

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
CONTENTS

Tributes to Martyrs (page 1)

Matters raised with permission-

Need to confer the Bharat Ratna on Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and setting up of a Memorial, etc. in his memory (pages 1-3)

Incident of death of the Reang refugees in a devastating fire at Naishingpara in North Tripura District (page 3)

Attack by NATO forces on Libya (pages 3-4)

Incidents of atrocities on persons belonging to weaker sections of society in Rajasthan (pages 5-6)

Burning of a Bastar village, brutal killing and assaulting of men and women (pages 6-8)

Incident in Milan asking a Sikh coach to remove his turban (pages 8-9)

Killing of an MBA student from Hyderabad in London and rape and murder of a female student in New South Wales, Australia (pages 9-12)

Issuing of illegal experience certificate by Railway Planning Division to companies, which have not executed any Railway Works (pages 12-13)

Special Mentions-

Demand to address the grievances of retired employees of Central Public Sector Enterprises in the country (page 13)

Demand to fill up the vacancies in the Office of the Registrar of Companies, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh (pages 13-14)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : Rs. 50.00

Demand to celebrate the liberation day of Goa from the Portuguese rule as the *Swatantrata Purti Divas* (page 14)

Demand to ban the charging of transaction fee on the tickets for international flights by various airlines companies (page 15)

Demand to take steps to expedite the early completion of Metro Rail Project in Mumbai (pages 15-16)

Demand for speedy disposal of passport applications for Haj Pilgrims (page 16)

Demand to take strict action to check the shrinking area of forests in the country due to deforestation (pages 16-17)

Need to provide free education to girls till graduation (page 17)

Concern over the malnourishment among teenage girls in the country (pages 17-18)

Demand to implement the land reforms policy for the welfare of the poor living in forests (page 18)

Demand to adopt modern security measures in ships to protect them from sea pirates (page 18)

Demand to take effective steps to reduce industrial pollution in the country (page 19)

Demand to formulate a coordinated policy to support various Oriental Libraries in the country (pages 19-20)

Demand to streamline the procedure of granting funds for youth affairs and welfare in the country (page 20)

Demand to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in the village of Shaheed Bhagat Singh and declare public holiday on the Shaheedi Diwas (pages 20-21)

Demand to effective implementation of the provisions of Right to Education Act in the country (page 21)

Demand to control the export of raw material to promote employment and strengthen the textile industry in the country (page 22)

Demand to withdraw the imposition of five per cent service tax on Hospitals with Air Conditioning facilities (pages 22-23)

Demand to enhance the limit of provident fund and the amount of pension for the workers covered under Provident Fund Scheme (page 23)

Demand for comprehensive package for the emancipation of Handloom Weavers of Andhra Pradesh (pages 23-24)

Demand to take steps to provide security to women (page 24)

Demand to revise the wages of employees of the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Ltd. at Mokama in Bihar (pages 24-25)

Web-site Address: <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>
E-mail Address: rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

Demand to operationalise the Instrument Landing System at Kanpur Airport and start air services from Kanpur to other cities of the country (page 25)

Demand to take measures to protect and promote fire crackers industry in Barpeta in Assam (pages 25-26)

Demand to set up a halt station of Railways and sanction laying of sub-urban railway system in Kochi (page 26)

Demand to give constitutional recognition to Rajasthani language (pages 26-27)

Government Bills-

The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 2005 - *Withdrawn* (pages 27-30)

The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Amendment Bill, 2011 - *Introduced* (pages 30-31)

The Mines (Amendment) Bill, 2011 - *Introduced* (page 31)

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2011 - *Introduced* (pages 31-32)

Repatriation of Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, 2011 - *Passed* (page 32-41)

The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Bill, 2011 - *Passed* (pages 41-52)

Statement by Minister Correcting Answer to Question (page 53)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 53-62)

Message from Lok Sabha-

The Finance Bill, 2011 - *Laid on the Table* (page 63)

Reports of the Public Accounts Committee - *Laid on the Table* (page 63)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources - *Laid on the Table* (page 63)

Statements by Ministers - *Laid on the Table*

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development (page 64)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (page 64)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (page 64)

Short Duration Discussion-

Issues arising out of the statement made by the Prime Minister on the 18th March, 2011 on the newspaper report on payment of 'cash-for-votes'- *Concluded* (pages 64-114)

RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, 23rd March, 2011/4th Chaitra, 1932 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

TRIBUTES TO MARTYRS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware, on this day 80 years ago, legendary heroes of our Freedom Movement, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev, attained martyrdom. Their patriotism and uncompromising devotion to the cause of their motherland and their selfless sacrifice have immortalised them for all times. Today more than ever before we need to be inspired by them and be led by their example in selfless love for our motherland. On this occasion, let us pledge ourselves to uphold the cherished values for which they had laid down their lives.

I request hon. Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the martyrs.

(Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute)

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Need to confer the Bharat Ratna on Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and setting up of a Memorial, etc. in his memory

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बहिर) उपसभापति जी, आज हम लोगों ने शहीद भगत सिंह और तमाम नेताओं को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की है। ... (व्यवधान) ... आज एक और महत्वपूर्ण दिस है आज ही के दक्षिण समाजवादी चिन्तक और समाजवाद के प्रणेता डॉ. राममनोहर लोहिया जी का जन्म हुआ था। यह उनका शताब्दी वर्ष चल रहा है। उनका जन्म 1910 में हुआ था। हम लोग 2010 से 2011 तक उनका शताब्दी वर्ष मना रहे हैं और आज उसका अंतिम दक्षिण है। कल लेफ्ट पार्टी के लीडर वर्धन साहब, शरद यादव जी और तमाम लीडर्स के साथ मिल कर हमने उनके ऊपर लखी

गयी एक कत्तिब का वस्त्रोचन भी कयि।

हम लोगो ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा था कि सरकार की तरफ से उनका जन्म शताब्दी समारोह उसी तरह से मनाया जाना चाहिए था, जैसे लोकनायक जय प्रकाश नारायण जी का मनाया गया, लेकिन वैसे नहीं मनाया गया। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह संस्कृति मंत्रालय का काम है, जबकि संस्कृति मंत्रालय उन्हीं के जस्मि है। हम लोग डॉ. राममनोहर लोहिया के अनुयायी हैं। उन्होंने समाजवाद के माध्यम से समाज के

पछिड़े वर्ग के लोगों और दलितों के उत्थान के लिए संघर्ष किया। मैं आजसे 42 साल पहले सन् 1969 में संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी (संघोपा) से एमएलए बना था। उस समय हम लोग नारा लगाते थे,

“संघोपा ने बाँधी गांठ , पछिड़ा पाबे सौं में साठ ,
 राजपाट है कसिके हाथ , अंबेजी और ऊँची जात ,
 ऊँची जात की क्या पहचान , गटि-पटि बोले करे न काम ,
 छोटी जात की क्या पहचान , करे काम और सहे अपमान ,
 अंबेज यहाँ से चले गये , अंबेजी को भी जाना है ,
 अंबेजी में काम न होगा , फरि से देश गुलाम न होगा ,
 राष्ट्र ट्रुपति का बेटा हो या चपरासी की हो संतान ,
 बड़िला या गरीब का बेटा , सबकी शिक्षा एक समान ,
 करखनिया दामों की कीमत , आने खर्चे इयोदा हो ,
 अन्न के दाम की घटती-बढ़ती , आने सेरु के भीतर हो ,
 जुल्म करो मत, जुल्म सहो मत,
 जीमा है तो मरना सीखो , कदम-कदम पर लड़ना सीखो। ”

ये सारी चीज़ें हम लोग नारे में सीखते थे। वे हमारे नेता थे।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश): जब्दि कौमें पाँच साल तक इंतजार नहीं करती।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : जी, हाँ। जब्दि कौमें पाँच साल तक इंतजार नहीं करती। उन्होंने एक से बढ़ कर एक बातें कहीं। उन् होंने कहा , “+ÿÖ.ü औरत-मर्द में झगड़ा हो , तो हमेशा औरत का साथ दो , ... (समय की घंटी) ... अमीर-गरीब में झगड़ा हो , तो हमेशा गरीब का साथ दो , हब्दि -मुसलमान में झगड़ा हो , तो हमेशा अल्पसंख्यक या मुसलमान का साथ दो। ये सारी चीज़ें उन्होंने कही। जो vegetarian चीज़ है , उसको भी आप non-vegetarian बना रहे हैं। इसमें क्या पोलिटिक्स है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस वक्त्रिय पर पूरा सदन एक साथ है। सेक्टरल हॉल में डा. लोहिया का तैलचित्र है और मैं राजनारायण जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने वल्लिंगडन हॉस्पिटल का नाम डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पता ल रखा , लेकिन अभी तक वहां उनकी आदमकदप्रतिमा नहीं लगी है। मैं सदन से यह मांग करता हूँ कि उनके नाम पर शक्ति संस्थान खोला जाए। मैं यह भी मांग करता हूँ कि उनको भारत रत्न दिया जाए और उनके नाम पर स्मारक बनाया जाए। आज उनके नाम पर जो राष्ट्रीय समारोह हो रहा है , उसमें सदन के सभी लोगों को शरीक होना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

श्री . राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं अपने को इस वषिय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं अपने को इस वषिय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बहिर) : मैं अपने को इस वषिय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात) : मैं अपने को इस वषिय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री वनिय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं अपने को इस वषिय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : मैं अपने को इस वषिय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री कलराज मन्नि (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं अपने को इस वषिय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we associate ourselves with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the entire House associates itself with this. Now, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

**Incident of death of the Reang refugees in a devastating fire
at Naishingpara in North Tripura District**

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): उपसभापति जी, त्रिपुरा के कंचनपुर जिले के Naishingpara Camp में मजोरम के जो 5,000 रथिंग रफ्यूजीज़ परिवार रहते हैं, उस कैंप में पछिली 20 तारीख 20 मार्च, 2011 को कक्षी ने आग लगा दी, जिसमें 16 लोग मारे गए, जिनमें 6 महिलाएं और 4 बच्चे शामिल हैं तथा 100 लोग इस अग्निकांड में घायल हुए हैं। बार-बार हमारी सरकार ने मजोरम सरकार के साथ बाह्यचिंत की, केन्द्रीय सरकार के साथ भी बाह्यचिंत की, लेकिन मजोरम सरकार ने उन लोगों को वापस लेने के लिए कोई प्रयास नहीं किया। ये लोग 1977 से कंचनपुर कैंप में हैं। त्रिपुरा सरकार उनको कुछ रिलीफ देती है और केन्द्रीय सरकार भी कुछ रिलीफ देती है, लेकिन ये लोग ठीक ढंग से यहां रह नहीं पाते हैं। इनमें से कुछ लोग 1998 में वापस मजोरम गए थे, तब उनके ऊपर फरि से आक्रमण हुआ, इसलिए वे लोग वापस त्रिपुरा आ गए। आज इतना बड़ा हादसा वहां हुआ है और वे लोग वहां जी नहीं सकते हैं। मैं मांग करती हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मजोरम सरकार को उन्हे वापस लेने के लिए कहा जाए। इस हादसे में जो लोग घायल हुए हैं तथा जो लोग मारे गए हैं, उनके लिए कम्पनसेशन दिया जाना चाहिए। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनको रिलीफ देने के लिए क्या किया है, इस बारे में हमारे साथ कोई बाह्यचिंत नहीं हुई है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को उन्हें कम्पनसेशन देना चाहिए तथा मजोरम सरकार से कहना चाहिए कि इन रथिंग रफ्यूजीज़ को वे त्रिपुरा से वापस ले जाएं। वहां ये 5,000 परिवारों के लोग कैसे रह सकते हैं? इन 5,000 परिवारों के लोगों के लिए क्या मजोरम सरकार का कोई दायित्व नहीं है? ये लोग मजोरम के हैं, लेकिन मजोरम इनके लिए कुछ नहीं करता। ये लोग त्रिपुरा में कंचनपुर कैंप में रहते हैं। मैं सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि मजोरम सरकार तुरंत इन रथिंग रफ्यूजीज़ को वापस ले।

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

Attack by NATO forces on Libya

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the House to the aggressive attack on Libya by NATO forces led by the United States of America. Sir, I appeal the House to condemn the aerial bombardment by aircraft and ship-based missiles on Libya by the NATO forces. The military strikes by NATO forces comprising of France, Britain and the United States of America are a dangerous act of aggression. The NATO is now repeating what it did in Iraq which led to deaths of millions of people and large-scale destruction.

Already hundreds of people are reported dead in these attacks. Sir, despite the rhetoric about protecting the Libyan people, this act of aggression is a gross violation of Libya's

sovereignty and a calculated intervention in an internal conflict to bring about regime change. The hypocrisy of the Western powers can be seen in their connivance with the Saudi military intervention to crush the popular and peaceful revolt in Bahrain. The West has no compunction in resorting to force to secure its interests in oil-rich Libya and the Middle-East.

Sir, the Security Council Resolution on Libya has been utilized by the NATO forces for these attacks. Sir, five Members of the Security Council, including India, abstained on the Resolution. The hon. External Affairs Minister is sitting here. I urge upon the Government to immediately demand a review of this UN Resolution to stop this aggression on Libya.

Sir, all the democratic and progressive forces in India should strongly protest yet another military aggression by America and its allies on an Arab- African country. I appeal to the Government to come up with a Resolution to condemn the attack on Libya by NATO forces.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to raise...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Meet the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Minister is here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): We support the stand of the Government on the Libya issue. I associate myself with the hon. Member and demand a review of the UN Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, the Minister should...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with this matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हम सरकार के stand को सपोर्ट करते हैं, लेकिन सरकार इस संबंध में और स्पष्ट करे। हम उस लोकतंत्र की लड़ाई के साथ हैं, लेकिन अमेरिका की ज़िसे तरह से बमबारी हो रही है, उससे ज़िसे तरह से civilians मारे जा रहे हैं, ज़िसे तरह से आमलोग मारे जा रहे हैं, नश्चित तौर से सरकार को और... (व्यवधान)...

श्री . राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस वज़िसे से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बहिर): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस वज़िसे से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Incidents of Atrocities on persons belonging to weaker
sections of society in Rajasthan**

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, जैसा आप जानते हैं कि मैं राज्य सभा में राजस्थान से चुना हुआ सांसद हूँ आज जो वक्ष्य आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ, जो घटनाएं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ, इस संबंध में यद्यपि सांसद होने के नाते मुझे मन में बहुत दुख भी है और शर्म भी है, लेकिन मेरा फर्ज है कि मैं उन घटनाओं की चर्चा संसद में जरूर करूँ, ताकि देश का ध्यान उन घटनाओं पर जाए।

महोदय, पिछले दक्षिण जोधपुर के हॉस्पिटल में 18 प्रसूताएं मारी गईं, जो कि हमारे मुख्य मंत्री का गृह constituency है। यहां पर एक के बाद एक प्रसूताएं मारी गईं और अभी भी वह कस्बिया थमा नहीं है। वहां पर इसकी छोटे-मोटे तौर पर जांच कर दी गई और इसको समाप्त कर दिया गया।

महोदय, मैं इससे भी ज्यादा विभत्स दूसरा कांड आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, जो बहुत दुखदायक है। वहां चोरी के कारण एक महिला की हत्या की गई, क्योंकि उसके पांख में चांदी के कड़े थे। उसके पांख काट दिए गए। वह मास्ती समाज की महिला थी, ओबीसी की महिला थी। जब उस महिला की हत्या हो गई, तो लोगों ने कहा कि इसकी जांच की जाए और इसके अपराधियों को पकड़ा जाए, लेकिन पुलिस ने वहां पर 4-5-6 दक्षिण तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): सर, इस प्रकार की कोई बात नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: आप बीच में मत बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप भी अपना वक्ष्य रखिए, लेकिन बीच में मत बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... महोदय, जब उस महिला की हत्या की जांच नहीं हुई, तब उसी क्षेत्र के कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि अगर इसकी जांच नहीं होगी ... (व्यवधान) ... उसी क्षेत्र के राजेश मीणा नाम के एक लड़के ने पुलिस को challenge दिया और कहा कि अगर इसकी जांच नहीं होगी, तो मैं वाटर टैंक से कूद कर आत्म हत्या कर लूंगा। वह कई घंटों तक वाटर टैंक पर खड़ा रहा। जब पुलिस ने इस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की, तो उसने वाटर टैंक से कूद कर आत्म

हत्या कर ली। वह पूरी तरह जल गया ।

महोदय , मैं एक दूसरा वीभत्स कांड आपके सामने लाना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि जब इस मामले में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई , तो इससे सारे समाज में एक रोष फैल गया। इससे सबसे ज्यादा वीभत्स और शर्मनाक कांड यह हुआ कि वहां पर जो SHO मौजूद था , उसको लोगों ने जद्वि जला दिया। इसमें सबसे अफसोस की बात यह हुई कि उसके साथ पुलिस के कई लोग थे , लेकिन उन्होंने उस अफसर को बचाने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की। मैं उन लोगों के प्रति दुख प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ , जद्विोंने अपने दायित्व को पूरा नहीं किया। दुर्भाग्य है कि अगर पुलिस के लोग अपने दायित्व को छोड़कर भाग जाएंगे , पुलिस अफसर को जद्वि जलता हुआ देखेंगे , तो इस देश में क्या होगा , उसकी कल्पना कीजिए।

महोदय , दूसरी बात इससे भी ज्यादा खराब लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की हुई कि जब डी .जी . पुलिस वहां पर फूब मुहम्मद को शरू दधांजलि देने के लएि उसके गांइ में गए, जसिको जद्वि जला दिया गया था ... (समय की घंटी) ... सर, एक मबिड ...

शरी उपसभापति : जल्दी समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : तो उस डी.जी. पुलिस के ऊपर पत्थर फेंके गए, गाड़ियां तोड़ दी गईं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार इन सारे मामलों में कार्यवाही करके कोई कदम क्यों नहीं उठाती है? आखिर यह कब तक चलता रहेगा? कब तक ये हत्याएं करते रहेंगे? महोदय, यह मामला बहुत सीरियस है, वीभत्स है, दुखदायक है। महिलाओं की मौत, महिलाओं की हत्या और एक पुलिस अफसर की हत्या से ज्यादा शर्मनाक बात और कोई नहीं हो सकती है।

श्री वज्रिय कुमार रूपाणी (गुजरात): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस वज्रिय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री कलराज मशि (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं सुक्यं को इस वज्रिय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी इस वज्रिय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सुक्यं को इस वज्रिय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, मैं भी इस वज्रिय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

**Burning of a Bastar village, brutal killing and
assaulting of men and women**

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, I would like to draw your attention and the attention of the entire House to Bastar. A year ago, I stood at this very place and drew the attention of the entire House to what happened in Bastar. In Dantewada, 74 CRPF personnel were killed. The same thing has been happening for the last 3-4 days. I spoke to the officers also. There have been a lot of reports coming in *the Hindu* and other newspapers for the last 3-4 days. I have also been getting messages, e-mails and all that. I would like to tell the House that the National Human Rights Commission had asked the local police

to investigate into the cases they had registered in 2005 and go into the areas like Dantewada, 70 per cent of which is not with the Union of India, but it is with Naxals; Narayanpur, 80 per cent of which is with the Naxals and Bijapur, 90 per cent of which is with Naxals. They asked them to go to Dantewada, Chintalnar and other villages and investigate into the cases. When the 500 policemen went – 150 local policemen, 200 CRPF personnel and 150 other Koya policemen – to a village known as Morpalli village, 15 kilometers away from Chintalnar, what happened there? When they reached there, the Naxals got to know about the police movement and they immediately surrounded 500 policemen, including paramilitary forces. And, when the policemen came to know about it, instead of coming back, they went up on a hill and took shelter there at night. What did the

Naxals do? The whole night they prepared themselves and also fired at the policemen just to tell them that they were alert. Early morning, when the policemen were trying to return to Chintalnar, they attacked them and among the policemen, three police commanders were shot dead at Morpalli while coming back to Chintalnar. Now, what did the police do? Police then went into the villages, Sir. They sent a wireless message to the base camp. Military helicopter with ammunition, food and extra paramilitary forces came to that village and gave them support. With that, they managed to come back to the base camp. But then you know what the police did, Sir. Sir, the Central India Tribes and particularly ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, one minute please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, you should finish it within three minutes.

...(*Interruptions*)...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, it is ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not like that. ...(*Interruptions*)... You please complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please complete.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, on one side the Naxals kill the central India tribes and on the other side the police, paramilitary forces, all of them kill them. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... The Government of India and the State Government should take decision whether they want the central India tribes to live or they want to kill them. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... If they want to kill them, they should go and kill all of them. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, Sir, this is very sad. Tribals have a right to live. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, this is not fair. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not fair. ...(*Interruptions*)... They are citizens of India, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... They are born here, Sir.

...(Interruptions)... Sir, they should be looked after by the Government. ...(Interruptions)... Something should be done for them. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri S.S. Ahluwalia.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, they don't have physical infrastructure. They don't have anything. Something should be done for them. I want an assurance from the House. The hon. Home Minister is here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you can't compel him. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, I want him to make a statement and give an assurance. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this?

MS. MABEL REBELLO: *

Incident in Milan asking a Sikh coach to remove his turban

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस सदन में बहुत भारी मन से अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ कि जीब मल्लिखा सहि के कोच Amritinder Singh जी के साथ एक हफ्ते में दूसरी बार इटली में एक घटना घट गयी। इटली हमारे देश को बड़ा प्रिय देश है और इटली वालों के लिए भारत प्रिय देश है।
...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्रीमती वल्लिव ठाकुर (हमिचल प्रदेश): सभी देश प्रिय हैं, अकेला इटली ही प्रिय नहीं है।
...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: महोदय, हमारे राष्ट्र के प्रधान मंत्री पगड़ी बांधते हैं, उनकी सरकार में एक और पगड़ीधारी सखि मंत्री हैं। हमारे देश में कतिने ही जनरल्स, कतिने ही गवर्नर्स सखि हैं, जजेज सखि हैं, लेकिन हम आज तक इटली वालों को यह नहीं समझा सके कि सखि की पगड़ी उसकी शान नहीं, उसका धार्मिक नशान है। महोदय, मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि पछिले मंगलवार को Amritinder Singh को मल्लिान के एयरपोर्ट पर सक्चियोरिटी चेक में पगड़ी उतारने के लिए मजबूर किया गया। उनको एक्सरे कराने के लिए उस ट्रे में अपनी पगड़ी रखने के लिए कहा गया, जसिमें जूते रखे जाते हैं। इससे अधिक शर्म की बात और क्या हो सकती है? 19 तारीख को इस संबंध में हमारे वद्विश मंत्रालय ने रोम में संपर्क स्थापित किया और दल्लिी में जो इटैलियन एम्बेसेडर हैं, उन्होंने खेद व्यक्त किया कि ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए था, लेकिन पछिले मंगलवार को, जब गोर्फ की गेझ खत्म हो गयी और जब वे वहां से वापस आ रहे थे, तब उसी एयरपोर्ट पर वही सक्चियोरिटी ऑफिसर फरि से Amritinder Singh सहि को पगड़ी उतारने के लिए मजबूर करता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी इस lip service का क्या फायदा है? अगर रोम में आपको lip service में कह दिया कि उन्हें regret है, आपने उन्हें माफ़ कर दिया और उनके अधिकारी ने आपके साउथ ब्लॉक में

... (समय की घंटी) ... सर, मेरा टाइम तो पहले खा लिया।

श्री उपसभापति : किसने खाया ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ। यह जो प्रॉब्लम है, इसके संबंध में सखियोरिटी से समझौता करने के लिए सखि कहीं नहीं कह रहा, लेकिन पगड़ी को चेक करने के दूसरे बहुत सारे तरीके हैं, उसको उतारने की जरूरत नहीं है। पगड़ी आपके लिए एक कपड़े का टुकड़ा हो सकता है लेकिन हमारे लिए वह हमारे गुरु की दी हुई दात है, उसका बक्शा हुआ आशीर्वाद है, हम अपनी पगड़ी का अपमान नहीं सह सकते हैं। महोदय, जहां मनमोहन सिंह जी जैसे एक सखि प्रधान मंत्री हों, वहां पर हम उसकी रक्षा न कर सकें, यह दुर्भाग्यजनक है। महोदय, मैं वदिश मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इटली के एम्बेसेडर को साउथ ब्लॉक में कॉल करें और उनसे पूछें कि उनके द्वारा एक हफ्ता पहले माफ़ी मांगने का क्या

*Not recorded.

औचित्य था? कि पुत्र : फरि उसी सक्थोरिटी ऑफिसर ने उनको बेइज्जत किया और अन्तत : उनको पगड़ी बांधने के लिए बाथरूम के शीशे का प्रयोग करना पड़ा कि पुत्र : पगड़ी बांध सकें। यह दुर्भाग्यजनक है और बड़ी भारी मन से मैं यह कह रहा हूँ मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वद्विश मंत्रालय इसका cognizance लेगा।

श्री शक्तिनन्द तिवारी (बहिर) : सर, मैं इससे एसोसिएट करता हूँ

श्री . राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूँ

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय , मैं भी इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजा ब) : सर, ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : सभी सदस्यगण इसका समर्थन कर रहे हैं
श्री मैसूरा रेड्डी।

Killing of an MBA student from Hyderabad in London and rape and murder of a female student in New South Wales, Australia

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it was reported, two days back, that one Mr. Sunil Kumar who was an MBA Graduate from Hyderabad and was working in a U.K.-based Internet web hosting provider as Accounts Manager, was burnt to death. The house in which he was staying was set ablaze by the son of his landlord. U.K. Police suspect that there was a dispute between son and landlord. To settle the score, he burnt the house, the son of the landlord. It is unfortunate that even though the mishap occurred in the first week of March, the Police informed, only two days back, the parents of Sunil Kumar. Secondly, Sunil Kumar had shifted to this house only a few days back. The Police has also cleared that it is not the fault of Sunil Kumar; it is a dispute between the landlord and his son.

And the second incident, Sir, a 24 Indian student, Mrs. Tosh Thakkar, was raped and murdered in Croydon suburb of New South Wales, in Australia.

Sir, these two incidents have brought to the fore, again, the security of Indians who are studying and working abroad. Always, the Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs and the Government of India are assuring us saying 'we are taking precautionary measures to protect the Indians who are working abroad'. But these two incidents did occur in a day only. This shows the failure of our Embassies in protecting our Indians who are working or who are studying abroad. So, I demand - the Minister is also sitting in the House, Sir, - that he should instruct our Embassies to take steps for protecting our Indians, and should also take appropriate action against those who are involved in dereliction of duty.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, this is a very serious thing. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes, you also associate.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, my point is, more than 30 people who were in America and other countries. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri R.C. Singh.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, he should instruct them. It is a serious thing. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Naidu.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I rise to associate myself, but I request the hon. External Affairs Minister, through you, Sir, that because these incidents are happening time and again, he should take note of it and, then, talk to the concerned officials and see to it that such incidents do not recur. Because he happens to be in the House, I make a special request to him; please respond to this and, then, give an assurance to the House so that the parents, and also other family members, whose children are studying abroad, have some sense of confidence. This is my only request, Sir.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: This is a serious issue, Sir. I associate myself with it. But, every day, such incidents are happening. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Would you like to respond, Mr. Minister?

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: In the last two years, a lot many letters we wrote to the hon. Minister, but nothing has happened. If any foreign delegate comes, we will take it with a lot of seriousness..... ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं -नहीं , आपबैठ जाइए।

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: No, no; Sir, please give a ruling and ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, if the hon. Minister can, please, respond.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Would you like to respond, Mr. Minister?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Sir, the welfare and the wellbeing of Indian students who have gone outside the country, to various countries, to pursue their studies, is being of utmost importance to the Government of India. Whenever incidents of this kind have been reported to us, we have immediately taken it up with all the seriousness that

it deserves, so that such incidents do not occur again. But in some countries, unfortunately, they keep reoccurring in a way. Whenever it has been brought to our notice or suo motu we notice it in newspapers and the news media, we always take it up with the Ambassadors and then our Ambassador takes it up with the respective Governments outside the country. I take note of the seriousness of the issues that have been raised and I will certainly take it up with the Australian Government. We will call the Australian Ambassador. He has been repeatedly called and we have given our views.

Then with reference to the other very sensitive issue, which my esteemed friend, Shri Ahluwalia, has raised, that also deserves serious attention of this House, this Government and this country. The turban that Sikhs wear in the country shows the majesty of the Indian nation and the diversity that India stands for. It is not a piece of cloth that they tie around their heads; it is a symbol of the nation. So we attach the greatest significance and respect to the turban that our Sikh brethren wear. Whenever there is an insult to that, we take it as a national insult. It is not an insult to the Sikh community alone, it is a national insult. We take it up with the Governments.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, one Sunil Kumar who belongs to my Constituency...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, the Home Minister is sitting here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I seek your protection...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are creating new precedents. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no protection. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no need of any protection. You were given an opportunity to mention it and you have mentioned it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri R.C. Singh.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, I have raised an issue. The Home Minister is sitting here, but he has not replied to it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the Minister has not said anything on Libya.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, the Home Minister is sitting here. He

should reply. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot do it. Why are you shouting? Shri R.C. Singh.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, I have raised the Tribal issue. The Home Minister is sitting here, but he has not replied to it. Why is he not replying to it? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should not expect that in Zero Hour the Ministers would respond to all the mentions made by you because no notice has been given to the Ministers.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have raised the issue of Libya. The Minister has responded to other issues, but he has not replied to it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all right. It is for him to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you saying? Shri R.C. Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have mentioned it. The Home Minister is sitting here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. This is not correct. Shri R.C. Singh.

Issuing of illegal experience certificate by Railway Planning Division to companies, which have not executed any Railway Works

SHRI R.C. SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, it came to light yesterday that some officials in the Planning Division of the South Central Railway, in collusion with private companies, are issuing invalid Experience Certificates, even though companies have not executed any Railway contract work.

Normally, it is the responsibility of the Railway Engineering Division to supervise the execution of railway works by contractors, and once completed, they issue certificate to the contractor about the performance of his work. And when the contractor submits tenders for the other contracts, this very experience certificate becomes the basic document for winning the tenders.

The invalid experience certificate came to light when a cement factory took permission from the Railways to construct a private railway line for its use in the vicinity of Jaggiahapeta-Mellacheruvu, and gave it to a private company. The railway line is purely a private railway line, and the Railways has nothing to do, except giving permission to take up the work. But the higher officials in the Railway Planning Division of the South Central Railway issued invalid experience certificate, in collusion with the contractor, by saying,

“It is an outstanding company and executes works in an outstanding manner.” Sir, first of all, the Railway Planning Division has no authority to issue such a certificate, but they issued it.

The contractor, based on this certificate, got another contract in Punjab. But the second successful bidder in this tender got doubt and lodged a complaint. Then, the

*Not recorded.

Railway Vigilance Department and the CBI jumped into action, and found that the complaint was genuine. They seized the documents and found that the invalid experience certificate had been issued to the contractor by the Chief Operations Manager, Office of the Railway Planning Division...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over...(Interruptions)... The mike has been switched off...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, it is a very important issue...(Interruptions)... It relates to issuing of duplicate certificates...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has mentioned it...(Interruptions)... Please sit down.

SHRI R.C. SINGH: Thank you, Sir.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to address the grievances of retired employees of Central Public Sector Enterprises in the country

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, the Second Pay Revision Committee recommended the framing of a scheme for the creation of a corpus in order to take care of medical and other emergency needs of retired employees of Central Public Sector Establishments (CPSE). An Official Memorandum dated 8th July 2009 was issued by the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises calling upon the Board of Directors of each CPSE that they may consider the framing of a scheme based on the need and affordability on the above matter and obtain the approval of the competent authority for the scheme, with a direction to forward the copy of the approved scheme to the Department of Public Enterprises. Despite the O.M. dated 8th July, 2009, nothing has been done so far. As a result, many retired officers of various CPSEs are suffering for want of any financial assistance in case of need. Through this Special Mention, I appeal and draw the attention of the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises to redress the

grievance of retired employees of CPSE's of non-pensionable jobs who are facing great difficulties.

**Demand to fill up the vacancies in the Office of the Registrar of
Companies, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): The Registrar of Companies, Hyderabad, in Andhra Pradesh, was established in the year 1956 with staff strength of 10. After taking over of

600 companies from Nizam, at present, about 72,000 companies are registered with this RoC in Andhra Pradesh. However, the staff strength remained more or less at 1956 level. Though the staff strength has been increased, more than 50 per cent posts are lying vacant with the RoC, Hyderabad, due to resignation or retirement of the employees. As a result, the RoC is facing difficulty in handling its daily operations leading to inconvenience to entrepreneurs and others concerned.

I, therefore, request the Government to issue suitable directions to the concerned authorities to fill up the vacant posts, so that problems of RoC, Hyderabad, could be mitigated.

**Demand to celebrate the liberation day of Goa from the
Portuguese rule as the Swatantrata Purti Divas**

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): When India was liberated on 15th August, 1947, the territories of Goa, Daman and Diu were under Portuguese rule. We could see the dawn of freedom in the country, except on our land. There was no Mahatma Gandhi in Goa.

Goa was under Portuguese rule, while rest of the country was under the British regime, which collapsed under Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent Non-Cooperation Movement.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was kind and gracious enough to say that India's freedom became complete only when Goa was liberated.

In a letter written by him to late Shri Chandrakant Keni, a Goan writer, on 20th December, 1961, "It may be said that with the freedom of Goa, India herself is more free. Thus far, India's freedom was incomplete."

When Nehruji visited Goa in May 1963, he repeated his views that it is with Goa's freedom only that India's freedom was complete, and, rightfully so. How could anyone say that India has achieved freedom when a part of it, however small it may be, was under foreign domination?

Goa has entered this year in the 50th year of its independence and

programmes and functions are arranged by the State Government on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee Year, to be held throughout the year.

It is in this context, that I would like that the Government of India should celebrate, every year, at national level, in some form or the other, the 19th December as Svatantrta-Purtri Divas.

**Demand to ban the charging of transaction fee on the tickets
for international flights by various airlines companies**

श्रीमती माया सहि (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, देश के नागरिकों से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उड़ानों के लिए देश से संचालित विभिन्न 16 बड़ी एयरलाइन्स द्वारा नयिर्मों के वरिद्ध यात्रियों से अवैध तरीके से ट्रांजेक्शन फीस वसूली जा रही है। यात्रियों के साथ यह अवैध कार्य तकरीबन ढाई साल से हो रहा है। इससे लाखों यात्रियों को अपनी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय उड़ानों के लिए टिकट पर ट्रांजेक्शन फीस के रूप में ज्यादा धनराशि देनी पड़ी है और यह काम अब भी देश में बेरोकटोक चल रहा है।

एयरलाइन्स ने नयिर्मों को ताल पर रख कर स्वयं ऐसी व्यवस्था बना ली है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को एजेंटों से टिकट खरीदने के एवज में उन्हें भारी-भरकम ट्रांजेक्शन फीस देनी पड़ती है। मजबूरन यात्री एयरलाइन्स द्वारा इस मनमाने तरीके से थोप्री गई ट्रांजेक्शन फीस देने के लिए बाध्य हैं।

मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि तकरीबन ढाई साल से चल रही इस गतिविधि को उड्डयन मंत्रालय ने क्यों और कैसे फलने-फूलने दिया? इस पर समय रहते मंत्रालय ने कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की? क्यों मंत्रालय यात्रियों के हितों की अनदेखी करता रहा? क्या इसमें किसी अधिकारी और कर्मचारी की मस्तीभगत है? वे कौन लोग हैं जो इस गतिविधि को अबाध्य चलने देने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं?

मेरी मांग है कि कामूनों को उल्लंघन कर यात्रियों से विभिन्न एयरलाइन्स द्वारा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय टिकटों पर ट्रांजेक्शन फीस वसूली पर उड्डयन मंत्रालय अविलम्ब वरिधिम लगाए तथा ढाई वर्ष में जारी इस गतिविधि के दोषियों पर नयिमानुसार कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करे।

**Demand to take steps to expedite the early completion of
Metro Rail Project in Mumbai**

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): I would like to draw your attention

to the extremely slow progress of the Metro Rail Project in Mumbai. This project was initiated to solve the traffic problems of the common public. But, now it is making transportation all the more difficult. The project should have been completed this year, but nothing is in place yet. There has been a tremendous delay because of which the cost of the project has escalated beyond imagination. The Central Government and the State Government do not seem to be acting in sync, as the State Government of Maharashtra has not received the required viability gap fund for this project from the Central Government. The railway authorities and the Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority are slugging it out over the issue of permission for a metro over bridge near the Andheri Station.

The Mumbai Metro is a new Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) envisaged to ease the burden on the older commuter rail network existing in Mumbai. The project consists of three main phases. Each phase involves construction and operation of a separate metro railroad

connecting different parts of suburban and downtown Mumbai, which are not adequately served by current public transportation systems in the metropolis.

I, therefore, urge the Central Government to take necessary steps to provide sufficient viability gap fund as well as required permission for the early completion of the Mumbai Metro Project, so that the people of Mumbai could ease their daily life. Necessary action should also be taken against the elements causing delay, loss and inconvenience to all.

**Demand for speedy disposal of passport applications for
Haj Pilgrims**

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB (Uttar Pradesh): Haj pilgrims nowadays are required to apply for international passport. Haj applications for this year are to be submitted by 30th of April, 2011. In the normal course, a passport for a Muslim who is likely to perform Haj is being issued after three months from the date of application. This unduly long period is creating obvious problems for the Haj aspirants. Normally, the passport authorities are supposed to issue passports within a period of one month. Touts are openly operating outside each Regional Passport Office, and, if one applies through them, he/she gets passport in a shorter time. They have their links with the insiders. Haj aspirants are also facing problems in the matter of Police verification. Verification is not done without taking money from the applicants. Not only that, the passports to Muslims are issued in a longer period than to others. The system needs to be cleansed and made more easy and transparent. Special Haj counters with instructions to process the applications and issue passports within one month need to be opened.

I would request the Government to ensure a problem free system in these matters on an urgent and priority basis.

**Demand to take strict action to check the shrinking area of
forests in the country due to deforestation**

श्री कलराज मन्नि (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, देश में वन सम्पदा की अवैध कटान के परिणामस्वरूप जहां हमारे जंगल

सम्बिन्धते जा रहे हैं , वहीं कीमती जड़ी -बूटियां और दुर्लभ प्रजाति के पौधे भी समाप्त होने के कगार पर पहुंच गए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के मर्जापुर , नेपाल सीमा से सटे हुए श्रावस्ती आदि क्षेत्रों में वन माफियाओं का पूरा कब्जा है। वन विभाग इन पर रोक लगाने में बेबस साबित हो रहा है। इन जंगलों में कीमती शीशम , सागौन , साल , खैर , नीम , पीपल और गूलर के साथ-साथ अशु बगंधा , अर्जुन , पीपल , सौंभ , आंखला , कालमेघ , अशोक , सतावर आदि के पौधे प्रचुर मात्रा में हैं। इन पौधों की वंशवृद्धि ही इनके लक्ष्मण अभिशाप बन गई है। इनके अवैध कटान से उत्तर प्रदेश के वन क्षेत्र में घटाव जारी है। तमाम सरकारी प्रयास भी असफल साबित हो रहे हैं। अकेले श्रावस्ती में ही 28867 हेक्टेयर का क्षेत्रफल समिट कर 20867 के करीब रह गया है। वहीं मर्जापुर की पहाड़ियां अपनी सुंदरता खो रही हैं और वृक्षों से वीरान हो गई हैं और जंगली जानवर भी शहर की ओर आने को वंशवृद्धि हैं। पछिल्ले 2 माह में आधा दर्जन तेंदुए शहर में आने के परिणामस्वरूप मारे गए हैं।

महोदय , मैं सदन के माध्यम से मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार कठोर कदम उठाए और वनवासियों की भूमिका को प्रभावी बनाए , जससे उनके सहयोग से जंगलों की अवैध कटान रोक़ी जा सके।

Need to provide free education to girls till graduation

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, it was observed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar that an educated woman takes care of the education of all the family members. Mahatma Jyotiba, 'Father of Indian Social Revolution', was of the view that lack of education leads to lack of wisdom, which leads to lack of morals, which leads to lack of progress, which leads to lack of money, which, in turn, leads to the oppression of the lower classes. Mahatma Gandhi said, "Salvation of India lies in the elevation of her women". President, Shrimati Pratibha Devisingh Patil, has rightly stated that women's contributions can double the nation's growth.

In spite of all these tall and high claims, the dropout rate of girl students is alarming; it is 88 per cent from class I to class VIII. Steps should be taken to provide free education to all girl students till Graduation, irrespective of their caste, creed, religion, economic status, etc. like other welfare measures, which would help them pursue their career. Though parents are willing to send their children school, they force them to go to work in order to make money from time to time. So, if scholarships are given on a monthly basis instead of the yearly basis, it would ensure regular availability of money. Such an initiative would be a sort of 'education revolution' on the lines of the Green Revolution, White Revolution, etc.

I would request the Government to take necessary steps to provide free education to all girl children irrespective of their caste, creed, religion, economic status till Graduation and also to award them scholarship on a monthly basis.

**Concern over the malnourishment among teenage girls
in the country**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, a new United Nations Report, 'Adolescence an Age of Opportunity', released on 25th

February, 2011 mentions that in terms of nutrition and empowerment the condition of adolescent girls in India is worse than even those in the world's poorest region – sub-Saharan Africa. Teen girls (15-19) are among the most deprived with 45 per cent malnourished and 56 per cent being anaemics against 35 per cent malnourished in Africa. Such nutritional deprivation continues throughout the life cycle and are often passed on to the next generation. The trend of early marriage was that in 2009, 27 per cent teenaged girls were married as compared to 23 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa. Child marriage rate in India was 47 per cent in 2007, highest in the world. In India, almost 47 per cent girls aged 11 to 19 years are underweight, says UNICEF's Report. Further 56 per cent are anaemic. Of

India's 243 million adolescents, 40 per cent is out of school and 43 per cent marry before age 18, out of whom 13 per cent become teenage mothers.

In view of above horrendous scenario of neglect of adolescent girls in India, I would urge the hon. Minister for Health and Family Welfare to kindly provide succor to famished under-nourished teenaged girls.

Demand to implement the land reforms policy for the welfare of the poor living in forests

श्री राम कृष्ण यादव (बहिर) : महोदय , एकता परिषद् एक अहिंसक सामाजिक आन्दोलन है जो राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जमीन और वन अधिकारों के लिये आन्दोलन कर रहा है। इसका उद्देश्य अहिंसक आन्दोलन द्वारा सरकार पर भूमि और वन सुधार के लिये सीधे दबाव डालना है जिससे सीमान्त भूमिहीन किसान और दलितों तथा मजदूरों को सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण निर्धनता से राहत मिले। वर्ष 2007 में 25000 भूमिहीन किसानों और मजदूरों ने गुवालियर से दिल्ली तक की पद यात्रा की थी। इसके फलस्वरूप प्रधान मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में राष्ट्रीय भूमि सुधार परिषद् का गठन किया गया। इस परिषद् को वर्ष 2009 में केन्द्रीय ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री की अध्यक्षता वाली एक समिति द्वारा तैयार एक भूमि सुधार नीति सौंपी गयी , परन्तु सरकार ने अभी तक इस नीति को न तो लागू किया है और न ही भूमि और वन सुधार के संबंध में कोई घोषणा की है। फलस्वरूप करोड़ों भूमिहीन किसान और मजदूर तथा वन क्षेत्र में रहने वाले अपने जीविकोपार्जन के अधिकार से वंचित हैं। साथ ही अनेक प्रकार की औद्योगिक तथा उत्खनन संबंधी योजनाओं के कारण किसानों , वन क्षेत्र के नक्सियों तथा आदिवासियों को अपनी भूमि से वंचित किया जा रहा है।

अतः मेरी सरकार से यह मांग है कि वह भूमि सुधार नीति को लागू कर, वर्ष 1894 में लागू भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम को नसिस्त कर, वन क्षेत्र में रहने वाले निर्धनों के लिये एक कल्याणकारी नीति बनाए तथा अनेक राज्य सरकार वन अधिकार अधिनियम , 2006 को लागू नहीं कर रही हैं , अतः मेरी यह भी मांग है कि केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों को इस अधिनियम को लागू करने का निर्देश दे।

Demand to adopt modern security measures in ships to

protect them from sea pirates

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बहिर) : महोदय , हाल के दसियों में समुद्र में चलने वाले व्यापारिक जहाजों को समुद्री लुटेरों द्वारा लूटने की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हो रही है। समुद्री लुटेरे जहाज को लूटने के साथ-साथ उसके चालक स्टाफ और उसमें सवार लोगों को बंधक बना लेते हैं। बंधक बनाए गए व्यक्तियों के परिवार पर क्या गुजरती है , आप यह समझ सकते हैं। जब तक बंधक मुक्त नहीं होता तब तक ऐसे परिवार रोज मानसिक यात्रना से गुजरते हैं। बंधकों की मुक्ति की कोई समय-सीमा नहीं होती। यह देखने में आया है कि कई बार तो बंधक सात महीने बाद मुक्त कराए जाते हैं। ये समाचार पुराने जमाने की दुखद लूटपाट की घटनाओं की याद को ताजा करते हैं। ये लुटेरे एक ऐसे देश के नागरिक हैं , जो वर्षों से इस जघन्य कार्य में लगे हैं। ये लुटेरे आधुनिक हथियारों से लैस होते हैं।

हम लोगों को भी अपने जहाजों पर आधुनिक सुरक्षा उपाय अपनाने चाहिए। सभी जहाजों पर अनिवार्य रूप से मार्शल की नयुक्ति की जागी चाहिए और उन्हें आधुनिक हथियार मुहैया कराए जाने चाहिए।

इससे व्यापारिक जहाजों के परिचालन में रुकावट नहीं आएगी
बल्कि जहाजों के परिचालन में सुगमता आएगी।

**Demand to take effective steps to reduce industrial
pollution in the country**

SHRI THOMAS SANGMA (Meghalaya): I rise to bring forth my concerns about the health effects of industrial pollution in the country. Industrial activities are a major source of air, water and land pollution, leading to illness and loss of life not only in India, but all over the world. While Bhopal was a single event that caused the death of thousands of people in a very short period of time, pollution is often a slow, continuous process. An excess of substances in the environment is responsible for either death or illness among people exposed to them. Industrial pollution is non-specific. Therefore, a high level of awareness about the possible links between health and pollution is necessary - to link symptoms to exposure to industrial pollutants. In India, a concrete policy to check industrial pollution is lacking. This neglect on checking the health effects of industrial pollution can slowly prove to be fatal for the people living around the industrial hubs.

Realising these concerns on the health effects of industrial pollution, I urge upon the Government of India to take steps in preventing health effects due to industrial pollution. Prevention calls for the identification of polluting sources, awareness about the links between pollution and health and steps to minimise the risks. These are to be in the form of policy and regulatory controls by the Government, improved technology to minimise industrial pollution and the adoption of personal protection.

**Demand to formulate a coordinated policy to support various
Oriental Libraries in the country**

DR. (SHRIMATI) KAPILA VATSYAYAN (Nominated): Sir, in this country, there are over a thousand libraries which could be grouped together

under the category of Oriental Libraries. These libraries are holders of rare material, which includes manuscripts as also published books. There appears to be no coordinated policy for supporting these libraries in respect of their holdings as also their personnel. Most of these libraries are outside the University system. Many of them may or may not, do or do not, qualify for a very minimal financial assistance

under the Grants-in-Aid scheme of the Ministry of Culture. It is of crucial importance for this country if the written documents in these libraries are not only preserved and conserved, but the knowledge in these is also brought to the attention of those in the modern educational system.

There are specialized libraries in this country, which have material in diverse languages and scripts, ranging from Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Arabic, Persian, Sharada, etc. The lack of support to these libraries has also led to a situation where there are only limited number of people in this country, probably not more than a thousand, who can read some of the extinct scripts in which these manuscripts and books are written. There are very few scholars, for instance, who know Brahmi, Kharosti, Kufi, Nastaliq, Modi, Burunchi, Teglari, etc.

I would like to bring this matter to the attention of the concerned Ministries in the Government, especially, the Ministry of HRD including the University Grants Commission, and, the Ministry of Culture to look into this issue with the urgency that it deserves. Thank you.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with this Special Mention.

Demand to streamline the procedure of granting funds for youth affairs and welfare in the country

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस वशिष उल्लेख के माध्यम से भारत सरकार के युवक कार्यक्रम एवं खेल मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दखिना चाहती हूँ कि युवा गतिविधियों के लए सुक्यसेवी संस्थाओं (NGOs) को जो केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है, वह नेहरू युवा केन्द्र एवं राज्य शासन, दोनों की अनुशंसा पर पृथक्-पृथक् प्रस्तावों के आधार पर स्वीकृत की जाती है। प्रत्यय: देखा जा रहा है कि नेहरू युवा केन्द्र द्वारा एक दल वशिष के व्यक्तियों के लए कार्य कथि जाता है एवं इस अशासकीय संस्था द्वारा भारत सरकार से जो धनराशि अनुदान के रूप में प्राप्त होती है, उसका उपयोग राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति में कथि जाता है। इसके स्थान पर यह प्रयास कथि जाना चाहिए कि जिल्ला स्तर पर भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी दशि - नर्दिश के अनुसार प्राप्त प्रस्ताव का परीक्षण जिल्ला स्तरीय समिति द्वारा कथि जाए, जसिमें समन्वयक, नेहरू युवा

केन्द्र तथा जिल्ला खेल एवं युवा कल्याण अधिकारी सदस्य रहें एवं उपयुक्त प्रस्तावों को राज्यों के संचालक /निदेशक , खेल और युवा कल्याण को प्रेषित करें तथा राज्य स्तर पर भारत सरकार के निदेशानुसार गठित समिति द्वारा इसका परीक्षण किया जाए। इस समिति में नेहरू युवा केन्द्र के क्षेत्रीय निदेशक को सदस्य नामांकित किया जा सकता है। इससे यह लाभ एवं व्यवस्था निर्मित होगी कि एक ही कार्य के लिये दो संस्थाओं अर्थात् नेहरू युवा केन्द्र एवं राज्यों के खेल एवं युवा कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा पृथक्-पृथक् प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सहायता स्वीकृत करने हेतु भारत सरकार को नहीं भेजे जा सकेंगे।

Demand to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in the village of Shaheed Bhagat Singh and declare public holiday on the Shaheedi Diwas

श्री अवतार सहि करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महो दय, भारत की आजादी में अनेकों शहीदों के साथ-साथ

शहीद भगत सहि , नबिसी ग्राम खटकड कलां , पंजाब , की भी बहुत अहम भूमिका रही है , जब्हिने हंसते -हंसते अपने प्राणों की आहुति देकर देश को आजादी दलिाई। आज पूरे देश शहीद भगत सहि पर गर्व करता है।

महोदय , शहीद भगत सहि की शहीदी के पूरे देश के लोग , वशिषकर पंजाब के लोग बड़े अनुयायी हैं। यदि केन्द्र सरकार आज शहीद भगत सहि के शहीदी दक्सि के अवसर पर राष्ट्रीय अवकाश घोषित कर दे तथा उनके नाम से उनके ग्राम खटकड कलां में केन्द्रीय वद्वियालय की घोषणा कर दे , तो करोड़ों देश पूरे मरियों में खुशी की लहर पैदा होगी और देश का नौजवान देश के लए भविष्य में कुर्बानी के लए तैयार रहेगा।

अतः आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार से यह अपील करता हूं कि वह शहीद भगत सहि के नाम से अवकाश घोषित करने तथा उनके ग्राम खटकड कलां , पंजाब में केन्द्रीय वद्वियालय बना ने की घोषणा करे। धन्यवाद।

Demand to effective implementation of the provisions of Right to Education Act in the country

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act is an epoch-making legislation. It has fulfilled a century old dream of India. But unless it is implemented effectively, it will not yield results. There is still an apathy on the part of the State Governments. Moreover, it requires a disciplined array of well-trained and self-motivated teachers. Without that, we can win neither the war nor the battle.

Needless to say, schools in rural areas and urban slum areas are in shambles. They do not have adequate infrastructure. Absenteeism of teachers is awful. Pupils of even fifth standard can neither read nor write correctly. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is not effective in rural areas. 95 per cent grants are spent on salaries; the remaining 5 per cent cannot provide necessary developmental facilities.

Our education system is the legacy of the colonial times. It has not been radically changed for building the future of independent

India. It is still elitist and urban-oriented in its content and intent. Nehruji wanted it to be revolutionized. Through basic education, Gandhiji wanted it to be rural-oriented. We have not addressed this issue seriously. Apathy or lack of will perhaps is the reason. The destiny of India is not being shaped in her classrooms.

We have not yet been able to universalize elementary education. Our education system is not at all sustainable. Lukewarm efforts cannot achieve the goal. If education fails, the nation will not succeed.

I urge upon the Government to give a serious thought to this grave problem.

Demand to control the export of raw material to promote employment and strengthen the textile industry in the country

श्रीमती बमिला कश्यप सूद (हमिचल प्रदेश): महोदय, कृषि क्षेत्र के बाद परिधान उद्योग सर्वाधिक रोजगार के अवसर दे रहा है। परिधान क्षेत्र न केवल ग्रामीण श्रमिकों को रोजगार दे रहा है बल्कि महिला वर्ग को भी सशक्त बना रहा है। कम लागत, मात्र एक लाख रुपये, से 4 से 5 नये रोजगार सृजन करने की क्षमता परिधान उद्योग में ही है। अशिक्षित या कम पढ़े लखे श्रमिकों के लिये परिधान उद्योग तुरन्त रोजगार देने की क्षमता रखता है और इसका कुल अर्जित वृद्धिशी मुद्रा में लगभग 7 प्रतिशत का योगदान है। वर्तमान में 55000 करोड़ रुपये के परिधान भारत से निर्यात किये जा रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र से अगले 4 वर्षों में निर्यात को दोगुना करने की क्षमता है।

महोदय, परिधान उद्योग पछिले कुछ समय से संकट में है। यह स्थिति कच्चे माल जैसे कपास और सूती धागे के अनियंत्रित निर्यात के कारण उत्पन्न हो गई है। इसके चलते सूती धागे के मूल्य में लगभग 80 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि केवल एक साल में दर्ज की गई है। सूती धागे का उत्पादन निर्यातकों को न मखिने के कारण 2,50,000 श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो गये हैं और यह समस्या एक विकिराल रूप ले चुकी है, क्यों कि केवल 6 महीने के अल्प समय में 2900 करोड़ रुपये की गश्चिवट भी दर्ज हो चुकी है। लगभग 17 प्रतिशत की मुद्रास्फीति टेक्सटाइल क्षेत्र से है, अतः सूती धागे का अबाध निर्यात एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या हो गई है। "भारत निर्माण" में, जहाँ बेरोजगारी एक ज्वलंत समस्या है, क्यों न ऐसी नीतियाँ व योजनाएँ बनाई जायें, जो पक्के माल बनाने वाले परिधान क्षेत्र को प्रोत्साहित करें।

महोदय, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि परिधान उद्योग को सशक्त बनाने के लिये 60 दिनों के लिये सूती धागे का निर्यात बन्द करें और निर्यंत्रित कपास और सूती धागे का निर्यात घरे लू आवश्यकता पूर्ण करने के बाद ही कथि जाये। धन्यवाद।

Demand to withdraw the imposition of five per cent service tax on Hospitals with Air Conditioning facilities

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to request the Government to withdraw the proposal to bring hospitals under service tax. It is proposed in the Budget 2011-12 that the Government

will impose five per cent tax on all services provided by private hospitals with at least 25 beds and central air-conditioning and also on all diagnostic tests. Fertiliser industry is conferred infrastructure status. The healthcare sector has been seeking similar status for long. Presently, we have one bed for 1000 people compared to western countries where the ratio is 1:250. A World Health Organisation study has estimated that India could lose 237 billion dollars in national income on account of chronic non-communicable diseases. To achieve the increase in the bed patient ratio, the health sectors should be encouraged. Even small nursing homes need minimum 25 beds and blood banks in hospitals could not get licence without air conditioning facility. Hence, if the service tax is not withdrawn, the tendency will be to reduce capacity of the beds or remove the central air conditioning system which is harmful for patients. The proposal of five per cent service tax on hospitals will also add burden to the patients. Hence,

I request the Government to re-look and withdraw the proposal of imposing such service tax on hospitals.

**Demand to enhance the limit of provident fund and the amount of
pension for the
workers covered under Provident Fund Scheme**

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Sir, in our country, we have two major Social Security Schemes. One is Provident Fund and the other is the Employees' State Insurance Scheme. In case of ESIC, the deduction limit is up to Rs.15,000/- per month whereas in case of Provident Fund, it is only up to Rs.6,500/- only. At present, around five crore employees are covered under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme. If the limit is increased up to Rs.15,000/- on salary paid to employees, two crore more employees would be covered under the Provident Fund Scheme.

In 1995, the Congress Government introduced a Pension Scheme, and also the Family Pension Scheme, for the workers covered under the Provident Fund Scheme, but the amount of monthly pension is very less as, for example, one Gramin Bank Manager is getting only Rs.1500/- per month as pension. After retirement, some of the unskilled workers are getting only Rs.500/- to Rs.600/- per month as pension and it has no link with the consumer price index or Dearness Allowances.

Hence, I urge upon the Government of India to revise the monthly salary unit up to Rs.15,000/- for the purpose of P.F. deduction, and to also revise the Provident Fund Pension Scheme immediately.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand for comprehensive package for the emancipation of
Handloom Weavers of Andhra Pradesh**

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, with more than 3.5 lakh handloom weavers, Andhra Pradesh has the third largest handloom weavers in India. But, if one looks at their condition, it is pitiable. They are facing problems due to the high cost of procurement of raw

material and inputs. In spite of ITP, IHDS, etc., the condition of weavers has not changed since they do not have knowledge about the needs of the consumers, use of technology, designing, marketing, etc. They should be given training in the use of technology.

In the current Budget, the hon. Finance Minister has announced a Rs.3000 crores scheme to benefit three lakh weavers. The Handloom Census, 2009-10 says that there are 43,31,876 handloom weavers and allied workers. How would the Government cover 43 lakh weavers with this amount? Hence, I make a request for the following. The handloom weavers should be given 30 per cent rebate throughout the year. Every weaver should be given a loan of one lakh rupees at zero per cent interest. Budget allocation for them should be increased from the present Rs.430 crores to Rs.1000 crores. Weavers should be covered under the NREGA. Free power should be made available to them. There should be strict implementation of the 11 articles reserved for handloom under HRA, 1985. Cooperative, PMRY, Artisan Credit card and personal loans must be waived off. Antyodaya card should be issued to every weaver. Unemployment allowance of Rs.1500 should be paid to them. In view of the enormous increase in the price of cotton yarn, a 50 per cent subsidy should be given. The family of weavers who have committed suicide should be paid Rs.1.5 lakhs as ex-gratia. Compensation must be paid for handlooms damaged due to the recent floods and cyclones in Andhra Pradesh.

Demand to take steps to provide security to women

श्रीमती कुसुम राय (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, कुछ दमि पूर्व दिल्ली में 77 वर्षीय वृद्ध महिला के साथ बलात्कार की घटना ने पूरे समाज को शर्मसार कर दिया। पछिले कुछ समय से उत्तर प्रदेश में भी महिलाओं, विशेषकर दलित महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार की घटनाओं में अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि हुई है। नेशनल क्राइम रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, महिलाओं के साथ अत्याचार के मामलों में उत्तर प्रदेश सर्वोपरि है और उसके पश्चात् दिल्ली का नम्बर आता है। यह कैसी त्रासदी है कि दोनों प्रदेशों की मुख्य मंत्री महिलाएँ हैं और इन्हीं प्रदेशों में महि लाएँ अधिक पीड़ित हैं।

में सदन के माध्यम से मांग करती हूँ कि महिलाओं को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने हेतु कठोर से कठोर कदम उठाए जाएँ।

**Demand to revise the wages of employees of the Bharat Wagon and
Engineering Company Ltd. at Mokama in Bihar**

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : मैं बहिर के मुजफ्फरपुर ,
मोकामा स्थित रेल मंत्रालय के एकमात्र उपक्रम भारत वैगन
एंड इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड के 900 कर्मचारियों की
दुर्दशा की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ , जो
रेल मंत्रालय की उपेक्षा , भेदभाव तथा सौतेले व्यवहार के
कारण बंद होने के कगार पर आगया है।

इस कंपनी को केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने 26.06.2008 को भारी
उद्योग मंत्रालय से हटाकर रेल मंत्रालय के नियंत्रण में कर
दिया। तदनु रूप यह कंपनी रेल मंत्रालय के नियंत्रण में है।
बाद में केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने

10.06.2010 को पश्चिम बंगाल की दो अन्य वैश्व बनाने वाली कंपनियों - ब्रेथवेट तथा बर्न स्टैंडर्ड कंपनी, कोलकाता को भी भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय से हटाकर रेल मंत्रालय के नियंत्रण में कर दिया।

खेद का विषय है कि रेल मंत्रालय ने अधिग्रहण के तुरन्त बाद 12.10.2010 को पश्चिम बंगाल की दोनों कंपनियों में वेतन पुनरीक्षण कर दिया, जिससे कर्मचारियों का न्यूनतम वेतन 19,000 रुपए से बढ़कर 21,000 रुपए प्रति माह हो गया है, जब कि भारत वैश्व का दो वर्ष पूर्व अधिग्रहण किए जाने के बावजूद भी वहां के कर्मचारियों का वेतन पुनरीक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

भारत वैश्व के कर्म चारी अभी 1992 के वेतनमान पर कार्य करने को मजबूर हैं। कर्मचारियों का मासिक वेतन 5-6 हजार रुपए है और इस भीषण महंगाई के दौर में इतने कम वेतन पर परिवार के लिए भोजन की व्यवस्था करना भी कठिन है। यह कम वेतन भी पछिले सात महीनों से बाकी है, जिससे उनके समक्ष भुखमरी की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है।

अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि पश्चिम बंगाल की कंपनियों की तरह भारत वैश्व में भी अविलंब कर्मचारियों का वेतन पुनरीक्षण किया जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त कंपनी के प्रबंध नदिशक तथा अन्य महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर सुयोग्य पदाधिकारियों की स्थायी नियुक्ति की जाए।

**Demand to operationalise the Instrument Landing System at Kanpur
Airport and start air services from Kanpur to other
cities of the country**

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, कानपुर देश का एक महत्वपूर्ण महानगर है। कस्बे समय यह देश का एक बहुत बड़ा औद्योगिक शहर हुआ करता था। यहां पर बहुत सी मल्लिस और फैक्टरियां थीं, जिनमें आम आदमी की जरूरतों का समान बनाया जाता था। समय के साथ परिवर्तन आया और शहर की बहुत सी मल्लिस बीमार हो गई और बंद हो गई, परंतु कानपुर शहर बढ़ता गया। मल्लिस और फैक्टरियां बंद हुईं। व्यवसाय के अन्य साधन आए और शहर की रफ्तार में कोई कमी नहीं आई। लगभग 20-25 साल पहले कानपुर से अहमदाबाद, चेन्नई, मुंबई और दिल्ली सहित कई नगरों के लिए हवाई सेवाएं उपलब्ध थीं, परंतु आज कानपुर से दिल्ली के अलावा कहीं भी हवाई सेवा नहीं है। और तो और दिल्ली

से आने वाली उड़ान के लिए night landing सुविधा नहीं है। यहां तक कि Instrument Landing System (ILS) कामपुर हवाई अड्डे पर 2008 में लगाया गया था, परंतु आज तक इसे चालू नहीं किया गया। आखिर क्या कारण है कि कामपुर शहर के साथ ऐसा बर्ताव हो रहा है? आज कामपुर के लोगों को देश या वदेश जाने के लिए पहले दिल्ली आना पड़ता है, जसिसे समय और धन, दोनों की बर्बादी होती है।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि शीघ्र ही कामपुर हवाई अड्डे पर ILS को operationalised किया जाए तथा इसके साथ ही कामपुर से चेन्नई, कोलकाता, मुंबई, बेंगलुरु इत्यादि शहरों के लिए हवाई सेवाएं आरंभ की जाएं।

Demand to take measures to protect and promote fire crackers industry in Barpeta in Assam

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir the firecracker industry segment of Barpeta is one of the most important traditional economic activities of the truly indigenous people of Assam

with representation mostly from the Scheduled Tribe, minority and OBC communities. The firecracker industry, localized only in and around Barpeta and Howly town of the State of Assam, has historical relevance from the period as far back as 1885. It is a matter of socio-economic importance for Assam in particular and the Assamese Society in general. Thus there is a need for concerted approach for economic uplift of such a backward community of people, as a matter of Government policy. There is a lot of demand and supply of firecrackers in the entire North East Region. This Region has a good scope to intervene in the matter of enhancing productivity, competitiveness and overall growth of the local firecracker industry of the Barpeta area in Assam. It is pertinent to mention here that research and pre-diagnostic study has been done and submitted to the concerned Government authorities, but nothing concrete has been done for the development of such an age-old industry in Assam. Considering that this is a hundred years old industry involving thousands of people and the quality of firecrackers produced by the industry is of very high standard, it is necessary that this traditional industry should be protected, preserved and promoted.

**Demand to set up a halt station of Railways and sanction
laying of sub-urban railway system in Kochi**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, Kochi is a fast growing city in our country. Several I.T. industries such as Smart City and Cyber City are going to start functioning in Kochi. The hon. Prime Minister has inaugurated the Vallarpadam Container Terminal recently. This will increase the traffic in the city and the surrounding areas tremendously. Several other new projects are going to be commissioned in and around the city.

Traffic congestion is a serious problem in the Kochi city. The Central Government has not taken a favourable decision on the long-standing demand for the Kochi Metro Project. The State Government is trying to address the traffic problems within its limitations. Now the State Government has started a mobility hub at Vyttila in Kochi. It consists of bus terminal and terminal for water transport. It also intends to connect with railway transport.

In these circumstances, the State Government has demanded a halt

railway station at Ponnurunni near Vyttla. This will be helpful to rail commuters. I urge upon the Government to sanction a halt station at Ponnurunni. There is a strong demand for suburban rail system for Kochi and a new rail bypass between Kalamassery and Tripunithura. I urge upon the Railway Ministry to sanction these demands.

Demand to give constitutional recognition to Rajasthani language

डॉ. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): महोदय, देश एवं विश्व में स्थापित चार करोड़ से भी अधिक राजस्థान वासियों की मातृभाषा राजस्थानी को अभी तक संवैधानिक मान्यता नहीं दी गई है। यह बड़े अफसोस एवं आश्चर्य का विषय है, जबकि इस बार राजस्थान के प्रसिद्ध कवि श्री चन्द्रप्रकाश देवल को, उनकी राजस्थानी

भाषा में लखी रचनाओं को सरकार ने मान्यता देते हुए , महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदया द्वारा इस वर्ष पद्मश्री से वभिषित किया गया है , जिसे राजस्थानी की संवैधानिकता अपने आप में प्रमाणित हो जाती है। अतः राजस्थान वासियों की पुरजोर मांग पर सरकार को ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। जब राजस्थान के टी.वी. एवं रेडियो द्वारा प्रसारित राजस्थानी भाषा के कार्यक्रमों की राजस्थानी को लेकर राजस्थान वासियों में कोई मतभेद नहीं है , तो बल्कि किसी कारण के राजस्थानी में लखी समृद्ध साहित्य की एवं राजस्थानियों की भावना की उपेक्षा किया जाना न्यायसंगत नहीं है। अतः उपरोक्त तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार राजस्थानी भाषा को संवैधानिक मान्यता देने की यथाशीघ्र कार्यवाही करे ताकि करोड़ों राजस्थानियों के स्वाभिमान की पूर्ति हो सके।

श्री अशक अली टाक (राजस्थान) : सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान) : सर, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 2005

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Bill to be withdrawn, The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 2005. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I stand to oppose the whole thing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister speak. I would give you the opportunity to speak. You have given notice. ... (Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir, I move for leave to withdraw the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 2005.

The question was proposed.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I stand to oppose both the withdrawal of the original Bill and also the introduction of the new Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री आर. सी. सहि (पश्चिम बंगाल): सर, मैं भी ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. He is speaking. You have not given...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The hon. Minister made a statement while withdrawing the Bill of 2005 and that statement was circulated in the House. Sir, the statement is factually incorrect. It has been stated that the Bill of 2005 would be withdrawn as per the advice of the Parliamentary

Standing Committee on Labour to have discussions with employers and employees organizations and the Bill would be redrafted when a consensus was reached. The fact remains that it has also been stated in the same statement of the hon. Minister that there has been a consensus arrived at with employers and employees organizations on defining a 'small establishment' to cover those establishments employing 10 to 40 persons as against 10 to 19 persons. This statement is factually incorrect since trade unions never agreed to enhance the coverage of 'small establishment' to establishments employing up to 40 persons. I am also the General Secretary of the CITU, one of the major recognized central trade unions in the country.

I say that we never agreed. This House has its respectable Members—President of INTUC, Shri G. Sanjeeva Reddy. The House has as its respected Member, Shri R.C. Singh, the leader of AITUC. The House also has the BMS leader, Shri Rudra Narayan Pany. The House also has its respected Member, the former General Secretary of CITU and presently the National Vice-President, Shri Mohammed Amin.

The House can verify from all of them whether the trade unions at all agreed to the disastrous effort of expanding the definition of 'small establishments' from 10 to 40 and, thereby, pushing out more than 78 per cent of the manufacturing employment of the country out of the purview of the 16 basic labour laws, ruling their service conditions, their work type, their working hours, right to wages, and everything from the purview of 16 basic laws the workers are being taken out by diluting extremely the obligation of the employers. Unfortunately, the statement that is being made that everybody was consulted and there is consensus on it is not correct. So, this motion for withdrawal is based not on facts and I would pray that it should not be allowed.

Secondly, Sir, the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Amendment, 2011, as per the Statement of Objects and Reasons claims that the redrafted version of the 2005 Bill is made through consultation of the employers

and employees' organizations. The Standing Committee direction was clear. When you are again and again referring to the 10th Report of the Standing Committee of 14th Lok Sabha tabled in the House on 20th December, 2005, the direction was clear, "The 2005 Bill is overwhelmingly in favour of the employers." Secondly, it said that the Bill be redrafted on the basis of consensus between the stakeholders. That was the direction and on that basis you are making a plea for indulging in withdrawal and reintroduction exercise. But, the fact remains that there was no consensus. The fact also is that the Standing Committee pointed out that the 2005 Bill was overwhelmingly in favour of the employer. The changed and redrafted Bill of 2011, you

have made it still more favouring the employers by silently withdrawing all the provisions of enhancement of penalty for violation of the labour laws, which has become an order of the day. Labour laws are more violated than implemented in the country. So far, the whole exercise of withdrawal of the earlier Bill and reintroduction of the present Bill will be disastrous for the workers. I am not going into the merits. But, the thing is that the plea that is being taken by the Minister is factually incorrect. The statement that is being made by the hon. Minister is factually incorrect. The motion of both withdrawal and introduction are not based on facts and they should not be allowed to be passed by this House. I pray humbly for that, through you, Sir. Thank you.

SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the views expressed by the hon. Member.

SHRI R.C. SINGH (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I too associate myself with the views expressed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister has already stated on this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Minister, do you want to reply on this?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I just would like to bring to your kind notice the fact that on 7th June, 2007, when the meeting was called, the proceedings were recorded. I do agree that some time, the unions have not agreed with the proposal. But, the consensus came and, ultimately...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What do you mean by consensus? What is the consensus? How does he say that it is consensus? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Allow him to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I will read the operative portion of that proceeding: "After deliberations, all participants from workers' and employers' side agreed to the proposed change in the definition of small establishment by increasing the upper limit of workers employed from 19 to 40. While concluding, the Secretary (Labour and Employment) stated that the proposed amendments would increase regularization of the contract labour and all labour benefits like EPF, ESI, wages, etc. would be available to employees." She also stated that once the amendments are carried out, the implementation of the Act would be

monitored by a tripartite group. In view of above all proposed amendments, as mentioned in para 2 above, were agreed to, and it was decided to proceed ahead. This meeting ended with a Vote of Thanks to the Chair. These are the proceedings of the meeting.

Sir, I do agree that the hon. Member has got certain apprehensions that by making 1 to 40, we are exempting all laws. But it is not like that, Sir. It is only a simplification of procedure. Now,

they have to keep 10, 15, 20 registers. Instead of that, we are bringing all that information in one or two registers, in one or two returns. That is why we are doing it. Otherwise, everybody has to keep 10, 15, 20 returns, which will be a laborious thing as they have to keep all these details. Sir, particularly small and very small entrepreneurs, we are not going to exempt them from labour laws. I want to assure the hon. Member this, and he also knows it. In spite of knowing it, I don't know why the hon. Member is opposing it. Sir, 1 to 9 are very small, and 1 to 40 is small. That is the definition. As it is, it is 1 to 19. Sir, nowadays, e-governance, computerisation and so many facilities have come. That also, we have provided in this Act. Therefore, it is a very good Act, and it is not going to harm the labour. I will see to it that during the course of the discussion, whatever good suggestions come, we will also examine that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the leave be granted to move for leave to withdraw the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 2005.

...*(Interruptions)*...

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

***The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Amendment Bill, 2011**

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the leave be granted to...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I oppose it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You oppose it. ...(Interruptions)...

*The Bill was introduced on the 22nd August, 2005.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I oppose the introduction of this Bill because the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill are sharply contradicted with the contents of the Bill. How the House should accept such a contradiction? I seek your protection, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The Bill is being introduced. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House will debate it. Then, it will go to the Standing Committee. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, how can you allow introduction of such a Bill? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Standing Committee will examine it. All these things...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That is the basic propriety. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill are contradicting with the contents of the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, the Government wants to introduce the Bill. How...(*Interruptions*)... I have given him the opportunity. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It violates the Standing Committee's direction. ...(*Interruptions*)... How can you allow it? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Mines (Amendment) Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to protect children

from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography and provide for establishment of Special Courts for trial of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Repatriation of Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, 2011

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the Repatriation of Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, 2011. Shri P. Chidambaram.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to amend the Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, please permit me to make a brief statement. The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003, provides for the transfer of certain prisoners from India to a country or places outside India and from a country or a place outside India into India. The Act came into force on the 1st of January, 2004. Under Section 5, sub-section 2 clause 3 of the Act, such prisoners who have been convicted for an offence on the martial law, are not be considered for repatriation. Sir, the phrase 'martial law' was obviously inappropriate. The correct phrase is 'military law'. Apparently, this mistake crept in when the Bill was drafted and introduced and debated in Parliament. We have since discovered that mistake. We wish to replace the phrase 'martial law' by the words 'military law'. A Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee examined the matter and in its 147th Report, submitted on 10th of November, 2010, agreed to the proposed amendment. So, the amendment we are making is to substitute the phrase 'martial law' which has a very different connotation, I do not have to explain that, with a phrase 'military law'. I request the House to kindly pass the Bill.

The question was proposed.

[उपाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि 2004 में oversight होने के कारण आज हमें एक शब्द को बदलना पड़ रहा है। 2004 से 2011 आगया, लेकिन अब भी समय है। यह जो बलि है, इसका स्कोप बहुत बड़ा है, क्योंकि भारत मानवता के लए पहचाना जाता है। भारत में मानव अधिकारों का हनन न हो, ऐसी चिंता भारतीयों की रहती है। अगर भारतीयों के मानव अधिकारों का हनन होता है, तो वह हमारे सामने आता है। आज आपने यह देखा है कि पगड़ी का मसला, एक लड़की से बलात्कार

का मसला और यू.के. में एक tenant को जला देने जैसे मसले इस हाउस में आये हैं , क्योंकि जो भारतीय बाहर रहते हैं , उनके प्रति हमारी सरकार इतनी चिन्तित नहीं है।

मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ अभी पाकिस्तान में एक अमेरिकन , डेबिस को पकड़ा गया। उस पर दो मर्डर के allegations थे। वहाँ की सरकार का सारा जोर लग गया , लेकिन वह सरकार अपने उस आदमी को छोड़वा कर ले गयी। इसके लिये चाहे डील हुई या क्या हुआ , इस पर मैं जाना नहीं चाहता।

सर, यह एक बहुत ही अच्छा बखि है। मैंने इसके ऊपर काफ़ी काम भी किया है। जब भी पाकिस्तान या किसी और देश का कोई prisoner पकड़ा जाता है , तो भारत उसको जल्दी भेजने की काफ़ी कोशिश करता है , लेकिन इसके कुछ drawbacks हैं और वे ये हैं कि जब भी किसी foreigner को पकड़ा जाता है - जैसे हमारे संबंध पाकिस्तान के साथ अच्छे नहीं हैं - तो वह अपना नाम और पता गलत दे देता है। इसी तरह, मैंने अमृतसर की जेल के कम से कम 44 पाकिस्तानी prisoners की लिस्ट वहाँ के डिट्टी कमिश्नर और एसएसपी से मांगी। जब उसको verification के लिये पाकिस्तान भेजा गया , तो उनमें से 90 परसेंट नाम गलत थे। इस प्रकार , हम तो अपनी तरफ से कोशिश करते हैं , लेकिन इसके लिये ऐसा कोई एक mechanism develop किया जाए , ताकि हम उन कैदियों या जो लोग custody में हैं , उनको जल्दी वापिस भेज सकें। अभी होता यह है कि जब वह आदमी हब्दिस्तान में अपनी सज़ा पूरी कर लेता है और हम उसको बाहर नहीं भेज पाते , तो हम per day उसको कुछ न कुछ allowance देते हैं। जब उसका verification होकर वापिस आता है और वह यहाँ से छूट कर अपने देश वापिस जाता है , तो कई आदमी यहाँ से अपने साथ तीन-तीन लाख रुपये ले जाते हैं। इस प्रकार से भारत के ऊपर एक बहुत बड़ा burden भी पड़ता है।

मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से दूसरी मुख्य बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मॉनिस्ट्री ऑफ होम अफेयर्स और मॉनिस्ट्री ऑफ एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स के बीच एक कोऑर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए। पंजाब के बहुत से बच्चे और राजस्थान के बहुत से लोग , जबिका बॉर्डर पाकिस्तान से लगता है , बखि कोई offence किये पाकिस्तान की जेलों में सड़ रहे हैं। बहुत बार यह मैटर इस सदन में उठाया गया और जब मैं लोक सभा में था , तब भी मैंने यह मैटर वहाँ उठाया था। एक व्यक्ति कश्मीर सहि , जो मेरे ही साथ के

गांधी का था, वह अपनी सजा पूरी कर चुका था, लेकिन उसको वापस लेने के लिए मैं 10 सालों तक यह मैटर उठाता रहा। मैं MLA से लोक सभा का MP बना, उसके बाद मैं राज्य सभा में आया, 10 सालों की कोशिश के बाद यह काम हो पाया। वजह यह थी कि उसकी identification के लिए कोई नहीं मिला कि आखिर कश्मीर सहि कहां का है। वहां के जो Human Rights Minister थे, मस्टर वर्नी, उनका एक मैसेज इंटरनेट पर फ्लैश हुआ, तब जाकर पता चला कि यह कश्मीर सहि तो मेरे साथ के गांधी का है। जब मैंने यह अंडरटेकिंग ली कि यह कश्मीर सहि, नंगलचौरा गांधी का है, तब उन्होंने कोशिश करके कश्मीर सहि को वापस भेजा। ऐसी कतिनी ही घटनाएं हैं, जैसे सरबजीत का मामला है, wrong identification के कारण मंजी त सहि, जसिने crime कथि, उसकी जगह सरबजीत सहि को पकड़ा गया। हम कतिना प्रेशर पाकिस्तान पर बना पाए हैं ?

मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के ध्यान में एक बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि ठीक है, कुछ बच्चे illegal ways से बाहर जाते हैं, वह जो free port होता है, वहां पर उनको एजेंट लोग उतार देते हैं और उसके बाद अलग-अलग ढंग से उनका जो भी destination होता है, वहां उनको ले जाने की कोशिश की जाती है, लेकिन कई बार वे पकड़े जाते हैं और पकड़े जाने पर बहुत से देश उनको अपने पास नहीं रखते, वे अपने पड़ोसी देश की

तरफ उनको भेज देते हैं और वहां से आते-आते जब वे पाकिस्तान पहुंचते हैं, तो पाकिस्तान के पासपोर्ट ऐक्ट में 6 महीने की सजा है। जब वे पाकिस्तान आते हैं, तो उनको पकड़ लिया जाता है, वे confession करते हैं और confession के बाद उनको सजा होती है, 500-700 रुपए का जुर्माना होता है, लेकिन उन बच्चों को आज तक छोड़ा नहीं गया। आजदों बच्चे ऐसे हैं, जिनमें से एक बच्चे की मां को और दूसरे बच्चे के पति को मैंने माननीय फॉरेन अफेयर्स मन्निस्टर से मिलाया था। उनके बारे में मालूम है कि वे लखपत जेल के हॉस्पिटल में हैं, उनके बारे में पता है कि उनकी सजा पूरी हो चुकी है, उनके बारे में पता है कि वे torture के कारण mentally upset हो गए हैं, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने आज तक उनको वापस लाने का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया। इसी तरह सैकड़ों बच्चे हैं, जिनका कोई कसूर नहीं है, उनकी सजा पूरी हो चुकी है, लेकिन उनको वापस लाने का सरकार कोई प्रयास नहीं करती। ऐसा indication होना चाहिए कि किसी भी देश की सरकार अगर एक भी भारतीय के साथ कोई अन्याय करती है, तो साश देश उस भारतीय के साथ खड़ा हो, हमारी सरकार उसके साथ खड़ी हो, तब कोई भी किसी भारतीय की तरफ बुरी नजर से नहीं देख सकेगा, लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि हमारे कतिने ही लोग वहां पर जलिलत की जख्गी जी रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपसे एक और नविदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास एक बहुत बड़ा मौक़ा था अपने Prisoners of War को बचाने का, वह हमने खो दिया। जब हम लोगों से बात करते हैं, तो वे बार-बार हमारे पोलिटिकल सिस्टम को criticize करते हैं, इसलिए कि जब भारत ने पाकिस्तान से बहुत सा ऐरिया जीत लिया था और उनके करीब एक लाख कैदी हमारे पास थे, उस समय हमारे जतिने भी कैदी पाकिस्तान में थे, हम उनको छुड़वा सकते थे, हमारी जतिनी भी लैड थी, उसको हम छुड़वा सकते थे, उस समय पाकिस्तान के ऊपर इतना प्रेशर था, लेकिन हमने केवल वाहवाही लूटने के लिए उनको बलिा किसी शर्त छोड़ दिया और अपने Prisoners of War तक को नहीं छुड़वाया। इस ऐक्ट में हम Prisoners of War से भी deal करते हैं, soldiers से भी deal करते हैं, citizens से भी deal करते हैं। आज उन Prisoners of War का नाम लेने वाला भी कोई नहीं है। जब भी पार्लियामेंट में इसके बारे में क्वेश्चन उठाया गया, तो सरकार का सपिल सा जवाब होता है कि हमारा कोई भी कैदी पाकिस्तान की जेल में नहीं है। आप उनके घर जाकर पूछिए, जिनके बच्चे लड़ाई करते-करते आज पाकिस्तान की जेलों में सड़ रहे हैं,

आजउनके नाम बदल दिये गए हैं , आजउनका धर्म बदल दिया गया है , वे इतने पागल हो गए हैं कि अपनी identity तक नहीं बता सकते। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप एक ऐसा mechanism develop कीजिए , ताकि international level पर अगर किसी का कोई दोष है , तो बेशक उसको सजा दो , लेकिन गलती से कोई border cross कर गया या गलती से कोई इस देश में आ गया , तो उसको इतना तंग करके यह सबक सखिने की कोशिश मत कीजिए कि हमारा देश कोई प्रेशर बना रहा है। अगर क्रिमिनल हो , तो उस पर ट्रायल कीजिए। महोदय , मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में एक और बात लाना चाहता हूँ। पछिल सरकार यानी यूएन -I में एक प्रयास हुआ था , जिसमें दोनों देशों ने रट्टियर्ड जजों की एक टीम बनाई थी। हमारे जज उधर गए और वहां के जज यहां आए। इसमें सर्कि visit हुआ , लेकिन उसका परिणाम क्या निकला , इसके बारे में आज तक किसी को नहीं मालूम है। इसके कारण कतिने लोग छूट गए , इसके बारे में भी किसी को पता नहीं है।

महोदय , इस संबंध में वदेश मंत्रालय के बाद जतिनी कार्रवाई करनी होती है , वह गृह मंत्रालय करती है। जब भी कोई prisoner पकड़ा जाता है , तो वदेश मंत्रालय consulate करके उसके पासपोर्ट , नाम आदि के बारे में जानकारी गृह मंत्रालय को भेजता है। गृह मंत्रालय संबंधित प्रदेश के गृह मंत्रालय को भेजता है , गृह मंत्रालय डीजी को भेजता है और इसी process से यह संबंधित पुलिस स्टेशन तक जाता है , फरि ऐसे ही

वापस आता है। इसमें जो experience है, मैंने जितने केस को follow किया, उनमें यह पाया गया कि वद्विश मंत्रालय से गृह मंत्रालय को संबंधित कागज आता ही नहीं है और अगर वहां से आ भी गया, तो वह संबंधित प्रदेश को जाता नहीं है। अगर संबंधित प्रदेश तक पहुंच भी जाता है, तो संबंधित पुलिस स्टेशन तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते उस कागज की दुर्दशा हो जाती है। इस संबंध में मेरी मांग यह है कि इस process को simplify किया जाए। हमारे देश का कोई नागरिक वद्विश की किसी जेल में बंद है, तो वहां उसका क्या हाल है, अगर सरकार इसकी चिन्ता करे, तो हम किसी न किसी conclusion पर पहुंच सकते हैं और हम अपने नागरिकों को न्याय दखिवा सकते हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जर्जों की जो visit हुई थी, उसकी रिपोर्ट क्या है और उसका क्या असर हुआ है? उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में क्या बताया और सरकार ने उस रिपोर्ट को लागू करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये? दूसरी मांग यह है कि इस संबंध में एक ऐसा international mechanism बने, जिससे अगर कोई भारतीय वद्विश में पकड़ा जाता है, तो हम उसको immediately अपने देश में ला सकें और अगर भारत में कोई वद्विशी पकड़ा जाता है, तो हम उसको छोड़ने के लिए immediately कोई process कर सकें। अगर कोई international mechanism नहीं बनेगा, तो इस एक्ट का कोई फायदा नहीं है। आजसंसद में आपकी majority है, आप इसे पास करवा लीजिएगा, लेकिन आपको 8-9 साल के बाद एक गलती का एहसास होगा कि गलती हुई है। आजभी इस बिल पर व्यापक ढंग से वद्विचार कर सकते हैं। इसके लिए एक एक्सपर्ट टीम बनाइए और इसमें जो कमियां हैं, उन कमियों को दूर करके अगर हम कोई international mechanism बना सकें, तो हम international level पर एक message दे सकते हैं कि भारत मानवता की रक्षा के लिए काम करना चाहता है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से नविदन कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ लोगों का तो repatriation हो गया, लेकिन कई लोग मर जाते हैं, उनके लिए भी कुछ करना चाहिए। अमेरिका में Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 1990 बना, जिसमें जो लोग मर गए थे, उनके remains यानी हड्डियां, ashes आदि को संबंधित मुल्क में भेजने का उन्होंने प्रावधान किया। ऐसा प्रावधान हमारे यहां नहीं है। मेरा नविदन यह है कि इस एक्ट में संशोधन करके ऐसे प्रावधान को जोड़ने की कोशिश की जाए। ... (समय की घंटी) ...।

महोदय , मैं पंजाब राज्य से आता हूँ , वहां पर मानवता की सेवा के संबंध में बहुत से कस्से हैं। आज हम लोग सरदार भगत सिंह का शहीदी दिवस मना रहे हैं। उन्होंने इस देश के लिए शहादत दी थी। इसी तरह से एक नाम सेवा के नाम से जुड़ा हुआ है और वह है भाई कन्हैया का नाम। आप सबको याद होगा कि भाई कन्हैया वे आदमी थे , जिनको गुरु साहिब ने जख्मियों को मरहम लगाने और पानी पल्लाने के लिए छोड़ा था। एक दिन भाई कन्हैया की शकियत हुई कि यह दुश्मन का भी मरहम-पट्टी कर रहा है। उनको बुला कर गुरु साहिब ने पूछा कि भाई कन्हैया , आपके खलिफ शकियत आई है कि आप तो दुश्मनों की भी मरहम-पट्टी कर रहे हैं। इस पर उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि गुरुदेव , जब मैं किसी घायल को देखता हूँ , तो मुझे उसमें आपकी सूत दिखती है , मुझे न तो कोई दुश्मन दिखता है , न कोई अपना दिखता है , बल्कि मुझे तो सिर्फ एक जख्मी दिखता है। हमें सिर्फ इंसान की सेवा करनी चाहिए। हमें मानवता की रक्षा करनी चाहिए। हमारे जो भारतीय विदेशों में बंद हैं , वे किस तरह की जद्दिगी जी रहे हैं ? उन्हें मालूम है कि अगर कोई कांड़ हो गया , तो मुझे प्रोटेक्ट करने वाला कोई नहीं है। आज consular access देने के लिए भी हमारे पास इतना mechanism नहीं है। अगर कोई भारतीय पकड़ा जाता है , तो हमारी embassy को पता तक नहीं होता है कि हमारा कोई भारतीय पकड़ा गया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी.जे. कुरियन): खन्ना जी, आप बहुत अच्छा बोलते हैं , लेकिन समय नहीं है , इसलिए अब आप conclude कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...I understood. He is speaking sensibly, but there is no time. So, please conclude.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : इसलिए मैंने कहा कि गृह मंत्रालय और विदेशी मंत्रालय में coordination होना चाहिए। जब लोग वहां जाकर बताते हैं कि हमारा एक साथी वहां पर दक्षिण में है , तो हमारे consular के पास समय नहीं होता है कि वह consular access ले। तो हमारे लोग , जो विदेशों में सेवा करते हैं , उनको ऐसा sensitize करना चाहिए कि जो भारतीय यहां बैठे हैं , यह मानकर चलें कि वे भारत में बैठे हैं और consulate को उनकी रक्षा करनी है। सर, क्योंकि मैं आपके आदेश की अवहेलना नहीं कर सकता , अंत में मैं सिर्फ इतनी बात कहूंगा कि मंत्री जी , आपके पास एक समय है , आज यह बलि आया है , इसमें व्यापक अमेंडमेंट्स करके आप एक comprehensive बलि तैयार कीजिए , ताकि हम दुनिया को एक मैसेज दे पाएं कि हमारा जो ऐक्ट है , वह दुनिया में सबसे बढ़िया है और आप भी बनाएं। अगर कोई भारतीय कहीं भी तंग हुआ , तो भारत देश उसके साथ खड़ा है , हम उसको वापस लाएंगे , बहुत -बहुत धन्यवाद।

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Home Minister that he has come forward with this amendment. I can see that this is a minor amendment and there is no scope for a full debate on this Bill. We have lived with this mistake since January, 2004! Why did this mistake creep in? Is it a typographical mistake? Or, did anybody in the Ministry just write Martial Law instead of Military Law? We are a democracy. We cannot deal with the countries that have martial law. Apparently, this is a minor amendment. But, when you go through the Bill, you come up with certain suggestions. As I said earlier, I am grateful to the hon. Home Minister that he is, now, removing this mistake. But, it is a human problem. The process of getting into agreements with other countries is very sluggish. The hon. Home Minister knows fully well that agreements with so many countries have come up, but many countries of Dubai have been left out. As I said, the whole process is sluggish. The agreement with the UK was signed on 18th February, 2005; the agreement with Sri Lanka was signed in 2010. The agreements have also been signed with Mauritius, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Bangladesh, Korea, Saudi Arabia and Iran. Negotiations are going on with Canada,

Israel, Hong Kong, Brazil and Italy. What about other countries? I cannot mention the names of all the countries. But, what about the UAE? Hon. Minister, in response to a question, said that 3095 prisoners from India were languishing in various jails, in Gulf. There is a movement in civil society in Pakistan, in Sri Lanka and in India that we should not use these prisoners, as pawns for bargaining because in 99 per cent cases, these prisoners, whether from India or from Pakistan or from Sri Lanka, come from the poorest of the poor strata of society. Where is democracy? Therefore, we must look into this law from a humanitarian angle. Therefore, as I said, kindly sign agreements. I know the hands of the Home Minister are full with other problems. But it is a human problem. It needs his attention. We should wait for future when he comes to this House with a very comprehensive reform in the Bill. It is for years that prisoners from Pakistan have been languishing in our jails because the system is not so alert. Likewise, so many Indians have

been languishing in the jails of Pakistan. It was, therefore, that Iftikhar Chaudhry of Pakistan had raised a question for Indian and Pakistan, and for all such prisoners, in one go. I have some idea of Pakistan's civil society, their lawyers, their human rights activists, including Aslam Jehangir, are alive to this situation. We should not be a party to the punishment of innocent people in our jails. So, there could be an agreement with Pakistan. How do these innocent people become prisoners? They sometimes walk into our territory. They do not know that they have crossed international border. And, on the sea, they do not know that they have crossed the limit and the fishermen there are taken as prisoners. That is why, keeping this background in view, Iftikhar Chaudhry had suggested that all such prisoners should be released. Therefore, I would say that there is a danger that these poor people may be used as pawns in the realm of diplomacy. Therefore, the hon. Home Minister should show a positive response and come forward with a comprehensive system of reforms. First, the process of getting into agreements and signing agreements with other countries should be very quick. It should not be sluggish, because, already, this process is sluggish. Secondly, we must treat it on humanitarian grounds, as a human problem and our response has to be totally positive. Therefore, I expect from the hon. Home Minister that when he replies to this brief debate, he must assure this House that in future -we are grateful to him for reviewing this mistake - he will come forward with a comprehensive Bill incorporating reforms. Thank you very much.

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, सोज़ साहब ने अभी जो कुछ कहा, मैं उससे इत्तेफाक रखता हूँ। होम मन्निस्टर साहब यहां मौजूद हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हब्दिस्तान के जो लोग पाकिस्तान की जेलों में बंद हैं और पाकिस्तान के जो लोग हब्दिस्तान की जेलों में बंद हैं, दोनों पर ही बाह होनी चाहिए। भारत सरकार एक कम्पलीट लख्टि बनाकर initiative लेकर यह बाह शुरू करे क्योंकि कतिने लोग हैं, यह भी ठीक से मासूम नहीं है। ऐसा होता है कि हब्दिस्तान के जो मजदूर पाकिस्तान में अपनी रोज़ी-रोटी की तलाश में जाते हैं, उनके प्रोटेक्शन का कोई इंतज़ाम नहीं है, उनको पकड़कर पाकिस्तान की जेलों में बंद कर दिया जाता है और

फरि वे बरसों वहां पड़े रहते हैं। बहुत सारे cases में से एक केस सरबजीत सिंह का भी है जो 12 साल से वहां पड़ा हुआ है , उसके ऊपर जासूसी का इल्जाम है और उसको पाकिस्तान की अदालत ने सजा -ए-मौत दे दी है। अखबारों में इस तरह की खबरें आती रहती हैं। अगर भारत सरकार इस मामले में initiative लेकर बाहरीत करे तो न सिर्फ़ इस मसले को हल किया जा सकता है , बल्कि इंसानी नुक़ता -ए-नशिाह से ऐसे जत्तिने लोग परेशान हैं , इन सबको रल्लि किया जा सकता है , ताकि वे अपने वतन वापस जा सकें और जो हब्दिस्तानी वहां बंद हैं , वे हब्दिस्तान वापस आ सकें। इससे हब्दिस्तान और पाकिस्तान में जो दोस्ती का रश्तिा है , वह भी मजबूत होगा। सर, मुझे यह भी कहना है कि तहिड जेख में अफ्रीकी मुन्नालिक की बहुत सी औरतें बरसों -बरस से बंद हैं। उनके ऊपर इश्ग के केस का मामला है , उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं है , कोई रल्लियू नहीं है , कोई कामून नहीं है , वे ऐसे ही वहां पड़ी हुई हैं। इस मामले को भी सरकार को टेकअप करना चाहिए। ये सब इस तरह के मामलात् हैं , जदिके ऊपर अगर ठीक ढंग से बाहरीत हो तो इंसानी नुक़ता -ए-नशिाह से इस मसले को हल किया जा सकता है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि होम मन्निस्टर साहब इस पर तवज्जह देंगे।

[جناب محمد امین (مغربی بنگال) (Shri Mohd. Ameen) : سر، سوز صاحب نے ابھی جو کچھ کہا، میں اس سے اتفاق رکھتا ہوں۔ ہوم منسٹر صاحب یہاں موجود ہیں، میں ان سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان کے جو لوگ پاکستان کی جیلوں میں بند ہیں اور پاکستان کے جو لوگ ہندوستان کی جیلوں میں بند ہیں، دونوں پر ہی بات ہونی چاہئے۔ بھارت سرکار ایک کمپلیٹ لسٹ بنا کر initiative لے کر یہ بات شروع کرے کیوں کہ کتنے لوگ ہیں؟ یہ بھی ٹھیک سے معلوم نہیں ہے۔ ایسا ہوتا ہے کہ ہندوستان کے جو مزدور پاکستان میں اپنی روزی روٹی کی تلاش میں جاتے ہیں، ان کے پروٹیکشن کا کوئی انتظام نہیں ہے، ان کو پکڑ کر پاکستان کی جیلوں میں بند کر دیا جاتا ہے اور وہ برسوں وہاں پڑے رہتے ہیں۔ بہت سارے کیسز میں سے ایک کیس سرجیٹ سنگھ کا بھی ہے جو 12 سال سے وہاں پڑا ہوا ہے، اس کے اوپر جاسوسی کا الزام ہے اور اس کو پاکستان کی عدالت نے سزائے موت دے دی ہے۔ اخباروں میں اس طرح کی خبریں آتی رہتی ہیں۔ اگر بھارت سرکار اس معاملے میں initiative لے کر بات چیت کرے تو نہ صرف اس مسئلے کو حل کیا جا سکتا ہے، بلکہ انسانی نقطہ نگاہ سے ایسے جتنے لوگ پریشان ہیں، ان سب کو رہا کیا جا سکتا ہے، تاکہ وہ اپنے وطن واپس جا سکیں اور جو ہندوستانی وہاں بند ہیں، وہ ہندوستان واپس آ سکیں۔ اس سے ہندوستان اور پاکستان میں جو دوستی کا رشتہ ہے، وہ بھی مضبوط ہوگا۔ سر، مجھے یہ بھی کہنا ہے کہ تہاڑ جیل میں افریقی ممالک کی بہت سے عورتیں برسہا برس سے بند ہیں۔ ان کے اوپر ٹرگس کے کیس کا معاملہ ہے، ان کی کوئی سنوائی نہیں ہے، کوئی ریویو نہیں ہے، کوئی قانون نہیں ہے، وہ ایسے ہی وہاں پڑی ہوئی ہیں۔ اس معاملے کو بھی سرکار کو

† [Transliteration in Urdu Script.

ٹیک-اپ کرنا چاہیے۔ یہ سب اس طرح کے معاملات ہیں، جن کے اوپر اگر ٹھیک ڈھنگ سے بات چیت ہو تو انسانی نقطہ نگاہ سے اس مسئلے کو حل کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ میں آشا کرتا ہوں کہ ہوم منسٹر صاحب اس پر توجہ دیں گے۔

श्री आर. सी. सहि (पश्चिम बंगाल): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे दो-तीन प्वाइंट्स हैं। इस वधियक में आप थोड़े से माइनर चेंजेज़ कर रहे हैं। इसमें आप “मार्शल लॉ” की जगह “मिलिट्री लॉ” करने जा रहे हैं। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। हालांकि, हमारे इस गणतांत्रिक देश में इस बात की संभावना नहीं है कि यहां पर “मिलिट्री लॉ” लागू किया जाए।

महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक-दो बातें जानना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश के जो मछुआरे हैं, वे दूसरे देशों के जंगलों में, उनकी water territory में मछली पकड़ते हुए पकड़े जाते हैं, उनको छुड़ाने के लिए क्या समझौता हुआ है? इसके अलावा मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोग, जो उनकी जेलों में सजा-याफ़ता मुजरिम हैं, जो उनके हस्बैंड से सजा-याफ़ता हैं, उनको अपने देश में ट्रांसफर करने के लिए, अपने देश में लाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था हो रही है और उनके साथ क्या व्यवहार किया जाएगा? यह बात सच है कि 11 देशों के साथ negotiation चल रही है, जसिमें से पांच देशों के साथ negotiation हुई है, बातचीत हुई है। क्या पाकिस्तान के साथ भी इस तरह के कुछ समझौते हो चुके हैं कि उनके लोग जो हमारी जेलों में हैं और हमारे लोग जो उनकी जेलों में हैं, उनके साथ नेगोसिएशन कसि दौर में है और हम क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

सर, आखिरी बात, सभी सोमालिया के बारे में सवाल उठा था कि वहां जल दस्यु काफ़ी हैं और हमारे लोग जब उस territory में घुसते हैं या व्यवसाय के लिए जाते हैं तो उनको जल दस्युओं द्वारा पकड़ लिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सोमालिया के साथ हमारे देश का कोई सेसा समझौता चल रहा है कि भविष्य में इस तरह की कोई घटना न घटे? यही चंद बातें मुझे कहनी थीं।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am grateful to the four hon. Members who have spoken on this Amendment Bill and I am also grateful to the House for the patient hearing. Sir, the scope of the Bill is extremely

limited. This Act only deals with repatriation of prisoners between countries where there is a treaty. India must have a treaty with another country and it is only between treaty-countries that the Act comes into operation. The Bill became an Act on the 1st of January, 2004 and it is only in the last 6-7 years that we have negotiated treaties with a number of countries. The first agreement was signed with the United Kingdom on the 18th of February, 2005; the most recent agreement was signed with Sri Lanka in December, 2010. We have agreements so far only with 11 countries - the U.K., Mauritius, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt, France, Bangladesh, Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka and Iran. Negotiations have been concluded with five other countries, namely, Canada, Israel, Hong Kong, Brazil and Italy but the agreements are yet to be signed.

†[]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

Sir, the Act applies only to a prisoner who has been convicted in the other country by a competent criminal court. It does not apply to any other kind of prisoner. It does not apply to a detenué; it only applies to one who has been convicted of a criminal offence by the criminal court of that country. Secondly, the prisoner may then apply for being taken back to the home country. The prisoner who is in India should apply that he should go back to his home country or the prisoner in the other treaty-country should apply that he should be taken back to India. This Act cannot be applied involuntarily. The Act applies only when the prisoner applies under it. There is an elaborate procedure in Section 4 to Section 11. A foreign national undergoing a sentence in an Indian jail after being convicted by an Indian criminal court can apply to be repatriated. Similarly, under Section 12, an Indian national undergoing a sentence in a foreign country can apply to that country that he must serve the remainder of the term in an Indian prison. Many don't apply. For example, if a prisoner is sentenced to a term of three months or six months, he will not apply because the procedure itself will take a very long time. So, usually only prisoners who are convicted to a very long term of sentence will apply it and since this is subject to a treaty, subject to agreements, the process has just begun. We have repatriated so far five British prisoners to the U.K. and one more is under consideration. We have brought back twelve Indian prisoners from Mauritius. So, I think, we must give some more time for more agreements to be signed with more countries and more prisoners to apply before the Act can have its full scope and effect.

Sir, as far as the other larger questions are concerned like the fishermen being taken into custody by neighbouring countries, the cases of political detenués, the cases of people who have been arrested for espionage, those are much larger questions which, I think, should be dealt with in a substantive discussion, not in a brief discussion on a Bill that seeks to replace one phrase.

And, many of these issues are dealt with, both, by the Ministry of

External

Affairs

and the Ministry of Home Affairs. So, on an appropriate occasion, I assure the House, if a structured discussion takes place on the larger issues of Indian prisoners being held in other countries, we shall certainly reply. But, for the time being, my request is that this Bill be adopted by the House and the amendment made, because the continuation of the phrase 'martial laws' is rather jarring; we are a democracy; we should replace it by the phrase 'military laws'.

With these words, Sir, I commend the Bill and request the House to pass it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That The Repatriation of Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Bill, 2011

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up The State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Bill, 2011.

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 India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, in view of the recent developments in the international banking scenario and for better functioning, the State Bank of India had, with the sanction of the Central Government and in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, entered into negotiations for acquiring the business, including the assets and liabilities, of the State Bank of Indore. The terms and conditions relating to such acquisitions were agreed upon by the Central Board of State Bank of India and the whole of State Bank of Indore in the form of a scheme. Thereafter, the Reserve Bank of India has approved the acquisition of the business of the State Bank of Indore and, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 35 of the State Bank of

India Act, 1955, the Central Government has accorded the sanction thereto. Accordingly, the Acquisition of State Bank of Indore Order, 2010 was notified by the Government on 28th July, 2010 and the same became effective from 26th August, 2010. After the acquisition of the State Bank of Indore by the State Bank of India, the State Bank of Indore ceases to exist and references to State Bank of Indore in the State Bank of India Subsidiary Banks Act, 1959 have become redundant. It is,

therefore, proposed to amend The State Bank of India Subsidiary Banks Act, 1959 to omit any such references. The present Bill seeks to achieve these objectives.

The question was proposed.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (समनुषंगी बैंक) संशोधन विधियक, 2011 माननीय मंत्री जी यहां पर लाए हैं, उसके अनुसार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंदौर का नाम समाप्त होकर वह सब स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ऑफ इंडिया के रूप में परिवर्तित हो रहा है। उपसभापति महोदय, यह काम तो बहुत पहले हो चुका है और अब यह बलि केवल नाम परिवर्तन के लिए लाया जा रहा है। यह बैंक पहले से स्टेट बैंक के साथ subsidiary के रूप में जा चुका है। जब स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंदौर बनाया गया था और जिन लोगों ने इसको बनाया था, उन्होंने इस बैंक को अच्छे रूप में चलाया। जब इस बैंक का स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया में मर्जर हुआ, उस समय इसका टर्न ओवर 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये था। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह बात इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके पहले भी बहुत सारी बैंक्स प्राइवेट बैंक के रूप में बनायी गयी थीं और उन्होंने अच्छे काम किए थे।

जो बैंक स्टेट बैंक के तहत चल रहे हैं, वे भी अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। महोदय, मैं राजस्थान का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी भी राजस्थान के हैं। वहां पर भी दो बैंक, बैंक ऑफ जयपुर व बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर थे। इन बैंकों का भी स्टेट बैंक में मर्जर हुआ, लेकिन उनका नाम तब भी स्टेट बैंक ऑफ जयपुर एंड स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर रहा। अब इन्होंने जो स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंदौर का मर्जर किया है, उसमें उसका नामोनिशान मिला दिया है।

महोदय, मैं यह बात इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि इस बैंक के मर्जर होने से स्टेट बैंक का स्टेटस उंचा होगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेटस किस रूप में उंचा होगा? मैं मंत्री जी को बताना चाहूंगा कि ऑलरेडी इस देश के अंदर स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया की लगभग साढ़े बारह हजार से ज्यादा ब्रांचें हैं और इनके अलावा कुछ नई ब्रांचें भी खुली हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन ब्रांचेज के खोलने के बाद क्या आपने ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में बैंकिंग सर्विसेज को आगे बढ़ाया है?

महोदय, स्टेट बैंक का मतलब भारतीय बैंक है, जो कि भारत सरकार का बैंक होता है। उसका दायित्व केवल पैसा कमाना नहीं

है। उसका दायित्व डिपॉजिट टक्स को बढ़ाकर , लोगों को लोन देना नहीं है , बल्कि उसका दायित्व है कि वह सोशल सर्विसेज में ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक्टिव होकर , उसका पालन करे और सरकार की नीतियों के अनुसार जो गरीब व बेरोजगार लोग हैं उनको ऋण देने के लिये आगे आए। किसी भी सरकारी बैंक का यह उद्देश्य होता है।

महोदय , मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया को पछिले साल जो प्रॉफिट हुआ है , वह 16 हजार करोड़ हुआ है। हमारे बैंक ने 16 हजार करोड़ का प्रॉफिट कमाया है , इसलिए हम इससे खुश हो सकते हैं , यह बात सही है। हमें इसमें आपत्ति नहीं है कि हमारे देश के बैंक ने पैसा कमाया है , लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जो स्टेट बैंक की सोशल रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी होनी चाहिए , उसको नभियाने में क्या उसने अपना दायित्व पूरा किया है ? हमारे समाने यह सवाल है। एक जानकारी के अनुसार इन्होंने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अगर 1200 बैंक खोले हैं , तो उनमें से one fourth भी बैंक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नहीं हैं। इसका क्या मतलब नकिलता है ? क्या केवल प्रॉफिट कमाने के लिये इस बैंक को बनाया गया है ? महोदय , अगर प्रॉफिट कमाने के लिये बैंकों का नाम लिया जाए , तो बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा है , बैंक ऑफ पंजाब नेशनल बैंक है। वे तो आप से भी ज्यादा अच्छे बिजनेस करते हैं और प्रॉफिट कमाते हैं। वे बैंक भी सरकारी क्षेत्र में आ चुके हैं।

महोदय , मेरा यह कहना है कि सरकार द्वारा केवल बड़े बैंक बना देने से देश के बैंकिंग बिजनेस का समाधान नहीं हो सकता। मैं इसलिए नविदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कई बार ग्लोबलाइजेशन की बात की जाती है। अगर हम पछिले दो सालों का इतिहास देखते हैं , तो जो बैंक अमेरिका , यूरोप और ब्रिटेन में थे , वे बड़े बैंक थे और उनका आकार विशाल था। उन बैंकों के पास अथाह डिपॉजिट्स थे तथा उन्होंने बड़े-बड़े लोन्स भी दे रखे थे। महोदय , जब एक हवा का झोंका आया तो वे बड़े-बड़े बैंक ताश के पत्तों की तरह ढह गए। महोदय , मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े बैंक होने से काम नहीं होता है , केवल बड़ा आकार होने से वह जनता की सेवा नहीं कर सकता है। महोदय , मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय के सामने इस संबंध में दो वक्षिय रखना चाहता हूँ। पहला वक्षिय यह है कि स्ट्रेट बैंक का आकार बड़ा होता जा रहा है , यह बात सही है और हमें इसमें कोई आपत्ति भी नहीं है क्योंकि यह हमारे देश का एक प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त बैंक है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त होने के बावजूद उसका दायित्व भी पूरा होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो छोटे बैंक हैं , वे ज्यादा बेटर सर्विस दे रहे हैं। हम सब देख रहे हैं कि जितने भी छोटे-छोटे बैंक हैं , वे अपने कस्टमर्स की केयर ज्यादा ठीक प्रकार से करते हैं। वे ठीक प्रकार से अपनी dealings करते हैं , उनको ठीक प्रकार से आगे चलाते हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े आकार पर मत जाइए , क्योंकि अगर बैंक अपने clients और अपनी services को ठीक प्रकार से नहीं देख सकते हैं , तो इसका लाभ नहीं है।

उपसभापति महोदय , इसलिए मैं यह बात कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि यदि हमें अपने बैंकिंग सिस्टम को मजबूत करना है , तो इसे केवल आकार के आधार पर नहीं , बल्कि customers को , clients को सुबिधा देने के लिये करना होगा , अपने सामाजिक दायित्वों को पूरा करने के लिये करना होगा। आज आप बैंक का merger कर रहे हैं , मैं तो ऐसा सोचता हूँ , हमारे यहाँ राजस्थान में जब कोई व्यक्ति स्वर्गवासी हो जाता है और उसका सास क्रियाकर्म हो जाता है , तो बाद में गरुड़ पुराण पढ़ा जाता है और गरुड़ पुराण पढ़ कर उसकी आत्मा की शक्ति की बात की जाती है , ... (समय की घंटी) ... वैसे ही हमारे वल्लि मंत्री महोदय आत्मा की शक्ति के लिये यह प्रस्ताव , यह बलि लाए हैं। वे बलि लाए हैं , यह उनकी मर्जी की बात है , लेकिन मैं फरि कहुँगा कि छोटे-छोटे नदी-नालों को बड़े नालों में मल्ला कर, समुद्र में मल्ला कर काम नहीं चलता

है। नदी-नालों का भी अस्तित्व रहना चाहिए और समुद्र का महत्व भी रहना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं नविदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपकेवल merger की बात कीजिए, केवल मखिने की बात कीजिए, बल्कि उनके द्वारा दी गई social services पर भी ध्यान दीजिए। धन्यवाद।

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Bill, 2011, gives a new opportunity to the regional banks, which have got a very great culture, to get merged with the State Bank of India. The State Bank of Travancore, the State Bank of Indore, the State Bank of Bikaner, etc., are all having a long history. It shows how the banking system has evolved in India in various kingdoms and also the Provincial States. Therefore, it has got its own culture. These Banks know the needs of local people and they address their demands accordingly. Their behaviour with the customer, the way of lending, etc., differ in each State. Therefore, this is carrying a very great culture, and the name itself gives a prestige for the people of that particular area. There is no doubt that now, it is a day of merger, amalgamation, acquisition and all these things are coming up. Therefore, we have to go along with the modernisation and also we have to see that in the globalised economy,

our India should have the prestige of having the world's largest bank. The State Bank of India is one of the largest banks at the international level in terms of capital, human resources and also the number of branches. There is no other Government bank having so many branches throughout the world. Only private and multinational banks have their branches like this. The large number of branches of the State Bank of India addresses the needs of local people, rural people and the people of semi-urban areas. In that way, it has created a culture which reflects the pan-Indian culture. Therefore, we have to take the acquisition and merger of all these banks in that way also.

When there is a merger like this, when the subsidiary banks are acquired, then we have to see that employees' interests are also protected. Now, the employees are exposed to transfer at the national level. They cannot say that they want to remain within their own States and also the same area. But, there should be some leniency, at least, for some time. The people have got some local roots because of the bank's nature. That has to be considered. More so, nowadays, many of the South Indian employees in various banks, including the State Bank of India, are very often transferred to the North-Eastern States because many other employees are not willing to go there. But, South Indians are going there, and they could not come back to their own area when they are promoted.

All these factors have also to be considered while going in for a larger management. When there is a management of the size of the State Bank of India, it should have much more leniency with regard to the welfare of its employee. Many people come under the reservation category, and, naturally, they also have links with the soil of their own State or area. That issue also has to be addressed because many of the people cannot lead a separate life away from their own State. Similarly, the State Bank of Indore employees must be having this kind of nature. That aspect should also be considered.

Finally, Sir, there are issues like BASEL-II norms, disclosures, and, international banking system. The State Bank of India is following every such international disposition including BASEL-II

norms. We are very proud of the State Bank of India for undertaking such ventures. With these few words, I fully support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen. You have only three minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Business Advisory Committee has allocated only one hour for this Bill.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I think, the allotment of the time is not proportionate to the seriousness of the Bill. I stand to oppose the Bill, and, I oppose the Bill not

only on the face value of this particular Bill but also in the context of the overall policy of the Government of India in the financial sector, with particular reference to the banking sector.

Sir, as per the policy announcements of the Government, more and more people are to be covered by the banking services. It is not only with regard to the State Bank but in other nationalized banks also, a very active exercise for merger is afoot. This is going to work at cross purposes by pushing out more and more people outside the purview of the banking services.

The inevitable result of this so-called consolidation and merger process will be reduction in number of branches in the name of duplication, and, ultimately a major portion of the people will be going out. This is absolutely consistent with the Budget statement which says that more and more private banks will be given licenses. So, a space is being deliberately created in the banking areas by contracting the space occupied by the public sector banks, which are operating in the nation's interest. So, in this financial sector policy architecture, this Bill is not going to help in any manner. As my friend, Mr. Natchiappan just now said, the basic reason for covering the entire populace by public sector banking services is that it is our social responsibility.

Sir, my apprehension stood confirmed when I came to know that yesterday, the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011 has been introduced. This Bill aims at strengthening private sector banks and the foreign bankers, and expanding their rights of banking operation on Indian soil. Not only that, it also aims at strengthening the rights and dominance of the private and multinational bankers even within the public sector banks, if they hold their shares. Sir, shares of many of the public sector banks are off-loaded in the market, and, they have been lifted by the many foreign companies, foreign bankers, and, many private players. So, in respect of voting rights, their right is being liberalized. All taken together, a whole exercise is going on to contract the space occupied by the public sector banks, including the State Bank of India, and, in that direction, the whole

merger process is going on.

Therefore, Sir, I request the Government to please keep in mind, particularly, the experience of the global crisis, the kind of swindling and speculation, which the banks of USA and Europe indulged into, and, which ended up in a total collapse of the entire banking system. The billions and trillions of dollars had to be put in those banks by the respective Governments just to save them from bankruptcy. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Our country remained comparatively insulated only because the Indian banking system was not allowed to go in for that reckless speculation and swindling. Public sector character of bank is the guarantee of that. They must be dominant in the financial sector. In that respect, this exercise of contracting the space of

public sector banking in country's economy is dangerous and this Bill is one of the instruments. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Many other instruments and many other laws have already been introduced and many more are in the process. The hon. Finance Minister spoke about those laws in his Budget statement. I consider this to be one of the integral parts of the dangerous experiment that is being made with the financial sector of the country, much to the detriment of the national interest. I insist this Bill must not be passed in the House. With this few words, I record my strong opposition to this Bill. Thank you.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, I stand here to support the Bill. The Bill is more of a formal in nature. The State Bank of Indore is already merged. This is only the question of changing the name. But some observations have been made relating to finance and I would like to comment upon the same that even though we always say small is beautiful, in financial world, big is very often better. We have big banks which are international banks, like CitiBank, Bank of America, Deutsche Bank, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. They are the banks which are considered to be international banks, operating in all the countries. They are very powerful banks. I think, it is very necessary that in our country, the State Bank of India should also become equally big. It can become big by taking over the smaller banks which are probably very vulnerable. Actually, the banks which have suffered and collapsed are normally the small banks, the cooperative banks which have failed the depositors and the moneys have not come back. The larger banks have got more flexibility. I am not saying that the State Bank of India should shun away from its activity of social responsibilities, social obligations and rural credit. These are the issues on which they will have to abide because this is something which is laid down by the Government policy. They cannot deviate from that merely because they have become big. But their size will allow them to compete in the world. Their size will have three or four implications. One is their capacity to absorb the shocks when they come. The shocks came to the international financial market not

because they were big but because they are the people who did excessive lending in the name of what is popularly known as the leveraging. If they had not done it, they would have not suffered at all. I am not suggesting that by becoming big, the State Bank of India is going for excessive leveraging or excessive lending. I think, it is necessary. The size is important. They will be able to spread outside the country in a very big way and help the smaller banks when they are in necessity, when they are in difficulty. So, I welcome this Bill and I believe that the State Bank of India should become still bigger and not smaller at all, should compete with all the banks in the world on the same footing. Thank you.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I stand here to oppose the proposal of the Government vehemently because this consolidation or merger is not going to help in any way. Seeing the facts and figures, I find that the arguments are unconvincing and lopsided. Now after the merger, the SBI is going to become a much bigger bank. But, what happened to the bigger banks in the United States and the European contingency. They have just fallen like a house of cards. So, it is not proper now at this juncture to merge all the subsidiary banks with the SBI. The Government is talking about financial inclusion. I wanted to say that nearly 60 crores of the population don't have any bank account. So, let us first concentrate on seeing that more number of branches are being opened and public should have the facility to open their bank accounts. On the other hand, we are seeing that more than 3,000 rural banks have been closed. What sort of financial inclusion are you talking about? The question is not of consolidation. The question is about not having more banking. The Government should concentrate on having more banks and then it should consolidate the gains of the public sector banking. But the Government is not giving due attention to it.

Regarding subsidiary bank, I come to my own State where the State Bank of Hyderabad is having very good business. It is helping agriculture sector; it is helping in rural development; and it is helping in poverty alleviation. If you merge the State Bank of Hyderabad or the State Bank of Travancore, which is also doing good service in Kerala, I think the respective States are going to lose the finances because the headquarters of the SBI is in Mumbai and all the benefits will go to other States instead of coming to our own State. This is another thing about which we have to think seriously.

Keeping in view all this, I feel that the Government should reconsider its decision of going for merger and it should give sufficient chance to the subsidiary banking system, which is really functioning very well, to expand further in the coming days. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री वक्रिम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, जैसा अभी माननीय रामदास जी ने कहा कि सरकार इसको बहुत पहले ही merge कर चुकी है और आज केवल औपचारिकता के रूप में इसको कामूनी दर्जा देने के लिये यहाँ पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है। सरकार ने एक प्रकार से यह एक गलत कदम उठाया है। ये मध्य प्रदेश को और मध्य भारत के लगभग आधे क्षेत्र को कवर करने वाले बैंक्स थे। आप देखें कि इनको 1971 में नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद "ए" कैटगरी का बैंक डिक्लेयर करके recognize किया गया था। "ए" कैटगरी का बैंक जो काम कर रहा है और जिसका टर्नओवर 50 करोड़ से ज्यादा है, जिसकी छोटे-छोटे गाँवों में ब्रांचेज़ हैं और जो इंदौर से कंट्रोल हो रहा है, उसका आप कैसे अपने कंट्रोल में करने जा रहे हैं? यह मामला सर्वोर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी में भी आया था और उसमें भी यह recommendation आयी थी कि इस प्रकार के जो रिज़नल बैंक्स हैं, इनका अस्तित्व खत्म नहीं करना चाहिए, बल्कि इनको प्रमोट करना चाहिए। इसमें गुरामीण

क्षेत्र के employees हैं , वहीं के काम करने वाले लोग हैं। आज इतने बड़े तंत्र में इनकी स्थिति neglected है। आप कह रहे हैं कि आप इनको professionally ठीक करने वाले हैं और इनकी कस्टमर्स सर्विस को ठीक करने वाले हैं , तो उसके बाद इनमें कौम -सा नया चेंज आने वाला है ? आपके स्टेट बैंक्स , जो ऑलरेडी चल रहे थे , उनमें कौम -सा फर्क आ गया , जो आप इसमें करने जा रहे हैं ? यह कुछ मल्लि कर एक प्रकार के केवल जमी -जमाई दुकान को अपने कब्जे में करने की स्थिति है।

आप फॉरेन बैंक्स को भी आने का मौका दे रहे हैं। आप फॉरेन बैंक्स को केवल बैंकिंग क्षेत्र में आने नहीं दे रहे हैं , बल्कि बीमा के क्षेत्र में भी उनको आने दे रहे हैं और वे एग्रीकल्चर बीमा भी करने जा रहे हैं। फॉरेन के बैंक्स एग्रीकल्चर बीमा करने जा रहे हैं और कसिा न को एक भी पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैंने इस मामले को लोम्बार्ड कंपनी के साथ मल्लि कर उठाया था। आप फॉरेन के बैंक्स के लए इतना कर रहे हैं कि आप एक प्रकार से उनको हब्डिस्तान के कसिानों को लूटने की पूरी तरह से छूट दे रहे हैं। दूसरी तरफ, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडीअर , स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर और बाकी के जो हमारे रीजनल बैंक्स हैं , जो अपने -अपने क्षेत्रों में बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे थे , उनको आप कैप्चर करने जा रहे हैं और वह भी केवल इसलिए कि आपको अपना आकार बढ़ाना है। मेरा यह कहना है कि आप अपना आकार नहीं , बल्कि अपना प्रसार बढ़ाने की बात करते , आप प्रभाव बढ़ाने की बात करते और आप incentive बढ़ाते। आप जो नये -नये काम कर रहे हैं , इससे हमारे मध्य प्रदेश को नुकसान होगा। ये बैंक्स हमको इनकम टैक्स भी चुकाते थे , अब उस नुकसान की भरपाई हम कसिा प्रकार करेंगे ? उसकी कोई भरपाई होने वाली नहीं है। इनके employees का यह कहना है कि बड़े सेटअप में हमारे प्रमोशंस वगैरह पर affect पड़ेगा , इसलिए उन्होंने भी वसिध दर्ज कराया था। ये सारी चीजें इसके साथ जुड़ी हुई हैं। अब चूंकि आप इनको merge कर चुके हैं , लेकिन ये जो बब्डिु हैं , इन पर आप ध्यान दें और वहाँ के कर्मचारियों का अहति न होने दें तथा मध्य प्रदेश के हतियों का ध्यान रखें। हमारा इलाका चूंकि ट्राइबल है और वह मध्य प्रदेश का आधा क्षेत्र है , वहाँ आपका स्टेट बैंक अपनी ब्रंचेज खोलने वाला नहीं है। आप वहाँ के लए ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा करें। ऐसा न हो कि आप इसको करके

फॉरेन बैंक्स के लिए एक रास्ता बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यदि आपने यह कथि , तो ठीक नहीं होगा। मेरा इतना ही नखिदन है।

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, in all, six hon. Members have participated in the discussion. I thank them. I have noted their suggestions and inputs. Sir, hon. Members have raised various concerns. I would like to reply to them. Shri Ramdas Agarwal, Dr. Natchiappan, Shri Tapan Kumar, Shri Pasha and Shri Vikram Verma have raised the question of merger and justification of merger of Indore Bank into the State Bank of India.

Sir, here, I would like to tell the hon. Members that merger with a bigger bank is an on-going process. I would like to inform the House that there were 35 bank mergers since nationalisation of banks in 1969. Out of these, there were 25 bank mergers with public sector banks acquiring private sector banks. In two cases, public sector banks have acquired public sector banks and in eight instances, private sector banks acquired private sector banks. The current policy of the Government on consolidation, leaves the initiative for consolidation to come from the management of the banks themselves with Government playing a supportive role.

1.00 P.M.

Sir, another question was raised why the Indore Bank was merged with the State Bank of India. Sir, the SBI was holding 98.05 per cent of the shareholding of State Bank of Indore and it was substantially owned by it. The State Bank of Indore was the smallest associate bank having majority of its branches - in total, 472 branches - located in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The State Bank of India has total over 13000 branches and 152 international branches and because of the technological advancement in Core Banking Services, the customers of Indore Bank will now have access to the entire network of the State Bank of India. Sir, while considering this merger, it is considered that all the stakeholders - shareholders, customers and employees - will benefit from the proposed acquisition. Thus, the acquisition will be in the overall public interest and it will contribute to all-round growth in business and improved efficiency of operations.

Sir, hon. Member, Shri Ramdas Agarwal, Shri Pasha and some other Members also said that they have the apprehension that there will be no branch expansion. I would like to inform the hon. Members in this House that at the time after the bank nationalisation in 1969, there were about 11900 branches in the country as on March 31, 1971 and today, there are over 86000 branches in the entire country and the expansion is going on. On an average, 4500-5000 branches are being opened in the entire country.

श्री सुधनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : सर, प्रसिद्ध ब्रांचेज
कतिनी हैं , प्रसिद्ध बैंकों की ब्रांचेज कतिनी
हैं ?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, they are being opened and financial inclusion is on the top priority agenda of this Government. As the hon. Members are aware, the F.M., in his Budget Speech, has assured us that there are 73,000 habitations over the population of 2000 and above; they will be provided banking facilities by providing banking correspondents. And we want to connect all the population, those who are left out, with the banking facilities. Recently, in the month of

February, an Abhiyan, *Swabhiman Abhiyan*, was launched by hon. Soniaji, in the country, to connect all households, those who are left out, with the banking system. We are going to connect all the persons, those who are left out. This is an ambitious project, and we are going to achieve this goal.

Sir, another question was raised by Natchiappanji and Vermaji regarding the service-conditions of employees of the Bank of Indore. Sir, the interests of employees of the erstwhile State Bank of Indore will not be adversely affected. Suitable clauses have been incorporated in the Acquisition of State Bank of Indore Order so that the pay and allowances offered to the

officers or the employees of the erstwhile State Bank of Indore shall not be less than the overall pay and allowances as they would have drawn.

Similarly, officers or other employees who have retired shall be entitled to receive their benefits, rights and privileges from the transferee bank, *i.e.* State Bank of India. Further, the Provident Fund, the Gratuity Fund and the Pension Fund or any other fund of the transferor bank shall continue with the transferee bank.

So far, questions were raised about the transfer policy and the welfare of employees. I assure the hon. Members that the welfare of employees of all the banks is being looked after by the bank management, and we will ensure that their interests are fully protected.

Sir, one question was raised about the health of the State Bank of India and other Banks. Sir, here, I would like to clarify that in the priority sector, State Bank of India has achieved 38 per cent and the target of achieving 40 per cent will be achieved in this financial year.

Regarding the health of our banks, they are all doing very well; they are all in profit and are doing a commendable job for the people of this country. Hence, during the global crisis, our banks did excellently well. The credit goes to the Regulator, RBI, and the Banks and their employees. Our banks stood the test of time.

With these remarks, Sir, I commend that the Bill may kindly be passed.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I want to seek a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which clarification? He has given such a detailed reply.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the hon. Minister has just given the figure of growth of a number of branches from the day of nationalization. Will he kindly enlighten us with the figure of growth

of all branches from 2002-03 onwards when the whole concept of merger of the subsidiaries with the State Bank came? So, the State Bank and its subsidiaries taken together, what is the growth in the number of branches after that period?

श्री नंदी येल्लैया (आंध्र प्रदेश): मंत्री महोदय rural areas के अंदर खोला गया ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : वह तो बता दिया न... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री नंदी येल्लैया : लेकिन Urban areas के अंदर एक भी नहीं खोला गया। क्या इस पर कोई ban है? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, राजस्थान के ICICI बैंक ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं , नहीं , Bank of Rajasthan का ICICI से कोई connection नहीं है... (व्यवधान)...

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा : सर, माननीय सदस्य ने एक मुद्दा उठाया है कि रूरल एरियाज़ में बैंक नहीं खुल रहे हैं। अभी रज़िर्व बैंक ने जो liberalize policy की है , उसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंक खुले , इसके लिये पॉलिसी में यह संशोधन किया है कि पचास हजार से नीचे ... (व्यवधान)... पचास हजार से नीचे की जनसंख्या वाले गाँव और कस्बों में ... (व्यवधान)... किसी प्रकार का ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री विक्रम वर्मा : पचास हजार का गाँव कहाँ होता है ? ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is asking about rural areas.

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा : सर, रूरल एरियाज़ के लिये 1:1 की पॉलिसी है। अभी 86,000 शाखाओं में से मात्र 32,000 शाखाएं रूरल एरियाज़ में हैं , बाकी सब अर्बन एरियाज़ में हैं। तो यह शकियत है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा बैंक अर्बन एरियाज़ में खोले जा रहे हैं , रूरल एरियाज़ के लिये अभी जो पॉलिसी बनाई गई है , उसमें कोई लाइसेंस ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री नंदी येल्लैया : सर, अर्बन एरियाज़ , न कि रूरल एरियाज़। मैं अर्बन एरियाज़ के लिये बोल रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : अर्बन एरियाज़ में बैंकिंग है।

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, 63 per cent branches are in urban areas. There are only 37 per cent branches in rural areas. Our thrust is to open more and more branches in rural areas.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri V.P. Singh.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, since 2003 after the whole concept of merger of the subsidiaries with the State Bank of India... (Interruptions)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, you have called me.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What is the growth in the number of branches? ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, you have taken my name.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Let me answer this. Sir, the growth was slow in earlier years, but when our Government took over, we started expanding the branches in a large number. Roughly, the average number is 3200 every year since 2004-05. The growth is expanding.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, my clarification from the Minister is this. The Minister is talking about the merger. If there is a merger, it is not a one-way traffic that a bigger bank can take over a smaller bank. It is a two-way traffic. Have the views of the small banks and their employees been taken into consideration? Are they interested in this merger? If they are not interested in this merger, what sort of a work have you done before merging them?

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, the hon. Minister says that the subsidiary branches are doing a very commendable job. Then why is this merger? When they are doing a commendable job, let them continue with the commendable job. What is the need of merging them?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, no more clarifications. Please answer these two questions.

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA: It is a punishment for them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to the Minister. पाणि जी, सुनिए।

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I have already clarified the policy of the Government on consolidation. The Government leaves the initiative for consolidation to come from the management of the banks themselves, with the Government playing a supportive role. We do not encourage them as a Government. But if the Boards of two banks decide to merge, it is up to them to merge.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

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

The House re-assembled after lunch at eleven minutes past two of the
clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER
TO QUESTION**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Statement by Minister correcting answer to Question.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I make a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Starred Question No. 306 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 1st December, 2010, regarding "Special policy to modernize police force of Jharkhand".

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Report and Accounts (2009-10) of NIFTEM, New Delhi and
related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

A copy (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under sub-section (4) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) Third Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4326/15/11]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of CBWE, Nagpur and related papers.

III. Report (2009-10) of EPFU, New Delhi and related papers.

IV. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of VVG NLI, NODIA and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):
Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following
Notifications of the Ministry of

Labour and Employment, under sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976:-

- (1) S.O. 217 (E), dated the 31st January, 2011, extending the provisions of the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976, to ten industries other than Pharmaceutical.
- (2) S.O. 471 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2011, publishing Corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 217 (E), dated the 31st January, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4361/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Board for Workers Education (CBWE), Nagpur, for the year 2009-10, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4362/15/11]

III. (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.

- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3966/15/11]

IV. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA, for the year 2009-10, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4362/15/11]

- I. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of CIBS, Leh, Ladakh and related papers.
- II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of NSD, New Delhi and related papers.
- III. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of IGCA, New Delhi and related papers.

- IV. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of CUTS, Sarnath, Varanasi and related papers.
- V. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of WZCC, Udaipur and related papers.
- VI. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai and related papers.
- VII. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi and related papers.
- VIII. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of R.R. Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata and related papers.
- XI. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of Delhi Public Library, Delhi and related papers.
- X. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of NMML, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I, on behalf of Kumari Selja, lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- I. (a) Annual Report of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh, Ladakh, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh, Ladakh, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4333/15/11]

- II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4335/15/11]

- III. (a) Annual Report of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4336/15/11]

- IV. (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Tibetan Studies (CUTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Tibetan Studies (CUTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4334/15/11]

- V. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the West Zone Cultural Centre (WZCC), Udaipur, for the year 2009-10, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4332/15/11]

- VI. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above

Foundation.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4330/15/11]

VII. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4331/15/11]

VIII. (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, Kolkata, for the year 2009-10, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4337/15/11]

IX. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Public Library, Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4329/15/11]

X. (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4328/15/11]

**Various Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs,
Food and Public Distribution**

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Sir, I lay on the Table,
under sub-section (4) of

Section 52 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs):-

- (1) G.S.R. 13 (E), dated the 10th January, 2011, publishing the Legal Metrology (Numeration) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4340/15/11]

- (2) G.S.R. 71 (E), dated the 8th February 2011, publishing the Legal Metrology (General) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4409/15/11]

- (3) G.S.R. 76 (E), dated the 9th February, 2011, publishing the Indian Institute of Legal Metrology Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4340/15/11]

- (4) G.S.R. 109 (E), dated the 25th February, 2011, publishing the Legal Metrology (Numeration) Amendment Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4340/15/11]

- (5) G.S.R. 183 (E), dated the 4th March 2011, publishing the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4409/15/11]

- (6) S.O. 211 (E), dated the 1st February, 2011, publishing the Legal Metrology (National Standards) Rules, 2011.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4340/15/11]

Report and Accounts (2008-09) of IDPL, Gurgaon and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI SRIKANT JENA): Sir, I lay on the Table-

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Gurgaon, for the year 2008-09 together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4341/15/11]

I. Various Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

II. Report (2009-10) of the NDMA, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under subsection (2) of Section 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008, along with delay statement on the Notifications:-

(1) S.O. 3313 (E), dated the 30th December, 2009, giving effect to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008.

(2) S.O. 2687 (E), dated the 30th October, 2010, giving effect to the provisions of Sections 5, 6 and 21(b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4344/15/11]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.O. 2216 (E), dated the 9th September, 2010, conferring the powers and duties of Executive Magistrate, under Section 144 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, to Assistant Commissioner of Police, under subsection (2) of Section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4345/15/11]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) of Section 70 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005:-

- (a) Annual Report of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.

- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4343/15/11]

Outcome Budget (2011-12) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, in respect of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4386/15/11]

I. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of GSSC, Gandhinagar and related papers.

II. Reports and Accounts (2008-09, 1992-93, 2007-08) of various Agro Industries and related papers.

III. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of NDDB, Anand and related papers.

IV. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of CAA, Chennai and related papers.

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा खाद्य प्रसंस्करण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरुण यादव): महोदय, मैं नस्नललखलत पत्र सभल पटल पर रखतल ंः-

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

(a) Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Gujarat State Seeds Corporation Limited (GSSC), Gandhinagar, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4496/15/11]

II. (i) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Himachal

Pradesh Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Shimla, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the

Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4355/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Srinagar, for the year 1992-93, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4353/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4354/15/11]

- (iv) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2007 08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

- (c) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4227/15/11]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 29 of the National Dairy Development Board Act 1987:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4542/15/11]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Annual Report of the Coastal Aquaculture Authority, Chennai, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Coastal Aquaculture Authority, Chennai, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4352/15/11]

I. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad and related papers.

II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of Maulana Azad Education Foundation, New Delhi and related papers.

III. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of NCA, Indore and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT PALA): Sir, I lay on the Table -

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

(a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4377/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

(a) Annual Report of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10 and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4378/15/11]

- III. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Narmada Control Authority (NCA), Indore, for the year 2009-10, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4497/15/11]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Finance Bill, 2011

MR. CHAIRMAN: Message from the Lok Sabha.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Finance Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd March, 2011.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.”

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2010-11):-

- (i) Thirty-second Report on 'National Rural Health Mission' relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;
- (ii) Thirty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Loss of Revenue due to Short Levy of Tax, Incorrect Classification of Excisable Goods and non-fulfillment of Export Obligation' relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue); and
- (iii) Thirty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Seventeenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Conservation and Protection of Tigers in Tiger Reserves' relating to the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table lay

on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources (2010-11) on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Water Resources.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I, on behalf of Kumari Selja, make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demand for Grants, for the year 2010-11, of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture

and

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:-

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demand for Grants, for the year 2009-10, of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demand for Grants, for the year 2010-11, of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Issues arising out of the statement made by the Prime Minister on the

18th March, 2011 on the newspaper report on payment of 'cash-for-votes'

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for permitting me to initiate a discussion under rule 176 on all issues arising out of the Statement of the hon. Prime Minister made in this House on 18th March, 2011. The Statement was, Sir, in the context of the publication of reports in relation to the cash-for-votes issue and a subsequent report that had appeared quoting a cable sent by a U.S. diplomat to his

Government. Sir, this issue has been brought to the centre stage by the issuance of this cable and its publication.

The larger issue, if you look at it, squarely is an issue of political corruption. It is squarely an issue where the lifeline of the Indian democracy and Indian parliamentary democracy is accountability, its majority in the Lok Sabha, and it is on the strength of that majority that the Government of the day gets its mandate to rule the country.

If somehow the process of procurement of that majority is subverted, then we hit at the very root of the Indian democracy. I regret to say, Sir, in recent years, in recent memorable history, this has not happened once but it has happened twice. Therefore, this issue can neither be under-estimated nor understated. On both cases we saw, the 1993 episode and the 2008 episode, that the Government of the day did not have a majority in the House. Therefore, we had a situation where bribes and inducements were offered to the MPs to cross floor. In support of that, it was not only mere allegations, it was hard evidence, extremely hard evidence which was sustainable in any court of law. Yet, we spent years and years by some process trying to subvert that hard evidence so that the truth itself could be concealed.

Sir, some people referred to 22nd July, 2008 as a sad day for the Indian democracy. Their reasons of sadness I do not share. Their reason was that money was displayed in one of the Houses of Parliament. Sir, if bribe moneys are displayed and an exposure takes place, it should really hurt the conscience of each one of us sitting here. So, I reiterate, Sir, that it was a sad day not because moneys were displayed, it was a sad day for the Indian democracy because moneys were being paid to MPs in order to convert a minority into a majority.

Sir, the hon. Prime Minister in his Statement on 18th March has given his reaction to both the WikiLeaks cable as also the incident. It is his reaction to the entire set of events unfolding from that. I must confess that his reaction has disappointed us. Sir, is it on the Government's agenda, is it on the Government's priority that

corruption should be uprooted from the system? Sir, are we losing our touch with the common man who at every stage, when he is getting an opportunity in this country, is talking in terms of corruption? And one of the biggest problems he refers to is how corruption can be uprooted from the system. It is popularly believed, Sir, that corruption will follow Newton's gravitational laws. It does not spread at the grassroots. It starts from the top, and then starts moving downwards. If the top decides to correct itself, I have not the least doubt that then we can act as role models, as far as rest of the society is concerned. Therefore, the very essence of political corruption in this country has to be addressed. Sir, do we have in this House the honesty, at least, today, two-and-a-half years after this incident, to state and confess that what had happened was a gross impropriety? Unless we come to that conclusion, we will never be able to uproot this evil. What we have seen in the last two-and-a-

half years, Sir, and this is not new to this country that you will have one-by-one efforts being made to cover up this truth. And, when I address the hon. House, through you, Sir, I will refer to each one of them. The hon. Prime Minister has said that the Cable is unverified and unverifiable. Sir, it is a fact that before the WikiLeaks Cables started appearing in the media globally, the United States Government had cautioned every relevant State and every relevant nation that the entire storehouse of their diplomatic communications had been broken into and, therefore, these were likely to surface and the publication could create an embarrassment world over. It is not that somebody domestically in India has fabricated a document. If the Government of India wants to verify, and if you have the honesty of purpose wanting to verify, these are verifiable because some of the contents of this and the evidence emanating out of this is a very strong corroborative evidence in a criminal case between a bribe-giver and a bribe-taker. You have agreements with several countries, including the United States for legal cooperation. It is on the strength of those that we go and ask foreign States that even if crime is committed in my territory and the evidence is available either in your territory or for a person in your territory then on the strength of this legal cooperation, please make this evidence available to us. We have legal systems in place. The world is not an uncivilized place any more. You do not escape from the crime merely because you have crossed the geographical boundaries of the State or a witness has crossed over. There are methods of getting that statement verified. We don't try anyone of those efforts. On the contrary, we say, 'these are unverified and unverifiable'. But before I come to this Cable, Sir, let us, first of all, relate back to July, 2008, and try and recollect what really is the truth. The contents of this Cable and the evidence which emanates out of it, I concede, is corroborative. It merely has to corroborate the principal evidence which is already there and available in India. The Left Front parties, in July, 2008, had withdrawn support. After the support had been withdrawn, UPA-I was now

a minority Government. This minority now had to be converted into a majority.

A twofold strategy is adopted for that purpose. Sir, I would like, as far as possible, to refrain from taking names so that you do not have to correct me if I fall into the error of doing that. So, the first part of the strategy is, there is a case, rightly or wrongly, let me assume for the present purposes, wrongly, pending of a case against a senior leader of a political party. In July 2008, the approach of the CBI changes, the affidavit of the CBI changes. Therefore, the opposition of that political party because of this act of courtesy that you extend to its leader also changes and they decided now that instead of opposing this Government, they will support this Government. So, the first gap between majority and minority in July 2008 when the Left withdrew support is

made up by the change of stance of this political party. It is a political development. Even if I want to complain I can make a grievance politically but I cannot go beyond that. But you are still short of numbers. How is this shortage of number now to be covered up? The hard reality and the hard truth is that this shortage is now covered up by a retail purchase of parliamentarians. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the discussion to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): When he says it is a retail purchase of parliamentarians that is their case. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): This is the subject matter of discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please allow the discussion to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will get an opportunity to speak. Please, continue.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am grateful to you, Sir. The first task is, to identify the vulnerable. That is the first task which is done. Delimitation had taken place, some constituencies had changed characters, some had disappeared, some reserved had become unreserved, unreserved had become reserved, there were some not likely to get nominated in the 2009 elections by their parties. So, across the board, look at various political parties and identify the targets. After you identify the targets, then, obviously, those who are in the game of hunting, for those who were willing to oblige are let loose. And from what transpires thereafter it is absolutely clear that you used the inducement of money, maybe, some other inducements. Sir, we live in a country where the Father of the Nation had a huge emphasis

as far as the purity of means is concerned. The target was not that I must get a majority come what may, the target...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): सर, ये mislead कर रहे हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, such types arguments should not be given in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...
वेकैया जी, बैठ जाइए।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What is this going on, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this *? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please remove it from the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Leader of the Opposition is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... Venkaiahji, please allow the discussion to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... **वेकैया जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...**

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Morning and evening they are...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, please allow the discussion to proceed. Please...*(Interruptions)*... please ...*(Interruptions)*... I request all the Members to allow the discussion to proceed. Mr. Venkaiahji, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ahluwalia, please ...*(Interruptions)*... please allow the hon. Leader of the Opposition to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: If you allow unwanted and irrelevant remarks to go, then, there is a problem. Why don't you remove it from the records?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please...*(Interruptions)*... That's enough. Please sit down. Please continue, Mr. Jaitley.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The Government and all those who support this position of what happened have to ask themselves just two questions. The first question is: why did the political party which support you for the limited purpose during the debate and that vote and not thereafter, why did it support you? Is it not a fact that a large number of individual MPs belonging to political parties decided to cross vote for the purposes of this vote? Members of Parliament, Sir, were complaining in and out of the House, in the Central Hall, elsewhere in this building that approaches are being made to them. They were complaining that they were being approached with large offers.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Eighteen BJP MPs were involved in for cash for query.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Natchiappan, please, it is not your time. Please

continue, Mr. Jaitley.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Much is being made out of the three MPs who decided to act at great personal risk as whistle blowers. Now, three of them who were offered, decided to stand out. They refused to succumb to those temptations. Whoever was approaching them, they led him up the garden path and then came and made an exposure of what actually was happening. Today, I find, Sir, as part of this whole cover up operation, those who are friendly to this methodology of procurement of the majority or this entire process of exposing this were banished by the political party and its leaders

*Not recorded.

to which these three MPs belonged. Obviously, these three MPs deserve to be complimented because these three MPs were the ones who stood out and said, 'we refuse the offer.' If these three MPs inform their political colleagues, if these three MPs get in touch with some investigative journalist, that is very improper because those who were being offered bribes decided to act as whistle blowers and expose it and because these three did it, therefore, treat this entire operation as tainted. This is the entire argument being given. And what is the material? Sir, I am not going to place it in detail because this is not the forum to do it. You have a material only in one test case. There were dozens of such cases which were taking place because dozens of people had in fact cross voted. And in one case which gets exposed, what is the material? One representative goes to these three MPs, makes an offer of cross voting, recorded on camera. These MPs drive down to another gentleman's house. Somebody on their behalf comes up to their house again recorded on camera with actual catch. The conversations are recorded on camera. The delivery of money is recorded on camera. Sir, circumstances never lie. When the money is being delivered, the first question will be: who is this man who has come to deliver the money? Check up his credentials. Your entire Parliamentary Committee Report at page 373 and 374 gives these credentials. A letter of introduction for this courier of money, for some other purpose given by the people on whose behalf he came, is before the Committee. So and so is my Secretary or political secretary. It is a signed document and do we expect that this kind of a evidence which shows the relationship between those who are acting on behalf of the bribe givers and the courier of money should be disbelieved and that this entire incident was being enacted? There are signed documents. Forget the camera, forget the video recordings. Cameras don't lie so easily. There are signed documents by both the persons on whose behalf he came as also the courier who came with their signatures giving their identities and relationships which are before this Committee. When he delivers the money he asks these MPs, 'Please speak to my master.' The phone calls are recorded. The telecom

records show from which number to which number at that time the calls were made. All this was not being engineered. With this kind of overwhelming evidence, there are, Sir, records, the telecom records, the records of activities, letters of introduction, these are almost like documentary confessions which give you the identity of the courier who came to deliver the money. And then we are being told, 'let's over-look this, maybe the sting operation was managed by somebody.' This, Sir, was a whistle blowing operation. I saw an argument being addressed yesterday in one of our electronic media. How did the Members of the Party to which I belong know in advance that the sting operation is being conducted? The answer is very simple. My MPs were being approached. My MPs, therefore, were complaining and if my MPs therefore, inform a media

organization and my MPs inform the party, that is the logical course of conduct. What is wrong in that? What is the conspiratorial in them? The victims are complaining to the media, the victims are complaining to their own parties that this is being done. This was the logical course of normal human conduct and with this kind of an overwhelming evidence you have a situation where then, the evidence which is presented. So, you have the couriers, the negotiators, the telephone talks, the video recordings, the documentary evidences. Forget oral evidences, men may lie. All these facts don't lie. And then, what do they do? In order to create the shamest defense of them all, put up a fake defense that somebody came to my party's office - the courier - and from there he took the money and therefore, this was a made up exercise. Sir, there is a huge difference between truth and falsehood. Falsehood falls apart, truth holds together. So, this was the evidence presented to the Parliamentary Committee. Now, little did they realize that one of the MPs - I regret, Sir, I will have to name the MP because I am not casting an aspersion on him - Mr. Argal, they showed these couriers surreptitiously going into his house and said he was sent by the BJP. Little did they realize that when they sent him in, that camera unfortunately recorded the hoarding outside his house.

And, the hoarding outside his house was congratulating Mr. Argla for exposing the cash-for-vote scam. It was, obviously, recorded after the cash-for-vote had taken place. Lying, fabricating evidence, and all such things were happening in broad day light, and we are, now, being told that this operation by the channel should be disbelieved. In the face of this, what has happened? The country is asking a question, a very legitimate question. In 1993, moneys were taken and, in fact, deposited in a bank account. The trail was left behind. And, a judgement - in my respectful opinion, at some stage, should be re-looked at - diluted the gravity of that offence. There is a strong opinion that the judgement is erroneous. But it is a judgement, nonetheless. Therefore, the gravity of an offence against Indian democracy was diluted. This time around the evidence was so strong that even the 1993 judgement, the subsequent judgement, may not come

to their rescue because the offence of bribery had taken place outside the House. You, now, had a situation where you, again, for the last two to two-and-a-half years, have been attempting to cover all this. We had a Parliamentary Committee. The statement of hon. Prime Minister is in two parts. In the first part, the hon. Prime Minister says, "The allegations of bribery were investigated by a Committee, constituted by the Fourteenth Lok Sabha. The Committee had concluded that there were insufficient evidences to draw any conclusion of bribery". So, now, we are being told that the Committee said there was not sufficient evidence of bribery. Subsequently, the Prime Minister says, "From my party and the Government, nobody was involved." Let us test it, Sir. Criminality is ordinarily determined by

investigators and courts. It is not determined by parliamentary majorities. Parliament can only investigate what happens within the precincts of the House, and in relation to its Members. The Committee, therefore, should never have been, in a case of this kind, divided. But, regrettably, it was. Three Members took a view, which is, probably, closer to the view that I hold. But, let me ignore that view for the moment. What did the other four who supported the Government - all of us supported the Government in that vote - said? Did they say that they were closing that case for want of evidence, and bribery was not made out? I will just read out two-three paragraphs, in total about 8-10 sentences, from page No. 47 the Committee's report, fourth paragraph, "Taking the statement, made by Shri Singh before the Committee at face value, the talk of money in the context of Shri Argal joining the Samajwadi Party, the Committee feels that a person of Shri Singh's eminence and standing should not have involved in such a shenanigans". The four UPA-supporting Members are saying this. "Besides, the critical juncture, at which the conversation took place, the very thrust of the conversation has a tendency to raise doubts about the conduct of Shri Singh vis-a-vis his endeavours to facilitate defection of Members to his party in violation of the provisions of the Tenth Schedule." They, now, come to the gentlemen who received the courier. His name was Mr. Saxena. "The Committee has already commented upon the convincing nature of Shri Saxena's testimony before the Committee. Shri Saxena might not be telling the truth when he said that he is no longer in appointment of Shri Singh. He might also not be telling the truth." So, they doubt the veracity of everything that he says. "As regards Shri Sanjeev Saxena, the Committee is also constrained to observe that there are many loopholes in his testimony. He conceded having given money to the three Members on 22nd August, 2008 at the residence of Shri Argal...." It should actually be July. "As he could not have denied the veracity of the tapes provided by the CNN-IBN showing him deliver the money. The clarification sought to be provided by him in this regard are not convincing at all." Now, Sir, please read the statement in contradistinction to what the hon. Prime

Minister has said. I reiterate, the Prime Minister's Statement is: "The Committee had concluded that there was insufficient evidence to draw any conclusion of bribery." Now, what does the Committee say? It says, "Shri Saxena was a bribe giver, wittingly or unwittingly. He, therefore, does not enjoy immunity under article 105(2) of the Constitution. He did not know whether the Members were whistle blowers. Hence, he could very well be giving bribe with a view to influencing the Members in their parliamentary conduct. Several posers have come up before the Committee.— Now, this is where the Committee starts doubting. They hold him to be a bribe giver, and, then, say, — "why did he come?" Did he come at the behest of 'A', 'B' or did he come from the Ashoka Road BJP Office? That video, shot days after the event, showed a hoarding

congratulating Mr. Argal for blowing the cash- for- votes scam. They go through all these possibilities and say, "therefore his role in the matter needs to be investigated further." And, in the final recommendations - this is the conclusion - it says, "Saxena plus Hindustani, plus Kulkarni—their role should be referred to an investigating agency for further investigation. Now, Sir, what has the Committee said? It said, three Members, dissenting, have said, "A larger case of bribery is made out." The majority of four says, "One of them was indulging in the shenanigans, talking of money, inducing people to defect." Talking of money and inducing them to defect and here we say that there is insufficient evidence of bribery. The other one, they say, does not even have the privilege of article 105(2). His testimony does not inspire confidence; he is making unconvincing statements. He is a bribe giver, wittingly or unwittingly. At whose behest? Let the Police investigate. In the face of this, how can the hon. Prime Minister— with utmost personal respect and regard for him, I would say— tell this House that the Committee had concluded that there was an insufficient evidence of bribery. Quite to the contrary, Sir, the Committee had said, "That one was talking of money, indulging in shenanigans; the other was, wittingly or unwittingly, a bribe giver. At whose behest? It needs to be investigated." This is what the House should have been told. What does now the Wikileaks say, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, the hon. Member's time is...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सभापति जी, कत्तिनी देर तक हम यह * कहानी सुनेंगे ? कत्तिनी देर और सुनेंगे ?...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is an important issue, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Please continue.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I take the hint from you. I will try and conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Silence please. . .

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have a point of explanation under rule 239 if you permit me, Sir. The Leader of the

Opposition has yielded. Since the Leader of the Opposition is on this subject, the latest news which has now come out on all news channels, on this very issue, is that the entire matter of cash-for-votes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Quote the rule.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Rule 239. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Chairman has permitted me and he has yielded. What is your problem?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which rule are you citing? ...(*Interruptions*)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, this is rule 239. I am seeking an explanation, with your permission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He hasn't finished yet. Please let him finish.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, through you, I am seeking an explanation, whether the hon. Leader of the Opposition is aware that the latest news regarding the cash-for-votes issue is that the entire thing was a sting operation, mounted by his party and these are recordings which were never given to the Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is exposed by Tehelka. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Is he aware of it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What is the point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't interrupt a speech? ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't interrupt a speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What is the point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, the issue is that the Leader of the Opposition should explain whether he is aware of the news report put off by Tehelka that the entire operation was done with the knowledge of the BJP and that this was a ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, excuse me; please permit me to raise it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jayanthiji, please allow the discussion to proceed.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I am not stopping it. I am raising a question under the rules of the House for him to explain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have raised the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, that's all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, let him explain. Tehelka has put

it out just now. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's all right. You have raised the question. ...(Interruptions).. आप बैठ जाइए। Jaitleyji, please proceed. ...(Interruptions)... Please. Please. That's all right. ...(Interruptions)... Okay; all right. ...(Interruptions)... You have not been permitted by the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Please, please. Yes, Jaitleyji, please continue.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am extremely grateful to my hon. friend for raising this point of order for clarification. Sir, I am quite conscious of the fact that the Government is in a very

serious difficulty on this. And, not only is it in a serious difficulty over the manner in which it procured this majority. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: Not now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Okay; at that time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no. Please. Please go ahead. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go ahead.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, at times, even Freudian slips are helpful. My learned friend has asked whether we are aware of it. I have not seen any such publication but now that you have raised it, I am quite conscious that investigators, friendly to the Congress Party, are at work to save it, and let me make that point good. Let me make that point good. In the middle of a debate, Sir, she raised it – and I am not saying that they are interfering; India is a free country with free expression. You are now addressing an argument. Please don't look at the video recording which shows the negotiator negotiating money; don't look at the courier carrying the money; don't look at the telephone records or the identity of that courier; don't look at the persons who cross-voted; but because three Members of Parliament belonged to the BJP, they informed their Party leaders as to what is happening and they informed the media organization to please expose this. Therefore, the whole operation must be tainted and therefore the entire evidence must be seen to evaporate. Now, if Congress-friendly investigators in some journal or say some channel do it, let me tell you, the last organization which has the *locus standi* to question sting operations is the organization which has carried the latest sting on your behalf, because, ever since their birth, they have only carried sting operations. So, let them not therefore start justifying an argument that sting operations *per se* are questionable because somebody is a whistleblower and an information provider. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Jaitleyji, conclude.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, this was the deviation because I was invited into it by my

friend.

Sir, I now come to the question of the WikiLeaks. What is its role? While we were looking at only one case and cases of MPs, you suddenly find a new set of dramatist personnel appearing. A cable *per se* may be no evidence but then there is a diplomat. We have to see the content of what he writes, and there are enough provisions in our law and in our legal assistance treaties with the United States where this is good evidence. He says, "I saw the rogue war-chest. It was shown to me. The money is being stacked up." That is the evidence. "I saw the conspirator who told me, 'we intend to pay to X, Y and Z'." That is evidence. Those conspirators confessed to him when the conspiracy was on, not years later. That is evidence. And, therefore, treat this as

corroborative evidence to this larger conspiracy which was on at that time. And you will find, Sir, that this is a case which must be taken to its logical conclusion; even the larger question which my friend has raised that bribe-giving must be pardoned because the victims of bribe-giving were the complainants and the complainants are not good people, at least, people whom they don't politically agree with.

Sir, the second link of the Prime Minister's statement, which is a very important link, relates to the facts where the hon. Prime Minister says - I am just referring to two sentences out of that whole statement - "How did the people respond to these allegations?" In the General Elections, the Opposition parties repeated the allegations of bribery in the trust vote. He said, 'How did the people respond?' And then, the hon. Prime Minister says that this is the voting pattern and this voting pattern indicates that the people exonerated us.

Sir, it is a very serious question of public morality, or a question adverse to public morality, which the hon. Prime Minister has raised. The question is, does electability or populism condone criminality? Because of the fact that you are elected by the people, must the due process of law come to an end? Bribe-giving is an offence; bribe-taking is an offence. If the Prime Minister is right, then logically, the converse of what he says must also be true. If people had rejected him, would the offences stand proved without going through a due process? The 1989 elections were contested only on the issue of Bofors. People had rejected the then government. Can we say that it indicted everybody individually who had lost in the elections? Obviously, these operate in different spheres; electability and criminality operate in different spheres. If we start rationalizing this argument, every mafia or criminal who gets elected will say, "I have been supported by and exonerated by the court of the people, and therefore, the case against me should now logically disappear".

Sir, I take this opportunity to raise a larger issue. We have been concerned _____ and _____ the country expects to know from us why people with dubious records enter legislative _____ bodies

and why we don't bring legislative and constitutional changes in this regard. We have been debating this. We have still been unable to provide a legal mechanism by which we can ensure this. Or, the best we say is, the parties will try not to put up such candidates. We have not worked out as to how this can be done. If this argument is taken to its logical conclusion, it will provide rationality to something which is improper and immoral. I only hope when the hon. Prime Minister today addresses us, he retracts from the position as it appeared from his original statement.

Sir, finally, all I can say is, we went through a process where a majority was procured in this manner. Today, we are in a situation where we have to confess at least one

3.00 P.M.

thing that there is a strange and unparalleled power that truth has. Truth not only has the power, but also has a tenacity that it keeps knocking till such time that it vindicates itself. What happened in 2008 was a fraud on India's democracy, the manner in which the Vote of Confidence was procured through cross-over of MPs who were induced by this pattern. And each such reminder, like the publication of the WikiLeaks cable, is only reminding us, who are all managers of Indian democracy sitting in these Houses, that the country is expecting us to come out in much better glory than in which they see us today. I hope, Sir, we take this opportunity and respond accordingly.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to the hon. Leader of the Opposition for raising this discussion. The discussion, Sir, is on the Prime Minister's statement. This is Parliament yet I acknowledge the fact that he cannot forget he is a lawyer and, therefore, try to prove a case that does not exist, produce evidence which should be rejected by the junior-most Magistrate in the country, and most importantly, avoid answering certain inconvenient questions. What did the Prime Minister say? The Prime Minister said that in an open vote taken on the floor of the House, Government won the confidence of the Lok Sabha by 275 votes for and 256 votes against. There were allegations of bribery and the Prime Minister said that the allegations of bribery were investigated by a Committee constituted by the 14th Lok Sabha, and then the Prime Minister says - this is the nub of the issue - the Committee had concluded there were insufficient evidence to draw any conclusion of bribery. One can disagree with this conclusion but one cannot call it, as hon. Leader of the Opposition said elsewhere although used different words here, 'the Prime Minister has been economical with the truth'. I heard you said that. For some reason, you did not repeat it here. Here is a Report. You read portions of the report and say bribery is proved. I will read many more portions of that report and show to you that the Committee said we are not able to draw any conclusion. You can argue this until all your Members are tired of applauding you; I can argue this side of the case until all my Members

are tired of applauding me. We can still continue to disagree. But that doesn't mean that the statement was economical with the truth. We read from the same report. You wish to draw a conclusion; we have drawn a conclusion. Who will decide whether there was bribery or not? And I will come to that in a moment. All this furore was created; no case was registered and no investigation is taking place. Why did you not pause to ask some simple questions? I will deal with that, Sir, in a few minutes. But let me first go to the report. I will deal later on with other rhetorical flourishes of my dear friend, hon. Leader of the Opposition. But let us deal with what the report says. The report deals with the evidence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Home Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. Which Rule are you quoting? ...*(Interruptions)*... Ahluwaliaji, what Rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, under which rule, you are asking?...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, what I am saying...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Sir, I strongly object to Mr. Ahluwalia being given the privilege which was denied to our Members...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which rule are you quoting?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I am making a submission. Please hear me out and give your ruling ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, should you interrupt the discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Why are you listening to him? Under what rule, are you listening to him? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I am making a submission which is very important ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why don't you let the discussion continue?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I am not obstructing the debate, but I am making a submission.....*(Interruptions)*.... I need your ruling on that.....*(Interruptions)*....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, let the discussion continue.....*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, he is the Home Minister and he is in charge of the Delhi Police.....*(Interruptions)*....

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not relevant to it.....*(Interruptions)*.... No, अहलुवालिया जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record.....(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: *

श्री सभापति : अहलुवालिया जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...
Chidambaramji, please continue.....(*Interruptions*)....

*Not recorded.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Allow the discussion to continue ...(*Interruptions*)... We are having a very serious discussion. Please, don't disrupt like this ...(*Interruptions*)... आप बैठ जाइए , let the hon. Minister continue...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री एस.एस. अहुलवालिया : *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... नहीं , आप बीच में ऐसे इंटरफियर नहीं कर सकते ...(*व्यवधान*)... एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Chidambaramji, please continue...(*Interruptions*)....

श्री एस.एस. अहुलवालिया : *

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। This is not relevant to what you are ...(*Interruptions*)... नहीं , मत कीजिए , this is not relevant.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sorry, this is not going on record ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not going on record ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down; आप बैठ जाइए। We have limited time; don't waste it...(*Interruptions*)... Please, Ahluwaliaji.....(*Interruptions*)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will give answer. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Why is he disturbing? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Aiyar, please...(*Interruptions*)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Why are you doing this? What is the purpose of this? ...(*Interruptions*)... आप अपनी जगह पर जाइए। That's not your place. Please, don't speak from there...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: He is disturbing the House.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He should disclose...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will not demand in this manner. This is not correct. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He is the Minister of Home. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, you are a senior Member; please don't

disrupt...(Interruptions)... आप disrupt मत कीजिए We are having a
serious discussion...(Interruptions)... please बैठ जाइए
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He is going to...(Interruptions)....

*Not recorded.

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। Please, resume your place. Allow the discussion to continue ...(*Interruptions*)... No, you can't do this...(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Ask him to sit down ...(*Interruptions*)... This is completely unacceptable...(*Interruptions*)... We have heard him without interruption.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, don't interrupt...(*Interruptions*).... जब आपकी बारी आएगी तब आप बोलिएगा। ...(*व्यवधान*)... You can speak when your turn comes...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : यह उत्तर नहीं सुनना चाहते हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please sit down ...(*Interruptions*)... I will answer ...(*Interruptions*)... This is completely unacceptable. This is the practice they are following again and again...(*Interruptions*)... Please ask the Leader of the Opposition to...(*Interruptions*)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I appeal to the Members of the House to allow the discussion to continue...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: They have done this again and again...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, I appeal to all sections of the House ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is the practice they follow...(*Interruptions*)... When you speak, we listen without interrupting, and when I speak, you interrupt me ...(*Interruptions*)....

श्री सभापति : देखिए , आप बैठ जाइए , आप बीच में सवाल नहीं उठा सकते। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: What kind of...(*Interruptions*)... You will speak; we will hear you, and when we speak...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति : जब आपकी टर्न आएगी , तब आप सवाल उठाइएगा। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We listened to the Leader of the Opposition

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not correct. ...(Interruptions)... This is not correct. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री तारिक अनवर: सर, इनकी नयित जबाव सुझने की नहीं है।
...(व्यवधान)... ये अपनी बात कहकर दूसरों की बात नहीं सुझना चाहते हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is completely unacceptable.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री उद्वनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): क्यों नहीं सुझेंगे ?
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is a tactic. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not challenging any Opposition. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: You are challenging. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am only pointing out ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... This Short Duration Discussion is being held in response to a specific request made by some Members, led by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री तारिक अनवर : ये जबाव सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं !
...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : क्या जबाव नहीं सुन रहे हैं ?
...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति : आप सुन लीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You have to listen. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Therefore, please allow the discussion to continue. I appeal to the hon. Members not to disrupt the discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Mr. Chidambaram, please continue.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, let me make a very humble and very respectful appeal. I said this in a private conversation with the Leader of the Opposition. Our apprehensions have always been that the Opposition will make its opening statement, and, when we reply, we are disrupted. This has happened several times. I appeal to the Leader of the Opposition, please do not allow this practice. ...(*Interruptions*)... I said this yesterday and I repeat it today also in a very humble and respectful manner. We must be heard fully as we have heard you. We will hear all your Members. You also hear all our Members. If you have a point to make, make it, and, listen to the reply. I have heard Mr. Ahluwalia's point, and, I will deal with it. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will deal with it. It is for the Chair to decide, not you ...(*Interruptions*)... You raised your point, I will deal with it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the discussion to continue.
...(Interruptions)... Don't do this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Tell me if you are ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, you have not been given the floor.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, this is happening again and
again...(Interruptions)... He has been disrupting the House.
...(Interruptions)... The Leader of the Opposition is
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is unacceptable. You have to sit down and listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ahluwalia ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति : अहलुवालिया साहब , आप बैठ जाइए।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Case No. 14 of 2009 is there. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Just tell me, whether you are the controlling Minister of that investigation or not. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: When I will deal with what the Delhi Police is doing, I will answer that question. Please sit down.

श्री राशिद अल्वी (आंध्र प्रदेश) : बीजेपी की आदत है , ये बोलने नहीं देते हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

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

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The Committee said, "Like all Parliamentary Committees, while enquiring the matter under consideration, the Committee has taken ample care to follow the basic principles of jurisprudence and the canons of natural justice".

I don't think anyone questioned the procedure followed by the Committee, not even the three so-called dissenting Members. They were really not dissenting Members. I will deal with that in a moment. No one questioned the procedure followed by the Committee. After following the procedure, the Committee reached conclusions, which are set out from paragraph 74 onwards. And, then, it deals with each of the dramatist personal, who are allegedly caught on tape, or, in a video, or in a recording, and, in respect of each one of them, the Committee has recorded conclusions.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition read just one part of the Report on page 47 but, I think, he should read many more paragraphs. I am sure, hon. Members are keen to know what the other paragraphs contain. First, the Committee names Mr. Ahmed Patel in paragraph 88 to 93, and, then, the Committee concludes, and, I quote, "There is not an iota of evidence either in the tapes or in any of the depositions made by the

witnesses, who appeared before the Committee, which may conclusively prove Shri Ahmed Patel's involvement in the alleged offer of money to the complainants." This is reiterated in paragraph 141, sub-paragraph 3, and, the Committee concludes, "The Committee is, therefore, of the view that there is practically no case against Shri Ahmed Patel, and, his alleged complicity in the episode is based entirely on presumptions and surmises."

The second person named by the Committee is Shri Rewati Raman Singh, for reasons that the hon. Leader of Opposition knows better, he knows who Shri Rewati Raman Singh is. The

reference to Shri Rewati Raman Singh's role is in paragraphs 94 to 103. In paragraph 101, the Committee says, "taking into consideration the totality of facts and circumstances of the matter, Shri Rewati Raman Singh's admission that "the requisite numbers were made up" and even if the statements attributed to the Member were to be true, these alone cannot be taken as conclusive evidence of his having offered money to the said three Members to vote in favour of the 'Confidence Motion' or abstain from voting in lieu of monetary consideration". In respect of Shri Rewati Raman Singh, the conclusion is, 'there is no conclusive evidence that he offered money to vote or to abstain'. Mark, Sir, the words 'conclusive evidence', there is no 'conclusive evidence'.

The third person named by the Committee is Shri Sanjeev Saxena. His role is dealt with in paragraphs 104 to 111. In paragraphs 108 and 111, the Committee says the following: "After taking into account the totality of the facts and circumstances of the case and the basic norms of logic and reasoning, the Committee are constrained to observe that the deposition of Shri Sanjeev Saxena does not sound convincing by any stretch of imagination. Shri Saxena's deposition appears to be too confusing, incoherent and unclear". I ask the hon. Leader of Opposition: Will anyone pronounce guilt on the basis of deposition which is too confusing, incoherent and unclear? "There are too many loose ends in Shri Saxena's testimony; the surrounding circumstances too throw up a suspicious scenario. The Committee after taking stock of the situation in its entirety, are of the considered view that the role and involvement of Shri Sanjeev Saxena in the matter needs to be further investigated. Since the Committee do not have the wherewithal of an investigating agency, it would be in the fitness of things if the matter is inquired into by an investigating agency". After rejecting his testimony as confusing, incoherent and unclear, yet because of the suspicious circumstances, the Committee say, "Please investigate Mr. Saxena's role. No definitive conclusion of guilt or otherwise".

The fourth person named ...(Interruptions)... Listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... I will answer. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence please. ...(Interruptions)... Silence please...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please be patient, Arun. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Please be patient. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know Sanjeev Saxena
better than I do, and I will come to that in a moment.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: He was helping you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I know. We will find out who he was helping in
a moment, ten minutes from now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: And, then, you completely ignored the finding
that he was a bribe giver, wittingly or unwittingly.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will come to that. Ten minutes from now, we will know who he was helping.

Then, the fourth person named was Shri Amar Singh. Paragraphs 112 to 123 and the findings are in paragraphs 114, 120 and 123. "For want of any such recording of the impugned conversation/talk or any other proof with regard to offer of money, it is not possible to come to any conclusion on the veracity of the allegation or otherwise". Underline the words, "not possible to come to any conclusion". "In the instant case, it is not necessary for the Committee to go into the intricacies of the said two documents. The reason being that even if the averments were to be true, going by the canons of general evidentiary norms, the same cannot be said to lead to any conclusion that Shri Sanjeev Saxena delivered the money to the said three Members as an emissary of or at the instance of Shri Amar Singh". ...(*Interruptions*)... Just a moment. I am not running away from that. I will tell you what we are doing. "As observed by the Committee, there are several loopholes and gaps in the case under consideration. For instance, the role of Shri Sanjeev Saxena, his activities and whereabouts on the interposing night of 21 and 2 July, 2008 particularly between the period when he left Shri Shahid Siddiqui's house, went to Ashoka Road and from there to Shri Argal's house along with Shri Suhail and another person referred to as 'man in yellow shirt'. And after that "Neither from the tapes furnished by CNN-IBN nor from any material on record has it been possible for the Committee to come to any conclusive finding linking Shri Amar Singh with the delivery of the money to the said two members through Shri Sanjeev Saxena. The Committee are, therefore, of the view that there is no conclusive proof against Shri Amar Singh vis-a-vis the allegations made against him." Again, no conclusive proof.

The next gentleman named is Shri Suhail Hindustani. Does if he continues to be a member of the BJP, I don't know. As far as Shri Suhail Hindustani is concerned, the Committee's finding is given at paragraph 141, sub-paragraph (xvi).

"Shri Suhail Hindustani on his own admission was a volunteer in the 'whistle-blowing operation' and considering the facts and circumstances of the case he does not appear to be above board vis-a-vis his own manoeuvring in the impugned whistle blowing operation.

Doubts do persist with regard to his role, if any, in arranging for money in question. The matter needs to be investigated by investigating agencies.”

Lastly, Shri Sudheendra Kulkarni, who was, once upon a time, a very distinguished member of the inner circle of the BJP leadership. Today, I do not know whether he is in the doghouse or otherwise. And the Committee’s conclusion are as follows:

“As regards Shri Sudheendra Kulkarni, the Committee note that on his own admission he masterminded the impugned whistle blowing operation. He also admitted of being an

active votary of the proposal that the money be placed on the Table of the House. The justification put forth by him for conceptualizing the whistle blowing operation have been found to be unconvincing. As facts reveal, Shri Kulkarni facilitated in the giving of bribes to Members.”

Now Sir, the final conclusions are in paragraph 168, the recommendation, and the committee says as follows.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: What about 141, the conclusion?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have read that.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: No, you haven't.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will read any paragraph you want me to read. I have read paragraph 141 and I have read all the sub-paragraphs of 141. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Sir, 141. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Pany, you should read it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Before you speak out of turn, do us the favour of reading it at least once.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, no cross-talk.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Paragraph 168.

“The Committee after taking into account their findings and conclusions in the matter (as detailed in paragraph 141 particularly (xiv) to (xvii) relating to the roles of Shri Sanjeev Saxena, Shri Suhail Hindustani and Shri Sudheendra Kulkarni), recommend that this matter may be probed further by an appropriate investigating agency.”

Sir, there were dissenting Members. They attached notes of dissent. And what did they say in their notes of dissent? In their notes of dissent, two Members said that the matter must be further investigated. On the main conclusion of the Committee, that the matter requires further investigation, there is no dissent. The dissent is on who should do the further investigation. I think there is a subtle difference between dissenting on further investigation and agreeing on further investigation and saying who should do the further

investigation. Mr. V.K. Malhotra says this. "The Committee recommends to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, to refer to the complaint of so-and-so against Shri Amar Singh and Shri Ahmed Patel to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha, so that their involvement in the episode can be probed by the Ethics Committee of the Rajya Sabha." Investigation must now be conducted by the Ethics Committee of the Rajya Sabha. ...(*Interruptions*)... Just a moment. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: On page 81, the other Member, Mr. Mohd. Salim, says that it was *inter alia* mentioned that the Committee was handicapped due to nonavailability of technical and professional expertise and we are recommending unanimously - this is not a dissent, he is affirming the majority - that this matter be probed further by an appropriate investigating agency. And, then, finally, Mr. Ram Gopal Yadav, a distinguished Member of this House, says that it is our clear view that no investigation by an external agency ought to be ordered. Parliament is fully empowered to deal with any exigency. So, what is the dissent? You are counting heads - four and three. Even if you count heads, four is bigger than three. But, in this case, the three heads nodded in agreement with the four. The only difference is, who should conduct investigation. Mr. Malhotra says, further investigation by the Ethics Committee. ...(Interruptions)... Just a moment....(Interruptions)..... That is the only thing he says. I can't go better than what he does not say. ...(Interruptions)... He says, by the Ethics Committee. Mr. Salim says, by an investigating agency. Mr. Ram Gopal Yadav says, by the Parliament itself. All seven have agreed that the matter must be further investigated. What is wrong when the Prime Minister says that the Committee did not reach any final or definitive conclusion? This is an absolutely correct statement. ...(Interruptions)... It is the only logical conclusion which can be drawn. ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, an FIR has been registered, FIR no.14 dated 27th January 2009 under Section 12 of the Prevention of Corruption Act and Section 120-B of the Indian Penal Code by the Crime Branch Police Station of the Delhi Police. An FIR has been registered. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, Mr. Ahluwalia should know. If he does not, he should ask his distinguished neighbour to his right. ...(Interruptions)... We are reading the same document. ...(Interruptions)... You draw one conclusion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am sorry. I am not drawing a different conclusion. You are not choosing to read the document.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have read more paragraphs than you wanted me

to read.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am sorry. Please read the relevant paragraph of Mr. Salim and Mr. Malhotra. Both say that based on the documentary evidence, the Committee has come to a conclusion that Amar Singh indeed was the principal player in the episode. But, you chose not to read it and say that they have not come to a conclusion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the final recommendation is, four Members of the Committee constituting the majority said that the matter should be further investigated. The three so-called dissenting Members said that it must be investigated. One said by the Ethics Committee in a

limited way; one said by an appropriate investigating agency. Mr. Salim said that they were unanimously recommending. And the last one, Mr. Yadav, said that no external agency should investigate; Parliament itself can do it. ...(*Interruptions*)... The point is, this Committee did not reach any definitive conclusion of bribe giving or bribe taking. They said that there is insufficient evidence. No definitive conclusion can be drawn and the matter must be investigated. And, we are investigating the matter. As I said, an FIR has been registered. Legal opinion has been taken from the Director of Prosecution. A case was registered. The money in question was seized. Several journalists of CNN-IBN have been examined. Another member of the CNN-IBN team, a key player, Mr. Siddhartha Gautam, had left India and, therefore, the Delhi Police could not record his statement. But, then, today, there has been a completely unexpected turn of events. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Siddhartha Gautam has made a statement. ...(*Interruptions*)... Just a moment. ...(*Interruptions*)... An unexpected turn of events and I will read what those turn of events are reporting. Further investigation will be done by asking Shri Mahavir Singh Bhagora and Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste to join the investigation. CNN-IBN has also been requested to facilitate recording of statement of Shri Siddhartha Gautam. To examine the sitting MPs of the Lok Sabha, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, will be requested. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will you authenticate these documents?...(*Interruptions*)... Will you authenticate these documents?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am simply reporting to you what the Police has stated.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Don't report. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't report. You authenticate. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Let me conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, the problem is. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA (Madhya Pradesh): What is this, Sir? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the problem is ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, he is interrupting me repeatedly. ...(*Interruptions*)... You people are not allowing me to do that. ...(*Interruptions*)... You should not

interrupt me. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is your practice.
...(*Interruptions*)... It is your practice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You are not allowing me to complete it. This
is your practice. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is your practice.
...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You authenticate the papers.
...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister complete. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, my experience of the BJP's interruptions. ...*(Interruptions)*... My experience of the BJP's interruptions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Why do you accuse the BJP? Come to terms.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you referring to the BJP or not? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Whatever papers you are reading, will you authenticate or not?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: These are my notes. ...*(Interruptions)*... These are my notes; what am I authenticating ...*(Interruptions)*... Of course, these are my notes. What are you talking about? ...*(Interruptions)*... I know my notes. ...*(Interruptions)*... These are my notes. What have I to authenticate my notes for? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You are reading from papers.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am reading from my notes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Your notes are prepared from the new development. You authenticate your notes. ...*(Interruptions)*... You authenticate your notes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज ...*(व्यवधान)*... अहलुवालिया जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुदनारायण पाणि : सर ...*(व्यवधान)*... चदिम्बरम साहब का: ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA: They related to the so-called new development. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... No, no; you can't interfere like this. This is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप भी बैठ जाइए प्लीज। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुदनारायण पाणि : बहिर में क्या हुआ ? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : आपबैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री भगत सिंह कोशिया री: (उत्तराखंड) : सर, ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, as far as sitting MPs are concerned, we will take steps to request the Speaker, Lok Sabha, to concur on examination of MPs. The CFSL report will also be taken into account; investigation is in progress, and I am told that the investigation will be completed shortly, and based upon what the investigation reveals, a decision will be taken about

what further steps should be taken. It is entirely wrong to say that the matter is not being investigated. The matter is being investigated thoroughly, and it will be taken to its logical conclusion, including taking into account revelations that have been made today. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I will come to that in a moment.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition said, "Why do you refer to the election results? Do the election results wash out crimes." Answer is 'no'. We do not need to have a debate on that. Election results do not wash out crimes. If you read the Prime Minister's statement carefully, you will realise it. The issue is: Did the Government enjoy the trust of the Lok Sabha or not? Did the Government enjoy the confidence of the Lok Sabha or not? You accused us that we were reduced to a minority; we were converting a minority into a majority by dubious means. Revelations and investigations based on those revelations show - I do not know what they will lead to - revelations made today show that we were always in a majority. The BJP was making a desperate attempt to convert the majority into a minority. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA: We have not withdrawn the support.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, when the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the revelations made today ...*(Interruptions)*... And I tried the BJP leaders ...*(Interruptions)*... I tried the BJP leaders ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Silence, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए। Silence, please. ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The issue is, what the prime Minister said was: "We always enjoyed the trust of the Lok Sabha. You made allegations in the Lok Sabha. We proved the majority in the Lok Sabha.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

You went outside and made the same allegations before the people. We enjoy the trust of the people. We came back with 61 more votes. Your vote was reduced. Please read it in the context. Don't distort a

statement. The Prime Minister never said that a vote washes away crimes. The Prime Minister was talking about trust. We must enjoy the confidence of the House in the Lok Sabha. We must also enjoy the confidence of the people outside. The question was, "Did we then enjoy the confidence of the Lok Sabha?" The answer was, "Yes, 275 to 256". The question was, "Did we enjoy the confidence of the people?" The answer was, "Yes, we came back with 201 seats and you were reduced to 118 seats." That is the context of the Prime Minister's statement. Certainly, the Prime Minister was not saying that if you win an election,

crimes are washed away; if you lose an election, crimes are proved. Wherefrom do you get this distorted, pervertese interpretation of a simple statement that is based on trust? We were talking about trust, trust of the House...

श्री वज्रिय कुमार रूपाणी (गुजरात): गुजरात में भी चुनाव जीत गये ... (व्यवधान) ... हम लोगों ने यह मुद्दा उठाया था। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए न। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI P. CHADAMBARAM: Please sit down. ... (Interruptions).... Sir, can't they take permission of the Chair before they speak?

श्री उपसभापति: क्या यह cross-examination हो रहा है? ... (व्यवधान) ... बिल्कुल नहीं। ... (व्यवधान) ... बिल्कुल नहीं। ... (व्यवधान) ... यह डबिट हो रही है, cross-examination नहीं हो रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The question always was and the question always is, "Does the Government enjoy the confidence of the Lok Sabha? Does the Government enjoy the confidence of the people?" What was proved was, we enjoyed not only the confidence of the Lok Sabha, we enjoyed the confidence of the people. That is what the Prime Minister has said.

Finally, Sir, there are revelations today. I can't vouch say for these revelations. I can't say they are right or wrong. But these revelations...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Are you authenticating or not? ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please listen to me.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Is he going to authenticate it? ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can you say that? ... (Interruptions) ... He has not said anything. ... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not reading anything.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, he has not said anything. What do you want him to authenticate?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Let him authenticate it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What? He has not said anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has not said anything. What do you want him to authenticate? Mr. Ahluwalia, please listen to him. You have to listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Why are you defensive? ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you afraid about? ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are afraid about nothing, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you afraid about? Why are you defensive?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, address the Chair.
...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... चदिम्बरम जी को
बोलने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप
बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

There is a limit for everything. Please sit down.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there are - you can call them
revelations, you can call them accusations, you can call them
allegations - in the public domain, today, allegations that what was
done in July, 2008 was not an independent journalistic exercise, but a
deliberate exercise...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, he has quoted from this report.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, he has not quoted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am speaking.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: From where did he quote? He has not quoted.
...(Interruptions)... He has said that there are allegations.
...(Interruptions)... There is a record. He said that there are
allegations. ... (Interruptions)... Please sit down. He said that there
are allegations. You are also alleging and they are also alleging.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not quoting anything. Please sit down. I
am not quoting anything. I am speaking.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am on a point of order.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: On a condition that you will let me complete
my speech and not allow your Members to disrupt me.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Please keep one fact in mind....

श्री राशिद अल्वी : वह बोलें तो सब बोलने देंगे और हम
बोलेंगे तो ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the Home Minister has every right to
complete his speech. We will cooperate with him on that. All that I am
saying is, he is the Home Minister of the country. He has been kind
enough to tell us that yes there is a crime committed, an FIR has been
registered and an investigation is on.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Allegedly committed.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Okay, allegedly committed and investigation is

on. What we are suggesting and he must bear in mind that there is a clear conflict in the two roles that he has adopted today.

As the Home Minister of the country, the Delhi Police reports to him. It must unearth the crime. What he is referring to is the cover-up operation ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, we know what you are relying on? ...(*Interruptions*)... You said so...(*Interruptions*)... Don't wear the hat of

the cover-up operation because you head the Home Ministry to whom the Delhi Police is to report. Therefore, there is a clear conflict in your two versions ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I will bear his words of caution in mind. I know what my limits are, what my responsibilities are. But I would like to remind the hon. Leader of the Opposition the famous statement of Lord Denning. I quote:

“The Police owes obedience to no man. Its obedience is to the law.”

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I wish it was true in this country...(Interruptions)... In the UPA - I, it was wholly untrue. In the UPA - II, it has been wholly untrue, and you know it better than me ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please allow him ...(Interruptions)... He can defend himself.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I would like to ask: Was it true that the police owe obedience to no man, and their obedience was to the law, during the period when the Leader of the Opposition was the Minister of Law? If it was true at that time, then, it is true now...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am grateful to you for complimenting us...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Was it true at that time?...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am afraid, I cannot return the same compliments to you.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: There are allegations today, and these are only allegations in the public domain that it was not an independent journalistic exercise, but a deliberate operation conducted in collaboration with a political party...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record.....(Interruptions)... Please do not take the names.....(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We only expect the Home Minister to tell us whether the forensic report has come and whether the video is true. Why it was done is an irrelevant question.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am only saying, along with all that the Committee has found, along with the further investigation done by the Delhi Police, I am only pointing out, that there are allegations in the public domain that the correspondent was given a telephone number. He called the person on the telephone number. There are allegations

*Not recorded.

that the telephone number turned out to be the number of a prominent political leader. That prominent political leader asked them to call another number. And that gentleman then directed the so-called sting journalist to go to a particular address. There are allegations that when the first so-called sting operation failed, the clock was ticking and the Vote of Confidence was only a few hours away, there was a desperate attempt to find buyers for the three MPs.

They wanted to identify - in fact, to use the phrase of the hon. Leader of the Opposition; he said, "The ruling party was identifying targets" ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The news report has to be certified. You are, obviously, relying on it...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is there in the public domain.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You are demolishing the investigation of your own police. Therefore, you kindly certify it, and place it on the Table of the House...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, it cannot form a part of the record...*(Interruptions)*... By resorting to a false report ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not said that it is a news report ...*(Interruptions)*... Where has he said that he is quoting from a newspaper? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, please follow your own practice with regard to news reports. You are allowing him to rely on the news report which demolishes the investigation of the Delhi Police.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not quoted any news report. He has said, "Allegations outside"...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The hon. Leader of the Opposition said ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, he promised that he will not interrupt me. ...*(Interruptions)*... You promised that you will hear me out fully. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: According to the rule, if you want to rely on a newspaper report, you have to authenticate it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not relying on a newspaper.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not said about the newspaper.
...(Interruptions)... If he had said about the newspaper, then,
...(Interruptions)... He has not said about the newspaper. He said
there were allegations. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: No, Sir. He is quoting from a newspaper.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Where has he? ...*(Interruptions)*... He never said he was quoting from a newspaper. If it is there, I will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has not said so.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: He said that today a revelation has come out and, therefore, he goes on to that revelation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is in the public domain.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You have created a cover up. Then, have the courage to support that cover up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, he is setting up a bad precedent. Nobody will authenticate any newspaper report then.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What precedent? You have quoted several times. Tell me where you have been authenticating all that. Papers have been quoted here several times. When have those been authenticated? Everyday, several references are coming. How can you say it is a bad precedent? You have been quoting. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has become a fashion to quote from newspapers. You quote; they quote. But he was not quoting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am not quoting from any newspaper or any document.

श्री दुदनारायण पाणि : सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You know nothing about this subject. Why are you shouting? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : *

श्री रुदनारायण पाणि : *

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : *

श्री उपसभापति : पाणि जी, आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठिए। श्री रुदनारायण पाणि :

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition made a strong indictment and charge that the ruling party was identifying targets for being bought.

*Not recorded.

That is what you said. I am saying now, in the public domain today there are allegations that, contrary to the earlier charge that the ruling party was looking for targets, it is now found that another party was identifying buyers to buy their MPs.

And, finally, Sir, there are allegations in the public domain that this was not a sting operation to catch a Government indulging in any malfeasance, this was a deliberate attempt to destabilise a sitting Government through engineering a situation where three MPs will be part of an operation after identifying buyers for that operation. Now, these are allegations in the public domain. What should the police do? What should we do? We can debate allegations.

All I want to say is that ...(*Interruptions*)... You please sit down. Those who have made these allegations are also claiming that there are other recorded conversations in their possession. All I am saying most humbly and most respectfully is that while the Police investigates the evidence that they have gathered, while the Police consider the evidence that has been produced by the Committee, I am sure these allegations will also be inquired into to see what the truth is.

श्री सुदनारायण पाणि : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: आप क्या चाहते हैं ? ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप क्या चाहते हैं ? ...(*व्यवधान*)... बोलिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... You have to listen. There is no shortcut for that. ...(*Interruptions*)... आपको सुनना पड़ेगा ...सुनना पड़ेगा , कुछ नहीं हो सकता। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप बैठिए ...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the Prime Minister's Statement categorically says that no one from the Congress party or the Government indulged in any unlawful act during the trust vote in July, 2008. The UPA-I Government always enjoyed the confidence of the people and of the 14th Lok Sabha. The UPA-II Government has been formed in the 15th Lok Sabha and enjoys the confidence of the House and the people of India. That is the essence of our democracy. Do we enjoy the confidence of the people? Do we enjoy the confidence of the Parliament? I say with humility but with utmost confidence that this Government enjoys the total confidence of the people of India and whatever you do, whatever steps you resort to, whatever so-called

sting operations you resort to, whatever engineering you resort to, we will continue to enjoy the confidence of the people and we will continue to serve the people irrespective of your opposition.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the Home Minister has made a detailed statement. Could he tell us if the CD has come to be genuine as per the forensic report?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, may be I did not complete that sentence because of frequent interruptions. The forensic report on the tape has been received. The forensic

*Not recorded.

report is with the Delhi Police. They are examining the forensic report. I am not responsible to the...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot ask the Home Minister about the ...*(Interruptions)*... How can he?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am not the investigating officer. The evidence is not supposed to be sent to me. The evidence is with the police. The police will file a chargesheet before the magistrate. The evidence will go before the magistrate. It would not come to me. if it was the practice of the NDA Government that the police will report to the Minister. I denounce that practice.

श्री प्रकाश जाबडेकर : *

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the entire issue...

श्री शक्तिनन्द तिवारी (बहिर): सर, ये तीसरे वकील हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : आजवकीलों का ही दखि है।

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, this is what I am going to say after hearing two eminent lawyers. One is the Home Minister and the other is the Leader of the Opposition. It appeared as if we were hearing arguments inside a court and waiting for some judgment from the third side. One side says that the evidence in the report is such that it fully proves the guilt. The other argument was that reading into the report, even a magistrate would reject it right away since it has no evidence. But, unanimously, it is said that there is no dispute even in the report; this is said by even the Leader of the Opposition and the Home Minister. They have said that there is no dispute in the report mentioning that further investigations were required.

The entire issue arose in view of the trust motion which came in respect of the nuclear deal. Our party, the BSP, did vote against it because we were against the nuclear deal. We still feel that what we did then is now being discussed not only throughout the country but throughout the world also in reference to what happened in Japan. That was the reason why we were opposed to it at that stage.

Now, the question which is being argued today is that either there has been corruption into this by notes-for-votes and vice-versa. There

should not be any corruption in democracy or criminalization in democracy, we seriously feel that if these two things come into politics, then that is the end of democracy. And, therefore, this doubt, which has been created and which has become a topic of discussion today not only inside Parliament but also in the media and throughout the country, should be removed now.

*Not recorded.

We feel that this doubt can only be removed not by discussions inside this House, one side saying, 'no case is made out', the other side says, 'the case is made out', but by doing proper investigations which are required to be done. Now, what investigation is going on? The investigation is going on for the last two years. The hon. Home Minister said that certain progress has taken place, but the investigation will be completed. Why is this investigation not being completed in a speedier manner so that these doubts are finally cleared? The people should come to know what is the truth behind it. Since there is doubt now with respect to investigation also, as has been raised because certain statements are coming, our view is, it would be proper if these doubts are cleared for all times to come. If there is a guilt, if there is corruption in this, then, the guilty should be punished. If there is no corruption, then, this should be cleared off. If the investigating agency is not capable or if you are not finding it capable of looking into the persons involved into these things and proceed further in a fair and proper manner, then, it should be handed over to some other independent agency. It should not be handed over to some other Govt. agency because then again there will be charges from both the sides that the agency is functioning in one manner or the other manner. In such a situation, we feel that in order to get the truth out, it should, in fact, be handed over for judicial inquiry. It should be an independent and impartial inquiry into this matter, and whatever evidences which are being argued from both the sides today on the basis of the Report, which itself seems to be not coming to some conclusion, finally, should come to an end. Our request is that this chapter, at one stage, should come to an end, and for this purpose, the Government should think or the House can think that this matter should be concluded fast by referring it to a judicial inquiry, which should be an independent and fair inquiry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sitaram Yechury.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, he is sitting here. We will know from him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... You sit down.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Why was his name being taken all the time? Why is his name coming out? ...(*Interruptions*)... He is a Member of this House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Shri Sitaram Yechury.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on this subject. Sir, with no offence meant, but I think the main issue and the main context in which we are discussing this issue has been missed out by both the Leader of the Opposition and the Home Minister who

4.00 P.M.

replied to it. Why are we discussing this issue today, Sir? We are discussing this issue today because it has come out through the exposures of the WikiLeaks that were published. Now, that context is completely gone. You have two very eminent lawyers arguing the case, who is right, who is wrong, but the context in which this entire issue was brought to the public attention has somehow gone to the background, which I want to bring back into focus. When this particular Vote of Confidence, which we are talking about, took place in the background of the withdrawal of the support by the Left Parties in 2008 on the issue of the Indo-US Nuclear Deal, our contention was, and we still maintain that the Nuclear Deal is not in the interest of India. It was not part of the CMP on the basis of which we extended support. And since it was not part of the CMP, and since they went ahead, we withdrew support. On that basis, the issue was, whether the Government still enjoyed the support of the House, which the hon. Home Minister eloquently said, it 'did'. Our point at that stage was that if you went by the parties, with the numbers that were public knowledge, then, the Government was reduced to a minority. How was that minority converted into a majority? The hon. Home Minister has said that they had a majority that was sought to be converted into a minority. That is his contention. Our point is very clear that they were reduced to a minority, how did they turn it into a majority. Now, whether the voting, if it had happened under normal circumstances, whether I am right or whether hon. Home Minister is right, would have been proved on the floor of the House. But it did not take place under normal circumstances. It took place under abnormal circumstances.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Who created those abnormal circumstances?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am coming to that. My point is, first the context. The abnormal circumstances that took place, it was unbecoming, as we had said earlier and we continue to say it now, to see suddenly wads of currency notes in the Lok Sabha. What I find very intriguing is – both he and the Leader of the Opposition have quoted – you have a very interesting illustration on the Report of this

Committee publication. Then, here, you have a hat which looks like a police hat, which is not an Indian police hat, but I hope, it is not a US police hat, which is giving indications where the votes should go, and you have wads of money, and then you have suitcases under the table. I do not know what that would be. The point here that I want to draw attention to this illustration is that the manner in which this vote finally gave a majority to the Government raised a lot of doubts and it was something, which all of us had maintained and still maintain today, a very, very grave affront to Indian parliamentary democracy and political morality. How did it happen is one matter. But, the issue, Sir, in this WikiLeaks expose background is that this WikiLeaks today – I repeat what I said the other day in the House –

constitutes a humongous indictment of the depth to which the parliamentary democracy has such to ensure the majority that was so necessary at that point of time to carry forward the strategic alliance and understanding with the United States of America. That majority was important not only for the survival of the UPA-I Government; that majority was crucial for carrying forward this strategic understanding and that is the interest why you will have US diplomats visiting houses of Congress leaders to get the assurance whether, 'you will win the vote.'

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Allegedly.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Allegedly, okay. Why should they visit these houses to find out whether the Government will be in a position to win the vote? It was because the concern was that if this vote was not won, then this entire process of strategic relationship with the United States will be jeopardized. That context, Sir, is somehow is missing. Now, in that context when this entire issue had come up, three years later, we are debating this issue in the House because of the WikiLeaks expose. Let us face this fact. Otherwise, this was not on the agenda for us to discuss it at all. Now, if you are discussing in the context of the WikiLeaks, then it is not only a question of the actual issues that were raised in the report and that which have to be 'legally' examined and decided upon. Yes, in the WikiLeaks reports there have been references to the individuals who are not Members of this House. I do not want to authenticate it. But one of them is a Member of this House, yes, a very senior Member of the House and he has been linked up to various things mentioned there. It is in our interest to clear that. There are Members of the BJP who have been mentioned in it and including the dragging in the name of the former Prime Minister of India. This is the material contained in the cable. Right, wrong, verifiable, non-verifiable, whatever it is - my interest is that Indian parliamentary democracy cannot continue to live with that stigma or such mention unless that is cleared. Now for that clearing you will require an investigation that needs to be done. This must be cleared in the interest of India's parliamentary democracy. So, it is no longer an issue of saying that you did that or you do

that. What is our parliamentary democracy today? Are we subserving ourselves? As a parliamentary democracy, are we subserving ourselves to reduce India into a subordinate ally of the United States of America? If it has got the political sanction, yes, we will fight it out. That is a different matter. But you cannot allow parliamentary democracy to be manoeuvred in such a manner through such corruption which we believe the Prime Minister has said and now the Home Minister is saying that the Committee has not proven that there is any corruption. Yes, the Committee has not proven any corruption. The Committee has said 'further investigation'. All of them say 'further investigation'. There is a dissenting note. Why further investigation? The Committee said, 'because we do not possess the wherewithal.' You have quoted that, I am not

quoting it again. The Committee does not possess the wherewithal. But why is there the need for further investigation? It is because you have not conclusively proved that there is no corruption. If you have proved that there is no corruption, why further investigation. Further investigation is only to prove whether there was any corruption or not and the very fact that they said that further investigation needed to be done, that itself concedes that we have not conclusively proved that there is no corruption. And our point is that. The hon. Prime Minister has said that the Committee has proved that there is no corruption. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has said that they have not come to conclusive evidence. The point is that the Committee recommended further investigation to arrive at that conclusion or otherwise. Now, this is where, Sir, the question is that it is no longer an issue of what exactly is written in this note, which is very important. The hon. Leader of the Opposition has raised it, the Home Minister has replied, I do not want to go into those details. But the final point which we are saying is that a note of dissent was given by Members of the Committee.

I am quoting from the Note of Dissent given by Mr. Mohd. Salim, a Member of the Committee. It says and I quote, "It will be improper for the Committee to limit the scope of further investigation and exclude some important names from the ambit of investigation by an appropriate agency. The Committee should not pass any judgment on this matter and must recommend that the entire matter be probed." Now, this is something with which nobody has actually disagreed. So, what I am asking now is: The Terms of Reference of the probe that you are talking about is not just in respect of the three individuals concerned. Hon. Home Minister himself has now brought out further allegations from available sources. And the hon. Leader of the Opposition is saying that this is not authenticated but this information is coming out. Sir, the point that I am trying to make is that the scope is much beyond 'further investigation' of three individuals. The entire circumstances under which all this was happened needs to be properly investigated. And, Sir, the fact of the matter is, many parties had to take action against their own Members of Parliament for violating the Whip or for not voting. Now, if that

had happened at that time, yes, there are many other issues which had worked behind the scene to allow that to happen. So, that investigation is needed. Therefore, we think that, in this present stage, mere investigation by the Delhi Crime Branch or Police is not sufficient. If you want to investigate into this entire issue of 'background interference' of the US into our internal affairs, it is a political point. We can fight it out. But, the point is, here comes the WikiLeaks information about how they were keeping in touch and their eagerness to ensure that the Government wins the Vote of Confidence so that the Nuclear Deal and, therefore, the strategic relationship goes forward. This is what is their stated objective. If that is the case, then, Sir, it is something that impinges upon my country's sovereignty. And, this is something which is not acceptable to me without proving conclusively that we are not opening ourselves to such exposures. Therefore, the issue is not the

question of whether what the WikiLeaks cables are saying is authentic or verifiable. They are not authentic, they are not verifiable is what the hon. Prime Minister has said. Then, we have – I don't want to name her – the Secretary of State of the USA, allegedly, had a conversation with our Foreign Minister asking him to make sure that this is not exposed. Otherwise, it will have problems. It has come out in the papers. In fact, it was not just a conversation, but it is a warning sort of a thing that had come saying that this will cause a lot of embarrassment to India and we would want you to take that into account. I don't know in which form it has come. But, one media report says that it was a warning that she – the Secretary of State – had given and the other says that it was a conversation. In either case, the very fact that the US Secretary of State has taken it seriously to tell or convey to Indian Foreign Minister that this will be a cause of embarrassment is in itself, as far as I am concerned, proves that the contents of these cables are verified. The contents of these cables are authentic. Sir, my main point is that we have heard the entire discussion. Therefore, the three points that the hon. Prime Minister has made are not authentic or unverifiable. That is not really something of serious concern to me. What concerns to me is that such an incident had happened, vote was won, money was seen on the Table of the House, allegations were made, a Committee was formed, the Committee said further investigation, that further investigation, in my opinion, has not only been delayed, but it cannot be limited only to the individuals mentioned, but the entire circumstances must be gone into in the light of the WikiLeaks exposures. This is number one.

The second one is on the question of entire argument of crime and elections. We have all gone through it. Sir, whether you had the confidence of the Lok Sabha, at that point of time, after the Vote of Confidence was won. Yes, in terms of the figures that were given then you had majority – slender or whatever it is. You had the majority. But, the point is, how that majority was acquired. That is the issue.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): That is conscience vote.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Now, that is something that needs to be provide. Therefore, I think, we should also settle it for once and for

all. Let us not link the criminality aspect with that of the victory in elections. This is something that is not and cannot be acceptable. Therefore, we cannot say what Hitler did was right – I am not talking of Indian personalities – because people, at that point of time, expressed confidence in him. Let us not go into that issue because that is not the final issue.

Therefore, Sir, what I would like to say finally is, let us not forget the context in which this debate has come up. That context is the exposure that has come through the cables, sent by the US diplomats, to the Wikileaks. That only confirms my position and our party's position that

this vote was crucial not only for the Indo-US Nuclear Deal, but also to carry forward the Indo-US strategic relationship. Therefore, what needs to be probed is all the aspects that have emerged. And, we will ask the Government that this probe should not only be confined to the Delhi Crime Branch, but it should go beyond to a proper investigative agency that will examine all these aspects. And, only then can we be satisfied.

श्री शक्तिनन्द तिवारी : उपसभापति महोदय , अभी तक की बहस में यह साबित नहीं हुआ कि लेफ्ट फ्रंट के समर्थन वापस लेने के बाद सदन में डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार ने जो विश्व बास मत हासिल वह acquired था या सचमुच था , अभी तक बहस से मुझे समझ में नहीं आया है। एक बात बिल्कुल साफ है कि आज से बीस -इक्कीस वर्ष पहले कांग्रेस पार्टी की एक सरकार बनी थी , लेकिन वह सरकार अल्पमत में थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी कमाल की पार्टी है , उसने उस अल्प मत की सरकार को पांच वर्षों तक चलाया। वह अल्पमत की सरकार पांच वर्ष तक कैसे चली , यह भी सारा देश जानता है। झारखंड मुक्ति मोर्चा ब्राइबरी केस के सहारे वह अल्पमत की सरकार बहुमत में बनी रही। वे बेघारे झारखंड आदिवासी इलाके के सीधे -साधे लोग थे। उनको यह मालूम नहीं था कि हम जो पैसा ले रहे हैं , वह पैसा दो नम्बर का है। उन्होंने तो सारे पैसे को एक समान ही समझा और बैंक में जमा करा दिया। इस मामले में कोई इस तरह का खेच हुआ होगा , तो ये आदिवासी लोग नहीं थे। ये समझदार लोग थे और ऐसे पैसे को कैसे ठकाने लगाया जाता है , इसके बारे में उनको जानकारी थी। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप वहां से बात नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री शक्तिनन्द तिवारी : महोदय , कांग्रेस पार्टी इस देश की सबसे बड़ी पार्टी है। यह पार्टी कोई 125 वर्ष , 126 वर्ष पुरानी पार्टी है और यह बहुत ही * पार्टी है। इसने इस देश में बहुत खेच खेचा है और खन्नाया है। तभी अरुण जेटली जी ने महात्मा गांधी का नाम लिया , तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग बहुत गर्म हो गए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी कांग्रेस पार्टी से कत्तिने परेशान थे , इस बारे में मैंने एक बार इसी सदन में कहा था कि सन् 1937 में 6 राज्यों में कांग्रेस की सरकार बनी थी , उस सरकार के बारे

में जो भ्रष्टाचार की खबरें आ रही थीं, महात्मा गांधी उनसे इतने ऊब गए और उन्होंने कह दिया कि कांग्रेस पार्टी को दफना देना चाहिए। मुझे पता नहीं कि यह बात कांग्रेस पार्टी के आज की पीढ़ी के लोगों को मालूम है या नहीं है। गांधी जी 125 बरस तक जीना चाहते थे। अंत में उनकी ऐसी हालत हो गई कि उनको लगा कि अब भारत की जो स्थिति है, मैं उसको देख नहीं सकता हूँ। आज अगर वे 125 बरस तक ज़िंदा होते, तो वे साल-दो साल तक वे हमारे बीच में होते और यह जो कुछ हो रहा है, सबको देखते तो पता नहीं वे आत्महत्या करते या कुछ और करते। सीताराम येचुरी जी ने ठीक कहा है कि वकिलीक्स में सिर्फ़ यही मामला नहीं आया है, हमारे देश में जो लोकतंत्र है, उसके बारे में भी वकिलीक्स जो कह रहा है, वह चिंताजनक है। जसि राज्य से हमारे गृह मंत्री जी आते हैं, वहां के बारे में कहा कि पांच-पांच हजार रुपए में एक-एक वोट खरीदा गया। आज हमारा लोकतंत्र कहां जा रहा है? आप पांच-पांच हजार रुपए में एक-एक वोट खरीदकर चुनाव जीतते हैं और आप कहते हैं कि हमें जनता का समर्थन प्राप्त है! सही बात है, आप टेक्नीकली कह सकते हैं कि आपको जनता का समर्थन प्राप्त है, लेकिन आपने वह समर्थन कैसे हासिल किया? आपने वह समर्थन खरीदा है, तो महोदय, यह स्थिति है। यह जो बहस हो रही है, सरकार ने कैसे बहुमत acquir किया, केवल यही नहीं है, बल्कि जसि अमेरिकन

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

राजदूत का नाम लघिा गया कर्ण थापर एक टेलिभिजन चैनल में उनका इन्टरव्यू ले रहे थे। उसने कहा , उसने deny नहीं कथिा , वकििलीक्स ने जो-जो खुलासे कएि , उसने कसिी भी चीज को deny नहीं कथिा और उसने कहा कि हमारे दूतावास जो जागकारी देते हैं , वह जागकारी लगभग सही होती है। उसने यह दावा कथिा है। कथा हासत है ? हमारे देश की जो रूखिग क्लास है , वह इतने लम्बे समय तक गुलाम रही है कि आजादी के 63 वर्षों के बाद भी उसका दखिाग आजाद नहीं हुआ है। हमारे देश का शरीर आजाद हुआ है , लेकिन हमारे देश का मन आजाद नहीं हुआ है। आजकथा हासत है , गोरे लोगों के सामने कैसे व्यवहार करते हैं ? जखि बड़े नेता का नाम लघिा गया है , उनके घर में सूटकेस में रुफ दखिाए गए, 10-10 करोड़ रुफ देवे की बात हुई , ये कौन लोग हैं ? उपसभापति महोदय , यह बात पहली दफा नहीं हो रही है। इसके पहले भी कई बार ऐसा हुआ है। हमको याद है , बखि क्लिंटन साहब इसी सेंट्रल हॉल में आए थे , उस समय हम सदन के सदस्य नहीं थे , हमने अखबारों में पढ़ा कि एक सदस्य ने उनसे हाथ मखिाया और कहा कि हम तीन महीने तक अपना हाथ नहीं धोएँगे , वह इतना गौरवान्वित था। यह गुलाम लोगों का दखिाग है कि वह अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति से हाथ मखिाता है और कहता है कि उसके स्पर्श की अनुभूति हमारे हाथ में बनी रहे , इसलिए तीन महीने तक हम हाथ नहीं धोएँगे। इस तरह से अमेरिका के इशारे पर, गोरे लोगों के इशारे पर हमारा देश चल रहा है। यह वकििलीक्स इस बात का उदाहरण है। इसलिए हमको लगता है कि आज देश में जो राजनीति है , जखि ढंढ से राजनीति चल रही है , कांग्रेस ने इस देश की राजनीति को प्रभावित कथिा है। हमारी पार्टी में या और दूसरी पार्टियों में कहीं -न-कहीं जो उबली उठाने वाली बात होती है , उसका कारण कांग्रेस पार्टी है। हमारे नेता डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया कांग्रेस के बारे में बराबर बोला करते थे। लोगों ने लोहिया जी से पूछा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी तो आपकी पार्टी नहीं है , आप कांग्रेस पार्टी के बारे में क्यों बोसते हैं ? डा. लोहिया ने कहा था कि कांग्रेस पार्टी इस देश की शासक पार्टी है , कांग्रेस पार्टी इस देश में सबसे बड़ी पार्टी है , वह पार्टी अपने आपको कैसे conduct करती है , उसका प्रभाव देश की राजनीति पर पड़ता है। (समय की घंटी) आज देश में हम जो भ्रष्टाचार देख रहे हैं , जो हखिा देख रहे हैं , आजऐसी हासत है कि कोई औरत सुरक्षित नहीं है , बाप के सामने बेटी के साथ कोई

दुर्व्यवहार करता है, अगर बाप उसे रोकता है, तो उसको मार दिया जाता है। आज समाज की हालत इतनी खराब हो गई है। क्या हालत है? जाट लोग आपकी बगल में बैठे हुए हैं, हफ्तों-पंद्रह दिनों से गाड़ियाँ रोकनी जा रही हैं, लेकिन आपमें हिम्मत नहीं है, सरकार हाथ पर हाथ धर कर बैठी हुई है। उपसभापति महोदय, देश की दुर्दशा हो गई है। दुर्दशा का कारण है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने आजादी के बाद 63 वर्षों में 50 वर्ष से अधिक समय तक इस देश का शासन किया है। आजादी के बाद आजाद भारत की जो नींव पड़ी, उसकी जो दीवार खड़ी हुई, उसका जो छत बना, वह कांग्रेस पार्टी ने तैयार किया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : तबिरी जी, आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री शकिनन्द तबिरी : आज देश की जो हालत है, उसकी जवाबदेह कांग्रेस पार्टी है। इसलिए अगर आप सचमुच चाहते हैं कि आप पर जो आरोप लगा है, उससे आपका नबिटारा हो, तो न सिर्फ आपने जो बहुमत हासिल किया है, उसी के बारे में जाँच होनी चाहिए, बल्कि वॉकिलीक्स ने जो कुछ भी उजागर किया है, उन सारे मामलों की जाँच होनी चाहिए, मैं यह माँग करता हूँ बहुत - बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सैयद अजीज़ पाशा (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : डफ्टी चैयरमैन साहब, पूरे एपिसोड को देखते हुए हमें यह पता चलता है कि कोई ऐसी ढकी-छापी बात सामने नहीं आई है, हिन्दुस्तान में तमाम लोग जानते हैं कि पसे-पर्दा क्या हुआ, कैसे वोट खरीदे गए और इस लोकतंत्र को कैसे खत्म करने की कोशिश की गई। वॉकिलीक्स में भी

कुछ भी सामने आया है, वह कोई आश्चर्यजनक चीज़ नहीं है। यूँ तो कमेटी ने यह कहा था कि इसको further probe करना चाहिए और उसमें चंद्र लोगों के conduct के बारे में भी खुल्लमखुल्ला यह बात कही गई थी। इसके बाबजूद हम देखते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात को बड़ी आसानी से लेते हुए इसे क्राइम ब्रांच के हवाले किया और क्राइम ब्रांच में एक मामूली सा सब-इंस्पेक्टर इन तमाम चीज़ों की जाँच-पड़ताल करता है। अगर सीबीआई या इनफोर्समेंट डायरेक्टोरेट के कोई आला ओहदेदार इसकी जाँच करते, तो असल हकायक क्या है, वे हमारे सामने आते। मगर गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात को बहुत ही casual approach से लिया, जिसे देखने से हमें बहुत ही अफसोस होता है।

खैर, यह वॉकिलीक्स का जो मामला है, इसमें तमाम कोई ऐसे नये इतिहास नहीं हैं। सारा हब्बिदुस्तान जानता है कि कैसे रूनिंग पार्टी ने दो राँब स्ट्रैटेजीज को एडॉप्ट किया। एक तो कुछ लोगों को वोटिंग से एबस्टेन करने की कोशिश की गई और चंद्र लोगों को वोटिंग के लिये खरीदा गया। इन तमाम चीज़ों में पैसों की जो हेराफेरी हुई है, उससे हमको बहुत शर्मनाकी से गुज़रना पड़ता है।

जैसा कि हमारे साथी कॉमरेड सीताराम येथुरी जी ने कहा कि लैफ्ट पार्टीज ने जो अपोज़ किया, उसका कारण खाली न्यूक्लियर टेक्नोलॉजी नहीं थी, बल्कि अमरीका के साथ जो स्ट्रैटेजिक रिलेशन हैं, उसके खलिफ हमने अपना सपोर्ट वज़िँ किया था। इन तमाम चीज़ों को सपोर्ट करने के लिये जो हरकत की गई है, वह तमाम देश के लिये बहुत शर्म की बात है। यूँ तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने बयान में जो कहा, वह इससे बिल्कुल आरी है। अगर देखा जाए तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो कहा कि इसमें हमको कोई हकायक नहीं मल्लिते, हमको यह कहने के लिये या यह शुबा करने के लिये कोई ऐसी बात नहीं मल्लिते कि इसमें रश् बतखोरी और तमाम चीज़ों का हाथ है। यह तमाम चीज़ें होने के बाबजूद भी खुल्लमखुल्ला इसको छुपाने की जो कोशिश की जा रही है, वह बहुत ही अफसोसनाक बात है। मैं अपनी बात खत्म करने से पहले एक शेर पर अपनी बात को खत्म करूँगा।

बने अहले मुद्दई बीमुंसिफी
कसि मकी करे कसिसे मुंसफी चाहें !

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Amar Singh. Since you have asked for some extra time to give personal explanation, I am giving you 10 minutes.

श्री अमर सहि (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं बीस मिनट लूँगा। मैं आपका बहुत मशकूर हूँ और आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। राजनीति बड़ी क्लर और नर्मिम होती है। मुझे चन्द्र शेखर जी की जेल डायरी, जो उन्होंने आपात स्थिति में, जब वे 19 माह के लिए बंद थे, तब लिखी थी, की एक पंक्ति याद आ रही है, “यह राजनीति या तो आरामडेरा की तरह सुख देती है या चंडिका की तरह उदास करती है। यह सती-साध्वी रमणी की तरह कभी व्यवहार नहीं करती।”

हर युग में महाभारत के दृष्टांत आते रहे हैं। भाई अरुण जेटली जी मेरे बड़े नजी और नज़दीकी दोस्त हैं और उनसे मेरे पारिवारिक संबंध हैं, लेकिन आज जब उन्होंने अपना सागरभित वक्तव्य दिया, तो मुझे द्रोणाचार्य और अर्जुन की याद आ गई। द्रोणाचार्य अर्जुन को इतना प्यार करते थे कि एकलव्य का अंगूठा ले लिया, लेकिन एक अवसर आया जब द्रोणाचार्य का ही वध करने के लिए अर्जुन ने युधिष्ठिर से मन्त्रि कर “अश्वत्थामा हतोहतः नरो वा कुंजरो वा” कह कर अपने उस गुरु का वन्निश किया, वध किया जसि गुरु ने अर्जुन के प्यार के लिए एकलव्य का अंगूठा ले लिया था। आज यहाँ भी वैसी ही स्थिति है। राजनीति है।

श्री अरुण जेटली जी माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का प्रति उत्तर देते हुए, रफ़ोर्ट उद्धृत करते हुए कह रहे थे कि आपने यह नहीं कहा, "Mr. Amar Singh was a Principal Player". मुझे इस बात की कोई शर्मिंदगी नहीं है कि I was a Principal Player. मैं बड़े गर्व के साथ कहता हूँ, क्योंकि उस समय मैं जसि दल में था, उस दल के नेतृत्व का यह आदेश था कि मैं Principal Player बनूँ, इसलिए मैं Principal Player बना। मैं अरुण जेटली जी की पार्टी की तरफ से मतदान नहीं कर रहा था, मैं अपने दल के उस समय के नेतृत्व के आदेश पर काम कर रहा था। इसलिए मुझे जो आदेश प्राप्त हुआ, उस आदेश का मैंने पूरा पालन किया। मैं यह भी स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहूँगा, यह आरोप लगाते हुए कि कोई डील हुई है, अरुण जेटली जी ने नाम नहीं लिया, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि एक दल के एक बड़े नेता को किसी केस से बचाने के लिए यह डील हुई है, इससे बड़ा असत्य नहीं हो सकता है। मैं एक चीज़ इस सदन के पावन पटल पर स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ ...।

सर, कसि केस की बात हम कर रहे हैं, न्यूक्लियर डील में समर्थन देने से पहले, न्यायपालिका ने सी.बी.आई. को preliminary enquiry का जो आदेश दिया था, उस आदेश पर कभी रोक नहीं लगी थी। सी.बी.आई. ने preliminary enquiry करके एक बंद लफ़ाफे में न्यूक्लियर डील में समर्थन से पहले सुप्रीम कोर्ट को अपनी आख्या दे दी थी। जब उसने आख्या दे ही दी थी तो फरि डील कैसी ? जब उस preliminary enquiry में, बंद लफ़ाफे में -- उस पर अंतिम बहस भी हो चुकी है। यह भी अपने आप में एक अदभुत नरिण्य है कि कभी भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जो आदेश दे दिया जाता है, उस आदेश का बंद चैम्बर में नरिपण होता है, लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दएि हुए आदेश की फरि खुले अदालत में वरिचना हुई और अंतिम बहस हो चुकी है तथा जजमें ट ररिर्ड है। जसि डील की बात की जा रही है, उस डील का प्रश्न तो इसलिए नहीं है कि सी.बी.आई. बंद लफ़ाफा दे चुकी और अंतिम बहस में भी सी.बी.आई. की जो आख्या थी, वह उस बड़े दल के बड़े नेता के पक्ष में नहीं थी।

दूसरी बात, जो रुपये की बात हो रही है, जैब हवाला डायरी में नरसिंह राव जी के समय, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लूँगा, देश के बड़े-बड़े आदमियों का नाम लिखि दिया गया और उन नामों के आगे राशि लिखि दी गई। उस आधार पर उस समय सी.बी.आई. ने कई मुकदमें भी चला दएि। बाद में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक आदेश में सब को बाइज्जत बरी किया। यह ठीक है कि माननीय * ने नैतिकता का बड़ा आदर्श बना कर त्यागपत्र दे दिया। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप उनका नाम मत लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप

नाम मत लीजिए।

श्री अमर सहि : अच्छा , मैं उनका नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ
उनकी तारीफ ही कर रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं , नहीं। फरि भी...

श्री अमर सहि : सर, इसके बाद उन्होंने त्यागपत्र दे दिया था।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इनकी ... (व्यवधान) ... से तो भगवान ही बचाए।

श्री अमर सहि : हर व्यक्ति की नैतिकता का अपना-अपना स्तर होता है। लेकिन , किसी लखी हुई बात पर, और नाम नहीं लूँगा , एक रवायत है , इसलिए मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहूँगा कि पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के परिवार के निकटतम लोगों का नाम , अमेरिका की सेक्रेटरी ऑफ स्टेट के निकटतम व्यक्ति का नाम , वह व्यक्ति जो उस दौरान भारत ही नहीं आया , उसका पासपोर्ट है , जो इस बात का प्रदर्शन करेगा। दिल्ली गण्डों का शहर है और मेज़ गण्ड का शहर है। लोगों का हर दम गण चलता रहता है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के वरिष्ठतम

*Not recorded.

नेता के बारे में यह वकिलीक्स है या 'वकिडलीक' स' है, वह यह कह रहा है: "हमारा वरिध तो प्रतीकात्मक है, हम तो इस डील के समर्थन में हैं"। यह मैं नहीं मानता। उन नेता के बारे में कम से-कम मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि उनकी कथनी और करनी में भेद नहीं है। मैं उस बात को सच नहीं मानता।

दूसरा, अगर इस कथन को ऐसा माना जाय कि यह बिल्कुल प्रमाणिक है और मैं प्रिंसिपल प्लेयर था, तो प्रिंसिपल प्लेयर होने के नाते मुझे इस 'वकिडलीक' स' में हमारे दल के एक साथी सांसद, जबिका नाम आया है, कम-से-कम उनका और मेरा राफ़ता तो कभी-न-कभी हुआ होता। उस दौरान, पूरी प्रक्रिया के दौरान, मैं अपने साथी सांसद, जो सदन के एक वरिष्ठ सांसद हैं, जबिके एक साथ के हवाले से कहा गया है, तथाकथित साथी के हवाले से कहा गया है कि उस साथी ने शब्द लखि है। यह नहीं कहा कि उन्होंने लखि है। पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के रश्तेदार के हवाले से कहा गया है कि वह इसमें मदद कर रहे थे।

तीसरी बात, अब रहा सवाल सम्बन्धी का, अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति, उनका तो नाम ले सकता हूँ? ... (व्यवधान) ... जब वे दो-दो बार राष्ट्रपति थे, तो उनके सगे भाई क्रिमिनल केस में बंद थे। अपने शासन के अन्तिम दक्षिण, पद त्याग करने से थोड़ी देर पहले, उन्होंने उनको amnesty दी थी। हम सार्वजनिक जीवन में हैं, हमारा भाई क्या कर रहा है, हमसे सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति क्या कर रहा है, इसके बारे में मैं क्या करूँ? अगर किसी व्यक्ति की किसी स्कूल में भर्ती के लिए मैंसे कोई पत्र लखि दिया और बाद में वह कोई कुकृत्य करता है, तो दोनों में क्या तारतम्य है? मैं बड़े दाबे के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा कोई ऑडियो या कोई वीडियो नहीं है, न तो मैं 'वकिडलीक' स' में हूँ और न ही टाटा-राडिया टेप में कहीं मेरा नाम है।

अगर कोई ऑडियो या वीडियो दखि दिया जाय, जब यह मामला समिति में चल रहा था, तो कहा गया कि अमर सहि जी बहुत स्मार्ट हैं, उनसे बहुत भय लगता है, वे इन चक्करों में नहीं फँसते हैं, इसीलिए उनका चेहरे रंग किसी ऑडियो और वीडियो में नहीं है। अब रहा सवाल यह कि मेरे घर पर किसी का फोन आ रहा है, तो मैं यह बड़े आदर के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बताइये कि अगर प्रतिपक्ष के किसी बड़े नेता के घर कोई फोन कर दे, फोन तो कोई भी किसी के घर कर सकता है, किसी की घंटी कोई कभी भी बजा सकता है, लेकिन उस घंटी बजने के बाद का इयूरेशन क्या है और क्या उस वार्तालाप का कोई ऑडियो है? अगर है तो लाओ और दखिओ।

दूसरी बात मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं नाम नहीं लूँगा, अरुण जी को मेरा खयाल हो या न हो, लेकिन मुझे है, इसलिए मैं उनका नाम नहीं लूँगा, लेकिन वह अपने दखि पर हाथ रख कर कहें कि जसि समय यह स्टिंग हो रहा था, उस समय तीन लोग बगल के कमरे में बैठे हुए थे और तथाकथित व्यक्ति, जो रुफ़या लेकर गया था, अगर वह रुफ़या मैंने दया था, तो उपसभापति महोदय, वह रुफ़या नहीं था, बल्कि जसि तरह से कत्ल में चाकू होता है, जसि तरह से कत्ल में रखिल्वर होता है, उसी तरह से वह रुफ़या चाकू और रखिल्वर की तरह था। उस रुफ़ये को छुआ नहीं चाहिए था और उस आदमी को जाने नहीं देना चाहिए था। वह आदमी आराम से रुफ़या देकर चला गया और उस रुफ़ये को लोगों ने आराम से नक़िला और उसको हीड़ा। उस रुफ़ये को लेकर सदन में उछाला गया और लोकशाही की मर्यादा का वखिंडन हुआ। अगर उस रुफ़ये को नहीं छुआ गया होता, तो उस रुफ़ये पर फबिर प्रिंट होता। अगर वह रुफ़या अमर सहि ने दया होता, तो उस पर अमर सहि की अंगुलियों के नशियान होते। उन रुफ़यों को अगर मेरे घर से मेरी पत्नी ने दया होता, तो उसकी अंगुलियों के नशियान होते और रंभे हाथ उसको पकड़ पर दिल्ली पुलिस, सीबीआई या कसि और के हवाले कर दया जाता। लेकिन, पता नहीं बगल के कमरे में कौन था। अगर अरुण जेटली जी थे, तो उन्होंने मेरी दोस्ती का खयाल कया होगा और उसको जाने दया होगा। उस रुफ़ये को ऐसे हीड़ा गया कि अगर उस पर मेरी अंगुलियों के नशियान थे या मेरी पत्नी की अंगुलियों के नशियान थे, तो उसे फरेंसिक डफ़िटमेंट को नहीं दया,

कहा कि हीड़ दो, कहीं मेरा दोस्त अमर सहि न फँस जाए। धन्यवाद अरुण जी। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि उस रुपये को छुआ क्यों ? वह रुपया नहीं था, बल्कि वह लोकशाही के इस कत्ल में उस काफ़िल द्वारा इस्तेमाल किया गया औजार था। अगर उस रुपये को नहीं छूते, उस आदमी को रंबो हाथ पकड़ लेते, तो आजइतनी लम्बी - चौड़ी कोई बहस नहीं होती या कोई बात नहीं होती।

अब रहा सवाल प्रिंसिपल प्लेयर का। अभी शक्ति नन्द तखिरी जी गोरों की बात कर रहे थे। मैं तो एक काले आदमी के पास पूछने गया। कलाम साहब गोरे नहीं हैं। कलाम साहब ने कहा कि यह डील करवानी चाहिए। अभी पछिले दिनों मोहम्मद अल्बरदेई, जर्हिने इजिप्ट में क्रांति की है, उनसे मैंने पूछा कि पूरा देश कह रहा है कि मैं अपराधी हूँ, क्योंकि मैंने न्यूक्लियर डील करवाई, प्रधान मंत्री की गद्दी बचायी।
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री शक्तिनन्द तखिरी : कलाम साहब ने न्यूक्लियर डील के लिए कहा था। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अमर सहि : यह नोटों का कस्सा आप पूछिए न। उसको छुआ क्यों ? फरेंसिक के आदमी को बुलाते या सीबीआई को बुलाते और उस व्यक्ति को पकड़ते, लेकिन उसको जाने दिया, शायद दोस्ती नबिाई।
... (व्यवधान) ...

इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर न्यूक्लियर डील के बारे में वॉकिलीक्स की प्रमाणिकता है, तो इनके सबसे बड़े नेता ने स्वयं यह कह दिया है कि हमारा वसिध सर्कि हाथी का दखिाने वाला दाँत है। अल्बरदेई साहब ने कह दिया है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान नहीं चाहते थे कि यह डील हो। कलाम साहब भारत रत्न हैं और अल्बरदेई साहब “नोबेल पीस प्रइज ” वजिता एवं इजिप्ट की जम्हूरियत के नये हीरो हैं। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है, जसिके लिए मैं शर्मसार होऊँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि फोन हुआ, लोग घर के बाहर दखिे, यह तो सार्वजनिक जीवन है। एक बार मैं और अरुण जेठली जी खाना खा रहे थे, वहाँ नरेन्द्र मोदी आ गये और वे भी खाने लगे। यह बात “इंडियन एक्सप्रेस ” में पहुँच गयी। उसने फोटा उतारा और कहा कि “Amar Singh caught Saffron-handed.” अरे भाई, ये हमारे दोस्त हैं, वकील हैं। अगर ये खाने पर फरिे बुलाएँगे, तो मैं फरिे जाऊँगा और अगर मैं बुलाऊँगा, तो ये फरिे आएँगे।

आदरणीय चदिम्बरम जी ने बताया कि वरिध कहीं नहीं है , केवल समीक्षा के तरीके पर, जांच के तरीके पर अलमअला तरह से कहा गया है। मेरा एक सुझाव है कि UPA के कतिने सदस्यों ने NDA को वोट दिया और NDA के कतिने सदस्यों ने UPA को वोट दिया , इसे भी आप जांच के दायरे में ले आइए। दल-बदल सिर्फ़ इधर से नहीं हुआ , बल्कि उधर से भी हुआ। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने लोगों की सूची बनाइए जो इधर आ गए और हम अपने लोगों की सूची बनाएं। हम यह क्यों समझें कि खरीद -फरोख्त सिर्फ़ एक ओर से हो रही थी। मैं आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ , मैं आपकी लोकशाही की perception को , अवधारणा को clear करना चाहता हूँ। अब रही टेप की बात , यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ , * के लिए और CNN-IBN के लिए कहा गया कि बहुत मोटा पैसा खाकर प्रसारण नहीं हुआ। अगर प्रसारण नहीं हुआ , तो क्यों नहीं हुआ ?... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : नाम नक़िल दीजिए।

श्री अमर सहि : एक बड़े चैनल के Chief-Editor ने sting operation किया , लेकिन sting operation करके प्रसारण क्यों नहीं किया ? प्रसारण नहीं किया , इसकी वजह से पूरी भारतीय जनता पार्टी तमतमाई हुई थी , उनका खेब खराब हो गया था। उसके बाद उन्होंने अपने टी.वी. चैनल पर कहा कि, "No substantial proof. That is why, I have not shown this." उसके बाद मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे उस कमेटी के

*Not recorded.

सामने उपस्थित हुए , उनके सामने भी deposition में उन्होंने कहा कि, "No substantial proof." उन्होंने उस कमेटी के सामने असत्य कहा था या टी.वी. पर नहीं दिखाया , वह असत्य था या आप जो कह रहे हैं वह सच है? देखिए , समय-समय पर बयान नहीं बदलना चाहिए। ये कोई एक-दो टेष नहीं हैं , एक तो CNN-IBN का टेष है , दूसरा टेष इन्हीं की दोस्त , इन्हीं की पार्टी की साथी का है। सुना है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी में * को मोटी -मोटी मात्रा लेकर वापस बुलाया जा रहा है , उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आपना मत लीजिए।

श्री अमर सहि : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि एक टेष उन्होंने रिलीज किया , मैंने नहीं किया। एक टेष मध्य प्रदेश की पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री ने रिलीज किया , जहाँ भारतीय जनता पार्टी में बुलाया जा रहा है , एक टेष उनका है , एक टेष CNN-IBN का है और एक टेष तहलका का है। अब सत्य क्या है , असत्य क्या है , सबकी अपनी-अपनी कहानी है। मैं तो यही कहना चाहूंगा कि जितने लोगों ने दल-बदल किया है , सबको हम जांच के दायरे में लाएं और सबसे पूछें। जितने लोगों का नाम आया है , सबसे पूछें , चाहे वे भाई अरुण जेटली हों , चाहे मैं हूँ , चाहे आडवाणी जी हों , सबकी जांच हो और अगर जांच न हो , तो मैं यही कहूंगा -

“बहुत शोर सुनते थे पहलू में दलि था ,
जो चीरा तो कतरा -ए-खून भी न नकिला। ”

जब दल-बदल इधर से भी हुआ , उधर से भी हुआ , तो मैं एक सलाह देना चाहूंगा कि moral policing बंद करो। मैं कहना चाहूंगा -

“तेरा मेरा शीशे का घर
मैं भी सोचूँ तू भी सोच।
फरि से तेरे हाथ में पत्थर
मैं भी सोचूँ तू भी सोच। ”

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on important issue like this. This issue started with the news in Wikileaks about the voting on No-Confidence Motion in the Lok Sabha.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, PROF. P.J. KURIEN in the Chair.)

The issue was very important and Wikileaks gave this in detail. Sir, today's debate has the same contents. The allegations, which were made during the time of voting and after the time of voting, were

discussed during that time and also are being discussed after the news appeared in newspapers. Sir, the House could not be conducted on the day when this issue appeared and the main issue behind all this was not about the voting in Parliament, but the issue was whether the corruption was done.

As has been rightly mentioned in the notice given by Shri Arun Jaitley, the issue was about cash-for-votes. Sir, during the last few months, all of us have been noticing that everyday there is some or the other news about corruption, and, therefore, the

*Not recorded.

Opposition demanded that the Prime Minister must come to the House and make a statement on this issue. Fortunately, the hon. Prime Minister came to the House and made the statement, and, today, a discussion is taking place on that statement.

Sir, before coming to this statement, I would like to refer to another statement made by the Prime Minister on the issue of appointment of CVC. Sir, that statement made by the Prime Minister was also criticized thereafter. But when the Prime Minister said that he took the entire responsibility for the appointment of the CVC, I was expecting from the Prime Minister that he would also take the responsibility in this particular case. If he would have taken the responsibility, I would have appreciated him, and, I would have thanked him but, unfortunately, it did not happen. Sir, the statement, which he made on 18th of March was not at all satisfactory.

Sir, in the statement, only three points are necessary to be discussed. The first was about the confirmation of the communication between WikiLeaks and the Government of America. Sir, the hon. Prime Minister said that the Government of India could not confirm the veracity, contents or even existence of such communication. Sir, it is rather difficult to believe that nothing about the news appeared in the Press can be confirmed, and, therefore, the Opposition got agitated. In the other House, they staged a walk-out and in this House also, the Business could not be transacted.

Sir, if it is not possible for the Government of India to confirm whether the news is true or not, for whom it would be possible to do this. I am sorry to say that this statement was not expected from a person like Dr. Manmohan Singh. Sir, the second question is about a part of the statement made by the Prime Minister, where he said "The allegations of bribery were investigated by a Committee constituted by the 14th Lok Sabha. The Committee had concluded that there was insufficient evidence to draw any conclusion of bribery." Sir, the evidence may not be sufficient but does it mean that there was some evidence to prove that there was a case of bribery. I heard the debate in this House right from the beginning. The Leader of Opposition and the hon. Home Minister, both argued as if they were making an

argument in the Supreme Court.

But, Sir, it is very difficult to say after all this whether the bribery was done or it was not done at all. I personally feel, after going through the report, that it has been proved that some sort of bribery had taken place. Sir, there were seven members in the Committee, four were in favour and three were against. If this report is read in detail, which I cannot do because of shortage of time, I am sure, that the Committee did their best to come to a conclusion. Unfortunately, four members were on one side and the three were on the other side. Therefore, the Chairman of the Committee must have briefed the hon. Prime Minister and the Prime Minister made a statement that ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. Don't make such comments on the Parliamentary Committees.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: I am not discussing what is there in the Committee. But, Sir, I must say that everybody has referred to this. When you were not in the Chair, everybody referred to this and, therefore, I am also referring to this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am saying about what happened inside, might have given whip and all that. That is not in the report. That is all what I objected to, not what is in the report. But what transpired within the Committee and what is not in the report, you should not refer to that.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Yes, we cannot go beyond the Report, that I can understand.

The Prime Minister, after reading the report, made a statement that there was no bribery. Sir, I remember, in 2008 also when the discussion on this issue was going on, I was present in the House and I was personally seeing how the Members were agitated, how the money was brought there and put on the Table and how the news spread everywhere as to what was happening in the Parliament. The argument given by the hon. Prime Minister, the third argument and an important argument, was that after this issue, there were immediately elections and they have said here, and I am reading from the Prime Minister's statement. He said that, "In that General Elections, the Opposition parties repeated their allegations of bribery in the trust vote. How did the people respond to those allegations? The principal Opposition party, which had 138 seats in the 14th Lok Sabha, was reduced to 116 seats in the 15th Lok Sabha". Sir, this type of arguments is not expected from the Hon. Prime Minister. Sir, the political colour was given to the entire issue but I must say here that nobody can deny in his speech that the entire country is worried about corruption. And the issue here is who was involved in corruption. (*Time-bell rings*) It has not yet been found. I would only say if those people were involved in corruption, they will never come forward and say that. It was entirely the responsibility of the Government to book those people.

But, this did not happen. Today morning, I read it in the newspaper.

यह हद्वि में है "उस समय देश का क्या होगा , जहां का प्रधान मंत्री काउंसिलर को रश्चि वत देकर अपनी सत्ता और सरकार बचाने की कोशिश करे ? क्या ऐसा देश अपनी सीमाओं की सुरक्षा कर सकता है ? क्या ऐसा देश अपने परमाणु संयंत्र सुरक्षित रख सकता है ? क्या ऐसे देश के छात्र और युवा , बलिदान देने के लिये तत्पर सैनिक या जनता के हत्ति की रक्षा के लिये सब कुछ दाँव पर लगा दें , ऐसा अफसर बनने की प्रेरणा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं ?

सर, दुर्भाग्य की बात यही है कि only because of corruption, not only in the country, but even outside the country also, people have started saying that the most corrupt country in the world is our country. If this is not stopped, if the Government does not take the responsibility, what will

happen? Whether the Committee had used these words or those words, that is a different thing. But it cannot be denied that everybody feels that the corruption has damaged the name of our country. The image of our country, which people see with respect and dignity, has gone down. What is the best remedy? If the Committee has not come to a final conclusion on this, then the best remedy is to find out an authority which can investigate this matter and come to a decision quickly.

The climate in the country is such that people are absolutely upset. It is not only the question of Parliament but also of our people. If this is not done, I am sure people are absolutely in a mood to have a revolution in the country. If the Government is sincere enough, it must find a way out whether to refer the matter to the judiciary or to appoint an authority. It can be decided. But this issue must be settled within a few months. Otherwise, the people will lose faith in democracy. I find the same climate which was there during the emergency. I find the same climate which was there when Ram Janmabhoomi issue came up. And, today, I find that in the country everywhere there is climate against corruption. It is for the Government to act. Otherwise, it should be ready to face the music. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान): महोदय, अभी अमर सहि जी भाषण देकर गए हैं। मैं सदन की गरिमा के हिसाब से बात करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने एक शेर सुनाया। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But he did not mention your name.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सर, आप कृपया एक मिनट के लिए मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। मैं सदन की गरिमा के हिसाब से बात कर रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ... कृपया मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप न माँगे तो आपकी मर्जी की बात है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे आए और उन्होंने भाषण देते-देते अंत में यह कह दिया कि * और सबने इस पर तालियाँ बजायीं, यह सदन की गरिमा के खिलाफ है। क्या सारे सांसद, जो यहां बैठे हैं, * ? इस भाषा का क्या मतलब है ? इस भाषा को आप इसमें से नकार दीजिए। यह नहीं हो सकता है। जहाँ-जहाँ इस बात पर तालियाँ बजायीं, * चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... यहां * कहा गया और उन्होंने

तालियां बजायीं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन) : अब आप बैठिए। I will go through the record. ... (Interruptions) ... Please take your seat. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : महोदय , मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह शब्द सही है ? ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन) : मैंने सुना है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : इन्होंने * की होगी ... (व्यवधान) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो . पी . जे . कुरियन) : मैंने सुना है आप प्लीज़ बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : इन्होंने * की होगी ... (व्यवधान) ... लेकिन सारे सदस्यों की ... (व्यवधान) ...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will go through the record. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have made your point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : यह नहीं हो सकता है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... अगर सारे * हैं तो ...(*व्यवधान*)... यहां से छोड़कर चले जाएं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... अगर सब * हैं तो सब यहां से चले जाओ। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आपको बैठने का हक नहीं है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : अब बैठिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : अगर हमें कोई * कहे तो हमें यहां ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह क्या मतलब है? ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह चुप रहने की बात नहीं है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : बस, अब हो गया। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आपने अपनी बात कह दी है, अब बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : उनको कोई हक नहीं है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... इसका क्या मतलब है? ...(*व्यवधान*)... आपको * कहकर चले जाते हैं और ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Why do you get angry? ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down.

श्री राज नीति प्रसाद (बहिर) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। महोदय, 2008 में वोट के समय जो घटनाएं घटीं, उन घटनाओं के बारे में यहां चर्चा हो रही है कि जो वोट ऑफ कॉन्फिडेंस आया, उसमें लेबदेन हुआ। यह समाचार विक्रिलीक्स में छपा और हमारे देश की संसद को दो दब्बे तक इस समाचार ने अव्यवस्थित कर दिया। जसि वक्त यह मामला आया था, उस वक्त एक कमेटी बनी। जो नोट पार्लियामेंट में दिखाए गए थे, उस घटना के बाद एक कमेटी बनी और कमेटी ने कुछ फैसला किया। वह हमारे देश की कमेटी थी, आपने यह कमेटी बनायी थी। उसके बाद चार-पांच वर्ष तक यह मामला बिल्कुल ठंडा पड़ गया। लोगों को लगा कि इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को लोगों ने मान लिया है, लेकिन ये सारे विधान, सारे नियम और कानून एक मिनट में बदल जाते हैं।

जब Wikileaks की रिपोर्ट आती है और वे कहते हैं कि हमारे

यहां लेबदेन हुआ , पैसे का खेला हुआ। सर, क्या आपको हमारी कमेटी में , हमारे वधिन में , हमारे संविधान में जो रफ़ोर्ट हैं , जो लोग रफ़ोर्ट करते हैं , उस पर आपको विश्वास नहीं है।

(श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए)

सर, हमारे हाउस के दो दक्षिण चले गए। अमेरिका के लोग या Wikileaks लोग या तहलका के लोग चाहते हैं कि हमारी डेमोक्रेसी खत्म हो जाए। सर, हमको ऐसा लगता है कि आप इस बात के लिये ज्यादा जागरूक हैं कि हब्दिस्तान में पार्लियामेंटी डेमोक्रेसी नहीं चले। हम लोग संसद में चुनकर आए हैं और हम लोग कभी-कभी सोचते हैं कि महीनों तक आपका यह हाउस नहीं चलता है तो आखिर इसकी वजह क्या है? आपके कहने से, आपकी बात से यह सदन नहीं चलने वाला है, बल्कि सदन तो कामून और नयिम से चलेगा। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे खयाल से Wikileaks की जो रफ़ोर्ट आई हैं, उस पर मेरा अपना मन कहता है।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

5.00 p.m.

कि प्रइम मनिस्टर साहब को उस कोई रसिर्ट नहीं देनी चाहिए थी और कोई बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए थी। तो आप लोग चलिाते , पहले भी एक महीने सदन नहीं चला था , फरि अब भी सदन नहीं चलता। मुझको अभी मेरे एक मन्नि ने कहा कि अगर लेबदेन में पैसे की बात है , तो अमर सहि जी ने कहा कि आप शीशे के घर में हैं , उधर भी शीशे के घर में हैं , पत्थर दोनों तरफ से चलेंगे , दोनों तरफ से लगेगा। मैं आपसे यह नखिदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे ऐपिसोड की कसिने वोट दयिा , कब वोट दयिा , कैसे वोट दयिा , इन्कवायरी करएि और कधिर से कौन आदमी प्रइम मनिस्टर बन रहा था , कसि आदमी को प्रइम मनिस्टर बनाने के लएि कौन आदमी कह रहा था कि हम आपको प्रइम मनिस्टर बनाएंगे , इस बात का जक्रि होना चाहिए , तभी इस चीज का नसिकरण नकिलेगा। लेकिन मैं अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जेठली साहब , बहुत बड़े वकील हैं और गृह मन्त्री चदिम्बरम जी भी बहुत बड़े वकील हैं , हम वकीलों में बीघ में नहीं जाना चाहते हैं लेकिन संसद की अपनी एक मर्यादा होती है इसलिए आप लोग संसद की मर्यादा का खयाल करिए। अगर संसद की मर्यादा का खयाल नहीं करेंगे तो 60 वर्ष के बाद जब हमारे बच्चे आएंगे तो आपकी क्लिपिंग्स को देखकर कहेंगे कि इन लोगों ने संसद को चलने नहीं दयिा तथा कहा कब घोड़ा मर गया , वहां कोई मुर्दा गड़ गया , उस गड़े हुए मुर्दे को उठा करके मॉरिलिटी के नाम पर आप उसको उजागर करना चाहते हैं , यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आपसे नखिदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक चीज खत्म हो गई, उस चीज के बारे में अब कोई बात नहीं होती है तथा उसका कोई लेबदेन भी नहीं है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद

MR. CHAIRMAN: This concludes the Short Duration Discussion. Now, the Prime Minister will reply.

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Hon. Chairman, Sir, as hon. Members will recall, several Members had raised allegation based on reports in a newspaper about purported cables from the US Embassy in New Delhi to their authorities in Washington. In response to the request of the Leader of Opposition, I had made a statement on this

subject in this august House on March 18, 2011. I reiterate that it is not possible for the Government of India to confirm the veracity of the contents of such communications. If they exist, they would be communications from the US diplomats stationed in Delhi to their Governments in Washington. It is not open to us to enquire from either of the two regarding the communications they exchange among themselves. In my statement of 18th March 2011, I had also stated that many of the persons referred to in those communications have strongly denied their veracity.

Sir, in my statement, I had referred to the issue raised regarding the offence of bribery. Apart from rejecting the allegations, I have also drawn the attention of this august House to the fact that the allegations were investigated by a Committee constituted by the Fourteenth Lok Sabha and the Committee had concluded that there was insufficient evidence to draw a

conclusion of bribery. This matter has been brilliantly debated by my colleague,

Shri P. Chidambaram, and I do not have to go deep into this matter.

All I want to say is that taking the Report, in its totality, it is my considered judgment as a layman. I am not a legal luminary. As a layman, it is my considered judgment that I have drawn the fair inference that the Report does not establish conclusively the bribery issue. And to substantiate that, I would quote from the statement of the then Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri Somnath Chatterjee. I do not know whether it is proper to refer to that statement. But if you permit me, Sir, I will do so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is relevant to the debate, you can quote.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: It is relevant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: While introducing the Report in the House of the People, on 16th December, 2008, the then hon. Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, had stated, and I quote:

“The finding of the Committee is that material on record does not conclusively prove that the money contained in the bag, which was eventually displayed in the House, was, actually, sent by the persons who are alleged to have sent it, for the purpose of winning over Shri Ashok Argal, Shri Faggan Singh Kulasthe and Shri Mahavir Bhagora, to vote in favour of Motion of Confidence. The Committee have, however, found the evidence given before the Committee by three persons involved in this episode as unconvincing. The Committee has suggested that their role in the matter needs to be investigated by investigating agencies.”

The then Speaker, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, went on to add:

“I am accordingly referring the matter pertaining to the said three persons to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs for appropriate action in the light of the recommendations of the Committee.”

In the same way, Mr. Chairman, in its recommendation, in paragraph 168 of the Report, the Committee has observed as follows, and I quote:

“The Committee, after taking into account, their findings and conclusions in the matter [as detailed in paragraph 141, particularly at (xiv) to (xvii) relating to roles of Shri Sanjeev Saxena, Shri Sohail Hindustani and Shri Sudheendra Kulkarni] recommend that this matter may be probed further by an appropriate investigating agency.”

Sir, the matter was referred to the Delhi Police for investigation. Further investigation is in progress.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I leave it to the good sense of this august House to decide for itself whether the Report of the Committee, in any way, substantiates the wild allegations levelled by some hon. Members of the Opposition.

Sir, I would like to make it clear, once again, that none from the Congress Party or the Government indulged in any such unlawful act during the trust vote in 2008. We have not been involved in any such transactions and we have not authorized anyone to indulge in such transactions. I thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The House is adjourned to meet at 11.00 A.M. tomorrow, March 24.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 24th March, 2011.