस देश में लोग उसका अनुसरण करते हैं। हो सकता है कि जो विभाग से कपिल सिब्बल साहब की ब्रीफिंग आई थी, उसमें पश्चिम चम्पारण, पूर्वी चम्पारण और मोतिहारी की चर्चा नहीं हुई होगी, महात्मा गांधी जी की चर्चा नहीं हुई होगी, हो सकता है, इसलिए उन्होंने वहां हवाई अड्डा, रेलवे लाइन, बस आदि की बात कही हो। महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि जो बिहार का इतिहास है, उसमें 45 वर्ष तक कांग्रेस का लम्बा शासन रहा है। उसके बाद एक दूसरा 15 वर्ष का शासन रहा है। इस तरह से बिहार के 60 वर्ष तो वैसे ही निकल गए। केवल पांच वर्ष ही मिले। हमने इन पांच वर्षों में कई काम प्रारम्भ किए और उस प्रयास में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह भी कहा कि हमारे यहां एक विश्वविद्यालय की जरूरत है, क्योंकि चम्पारण और मोतिहारी के लोगों ने इसकी मांग की है। आपने यह कहा कि वहां पर विश्वविद्यालय संभव नहीं है। हो सकता है, बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने आपको हिन्दी में पत्र लिखा हो, कई बार भारत सरकार पर हिन्दी में पत्र लिखने का प्रभाव नहीं होता है। हम अगली बार बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री से आग्रह करेंगे कि जब भी आप प्रभावशाली ढंग से लिखना चाहें, तो कम से कम कपिल सिब्बल साहब को जब इन विषयों के बारे में कहें, तो आप

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पत्र अंग्रेजी में लिखें। जो परम्परा बन रही है, उसमें अंग्रेजी से कुछ ज्यादा काम निकल सकता है, ऐसा लगता है कि हिन्दी में पत्र लिखने से कम काम निकलता है। इस विषय पर बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने कितने ही पत्र लिखे हैं। वैसे मैं अंग्रेजी के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। मैं खुद भी अच्छी अंग्रेजी बोल लेता हूँ, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि प्रभाव की दृष्टि से, आपके दृष्टिकोण से बेहतर होगा अगर भारत सरकार से आग्रह करना हो, तो हिन्दी में पत्र न लिखें, ऐसा मुझे लगने लगा है। यह सत्य नहीं हो सकता है, मैं मानने के लिए भी तैयार नहीं हूँ।

महोदय, इसके अलावा एक मामला और भी है। हम कहते हैं कि पूरे देश में विकास का काम है। There is something called constitutional propriety. राज्य सरकारों से बार-बार चर्चा होती है कि साहब, राज्य सरकारों पर केन्द्र सरकार दबाव डालती है कि आपको ऐसे ही काम करना होगा। सब राज्य सरकारें बार-बार यही कहती हैं कि यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। आप हमें स्वायत्तता दीजिए। उस स्वायत्तता के बारे में हमेशा That fine fabric of relationship between the Centre and the State is always discussed. आप यहां बैठकर तय करना चाहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मोतिहारी के लोगों का अधिकार नहीं है कि वहां पर केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बने। आप जिस अधिकार से कहना चाहते हैं, हमारी यह सोच है कि आपने जो आधार बनाया है और यदि मैं मामले को आगे लेकर बढ़ूँ, तो जो यह संविधान का 7<sup>th</sup> शैड्यूल है, इसमें Education is under the Concurrent List. We agree to that.

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आपका भी उसमें अधिकार है। आप कहेंगे कि केन्द्र सरकार का अधिकार है, क्योंकि आप पैसा दे रहे हैं। केवल पेसा देने के अधिकार पर आप किसी राज्य सरकार को उसकी इच्छा से वंचित कर देंगे, तो यह कहां तक सत्य है, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा? अगर आपको लगता है कि मोतिहारी बहुत ही पिछड़ा इलाका है, तो अब बिहार राज्य बहुत पिछड़ा राज्य नहीं रह गया है। पांच सालों में वहां पर सड़कों का निर्माण हो चुका है, काफी विकास हो चुका है। वहां पर अच्छी स्थिति बनी है, इसलिए आप अपनी सोच में थोड़ा परिवर्तन करिए। ....(व्यवधान).. देखिए, अगर उस राज्य को देश के प्रधान मंत्री विशेष दर्जा नहीं दे रहे हों, तो उसके अलग-अलग कारण हो सकते हैं। मैं उसके बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूं। ...(व्यवधान).. जब आप मंत्री बनें, तब जवाब दे दीजिए। ...(समय की घंटी)..

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** रूडी जी, आप दो-तीन मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए।

(3M/LT पर आगे)

-ASC/LP/RG/5.10/3m

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी :** मुझे स्मरण कराना पड़ेगा कि जैसे नेहरू जी के समय में, there was a concept of mixed economy, आप देखेंगे कि देश भर में बड़े-बड़े उद्योग बिठाए गए। बोकारो में, जिस समय कुछ नहीं था, वहां बोकारो

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स्टील सिटी बनी, भिलाई स्टील प्लांट बना, दुर्गापुर बना, इस प्रकार से देश में एक सोच थी कि जहां विकास नहीं है, वहां विकास पहुंचाने के लिए केंद्र की संस्थाओं को भेजा जाता था, ताकि विकास हो सके, लेकिन आज केंद्र सरकार के नजरिए में एक बिल्कुल परिवर्तन है, ऐसा नजरिया है कि साहब, जो पिछड़ा इलाका है, उसको हम पिछड़ा रखेंगे। हमारा यह सुझाव है कि दिल्ली को पेरिस बनाने का विचार तब तक मत कीजिए, जब तक पूरा देश फ्रांस नहीं हो जाए। आप एक जगह को बनाना चाहते हैं, ...(व्यवधान)..मैं इटली की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, मैं बता रहा हूं कि आपका जो विचार है, आपके सोचने का जो तरीका है, उसमें संशोधन की आवश्यकता है। बिहार के लोग चाहेंगे, हम सब लोग चाहेंगे कि केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की जो बात कही गई है, उसमें न्याय हो। सर, आप सहमत हैं? ..(व्यवधान)..सर, आप भी सहमत लग रहे हैं। बिहार में जो केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाने की बात है, उसे निश्चित तौर से मोतीहारी में ही बनाया जाए। मैंने आपको इतिहास के कुछ संदर्भ दिए हैं, उदाहरण दिए हैं, अगर आपके विभाग के लोग थोड़ा अध्ययन करें और बिहार के प्रति आपकी संवेदना हो, वैसे भी आप कभी बिहार से राज्य सभा के सदस्य रहे हैं, इसलिए मेरा आपसे आग्रह है...(व्यवधान)..

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** रूडी जी, समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी :** इस पूरे विषय पर विचार करते समय बिहार में..  
..(व्यवधान)..माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि जो केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की



स्थापना करनी है, वह मोतीहारी में की जाए। मेरा यह आग्रह है कि पूरा उत्तर बिहार आपका आभारी रहेगा, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी धन्यवाद। उस दिन 12 तारीख को, जब माननीय मंत्री जी ने तारांकित प्रश्न 183 का जवाब दिया था, खास तौर से हम उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग, क्योंकि पूर्ण रूप से उपेक्षित उस प्रश्न के जवाब में उत्तर प्रदेश था, मैं कहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश नहीं, बल्कि उत्तर भारत को एक तरीके से जान-बूझकर, सुनियोजित तरीके से यह सरकार शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कमजोर कर रही है। क्योंकि राजनैतिक यश से मजबूत हम उत्तर भारत के लोग, खास तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश, जहां से लोक सभा के अस्सी सदस्य आते हैं, वहां हमें जान-बूझकर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में इग्नोर किया जा रहा है, हम इस पर उत्तेजित हुए और हम लोगों ने नोटिस दिया कि इस पर आधे घंटे की चर्चा दी जाए, आपने allow किया, तो उसी के संदर्भ में माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। यह बात सही है, जैसे हमारे भाई रूडी जी कह रहे थे कि आप दिल्ली को पेरिस बना लें, लेकिन जब तक आप हिंदुस्तान को शिक्षित नहीं बनाएंगे, दिल्ली कभी उसके बीच चमकेगी नहीं, कभी दिखाई नहीं देगी। श्रीमन्, उत्तर प्रदेश 21 करोड़ की आबादी का है। अगर देश होता तो शायद विश्व के किसी देश की रैंकिंग में उत्तर प्रदेश का भी नंबर आता। वहां पर एजुकेशन की क्या स्थिति है? आप हायर एजुकेशन देख लीजिए। सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम पर दो

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 25.08.2011

पुरानी यूनिवर्सिटीज, एक बनारस, एक अलीगढ़ हैं। बाद में एन.डी.ए. गवर्नमेंट के समय में इलाहाबाद को भी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी का दर्जा दिया गया। 21 करोड़ की आबादी के उत्तर प्रदेश में मात्र तीन सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं। एक आई.आई.टी. कानपुर, एक आई.आई.एम. लखनऊ है। जो राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान थे, वे आपने एक भी उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं दिए। आखिर क्यों? इसका कारण क्या है, क्या आप बताएंगे? केंद्रीय विद्यालय की संख्या कितनी हैं? उत्तर प्रदेश में मात्र 102 केंद्रीय विद्यालय हैं। श्रीमन्, जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय, 70 हैं। क्या इतने से संस्थानों से आप उत्तर प्रदेश की 21 करोड़ जनता को हायर एजुकेशन, प्राइमरी एजुकेशन, मिडिल एजुकेशन देंगे? आप संतुष्ट करना कहते हैं, कैसे संतुष्ट होगा? हम आरोप लगा रहे हैं, हम उत्तेजित हैं। आप देख लीजिए, मैं उत्तर भारत के सिर्फ पांच राज्य दूंगा। बिहार में शिक्षा का प्रतिशत प्राइमरी का मेल, फीमेल का 59.68 प्रतिशत और 33.12 प्रतिशत है, यह 2005 की सेंसेस के हिसाब से है, झारखंड में 66 प्रतिशत और 38 प्रतिशत है, मध्य प्रदेश में 76 प्रतिशत और 50 प्रतिशत है, उत्तर प्रदेश में 68 प्रतिशत और 42 प्रतिशत है, वेस्ट बंगाल में 77 प्रतिशत और 59 प्रतिशत है। ये पांच स्टेट, जो देश की सरकार बनाते हैं, उन पांच स्टेट्स में शिक्षा की स्थिति क्या है? मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे इसका जवाब चाहूंगा। आप “एजुकेशन टू ऑल” बिल लाए, लेकिन आपने राज्य सरकार से कोई चर्चा नहीं की कि फाइनेंस की क्या स्थिति होगी, हम कहां

से वित्तीय सहायता देंगे। आपने राज्य सरकारों को लिख दिया कि पचास-पचास प्रतिशत अंशदान आपका होगा।

(AKG/3N पर जारी)

AKG-KS/3N/5.15

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (क्रमागत) :** मुझे जानकारी है कि अधिकांश राज्यों ने इसका विरोध किया। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री ने आपको कम-से-कम तीन चिट्ठियाँ लिखीं। उन्होंने चिट्ठी हिन्दी में लिखी है, हो सकता है आप न पढ़ पाए हों, हम उन्हें इंग्लिश में translate कर देंगे। आज तक वित्तीय प्रबन्धन न होने के कारण आप जिस “Education to All” की बात कर रहे हैं, वह कहीं लागू नहीं हो सका। उत्तर प्रदेश ने यह कहा कि आप 90 परसेंट bear कीजिए, 10 परसेंट हम bear करेंगे, क्योंकि छठा वेतन आयोग लागू होने के बाद वैसे भी राज्यों की वित्तीय स्थिति बहुत अच्छी नहीं रही, आज तक आपने इसका जवाब नहीं दिया। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने आपसे 3 साल के लिए 22,868 करोड़ रुपए माँगे। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आज आपसे जवाब चाँहूँगा कि यूपीए ने दो चीजें बड़े जोर-शोर से घोषित की थीं — “Education to All” and “Food to All”. मुझे तो आज तक न “Education to All” दिखाई दे रहा है, न “Food to All”. अब आप ऐसी ही फर्जी घोषणाएँ करेंगे, तो रामलीला मैदान रोज भरेगा ही। रामलीला मैदान कैसे खाली होगा? आप जो घोषणा करिए, उसका पालन

करिए। अगर नहीं किया, तो वैसे भी जनता में आपकी साख खत्म हो गई है, आगे साख लौटने वाली नहीं है। आप यह गलतफहमी न रखिए कि आप 5 साल के लिए सरकार चला लेंगे, तो आप देश में बहुत बड़ा झंडा गाड़ देंगे। जब सरकार की साख जनता में होगी, तभी झंडा गड़ेगा।

श्रीमन्, मैं आपके सामने एक बात लाना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी, माध्यमिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में केन्द्र सरकार की क्या योजना है, higher education में केन्द्र की क्या योजना है? मैं यह कहूँगा कि आज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्र का बहुत बड़ा योगदान है, लेकिन आप निजी क्षेत्र को कौन-सी प्राथमिकता दे रहे हैं? आज निजी क्षेत्र की बदौलत केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में करीब 300 इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजेज़ हो गए। किसी जमाने में हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग इंजीनियर बनने के लिए कर्णाटक, मुम्बई, वगैरह जाते थे, आज उत्तर प्रदेश में खुद निजी क्षेत्र ने इसकी व्यवस्था कर दी है। लेकिन जब तक आप उनको facilities नहीं देंगे, जब तक आप उनको कोई सहायता नहीं देंगे, जब तक आप कोई नीति नहीं बनाएँगे, जब तक आप स्पष्ट विचारधारा नहीं रखेंगे, तब तक आप जो “Education to All” कहते हैं, आप सबको वह शिक्षा दे पाएँगे, इस पर हमें शंका है। पिछले मानव संसाधन मंत्री देश में तमाम डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज़ खोल गए थे, आपने आकर सारी डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज़ cancel कर दीं। छात्रों ने विरोध किया और जब माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने आदेश दिया, तो आपको डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को रोकना पड़ा। मंत्री जी, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज उत्तर

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 25.08.2011

प्रदेश में बहुत से लोग डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी चाहते हैं। मैं अपनी मुख्य मंत्री जी को बधाई दूँगा कि उन्होंने कम-से-कम उत्तर प्रदेश में तमाम स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज़ तो दीं। (समय की घंटी) लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी पर भी अपनी पॉलिसी की घोषणा करें। आप केवल माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के आदेश को रख कर उसी पर चलने लगें, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। जब तक आप कोई स्पष्ट नीति नहीं तय करेंगे, तब तक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में व्यापक सुधार होगा या नहीं, इस पर हमें शंका है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** अग्रवाल जी, आप कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल :** आप बहुत बड़े सीनियर एडवोकेट हैं, आप Lawyer हैं, हमारे बड़े भाई भी हैं, मित्र भी हैं, मैं आपको सुझाव दूँगा कि आप शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जितनी सरलता लाएँगे, जितनी easiness लाएँगे, कानून को जितना व्यावहारिक करेंगे, शिक्षा का क्षेत्र उतना बढ़ेगा। जब तक देश शिक्षित नहीं होगा, माननीय मंत्री जी, मुझे शंका है कि देश के विकास के ऊपर कि यह विकसित होगा या नहीं। (समय की घंटी)

श्रीमन्, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं चाहूँगा कि चिन्ता हम सबकी है, हम सब चाहते हैं कि education 100 परसेंट होनी चाहिए, सबकी इच्छा है कि देश शिक्षित हो, आप आज कम-से-कम यह घोषणा करें, स्पष्ट करें कि कौन सी नीति है और “Education to All” में finance के बारे में आपका क्या विचार है।  
बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। (समाप्त)

Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 25.08.2011

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** Now, the Minister will reply. (Interruptions) I will give you the opportunity. After the reply of the Minister, you can seek clarifications. There are three or four Members who want to seek clarifications. But everything should be over in half-an-hour. (Followed by 3o/SCH)

Kgg-sch/5.20/3o

**मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री तथा संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री कपिल सिबल):** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं आपके सामने एक कन्फेशन करना चाहता हूं। मैं खुलेआम यह कह सकता हूं कि न तो मुझे ज्यादा अच्छी हिन्दी आती है और न ही ज्यादा अच्छी अंग्रेजी आती है। राजीव प्रताप रूडी जी, मैं मानता हूं कि आप अंग्रेजी भी मुझसे ज्यादा अच्छी जानते हैं और हिन्दी भी। मैं यह भी मानकर चलता हूं कि मुझे इतिहास का भी कुछ पता नहीं है, हालांकि मैं दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में मॉडर्न इंडियन हिस्ट्री पढ़ाता था, लेकिन मैं यह मानकर चलता हूं कि आपको इतिहास ज्यादा पता है और मुझे कम पता है। जहां तक रही बात सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज की ....(व्यवधान)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Minister, only ten minutes are left. I know, there are three-four clarifications too. (Interruptions) You reply in four minutes.

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:** Sir, I will reply in four minutes.

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**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी:** मेरे शब्दों से अगर आपको चोट लगी हो तो मैं अपने शब्दों को वापस लेता हूँ।

**SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:** Sir, we are extremely concerned. It is our endeavour to cooperate with all the State Governments, especially Uttar Pradesh and Bihar because, I think, these are the two States which need enormous investments in the field of education. Of course, there are other States also like the north-east, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan. All of these States need enormous investment in education. बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री के साथ हम इसके लिए चेष्टा करते रहे हैं। मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहूंगा, लेकिन ये कुछ चिट्ठियां हैं, जो हमारे मिनिस्टर्स ने मुख्य मंत्री जी को लिखी हैं। इसके लिए मैंने उनसे आग्रह किया था, आग्रह इसलिए नहीं किया था कि हम पैसा देते हैं और हम ही यह तय करेंगे कि सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी कहां होनी चाहिए, लेकिन आग्रह इसलिए किया था कि सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात बिहार के बच्चों की है। बिहार के बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा मिले, उच्च स्तर की शिक्षा मिले, अच्छे फैकल्टी के लोग रिक्रूट हों, अच्छा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर मिले ...(व्यवधान)

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** क्या आप सिर्फ बिहार की बात करेंगे, यूपी के बारे में भी बताइए।

**श्री कपिल सिब्बल:** दो मिनट, बिहार की बात करके मैं तुरन्त यूपी की बात ही करूंगा।

वाइस चांसलर ने हमें चिट्ठी लिखी है कि मोतिहारी में जो जगह है, वह सही नहीं है इसलिए यहां पर यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं बन सकती। इसके बाद मैंने मुख्य मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा, जवाब में उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, आप ही इसका कुछ करिए। इसके बाद मैंने वहां पर एक इंस्पैक्शन टीम भेजी। वह इंस्पैक्शन टीम वहां गई और उन्होंने भी आकर हमें यही सुझाव दिया कि मोतिहारी में सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने के लिए जगह उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसके बाद फिर मैंने मुख्य मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा और कहा कि अगर यहां नहीं हो सकती, तो पटना में सोचिए, पटना में नहीं हो सकती, तो गया में सोचिए, गया में नहीं हो सकती, तो नालंदा में सोचिए अथवा किसी और जगह सोचिए, ताकि हम आपके साथ चल सकें। उन्होंने उत्तर दिया कि नहीं, सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी बनेगी तो मोतिहारी में, नहीं तो कहीं नहीं बनेगी। मैं आज भी आग्रह करता हूं ...(व्यवधान) जहां तक चम्पारण का सवाल है, हम मानते हैं कि हिस्टॉरिकली वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण जगह है। मैंने उनको चिट्ठी में लिखा भी है कि अगर ऐसी ही बात है तो आप एक स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी बनाइए, चूंकि हमारी एक सेंट्रलाइज्ड स्कीम है, उसके तहत हम स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी बनवाने में आपकी पूरी मदद करेंगे, चम्पारण में एक स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी बनवा देंगे, लेकिन जहां तक सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी का सवाल है, हमें



बिहार के बच्चों के भविष्य के बारे में सोचना है। आप और हम इकट्ठे साथ-साथ चलेंगे, तभी हम ऐसा कर पाएंगे।

जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश का सवाल है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं पर सबसे ज्यादा सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, तो वे उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं। चार सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ उत्तर प्रदेश में ही हैं, फिर चार सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ दिल्ली में हैं, तीन आन्ध्र प्रदेश में हैं, दो असम में हैं और बाकी स्टेट्स में केवल एक-एक है।

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** मेरी एक आपत्ति है, 21 करोड़ की आबादी पर केवल चार यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं ...(व्यवधान)

**श्री कपिल सिब्बल:** एक मिनट, एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान) अगर मैं आपको आंकड़े बताने लगा तो बहुत समय लग जाएगा, लिखित में मैं आपको दे दूंगा। शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जितना पैसा हम उत्तर प्रदेश में खर्च करते हैं, शायद ही किसी और स्टेट में खर्च करते हों। आंकड़े देकर मैं आपको यह बता सकता हूं। मैं एक छोटा सा आंकड़ा आपको बताऊं कि 2010-11 में केवल उत्तर प्रदेश की चार यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में ही 65,355 स्टुडेंट्स एनरोल्ड हुए हैं। सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ की टोटल एनरोलमेंट 1,78,000 थी। इनमें काफी संख्या में स्टुडेंट्स दिल्ली में हैं। 39% of all enrolment in India in Central Universities is in only Uttar Pradesh, which only shows that this Government is doing as much as it can. आपको आईआईएम भी मिला है, आपको आईआईटी भी मिला है। सर,

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इग्नू के भी तीन रीजनल सैंटर्स बनारस, लखनऊ और ग्रेटर नॉएडा में खुले हैं ...  
 ...(व्यवधान) हम कभी उत्तर प्रदेश से भेदभाव नहीं करेंगे ...  
 ...(व्यवधान)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Mr. Minister, there are two more questions. After that, you can answer. Only five minutes are remaining and only two-three questions more. Now, just a question...

**डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता:** सर, मैं सिर्फ एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। आपने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चार सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, उनमें से एक सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी डा. बी.आर.अम्बेडकर यूनिवर्सिटी, लखनऊ में है। माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत ज्ञानी हैं, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है, लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को उस यूनिवर्सिटी में आमंत्रित करना चाहता हूँ।

3p/psv पर जारी

-SCH/PSV-SSS/3P/5.25

**डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता (क्रमागत):** वे जाकर देखें कि उस Central University का क्या हाल है। क्या उसका नाम बी.आर. अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय है, इसलिए उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है? उस Central University का हाल यह है कि भारत सरकार के द्वारा उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। वहाँ professors की कमी है, teachers की कमी है, facilities नहीं हैं ...  
 ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** श्री रामविलास पासवान।

**डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता:** मैं जानता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं यह बात आपकी जानकारी में लाया हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष:** अब टाइम नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको रिप्लाइ नहीं मिलेगी।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता:** मुझे उम्मीद है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर ध्यान देंगे।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** Okay, please.

**डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता:** मैं आपको आमंत्रित करता हूँ कि आप कृपया वहाँ आकर देखें ...(व्यवधान)... हम आपका स्वागत करेंगे।

(समाप्त)

**उपसभाध्यक्ष:** अब आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Okay, Guptaji, हो गया।  
Now, Paswan ji, just a question. ...(व्यवधान)... आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार):** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं रूडी जी का समर्थन करता हूँ। एक कहावत है कि 'पहले अंडा या पहले मुर्गी'। पहले infrastructure बनेगा या पहले विकास होगा? जब infrastructure बन जाएगा तब विकास automatically हो जाएगा। मैं भी मोतिहारी गया था। मोतिहारी एक बहुत important जगह है। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष:** आप प्रश्न पूछिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रामविलास पासवान:** ठीक है, सर। ... (व्यवधान)... वह महात्मा गांधी की कर्मभूमि है ... (व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** नहीं तो रिप्लाइ नहीं मिलेगी। ... (व्यवधान)... इसे आधे घंटे में कवर होना है।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान:** मैंने एक Unstarred Question भी पूछा था। ... (व्यवधान)... मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप सारे नियमों को शिथिल करके और स्पेशल केस में मोतिहारी में Central University बनाने की व्यवस्था कीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** Okay. Now, Shri Rajniti Prasad.

**श्री रामविलास पासवान:** सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरी constituency हाजीपुर है, जो वैशाली जिले में है। ... (व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष:** अब कहने का टाइम नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री रामविलास पासवान:** सर, वैशाली जिला भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। वह एक ऐतिहासिक जगह है। ... (समय की घंटी)... ... (व्यवधान)... सर, मैं क्वेश्चन पूछ रहा हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष:** टाइम नहीं है, इसलिए रिप्लाइ नहीं मिलेगी। ... (व्यवधान)... आपको रिप्लाइ नहीं चाहिए?

**श्री रामविलास पासवान:** मोतिहारी में इसे खोलने के लिए सरकार विचार करे। ... (व्यवधान)... वह फाइल रिजैक्ट मत कीजिए। (समाप्त)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Shri Rajniti Prasad.

Please put your question in only one sentence.

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार):** सर, मोतिहारी एक ऐतिहासिक जगह है। वहाँ हमें Central University खोलनी चाहिए, यह मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कोई और जगह भी है क्या? ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक सेकंड, एक सेकंड ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक जगह और आपके जो ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, one sentence. ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, one sentence. ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो क्या बिहार सरकार के इस आग्रह को आप मानेंगे कि मोतिहारी में Central University खोली जाए? धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**श्री एन.के. सिंह (बिहार):** सर, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर प्रकाश डालना चाहेंगे कि वह कौन-सी ऐसी प्रक्रिया है और कौन-सा ऐसा criteria है, जिसके आधार पर मोतिहारी को reject किया गया है? क्योंकि, जितने प्रश्न मंत्री जी ने उठाये ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनके जवाब मुख्य मंत्री जी ने पूर्ण रूप से दिये हैं। लेकिन, कौन सी ऐसी प्रक्रिया है और कौन-सा ऐसा criteria है, जो fulfill नहीं हो रही है और जिसके कारण आप मोतिहारी में Central University के लिए नहीं मान रहे हैं?

(समाप्त)

**श्री आर.सी. सिंह:** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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**SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:** Sir, I just want to put one question.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** No, no, you should have given your name earlier. The Minister will reply.

**SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:** I just want to put one question.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** No, no, it is not possible. There are only two minutes left. Let him reply.

**SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:** There should be another Central University in West Bengal. It is a big State but there is only one Central University.

**SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY:** Sir, a new Member is deprived.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** You should have given your name earlier. Please sit down. You should know the rules also.

**SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY:** I want to put a question in just one sentence.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN :** You and all are equal here.

**मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री तथा संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री कपिल सिब्बल):** सर, अखिलेश जी ने कुछ सवाल बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर युनिवर्सिटी के बारे में उठाए हैं। मैं एक बार वहाँ गया भी हूँ, लेकिन मैं आपके साथ भी जरूर चल पड़ूँगा।

**डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता:** आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री कपिल सिब्बल:** लेकिन, मुझे इतना मालूम है कि अम्बेडकर युनिवर्सिटी में जो enrollment है, वह पिछले तीन सालों में 796 से लेकर 1,396 हुआ है। तो वहाँ enrollment बहुत बढ़ा है। अम्बेडकर युनिवर्सिटी में जो investment है, वह plan 58 करोड़ और non-plan 26 करोड़ है। यह पैसा अम्बेडकर युनिवर्सिटी को दिया गया है। फिर भी मैं वहाँ गया हूँ और मैंने खुद देखा है कि वहाँ नई-नई बिल्डिंग्स बन रही हैं, लेकिन मैं आपके साथ वहाँ जरूर चलूँगा।

जहाँ तक बिहार का सवाल है, तो हम किसी को इनकार नहीं करते। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम क्यों इनकार करेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी सोच भी ऐसी नहीं है।

**श्री बैष्णव परिडा:** सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उड़ीसा के बारे में भी कुछ बताइए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री कपिल सिब्बल:** लेकिन, हमारा जो लक्ष्य है, वह यह है कि बिहार के बच्चों का भविष्य कैसे उज्ज्वल हो। यह हमारा लक्ष्य है। इसी संदर्भ में उनसे बातचीत करके कोई-न-कोई निर्णय जरूर करेंगे।

(समाप्त)

(3क्यू पर आगे)

-SSS/VP/5.30/3Q

**ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT  
AND OTHER BUSINESS**

...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on Thursday, the 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2011, allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows: -

<b><u>BUSINESS</u></b>	<b><u>TIME ALLOTTED</u></b>
1. Consideration and passing of the Copyright (Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Three hrs.
2 . Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by the Lok Sabha:-	
(a) The Customs (Amendment and Validation Bill, 2011	Two hrs.
(b) The Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill, 2010	Two hrs.

The Committee recommended that the sitting of the Rajya Sabha fixed for Thursday, the 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2011 may be cancelled



Uncorrected/Not for Publication — 25.08.2011

on account of *Ganesh Chaturthi*. Accordingly, there will be no sitting of the House on that day.

The Committee also recommended that the House may sit on Saturday, the 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2011 and 3<sup>rd</sup> September, 2011 and there will be no Question Hour on those days.

The Committee further recommended that the Private Members' Business (Resolutions) scheduled for Friday, the 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2011 and the Private Members' Business (Bills) scheduled for Friday, the 2<sup>nd</sup> September, 2011 may be taken up on Saturday, the 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2011.

(Ends)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** Now, we will take up Special Mentions. I request the hon. Members to lay their Special Mentions on the Table of the House.

**SPECIAL MENTIONS \*\***9a/ks**DEMAND FOR INTRODUCTION OF MORE TRAINS IN THE  
PUNALUR-SHENCOTTAI SECTOR IN CHENNAI AND EARLY  
CONVERSION OF RAIL LINES INTO BROAD GAUGE IN  
THE PUNALUR-KOLLAM SECTOR**

**SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (KERALA):** Sir, the Kollam-Punalur-Shencottai-Chennai Railway line is one of the oldest rail routes in the country. This old metre gauge line was the only line to connect the erstwhile princely State of Travancore to the other parts of the country. But later, when a broad gauge line was constructed from Thiruvananthapuram to Ernakulam, the need for a broad gauge line was very much felt. Till quite recently, the route was served with several trains. From Thiruvananthapuram, this is the shortest route to Chennai. As part of the uni-gauge programme, it was decided to convert the Kollam-Chennai metre gauge into broad gauge. The construction from Shencottai to Chennai, which is in Tamil Nadu, is completed, but the Kerala portion from Kollam to Shencottai is only

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**\*\* Laid on the Table of the House.**

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partially completed, that is, from Kollam to Punalur. Construction in the remaining area, which covers less than 50 km, is not being taken seriously by the Ministry of Railways. If it is not completed within the stipulated time, the route which has served for more than 125 years and dismantled now would seriously affect the commuters of the State. The route which served several generations and continued to protect the people's right to travel must be made functional urgently.

The newly converted broad gauge from Kollam to Punalur, which covers a major part of the Kollam district, is not served well by the Railways. The line which had several express, mail and passenger trains now serves only four trips, and that too, at odd hours. Even the usual morning and evening commuters are finding it difficult to travel. At least, two long destination trains must be introduced from Punalur.

I urge upon the Government to take urgent steps to introduce more trains in the Punalur-Kollam sector and to complete the Punalur-Shencottai broad gauge conversion.

(Ends)

Kgg/9b

**NEED TO INCREASE AGRICULTURAL TARGET TO TEN PER CENT  
OF G.D.P. IN TWELFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

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**DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (TAMIL NADU):** The conservative fixing of agricultural target as 4 per cent in GDP is a barrier for the Government planning and investment in agriculture. From the sustaining dependence on agricultural investment by individual farmers to the extent of 98 per cent of their earnings and savings, in addition to their investment of 100 per cent assets, 99 per cent of their physical energy of 77 per cent of total population of India is to be recognized and enhanced for optimum level in XII Five Year Plan. For the past 64 years, agriculturists are very often not protected by proper agricultural insurance scheme. Even then they withstand the vagaries of weather and natural calamities.

Since the State Governments are also turning to popular *ad hoc* announcements in the era of electoral politics, the State Governments' investment in agriculture is reduced to the minimum. The Central financial aids are not reaching to the maximum of agriculturists because of old bureaucratic system prevailing in all levels.

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The agricultural lands are invaded by real estate corporates. Natural resources such as water, fodder, etc., are shrinking and encroached by corporates in the name of industrialization. The public investment is also taken away in the name of industrial development. The NPA in PSU banks from the industrial side is increasing and silently wiped out. Huge tax concessions to the industries have led to savings and diversion of the profits to acquisition of foreign assets and brain drain to foreign countries to enhance that foreign investment.

I, therefore, demand that the XII Five Year Plan should focus at agricultural investment and make the States to realise the truth and cooperate in nation building through agriculture.

(Ends)

TDB/9C

**DEMAND TO WITHDRAW THE PROPOSAL OF INCREASING FDI IN  
INSURANCE SECTOR OF THE COUNTRY**

**DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (MAHARASHTRA):** Sir, I wish to mention an important issue of proposed amendments in Insurance Act. The proposal to further hike FDI in Insurance Sector from 26 per cent to 49

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per cent and other proposed amendments will affect crores of policy holders and its employees, officers and agents.

Sir, the Life Insurance Corporation is the backbone of the Indian economy with its huge investment in public infrastructure. It is also a stabilizing factor in the volatile market. With huge funds, its role will be more crucial in the days to come. The need of the hour is to give some more incentives to LIC, not to cut its limbs by diluting and removing the sovereign guarantee on LIC policies.

The proposed amendments to distribute 90 per cent instead of existing 95 per cent of the valuation surplus to its policy holders would mean that they would get lesser bonus. This will affect LIC's credibility and image, ultimately reducing its business. The proposed amendment that five per cent of valuation surplus may be utilized by the Central Government in any manner that it thinks fit is devoid of logic.

The proposal of increasing the equity capital of LIC from five to 100 crores and then to any extent through the notification shows the intention of Government to by-pass the Parliament and corporatize LIC through a public issue at a later date.

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Sir, I request the Government to stall the proposed amendments and save the interests of LIC and its policy holder, officers, employees and agents. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

9d/VNK

**DEMAND TO GIVE EMPLOYMENT TO THE DEPENDENTS OF PARA-MILITARY FORCES PERSONNEL ON COMPASSIONATE GROUNDS**

**श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश):** महोदय, संवेदनशील जगहों और विभिन्न प्रतिष्ठानों की सुरक्षा जिन अर्द्ध-सैनिक बलों के कंधों पर है, यदि उनकी सेवा काल के दौरान मृत्यु हो जाती है, तो हमारे होनहार सुरक्षा बलों के परिवार की महिलाओं को अनुकम्पा के आधार पर नौकरी के लिए दर-दर भटकना पड़ता है। इस दौरान उनका पूरा परिवार आर्थिक तंगी के कारण बिखर जाता है और दर-दर की ठोकें खाता है।

विभागों की तत्परता का अंदाजा इसी बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि अनुकम्पा के आधार पर वर्ष 2007 में रोजगार के लिए 340 रिक्त पड़े पदों में से मात्र 4 महिलाओं को नौकरी दी गई तथा वर्ष 2008 में 3 महिलाओं को और वर्ष 2009 में 5 महिलाओं को केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल में रोजगार दिया गया।

विभागों के पास रोजगार न देने के कई कारण हैं, जैसे शारीरिक उपयुक्तता, योग्यताएं व अन्य मानदंडों का पूरा न होना। परन्तु, क्या इस बात पर कभी गौर किया गया कि जिन होनहार जवानों ने अपनी जान जोखिम में

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डाली और सेवा के दौरान अपनी जान दे दी, उनके प्रति विभागों का यह उत्तरदायित्व नहीं कि वे अर्द्ध-सैनिक बलों के परिवार के उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए बिना विलम्ब किए अनुकम्पा के आधार पर मानदंडों में थोड़ा लचीलापन लाते हुए उनके परिवार के सदस्य को विभाग में सेवा का अवसर दें और उनके दुखों को थोड़ा कम करें?

मेरी मांग है कि अर्द्ध-सैनिक बलों के आश्रितों की ओर से अनुकम्पा के आधार पर नौकरी के लिए आए आवेदनों को उच्च प्राथमिकता देते हुए उन पर कार्रवाई हो और महिलाओं के लिए मानदंडों में शिथिलता प्रदान करते हुए उन्हें अविलम्ब नौकरी प्रदान की जाए।

(समाप्त)

9E/DS/SPECIAL MENTION/25.08.2011

**DEMAND TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FOOD GRAINS TO THE  
HOSTELS OF SC, ST, OBC STUDENTS, MADARSAS AND OTHER  
SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS IN MADHYA PRADESH**

**सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश के एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के छात्रावासों में निवास करने वाले छात्रों, शासन एवं सामाजिक संस्थाओं द्वारा संचालित मदरसों, वृद्धाश्रमों, अनाथालयों एवं अन्य संस्थाओं में निवासरत हितग्राहियों के लिए कम मात्रा में आवंटित किये जा रहे अनाज की कमी को दूर करने की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ।



उक्त संस्थाओं के लिए प्रति माह 15 किलोग्राम खाद्यान्न बीपीएल दर पर उपलब्ध कराने के भारत शासन के निर्देश हैं। उक्त योजनान्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश में उपलब्ध हितग्राहियों की संख्या 2,02,142 है। 15 किलोग्राम प्रति हितग्राही प्रति माह के मान से राज्य की मासिक आवश्यकता 3,032 मीट्रिक टन प्रति माह है, जबकि राज्य को 437.5 मीट्रिक टन गेहूँ, 187.5 मीट्रिक टन चावल, कुल 625 मीट्रिक टन खाद्यान्न प्रति माह प्राप्त हो रहा है, जो कि राज्य की वास्तविक आवश्यकता के मान से 2,407 मीट्रिक टन कम है।

भारत शासन द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को उक्त योजनाओं के हितग्राहियों की संख्या के मान से खाद्यान्न का प्रदाय नहीं करने की वजह से प्रति कार्ड 3.412 किलोग्राम के मान से खाद्यान्न का वितरण किया जा रहा है।

भारत शासन द्वारा निर्धारित वितरण मान एवं राज्य में उपलब्ध हितग्राहियों की संख्या के मान से राज्य के कल्याणकारी योजना के खाद्यान्न के आवंटन में 1628.5 मीट्रिक टन गेहूँ एवं 778.5 मीट्रिक टन चावल की वृद्धि करते हुए प्रति माह 2066 मीट्रिक टन गेहूँ एवं 966 मीट्रिक टन चावल का आवंटन कराने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं सदन के माध्यम से भारत सरकार से माँग करती हूँ कि वह मध्य प्रदेश के एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के छात्रावासों के छात्रों, शासन एवं सामाजिक

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संस्थाओं द्वारा संचालित मदरसों, वृद्धाश्रमों, अनाथालयों तथा अन्य संस्थाओं में निवासरत हितग्राहियों के लिए आवश्यकतानुसार खाद्यान्न शीघ्र आवंटित करे।

(समाप्त)

KLS/9F

### FRAMING OF NATIONAL SCHOOL CURRICULUM

**SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (KARNATAKA):** It is learnt that Human Resource Development Department is preparing uniform curriculum for secondary and higher secondary education. This Special Mention is to draw the attention of the Department to the recommendation of S.B. Chavan Committee (1999) to include basic values inherent in all religions in the school curriculum as also the recommendation of Justice J.S. Verma Committee (also of 1999) that chapter IV-A of the Constitution of India which incorporates the fundamental duties of citizens should be included in the school curriculum and that the Supreme Court of India in the case of Arun Roy (2002(7) SCC. 368) reiterated the aforesaid two recommendations and held at paragraph 8 that "Truth (satya), righteous conduct (dharma), peace (shanti), love (prem) and non-violence (ahimsa) are the core universal values which can be identified as the foundation stone on which the value-

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based education programme can be built up and that these five are indeed universal values and respectively represent the five domains of human personality- intellectual, physical, emotional, psychological and spiritual should also be included. As these steps though slow are surely preventive remedies more effective than punitive measures for eradicating corruption and *brashtachar* which are rampant and eating into the vitals of the nation, attention of the Human Resource Development Department is invited to take into account the above recommendations in preparing a uniform curriculum for the nation not only for primary, secondary and higher secondary education but also for preprimary oral education. Thank you.

(Ends)

SSS/9G

**DEMAND TO FRAME CLEAR POLICY REGARDING CREATION OF  
NEW STATES IN THE COUNTRY**

**SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (WEST BENGAL):** Sir, on 18.7.2011, an agreement has been signed between Government of India, Government of West Bengal and Gorkha Janmukti Morcha to form an autonomous body titled “Gorkhaland Territorial

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Administration” which will be constituted in place of Darjeeling Hill Gorkha Council. Soon after, the Chief Spokesman of Gorkha Janmukti Morcha declared that the agreement is welcome, but he is not a party of it. He also declared that his demand for a separate State of Gorkhaland stands as it is. This has resulted into clamoring for several separate States by divisive forces like K.L.O in the North Bengal. On July 20, 2011 the Government of West Bengal decided to release 52 political prisoners, which include several leaders of Kamtapur Liberation Organisation and some associates of the Greater Cooch Behar Movement. The KLO has been demanding creation of Kamtapur State, comprising six districts in Northern West Bengal and nine others in Assam. The Greater Cooch Behar agitation is based on a demand for a separate State comprising the territory of the erstwhile Cooch Behar Princely State. In one word, signing of an agreement with Gorkha Janmukti Morcha, without taking all political parties into confidence, has resulted into political turmoil all over North Bengal. I urge upon the Minister of Home to spell out in clear terms about the policy of the Government towards creation of smaller/separate States in future including Telengana. (Ends)

9H/HMS

**DEMAND TO MERGE THE WALTAIRE RAILWAY DIVISION INTO  
THE SOUTH CENTRAL RAILWAY**

**श्री नंदी येल्लैया (आंध्र प्रदेश) :** महोदय, हाल ही में रेल मंत्रालय ने बताया है कि ईस्ट कोस्ट रेलवे के वाल्टेयर डिवीजन को साउथ सेंट्रल रेलवे में merge करना संभव नहीं है। यदि ऐसा है तो रेलवे के विशाखापत्तनम, विजयनगरम और श्रीकाकुलम portions की administrative authorities को साउथ सेंट्रल रेलवे के विजयवाड़ा डिवीजन में merge कर दिया जाए। इस से इन इलाकों की एक करोड़ आबादी को कई किस्म के फायदे हो सकेंगे और इस के साथ ही वाल्टेयर डिवीजन का large portion अपने भुवनेश्वर हैडक्वार्टर के साथ मौजूदा ईस्ट कोस्ट रेलवे में ही बना रहेगा।

ऊपर बताए गए तीन इलाकों के रेलवे administration के साउथ सेंट्रल रेलवे में merger से कोई operational मुश्किल पेश नहीं आएगी क्योंकि साउथ सेंट्रल रेलवे के मौजूदा 6 जोन्स में विजयवाड़ा डिवीजन पहले से ही एक well established zone है।

यदि ऐसा कर दिया जाता है तो इस से साउथ-सेंट्रल रेलवे को, जिस का हैडक्वार्टर सिकंदराबाद है, हर साल दो हजार करोड़ रुपए का additional revenue मिलेगा। इस additional revenue को उत्तर आंध्र प्रदेश और साउथ सेंट्रल रेलवे के रेल प्रोजेक्ट्स के welfare measures पर खर्च किया जा सकेगा।

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अतः मेरा रेल मंत्री से अनुरोध है कि वे मेरे इस अनुरोध पर गंभीरता से विचार करें और इस बारे में रेल मंत्रालय को जरूरी कार्यवाही करने के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश (instructions) जारी करें।

धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

VP/9J

**DEMAND TO TAKE MEASURES TO IMPROVE SPORTS FACILITIES  
IN THE COUNTRY**

...

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (TAMIL NADU):** Sir, there is a need to develop the overall sporting facilities in the country. Athletes of various sports have complained about severe shortage and poor quality training facilities, and also about the absence of well-qualified nutrition and dietary medical experts. Keeping in mind the recent doping scandals of the Commonwealth Games athletes, it is the duty of the Government and our sporting bodies and federations to ensure that no such incidents occur in the future.

As a country recognised for its rapid growth, we must also begin to exert our supremacy in various sporting events across the world.

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And, as a result, there is an urgent need to develop the required training facilities and other appropriate infrastructure such as stadiums, gymnasiums etc., and also recruit extremely well-qualified professionals who can guide our athletes successfully. We have a very good number of able and talented youth who can elevate the image of our country to the world-level in sports and games provided they are identified and given proper training. Non-identification and non-recognition of deserving sports persons deprives the nation of its due place in Olympics and other similar international level sports events. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take special measures to improve overall sports facilities in the country. (Ends)

PK/9K

**DEMAND TO RELEASE AND REHABILITATE MUSLIM YOUTH  
FALSELY IMPLICATED IN VARIOUS TERRORIST CASES IN THE  
COUNTRY**

**SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (ANDHRA PRADESH):** Sir, the National Investigation Agency (NIA) and ATS in States have filed FIRs in cases of bomb blasts in Mecca Masjid, Hyderabad, Malegaon, Maharashtra, Ajmer Dargah and Samjhota Express, implicating certain organizations. FIRs have also been filed against certain individuals.

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In every case, the investigating agencies, in the beginning, had arrested number of Muslim youths and claimed that they had enough evidence against these arrested Muslims. Now, their claim has fallen flat after other FIRs have been filed against certain terrorist organisations' activists. It is sorry to say that the Muslim youths arrested earlier are still languishing in jails. A few like those who were implicated in Mecca Masjid blasts have been released under court orders. But there is no move to rehabilitate those who were tortured and were booked up in false cases.

The investigation in the bomb blast cases begins with blaming the foreign terrorists' organizations and the axe falls on helpless Muslim youths, who are later arrested on the suspicion of being acting and abetting the act of terrorism.

The misuse of power by Police can only be checked by implementing the Supreme Court directive on Police Complaints Authority (PAC). The States are in contempt of not implementing the six Supreme Court directives, PAC being the most important one.

It is very essential that all those innocent Muslim boys who have been falsely implicated in the cases should immediately be released as



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the fresh FIRs have been filed against certain activists. Further, the Government should take immediate steps to rehabilitate them and strong punishment should be given to those investigating agency personnel, who falsely implicated them.

(Ends)

91/skc

**DEMAND TO BAN EXPORT OF COTTON TO ENSURE ADEQUATE  
AVAILABILITY TO THE DOMESTIC TEXTILE INDUSRY**

**SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (TAMIL NADU):** Sir, I would request the Government to ban the export of cotton to save the domestic textile industry.

Cotton is the primary raw material for the textile industry and, more specifically, for the handloom weaving industry in Tamil Nadu. Out of 3012 spinning mills in the country, 1931 mills are located in the State of Tamil Nadu. So, majority of the cotton produced is generally consumed by these textiles mills in our State, but despite that our State constitutes about 37 per cent of the country's yarn production. After the recent announcement by Government for export during the current year, there was a continuous increase in the price of cotton.

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Owing to the large exports of cotton this year and the drop in production of cotton internationally, the price of cotton in the domestic market has gone up by almost 115 per cent compared to the previous year. This has resulted in the prices of yarn going up, leading to an increase in the price of cloth. The price of cotton in the international market has also increased by up to 182 per cent. Presently, the estimated production of cotton during the current year is 312 lakh bales and the estimated consumption is 300 lakh bales, which is almost equal to the estimated production. So, if cotton export is allowed, there will not be adequate cotton left for the spinning mills and this may cause a closure of textile mills, especially in Tamil Nadu.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government, through this House, to ban export of cotton immediately so that there is enough cotton available for domestic consumption.

(Ends)

HK/9m

**DEMAND TO GRANT ADEQUATE FUNDS TO UTTAR PRADESH  
FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE STATE**

**SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (UTTAR PRADESH):** Sir, road network in India is categorized as National Highways/Expressways, State Highways, major and other district roads and village roads.

In the year 2000, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was launched to lay all-weather *pucca* roads in the rural areas. The National Highways Development Project was undertaken for the improvement and development of National Highways through National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). The NHAI undertakes various projects including Golden Quadrilateral and Express Highways in phases.

Uttar Pradesh is a big State, area-wise as well as population-wise, in our country and number of National Highways passes through it. The total length of National Highways in India is 70,934 km. Out of this total length, 6,774 km is in Uttar Pradesh. There are historically important places like Varanasi, Agra, Mathura and Lucknow. Tourists from various parts of the country visit these places. There are a

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number of villages in Uttar Pradesh. There is a need to lay *pucca* roads in villages, which requires massive funds by the State Government.

The Central Government has created a Central Road Fund (CRF) and release funds to State Governments for development of State roads/laying rural roads. Uttar Pradesh is continuously neglected in allocation of this fund. The allocation of funds under PMGSY during 2009-10 is Rs.87.67 crores, which is less comparing to previous years. Roads laid in the year 2009-10 are 38 and length is 272.53 km.

Sir, it is my earnest appeal to the Government to allocate adequate funds to Uttar Pradesh to develop road infrastructure.

(Ends)

KSK/9N

**DEMAND TO EXTEND AGRICULTURAL LOAN WAIVER SCHEME,  
2008, TO ALL FARMERS**

**DR. V. MAITREYAN (TAMIL NADU):** Agriculture debt waiver/relief scheme, 2008, was announced by the Government of India. The facility was given to small and marginal farmers. But, the farmers

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holding lands more than two hectares have been categorized as ‘other farmers’ and they have not been included in the waiver scheme and only 25 per cent relief was announced, that too if they pay the 75 per cent amount in due time as per the scheme. The time limit for that was extended up to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2010, and with that, the scheme was closed. Since the farmers do not have the capacity to repay, they were unable to make use of the scheme. Banks started imposing undue higher interest rate for the pending loan amount thus multiplying the farmers’ burden. Moreover, banks are seemingly using unfair means also in collecting the loan from pathetic farmers. Other farmers not only lost their income, but also the capital which they invested and they are now debt ridden. I, therefore, demand that the plight of these ‘other farmers’ should be taken into consideration and the Government’s waiver/relief scheme of 2008 may be revived and extension of time for one-time settlement scheme must be announced. The short-term production loans of ‘other farmers’ category may also be waived by fixing an upper ceiling limit of Rs. 1 lakh.

(Ends)

NB/90

**DEMAND FOR STRICT IMPLEMENTATION OF MTP ACT, 1971  
AND PNDDT ACT, 1994 TO CHECK FEMALE FOETICIDE**

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**श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज पूरे देश में कन्या भ्रूण हत्या से लगातार गिर रहे लिंग अनुपात की तरफ इस सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। केन्द्र सरकार ने मुख्यतः दो ऐक्ट कन्या भ्रूण हत्या को रोकने हेतु बनाए हैं, जो MTP 1971 और PNDDT 1994 ऐक्ट हैं। यह बहुत ही अफसोस व चिन्ता का विषय है कि इन ऐक्टों के बनने व लागू होने के बाद, गिरते हुए लिंग अनुपात को देखते हुए इसका उल्लंघन करने वाले गिनती के कुछ लोग ही हैं। पूरे देश में वर्ष 2001 में लिंग अनुपात 993/1000 था और 10 वर्ष बाद 2011 में लिंग अनुपात 940/1000 हो गया, अर्थात् सरकार के तमाम प्रावधानों व प्रयासों के उपरान्त मात्र न के बराबर ही लिंग अनुपात के बीच के अन्तर को कम किया जा सका है। तात्कालिक आंकड़े बहुत ही चौंकाने वाले हैं। केन्द्र शासित राज्य दमन और दीव का लिंग अनुपात देश में सबसे अधिक अन्तर के साथ 618/1000 है। इसके बाद हरियाणा में 830/1000 है, पंजाब में 846/1000 है और जम्मू में 859/1000 है। राष्ट्रीय क्राइम रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो के मुताबिक वर्ष 2008 में 73, वर्ष 2009 में 123 और वर्ष 2010 में 107 मामले MTP और PNDDT Act के तहत दर्ज किए गए हैं। मैं पूरे विश्वास के साथ कह

रहा हूँ कि जिस प्रकार कन्या भ्रूण हत्या पूरे देश में हो रही है, उसकी तुलना में दर्ज किए गए मामले बहुत ही कम हैं।

मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि कन्या भ्रूण हत्या एक सामाजिक बुराई है और इसको रोकने के लिए न केवल सरकार, बल्कि सभी लोगों को संकल्प लेना होगा कि हम इस सामाजिक बुराई को और अधिक नहीं बढ़ने देंगे तथा इसका उन्मूलन करेंगे।

इसी के साथ मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह MTP एवं PNDT Act को पूरे देश में प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करने हेतु ठोस व कारगर कदम उठाए तथा इन ऐक्टों में सज़ा के प्रावधानों को भी अधिक से अधिक कठोर किया जाए, ताकि इस सामाजिक बुराई व कुरीतियों को यथाशीघ्र रोका जाए।

(समाप्त)

GSP-9P

**DEMAND TO TAKE EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENSURE THE  
SAFETY OF RTI ACTIVISTS IN THE COUNTRY**

**SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (WEST BENGAL):** The recent killing of Shehla Masood, an RTI activist from Bhopal has once again brought to light the safety issues surrounding whistleblowers in the country. Last year itself, a minimum of eight RTI activists were killed across the

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country. These individuals had been instrumental in exposing various illegal activities being undertaken across the country ranging from the diamond mafia to mining scams, and, land scams to hospital industry's violating environmental laws.

There is an urgent need to provide protection to these whistleblowers, and, to ensure that laws such as the RTI do not go waste due to fear created by the attacks on the whistleblowers. Besides providing protection to them, there is a need to penalize information officers, who are not doing their duty, and, also to compel the public authorities to provide information. Also cases of investigation against the attackers need to be sped up and the guilty should be put behind the bars. When the law was introduced in 2005, very few foresaw the violence it would bring along with it. Six years on, and, with hundreds of activists having been assaulted, it is high time that the Government takes up the issue of safety of RTI activists seriously. (Ends)



SK/9Q

**DEMAND TO TAKE STEPS FOR PROTECTION AND  
CONSERVATION OF A SHIVA TEMPLE ON THE BORDER OF  
THAILAND AND COMBODIA**

**SHRI TARUN VIJAY (UTTARAKHAND):** A great Shiva Temple, 1100 years old, situated on the border of Thailand and Cambodia, known as Shikhareshwar Preah Vihear Temple is in danger of getting blasted away in an army conflict. The temple, with a mesmerizing image of the dancing Shiva, Indra, Ram, Lakshman & Sita, represents one of the best icons of Khmer architecture built between 9<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries during the reigns of King Indrayuddha and King Surya Varman II.

Unfortunately, both the Buddhist countries, Thailand and Cambodia, are at war claiming the Shiva Temple. Although International Court of Justice has given its verdict in favour of Cambodia, there have been many armed exchanges damaging the temple. Fifteen soldiers belonging to Cambodia and Thailand have died in various firing incidents. I visited the Temple in June, 2011 and met the Deputy Prime Minister of Cambodia Mr. Sok An. All of them

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want a peaceful solution and have recognized that India, as a great democratic and friendly country, a cradle to Hindu civilisation, should use her good offices to ensure that temple, a UNESCO World Heritage, remains safe in this era.

I demand the Government of India to take up the issue of the protection of the ancient heritage and have Archeological Survey of India to extend its expertise and help to restore the parts of the temple which are in ruins. This can be done on the pattern of its excellent and universally appreciated help in restoring parts of Angkor Wat temple. (Ends)

YSR/9R

**DEMAND FOR EXPEDITING SETTING UP OF WORLD-CLASS  
UNIVERSITY AT VISAKHAPATNAM, ANDHRA PRADESH**

**DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (ANDHRA PRADESH):** The Union Government have decided to locate one world-class university at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and requested the Andhra Pradesh Government to identify 700 acres of suitable land free of cost.

The District Collector, Visakhapatnam, identified the land in Antakapalli (297.63 acres), A. Sirsapalli (74.62 acres), Vangali

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(893.06 acres) and R.P. Agraharam (90.55 acres) (totalling 1,358.86 acres).

The State Government Education Department officials visited the said land in July 2008 and felt that the said land was suitable for a world-class university. But the Expert Committee of the HRD Ministry is yet to visit the site to take a final decision on establishment of world-class university at Visakhapatnam. The matter is pending for nearly three years with the HRD Ministry.

I urge upon the Union Government to send a high-powered committee to Visakhapatnam for setting up of this world-class university at the earliest. (Ends)

(Followed by PK/3R)

-VP/PK/3R/5.35

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Now, we shall take up the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2011.

**THE STATE BANK OF INDIA (SUBSIDIARY BANKS LAWS)  
AMENDMENT BILL, 2011.**

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**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):** Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the State Bank of Hyderabad Act, 1956 and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, the transfer of ownership of the State Bank of India from the Reserve Bank of India to the Central Government was carried out pursuant to the coming into force of the State Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 2007. There are certain provisions in the State Bank of India, Subsidiary Bank Act, 1959 and the State Bank of Hyderabad Act, 1956, dealing with the approval of consultation with the RBI, in the capacity as a owner of the SBI, in the management and functioning of the subsidiary banks of SBI. Due to change of ownership, those provisions need to be suitably modified to reflect the change in ownership. The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on 12<sup>th</sup> December, 2009 and was referred to the Standing Committee on Finance. The Standing Committee suggested two legislative

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amendments and the Government has accepted both of them. The first amendment, recommended by the Standing Committee, will enhance the ability of subsidiary banks of SBI to raise capital through a rights issue. The second amendment suggested by the Standing Committee on Finance relates to substituting original heading of the section 63 relating to powers of the State Bank to make regulations. With the words, “Power of the Subsidiary Bank to make regulations” the Bill was passed by Lok Sabha on 11<sup>th</sup> August, 2011.

*The question was proposed*

**(Ends)**

**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (MAHARASHTRA):** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me the opportunity to speak about the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2011. I am also grateful to the hon. Minister for giving us a brief background about what transpired and why this Bill has been introduced.

Sir, at the outset, I would like to begin by making an appeal to Shri Anna Hazare to call off his fast, which, unfortunately, still continues. I think, the whole nation is troubled by it and I think, it is

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the sense of the House also that we send our prayers for his good health and long life in the service of the nation.

Sir, I want to start with a small observation about the whole process of debating the Bills in this House. I had opened a debate on an earlier amendment to the State Bank Laws on 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2010. Sir, in that intervention, I had made some eight or ten important points about working of the State Bank of India and working of the banking system as a whole. (Contd. by 3S/SKC)

3s/5:40/skc

**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (contd.):** Unfortunately, I found absolutely no response from the hon. Finance Minister on any of those eight or ten points. At the end of the day, I was left wondering that when we sit down for a debate, we burn the midnight oil, we come up with so many issues to be raised in Parliament; we certainly expect the Government to take note of it.

**(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, DR. E. M. SUDARSANA  
NATCHIAPPAN IN THE CHAIR)**

We certainly expect some response from the Government at the end of the day and, maybe, they are not able to reply in the course of the

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debate, but one would, at least, expect that if so much effort has gone into the debate, if hours have been spent on the debate, if hon. Members raised issues for the Government's consideration, then, at least, after the debate, somebody in the Government should look up what transpired during the debate; somebody in the Government must address some of those issues and, maybe, an action taken report can be submitted or, at least, the Member can be called and the points that he had raised discussed with him. Otherwise, I have spent two days preparing for this debate and I have a number of points to make. I am left wondering whether at the end of the debate the Bills are always passed as they are moved. We do not literally get into every dot and coma of the Bill. But, at the end of the day, all the effort, all the dialogue, all the discussion, does not lead to any improvement in the whole system. So, I would urge upon the Government through the honourable Chair to consider a process by which debates in the House, when they cannot be addressed completely in the response of the Minister are, at least, sent back home in the Department, in the Ministry, and some sort of action is taken or, at least, we are advised

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where we are wrong in raising a certain issue. This is my humble submission and I hope the Government will take note of it.

Sir, I was looking at the background of this Bill. Obviously, it is a very simple Bill. In the manner of speaking, when my leader told me that I have to speak on it and I read it, I said it is only an enabling Bill consequent to the purchase of the shares of the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India by the Central Government. Really, it is only a simple Bill which allows for all the powers of the Reserve Bank to be transferred to the Central Government, the powers of approval of various laws.

Sir, when I sat down and read it and got into the details of the Bill, I found that there are many issues which can be deliberated upon on this subject. Of course, this Bill was approved in 2009 itself and it has taken two years, from September 2009, when it was introduced, to now when this Bill is to come up, for, hopefully, finally passing it and then go to the President. I was just looking at the original Act by which the State Bank of India was formed. The State Bank of India came into being out of the report of a committee that was set up in 1951. The Reserve Bank had set up a committee of Directors to study



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the existing banking system. That committee submitted a report on 28<sup>th</sup> December, 1954, that the State Bank of India should come into being by amalgamation of certain banks. On the 8<sup>th</sup> of May, 1955, the Bill was passed by both Houses. It was assented to by the President of India, and the State Bank of India came into being. So, from the 20<sup>th</sup> December to 8<sup>th</sup> May, that is, in four months and fourteen days, the entire State Bank of India was created, and it takes this Government more than two years, or nearly two years, to come out with a Bill, get it approved by the Standing Committee, get it approved by Lok Sabha and bring it for our approval. One year and eleven months have passed just for an enabling provision, which should have taken, probably, a month or two at best.

So, I would urge upon the Government to think in terms of simplifying the whole process and also in terms of reducing the laws so that the important time of the House, the time that we get to debate issues of much more importance, is given to those issues rather than just enabling provisions being taken up.

Then, Sir, what happens when Members like us or Parties take the opportunity of the Bill to raise all sorts of other issues. I am also

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going to do that because otherwise we do not have time to debate issues of national interest. So, instead of having so many laws, it may be a good idea if this Government addressed the issue of reducing the laws, reducing the excessive control that they want to exercise on the banking system. And then, we can have debates more on the overall working of the banking system.

(cd. by 3t/hk)

HK/3t/5.45

**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (CONTD.):** Now the ownership of State Bank of India has transferred to the Central Government from RBI. Of course, that also took 7 years since the time the Narsimhan Committee originally recommended it. But, in any case, it has happened and then consequentially certain amendments were required to be made. From 2007, when they were required to be made, we are in 2011 which means that technically the regulations of the subsidiary banks and the other laws that are framed in relation to the subsidiary banks technically all of them stand without approval as on today. We are given to understand that the State Bank of India sent the regulations under Section 63 to the Reserve Bank of India for

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their approval and got back a reply saying that since the amendment is under consideration of Parliament, we cannot approve it. I wonder, is that how the Government works. Suppose there is a bill under consideration -- knowing the track record it can take years -- I thought the existing laws prevail till such time as the new law is passed. In which case, why did the Reserve Bank of India not approve those regulations and let the banks working continue and in an orderly fashion? I would urge the Government to spell out clearly to its various arms that till a law is amended, the existing law continues and that they are supposed to function under the existing laws rather than leave things pending for future consideration after the law is amended. Sir, I, at the outset, would like to state that basic premise of this Bill that since the ownership has transferred to the Central Government all functions should transfer to the Central Government for approval should be reconsidered by this Government because all they are doing is adding one more year to the whole approval process. So, originally we had the Reserve Bank of India giving all the approvals in consultation with the State Bank of India in respect of the subsidiaries. With the ownership being transferred --

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but Reserve Bank continuing to be a regulator -- now they have stipulated that the subsidiary will pass something, from there it will go for State Bank's approval or recommendation in different sections, from there it will go to the Reserve Bank of India either for their approval or recommendation under different clauses and then everything has to go to the Central Government. I fail to understand what is this necessity of the Government for excessive control. Why do they want everything to come to the Central Government? The logic they have used is the ownership is with the Central Government. But that is the ownership of the holding company. The subsidiaries are owned by the State Bank of India. Let the State Bank of India approve the regulations and other requirements of their subsidiaries. Let them function under the control and supervision of the State Bank Board. Why should they be required to go to the Central Government for everything? As a regulator, the Reserve Bank continues to regulate it. But don't take excessive powers and don't increase the paper work. As you have shortage of staff, things remain pending for years and years together, important decisions are not taken, rifferaff and reports and reports keep going up and up the ladder. So, you

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have every officer just pushing the file from the subsidiary to the State Bank, State Bank to Reserve Bank, come back to State Bank and State Bank goes to the Central Government for their final approval. Please, Sir, reduce the entire system of approval, make it simple and make it competitive. These are commercial banks. They have to compete in the world stage with international banks and with private sector banks. Don't make their operation as cumbersome as it is envisaged to be. For example, MD of State Bank of Hyderabad has to be appointed. Now the State Bank will deliberate in their Management Committee; it will get approved by the Board of State Bank; they will write to the Reserve Bank; they will consider it and recommend it and then it will go to the Central Government. This whole process takes a long period of time. Another point which is even more important and worrisome, Sir, is the power to remove Directors, or, the power to remove the Managing Director and even more so the power to supersede the Board of Directors.

(Contd. by 3u/KSK)

KSK/5.50/3U

**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (CONTD.):** Sir, I believe, the Central Government has no reason to interfere in the working of commercial banks. The regulator has to regulate that the bank is working in a good and orderly fashion. If at all they have to be removed, it should be by a decision of the regulator. It should be a decision of the Reserve Bank of India and I do not think that it should go to the Central Government for their approval. It will only lead to political interference in the working of the subsidiaries. It will only lead to excessive control of bureaucrats in the working of the banking system, and especially the power for removal should be taken away from the Central Government. Even if they wish to keep the power for appointment, it is still okay. But, removal should be out of the political process. It should be left to the regulator themselves. I think, when there is an appointment to the post of a bank Chairman or a bank Executive Director, under the Banking Regulation Act, 1959, it does not require the process to be so cumbersome. The Central Government prepares a pool. I think, the Search Committee comes out with some names. The Interview Committee sits where the DG of

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the Reserve Bank is a member. They approve the appointment and the Central Government appoints him. If at all the Central Government wants to keep this power, then the State Bank subsidiaries do a similar process. Why do you want to have State Bank in the picture other than RBI? Let there be a Search Committee. Let one representative of the State Bank be there. Already, the DG of the RBI is a member of the State Bank Board. Either let the State Bank Board itself approve, or, indirectly if the Reserve Bank has any issues, the DG on the Board can handle that and simplify the whole process. In this age of liberalisation, I certainly think a little bit more autonomy in the whole system merits consideration. Sir, they have added, as the hon. Minister just now mentioned, two issues based on the recommendations of the Standing Committee. One is the public issue. It should include the rights issue also. I have absolutely no problem. I was in that Committee and I was very happy that they have accepted our recommendation. But, in the earlier State Bank (Amendment) Act, they have already provided that private placement and preferential allotment of shares of State Bank and its subsidiaries can be done by the Government. Now, I am sure, my esteemed

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colleagues from the Left should be even more concerned than me. I am a votary of liberalisation and I rather believe that everything should be liberalised even more. But, I am very scared about this provision. In the normal course, what was mentioned by the Government was that it is only an enabling provision in the event of an exigency or an urgency. Sir, the Government of India does not need enabling provisions in the event of an emergency or an exigency. The Reserve Bank and the Government can take any action required when the situation so warrants. But the provision, such as this, slipped in quietly amongst so many other things, can lead to the danger that some Government some day may tie up with some multinational bank or with some private sector person and do a private allotment or do a private preferential allotment to somebody for 10 per cent or 15 per cent of the bank; that could lead to very dangerous portents for the banks like State Bank and public sector banks. So, I urge upon the Government to reconsider this clause of private placement and preferential allotment especially in public sector banks or public sector undertakings.



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Sir, there is one new section, section 63, which has been introduced. The Government has magnanimously accepted to change the marginal heading of that section. I have read that section about eight or ten times since yesterday because I find there seems to be an inadvertent error that has crept in, and it is an error which either they have to amend or they may have to withdraw this Bill because that will have to be got once again approved from the Lok Sabha. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to go to the last page of the Bill, page number six. He has his officials in the Official Gallery. I would urge them also to read it carefully because I think you make a big goof up from this. I do not know how we missed it in the Standing Committee. Sir, these are the powers of subsidiary banks to make regulations. They have added a sub-section (ze). I would urge you to see the first line of page six, sub-section (ze), in which it says, “The person or persons in the State Bank by whom any powers, duties or functions conferred, imposed or entrusted on or to the State Bank under this Act may be exercised or performed;” I can’t understand how this has crept in.

(continued by 3w — gsp)

GSP-SC-5.55-3W

**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (CONTD.):** How can a subsidiary of State Bank of India make regulations as to who is the officer, and, after deciding the officer, how will he perform the duty of the parent bank. So, you are now giving the power to the subsidiary of a State Bank of India to make a regulation which will imply that they will decide the person or persons in the parent bank, in the State Bank of India. It is an anomaly. Actually, this Bill needs to be withdrawn right away without further discussion because it is a mistake, which has crept somewhere in the Law Department or the Ministry of Finance. How can a subsidiary bank make a regulation to decide the person, who is to be nominated by the parent bank as the person or persons by whom the parent bank's powers, duties or functions, which are conferred, imposed or entrusted on the State Bank, are going to be exercised or performed?

Sir, I urge the hon. Finance Minister to get somebody from the Law Department to quickly study this. On an earlier occasion, during a debate, my esteemed colleague mentioned that he is not as great a lawyer as was the former Law Minister, but he has studied law. Sir, I

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have also studied law. I don't practise law but, I think, this is some big goof up which has happened and which needs to be addressed.

Sir, the SBI's working has been on decline for the last three years. I have all the statistics but for want of time, I will not get into the statistics. But, unfortunately, I believe, this Government in the excuse of 2008-09 crisis has omitted to see that the crisis is now long over and we have already reached the next crisis after that. But during the intervening period, the working of the State Bank and its subsidiaries seems to be going down. It is obvious that the CRR has fallen; the deposits and advances growth is at a snail's pace, lower than the industry average. The business per employee has grown marginally by ten per cent last year. The profit per employee has fallen from 4.7 lakhs two years ago to 3.8 lakhs in the last year. The return on assets which was 1.04 per cent in 2008-09, in the so-called year of crisis and global meltdown, in 2010-11, is 0.71 per cent. So, after the Government introduced more capital, actually, the working has declined. The net NPA ratio has marginally improved but that is because of higher provisions. I think, everybody in the House must have seen the working of the State Bank in the last two quarters.

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There has been a significant drop in both the quarters compared to the corresponding period last year. Of course, when I checked it with the State Bank officials and on the website also, they have tried to suggest that there was additional provision of Rs. 7,000 crore for pensions, there was a teaser loan scheme, which had to be abandoned and Rs. 500 crore had to be provided for that.

**(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair)**

There were certain mitigating circumstances for the lower loss. But, the impression in the market, in the financial world is...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** Please conclude.

**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:** No, no. I can't. I have to finish this, Sir. I have prepared myself for this.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** That is correct but 18 minutes are already over.

**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:** I spoke to Rajeev Shukla, the hon. Minister, that I am going to take my thirty minutes. (Interruptions)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** But 18 minutes are over. Now, please conclude. (Interruptions) We have to finish it today. (Interruptions)

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**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:** Sir, the impression in the banks is that every new Chairman, who comes, for the first two, three quarters will report losses, will try to clean up the mess. So, is it true that the outgoing Chairman leaves behind a mess, and, the new Chairman tries to clean up the old mess so that he can get a clean slate to start working? I am not casting aspersions on anybody but it is the system. If you take into account the statistics of 20 PSU Banks and also the State Bank, you will find that it has happened very often, not always. I suggest that we should have a special audit by the RBI during the last six months of the retiring Chairman so that such things can come to light.

Obviously, Sir, BASEL-III is round the corner, TIER-1 capital has to go up...(Time-bell) Sir, seven minutes are still there.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** No, we want to finish it today. You please cooperate. (Interruptions)

**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:** Sir, I said to Rajeev that I am going to take my time.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** No. You request the Chair. There is no point in that.

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**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:** Sir, I requested him when they were deciding the time. (Interruptions)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** No, no. Please. We want to finish it today. Please cooperate. (Interruptions)

(Followed by SK-3X)

SK/6.00/3X

**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:** I think, it is important that the State Bank's working is given due consideration.

Sir, I am on a larger issue which I want to address, through the Chair, to the hon. Minister and that is about the amalgamation or restructuring of the rest of the five subsidiaries of the State Bank of India. We were assured long back that all the subsidiaries will be merged. But only two have been merged so far; there are five associate banks which are yet to be merged. The Government conveniently says, 'we don't give directions in the matter. It is left to the Bank Boards to decide'. Sir, I think, it is important that the rest of the banks are also merged with the State Bank of India. Normally, the Government urges and prods the bank on what to do. It is not a question of their leaving it to the bank's discretion. I would urge the

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Government to study why they cannot merge the rest of the five banks in the near future which will bring in a lot of operational efficiency.

(Time-bell)

Sir, one last and a larger issue which this Government needs to address is about bank consolidation as a whole. After so many years, India's largest commercial bank, the State Bank of India, is only the 62<sup>nd</sup> bank in the world ranking. It is time that it competes the world banks on the international arena. We must look at consolidation of Indian banks. Please don't give us your standard answer that it is left to the Bank Boards to decide. There is a vested interest of the Government to keep the bank separate. There is a vested interest to have more Chairmen, MDs and Directors. Therefore, the Bank Boards will never, on their own, come to you and say we want to merge.

Lastly, of course, there are issues of unions. Not so much union workers as much as the fact that leaders don't want to let go up their position. (Time-bell) Sir, I would urge the Government to kindly look at bank consolidation in a serious fashion. Don't leave it to Bank Boards. We need eight or ten strong banks which can compete in the

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international arena and the Government should take proactive steps for the merger and consolidation of all the banks in the system. There are at least eight or ten PSU banks which are smaller than the subsidiaries of the State Bank of India. I don't see any reason for their existence. I don't see any reason for administrative cost spiralling, duplication of bank branches, and with all of that, there is still no financial inclusion in large parts of the country. So, maybe, larger banks, with more wherewithals, with more power, would be able to reach out to the rural and no-bank sector much better.

Sir, lastly, I want to make an observation on one point. We have been hearing that the Government and the Telecom Department is considering converting the post offices into a bank. There is a talk that they may make a bank out of one lakh post office branches. I believe that will be counter-productive. They must do it. It is very important that post offices become instruments of financial inclusion and reach the rural areas. But, Sir, use the existing banking system. You have State Bank; you have twenty PSU banks. Those one lakh post offices, give them to the twenty PSU banks. Let them administer them. They will do a far better job of maintaining the interests of the



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depositors. They will use that money for social good. Today, banks don't have leverage to invest in infrastructure projects, in power, in roads. They don't have more capital. So, please convert the savings in post offices for funding of infrastructure through the existing banking channel. Don't create another bank. It will only duplicate the effort and tomorrow you may have a problem like Unit Trust of India on your hand with huge losses of the Government. Just one last point, Sir, before I conclude.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** How many last points will you make?

**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:** Sir, it is very important. If this Government really wants to do financial inclusion, giving new bank licences to the private sector is not the solution because none of them reaches out to the rural areas. They only stick to metros and cities. You may give licences; I don't mind. But the important thing is how they will reach the rural areas, how financial inclusion will reach the poorer sections of society. So, please stipulate laws or please stipulate restrictions on these new banks by which for every two branches they open in cities,

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they reach out to the rural areas, they reach out to the *Aam Aadmi*, on whose plan you have reached up to this position.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Okay. It is over now. You have taken your full time.

**SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL:** I thank you very much, Sir. But, Sir, I do want the Minister, at least, to respond on the point regarding section 63 (ze). It makes the whole Bill absolutely infructuous. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

(Contd. by ysr-3y)

-SK/YSR/6.05/3Y

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** He will respond to it. Now Shri P. Bhattacharya.

**SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (WEST BENGAL):** Sir, I support this Bill. On the one hand we say that the Government of India should not have more power. On the other hand we say that we require decentralisation. I feel that the Government of India, the Finance Ministry has brought a beautiful Bill. They have taken this decision of giving more power to the State Bank of India. Now whenever the

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State Bank of India along with its subsidiary banks feel, they can move according to their own will. They have to get the permission of the State Bank of India instead of depending on the Reserve Bank of India.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Take only two-three minutes.

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** It is his maiden speech.

**SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:** No, it is not a maiden speech.

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** I think he does not want to declare it maiden.

**SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:** I am just making two-three points. That is all. It is not a maiden speech. I do not want to make a maiden speech now.

Sir, given the very limited time, it is very difficult to submit anything before this House or the hon. Minister. The second amendment suggested by the Standing Committee on Finance relates to substituting the original heading of section 63 'power of the State Bank of India to make the regulation' with 'power of the subsidiary banks to make regulation' as the regulation-making power is vested with the Board of Directors of subsidiary banks to be exercised in

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consultation with the State Bank of India after the enactment of the State Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 2007. Sir, it is not that the Central Government has taken or seized all the powers of subsidiary organisations of the State Bank of India. It is the usual practice of the Government of India to give them sanction or to allow them to take certain decisions. It is necessary because it is not that the subsidiary organisations are self-sufficient. They have to somehow depend on the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India. Now the power is transferred from the Reserve Bank of India to the State Bank of India. That means that some power now lies with the State Bank of India, so that it can function properly with its subsidiary organisations. It has been stated in the Act that the State Bank of India can take certain steps in making regulations for its subsidiary organisations. I feel it is better to take this kind of decision by the State Bank of India. Earlier subsidiary organisations had very limited power as far as expansion of banking industry was concerned. They did not have the power to open branches in different places. But now they have the power to open different branches in different places. I

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think that it is very important. Now the people will have this benefit of getting banking facility through its subsidiary organisations.

Lastly, I feel that this Bill will help its subsidiary organisations in their expansion and that will help the people. They can open their bank accounts in different places. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

(Followed by VKK/3Z)

-YSR/VKK-ASC/3z/6.10

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (WEST BENGAL):** Sir, I stand to oppose this Bill although I understand that this Bill is consequential to the State Bank of India (Amendment) Act which has already led to transfer of ownership from Reserve Bank of India to the Government of India. This Bill is consequential to the Bill that has already been passed. But, since we opposed that Bill, in the same way, we are opposing this Bill also with a clear perception that this Bill is being brought to transfer the ownership and control to the Government from the RBI because the RBI cannot list the banks in the stock market; RBI cannot sell the shares of the banks; but, the Government can. That is why, when the State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill was

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debated in this House, at that time, what I had said, I would prefer to repeat that sentence, that this is being brought to make an enabling provision for disinvestment, and disinvestment through privatisation.

I understand and I urge upon my colleagues to understand this Bill in the perspective of other banking amendment Bills that are already in the pipeline like the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill and the overall policy of the Government to promote private sector in a much more aggressive manner in the banking sector and thereby, sideline the role of the public sector banks banking, under the people's ownership or Government ownership which has saved this country from an inevitable holocaust during the global financial crisis. That is how I understand it. While bringing about these financial sector reforms through these banking sector legislations, sometimes, I try to explore within myself to whom this Government is committed to. Is it a commitment to the national economy for which the country's financial sector must play an important role? In the given circumstances, seeing the global experience, instead of saving the banking system from the reckless gambling, you are pushing it through privatisation. You are making an enabling clause for disinvestment and in that way,

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doing it through phased privatisation. Today, you may say that you will be holding up to 51 per cent and it will be under the control of the Government. But, mind it, by changing the ownership from RBI to Government, you are creating an enabling provision to place the shares through private placement and various other methodology.

Sir, another aspect is there. I agree with my colleague, Mr. Piyush Goyal, who has spoken out just now. By this way, on the one hand, you are trying to improve and strengthen the functioning of the banking system. On the other hand, you have created another tier from the State Bank subsidiary to State Bank management, from State Bank management to Government; Government will consult the Reserve Bank of India, etc. You are saying that you have to satisfy or comply with the Basel standard. And, on the one hand, you are mentioning Basel standards; on the other hand, you are talking about *aam admi*. You are creating a situation for the country's financial system including public sector banks which is going to create a serious disaster if you do not consider it or if this kind of process is not blocked. That is why, despite all political differences, the work force of the country's banking system — right, left or centre — are now

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together from *chaprasi* to senior executive. They are opposing these kinds of reforms. They are opposing the kind of process of merger in the name of consolidation because in that process, the whole banking system is getting decentralised. The need of the hour is to go in for rural areas to increase the coverage of the bankable population which is declining day by day.

(Contd. by KR/4a)

KR/4A/6.15

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (CONTD.):** As on date, I do not know whether the Finance Minister will accept it or not in the name of the rural credit more than 60 per cent of the rural credit is being cornered by big firms. More than 60 per cent credit is being cornered by bigger firms at concessional rates situated in and around metropolis. That is the hard reality. By creating an enabling provision in the Bill, the Government is making fake disinvestment and fake privatization. I reiterate my firm opposition to this Bill. (Time-bell) Please give me some more time. I am going to conclude.

Sir, the second point is, there is a talk that the Reserve Bank of India is there as a regulator not as an owner. I feel that ownership and



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regulatory authority can go hand-in-hand. Very conveniently you cited an example of some country. But there are other big countries in the world where the ownership and regulatory functions go hand-in-hand. There is no binding, in the sense, that the regulatory function and ownership have to be separated. In the course of 64 years of our independence, RBI functioned very well. In 1970 there was a revolutionary change when the banks were nationalized. It is a tested system that the RBI by the monetary management, on the one hand, and by the banking sector regulation, on the other, has created a shock-proof financial system. This shock-proof financial system regulated by the professional body under the Reserve Bank of India has saved the country from the disaster.

Again, I refer to the last global financial crisis of 2008. We are being considered as an emerging market. The rich countries' economy has just collapsed. Their banks have become bankrupt. We are considered as a safe destination by them. You are weakening this strong weapon. You are frittering away our strength. So, I doubt your commitment. It is not to the national economy but something else. At the cost of the national economy, you are going to bail out the

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collapsing economy, through this piece of legislation. A concrete suggestion was made to have consultation with the RBI on this matter. Without the RBI's concurrence, the Government is going to arrogate to itself with this power. The RBI is a professional regulator and a time tested body. The Government is ignoring RBI because it wants to assume power so that it can put on the track the fake privatization and fake deregulation. It will be a disaster for us. I strongly oppose that. I record my strong opposition to that. In the past also, we have recorded our opposition against that kind of legislations. I urge upon the hon. Minister to review *de novo* not only this Bill but the whole approach towards the financial sector reforms, your whole approach in handling the bank, your whole approach to an important instrument which has insulated the country from global financial crisis. The global financial market is still volatile. It is still under crisis. Please don't open the floodgates. There has been resistance from the bank unions. Please take care of them. With these words, I reiterate my opposition to the Bill. Thank you. (Ends)

**SHRI N.K. SINGH (BIHAR):** Thank you very much, Sir.

I have some brief observations to make for the Minister's consideration. These observations go beyond somewhat narrow confines of this Bill. But I think this is an opportunity for the Minister to, perhaps, consider the health of the Indian banking sector as a whole.

(Continued by 4B/TMV)

-KR-TMV-AKG/4B/6.20

**SHRI N. K. SINGH (CONTD.):** I stand here to plead, Sir, that both domestic and international configurations are not necessarily very healthy and working to the advantage of the health of the Indian banking sector. Look at the domestic scenario for a minute. We have a slackening of the rate of growth. The Prime Minister is on admission. He believes that the economy is not likely to grow beyond eight per cent. Analysts place the growth of the economy closer to 7.5 per cent. So, you will, therefore, have lower growth conditions with stronger pressures on revenue buoyancy. We have a

tightening of the interest regime with implications on the availability of liquidity. Slimmer interest margins are a consequence; moderating profit growth is another consequence; and slippage in asset quality is my third big worry. Please have a look at what now careful analysts are telling us about the health of our banking sector, that the best stage for some time may be behind us. We may draw some cold comfort from the fact that the Indian banking sector is not as excessively leveraged as some of the other international banks, but the asset quality of our banks is now becoming increasingly suspect, and the banking margins are coming under much greater pressure than they have in the last few years. The domestic weakness in the domestic demand environment is creating other constraints in regard to the ability of the banks to be able to raise deposits without raising the rates very significantly and, therefore, a slow-down in the real GDP numbers for the five successive

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quarters on a year to year basis for 2011 is really the fourth one. Commercial credit growth is on downward trajectory and the banking liquidity remains tight due to persistent gap in the banking credit and deposit growth. The Minister may like to reflect on the worsening domestic conditions for the health of our banking sector in terms of all the critical parameters by which you judge the health of the banking sector. Add to it, Sir, what is happening internationally. What is happening internationally is something which you might want to push aside. But here you have slipped into growing indebtedness and this is all because the debts of the banks have to be taken over by the Government and the Government is not in a position to discharge the debts of those banks. So, at the moment, we only hear of the crisis in Greece and the crisis in Italy. France is well on the way to be downgraded. The crisis in other countries like Spain is already well known. The trans-Atlantic crisis in the United

States is only being moderately suppressed by interest rates being kept by virtually zero with vast amounts of quantitative restriction, QE-3, what the Americans are talking in terms of dumping dollars to keep their currency artificially low. These are, therefore, dangerous times. I urge, through you, Sir, upon the hon. Minister that he should give some attention, beyond the confines of the issues which this Bill and the infirmities which this Bill seeks to redress, to the international and domestic configurations which affect the health of our banking industry. This House would be greatly benefited if the Minister considers making an authoritative statement to assure this House that the Indian banking industry by the classic parameters and by third party auditing and third party accounting will meet the criteria because he knows, I am sure, that engineering in terms of banking accounts is something on which we may have achieved mastery. I would like to know whether in terms of objective third party auditing,

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the Indian banking meets the criteria and to be able to assure all of us that the health of the Indian banking industry, as a catalytic engine for sustaining economic growth, is something on which we need not have sleepless nights. I agree that small may not be beautiful when it comes to banking. Indeed, looking at the enormous amount of consolidation which has taken place all over, we need to certainly assure ourselves by the classic parameters by which the banking industry is to be judged. My colleague has just now pointed out some of the problems which are on the anvil.

(Contd. by 4C/VK)

VK-SCH/4C/6.25

**SHRI N.K. SINGH (CONTD):** I am sure he would like to give some thought to how he expects already the banks which are under pressure to meet the more difficult requirements of Tier-1 and Tier-2 capital for subscribing to the more difficult areas of 'Basel 3' norms which, inevitably, we will have to, in some ways, subscribe to assure ourselves. Will the Minister, at least, while seeking the approval of

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the House, assure the House that in regard to the broader areas of the health of the banking industry, the Government will look into it and come up with an authoritative statement which can assure this House? Thank you.

(Ends)

**श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल):** सर, जिन बातों का जिक्र हो चुका है, उन बातों को मैं दोहराऊंगा नहीं। आप जो “The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks Laws) Amendment Bill, 2011 ऐक्ट में परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं, मैं इसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। कुछ बातें हैं, जो मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा, हालांकि वे स्वयं उनसे वाकिफ हैं। मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया का एक लाख करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा non-performing asset billionaires के पास पड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय इसके लिए कोई प्रावधान लाने के कोशिश नहीं कर रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात, इस Act के द्वारा सारी पावर्स सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में लाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। होना यह चाहिए था कि जो बैंक्स खुद ही सक्षम थे, उनको और फ्रीडम दी जानी चाहिए थी, ताकि वे और अधिक ग्रो कर सकें। साथ ही देश में बैंक्स की जो बहुत अधिक डिमांड है, उसमें भी वे अपनी सर्विस दे सकें, लेकिन इस बिल के आने से ये तमाम बातें संकुचित हो जाएंगी। अकेले



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गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के हाथ में आने से इनकी परफॉर्मेंस में काफी कमी आ जाएगी, मैं यह बात भी महसूस कर रहा हूँ।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बाद गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के द्वारा सारी चीज़ों में दखलंदाज़ी होगी कि उनके Board of Directors कौन होंगे, उनके डिस्मिज़ंस क्या होंगे, डिस्मिज़न में परिवर्तन क्या होगा, यह सब कुछ गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया निश्चित करेगी। इसके बाद बैंकों की परफॉर्मेंस up to the mark नहीं रह पाएगी, जिसे गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया टोटली अपने हाथ में लेने की कोशिश कर रही है।

सर, अंत में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनको और फ्रीडम दी जाए। चूंकि ये अपने आप में इकोनॉमिकली सक्षम हैं और देश के गांवों के कोने-कोने में इनकी और ज्यादा जरूरत है। एसबीआई में लाखों पोस्ट वेकेंट पड़ी हुई हैं, जिन पर कॉन्ट्रैक्ट बेसिज़ पर काम करवाया जा रहा है, उनको ओवरलोड किया जा रहा है, दूसरी तरफ गवर्नमेंट सारी पावर्स अपने हाथ में ले रही है। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ और मंत्री महोदय से मांग करता हूँ कि वह इसमें सुधार करने की बात पर पुनः विचार करें। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (JHARKHAND):** Sir, I would like to make a small observation. There is a little problem in the Bill introduced in the House and in the Bill produced here. The Section or the sub-clause

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which has been incorporated in this Bill, after passing it in the Lok Sabha, was not sent to the Standing Committee. If you read clause 10, it says, "For section 63 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted namely:- "63.(1) The Board of Directors of a subsidiary bank may, after consultation with the State Bank and the Reserve Bank and with the previous approval of the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, make regulations not inconsistent with this Act and the rules made thereunder, to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act or any other law for the time being in force. (2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for." If I read 63 (2) (ze) , it says, "the person or persons in the State Bank by whom any powers, duties or functions conferred, imposed or entrusted on or to the State Bank under this Act may be exercised or performed;" It is a little confusing. This was not sent to the Standing Committee. This issue was not addressed by the Standing Committee.

(Contd. By 4D)

RG/6.30/4D

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (contd.):** So, my humble submission to the Government, through you, Sir, is to reconsider this and come back to Parliament so that we can pass it.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Let us adjourn now. The discussion is over. Let the Minister come with the reply on a later date.

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** Let the Minister discuss it with concerned parties, because this particular clause was not sent to the Standing Committee.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** The discussion is concluded. Let the Minister reply the next day...

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** The discussion is not concluded. It is only deferred...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** I will tell you. There is no problem as such. The time limit has not yet exhausted. The point is that when he comes with the reply with this initial remark, then, you will also get an opportunity...(Interruptions) I have heard you. Let the Minister come

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back with his reply. At that time, we can consider what you have said...

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** I do not want to challenge your ruling. It is a matter of record. If you say, 'Discussion concluded', then, the matter is over. My point is, it has been deferred. The discussion is further deferred for a clarification which is required. Let the Ministry come back again. Then, we may get an opportunity to speak on that, after listening to the Minister. That is my point.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** What Ahluwaliaji says can also be done this way that the Minister would reply...(Interruptions) Allow me to complete. I said, "The Deputy Leader of the BJP has raised a valid point. After the Minister's reply, if the House is not satisfied, if that point has not been addressed, then, the House has full freedom to consider what he has said, and take any decision. I would also like the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to say what they feel.

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** Kindly listen to me. I have raised a point. The time, allotted by the BAC, is not over yet. We do not want to pass this Bill in a hurried manner. There is a small error in the Bill. We

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have pointed out that error. Let the Minister come back tomorrow or the day after, whenever he can. When he comes back with clarifications to my query, after his clarifications, we may be allowed to speak again on this subject, of course, with the same time limit, whatever is available now. If there is one hour left, we will finish our discussion within one hour. And then, we will pass it or reject it.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):** Sir, the hon. Deputy Leader has made an observation. The Minister would come back to the House after seeking legal opinion, if required, and find out whether there was an anomaly as far as that provision was concerned. If they want to resume the discussion at that time, they can resume it. After that, he will reply.

(Continued by 4E)

4e/6:35/ks-vnk

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:** On Monday, Sir.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN):** That is up to the Government. They will decide, in consultation with the Leader of the Opposition, at what time it will come and so on.

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11'o clock.

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**The House then adjourned at thirty-five minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2011.**