Ministry is the custodian of spectrum and the spectrum is a scare national resource. I hope you know that. Would you like to share with the Parliament as to whether you have done some homework as to how much spectrum is available for allocation? Transparent mechanism will come thereafter. Lot of questions are being raised as to the manner in which allocations are being done. Why I am saying so is because consultation paper is already part of the answer, about 4G as well. There were consultation papers, consensus and other 'c' papers. Therefore, I am trying to ask from you: Would you kindly share with the House today as to whether you have got any statistics of how much spectrum is available for allocation so that the country is able to know about it?

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, the availability of spectrum in total is available in the Ministry in the name of the National Frequency Allocation Plan. The question is, some of the spectrum is used by other agencies. It is a matter of coordination from time to time. Today, it may not be available. Tomorrow, it may be available from other Ministries. When I assumed charged, I think I have the right to say, I am the first Minister to put the availability of spectrum on website. Whether it is 2G, 3G, 4G, etc., everything has been put on the website before auctioning. Of course, there are some areas, even within the Government, when I had put 3G spectrum, available with me, on website, Ministry of Defence came up with an argument that they have some areas as intersections and we cannot give it. That is different. That is a healthy discussion which is going on between the two Ministries. But it is transparent and I put it on the website. It was not on the website. Maybe, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad does not have access to the website. It is not my fault ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: If you are so transparent, then ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ravi Shankar Prasadji, this question is over. Q.No. 484.

## राजस्थान में ऐतिहासिक स्थलों का संरक्षण

*484. **श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि आमेर स्थित ऐतिहासिक किले के जलकुंड को तोड़कर दर्शक दीर्घा बनाई गई है, हवा महल के गुंबद के कलशों पर लगी सोने की पालिश खरोंची गई है तथा महल के अन्दर आबंटित दुकानों में एयरकंडीशनर लगाने के लिए किले की दीवार तोड़ी गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (सी.ए.जी.) के उस प्रतिवेदन की ओर गया है जिसमें इस बात का उल्लेख किया गया है कि राजस्थान में कुछ अन्य ऐतिहासिक स्थलों के संरक्षण के संबंध में लापरवाही बरती जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी. नारायणसामी)**: (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

*विवरण*

(क) अम्बेर किला केन्द्रीय संरक्षित स्मारक नहीं है बल्कि इसका संरक्षण राजस्थान राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है। राजस्थान सरकार के पुरातत्व और संग्रहालय विभाग द्वारा की गई सूचना के अनुसार किले के भीतर स्थित जलकुंड प्रयोग में नहीं लाया जा रहा था क्योंकि इसे भरने के लिए पानी उपलब्ध नहीं था। अत: राज्य सरकार ने पर्यटकों के लिए ध्वनि और प्रकाश कार्यक्रम हेतु इस टैंक को दर्शक दीर्घा के रूप में विकसित करने का निर्णय लिया था।

तांबे के कलश जिन पर मूल रूप से सोने की परत चढ़ी थी तथा जो हवा महल के पूर्वी और पश्चिमी मुहारों पर रखे गए थे, भली-भांति परिरक्षित नहीं थे। धूप, बारिश तथा धूल में लम्बे समय तक रहने के कारण सोने की परत की आभा तथा चमक समाप्त हो गई थी। किले के भीतर पक्षियों की बीट तथा बन्दरों के उत्पाद से भी कलशों तथा उनकी बाहरी सतह को नुकसान पहुंचा। वर्ष 2007 में राजस्थान सरकार ने केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के अंतर्गत कलशों के पुनरुद्धार तथा परिरक्षण का कार्य शुरू किया। योजनाओं के अंतर्गत कलशों को न केवल संघटित तथा मजबूत किया गया बल्कि सोने के पत्तरे का प्रयोग करते हुए जहां तक संभव था, मूल रूप के अनुसार इसकी बाहरी सतह का पुनरुद्धार किया गया। कलशों में मूल रूप से प्रयोग की गई लोहे की छड़ों को बदलकर जंग रोधी लम्बी स्टेनलैस स्टील की छड़ें लगाई गईं।

राज्य सरकार के संबंधित विभाग के अनुसार दुकानों में एयर कन्डीशनर लगाने से किले की दीवार को कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्र सरकार ने हवा महल तथा राजस्थान के अन्य स्मारकों के संबंध में नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक की रिपोर्ट में दी गई टिप्पणियों को देखा है तथा सुधारात्मक उपायों के लिए वह इस मामले को राजस्थान सरकार के साथ उठा रही है।

**Conservation of historical places in Rajasthan**

†*484.SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a visitor's gallery has been constructed by destroying a reservoir in the historical fort of Aamer, gold polish has been scratched from the urns of Hawamahal's dome and the fort's wall has been demolished for installing air-conditioner in the allotted shops inside the palace;

(b) whether Government has paid attention to the report of Controller and Auditor General (CAG) in which it has been mentioned that a lack-luster approach is being adopted in conservation of some other historical places in Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?



†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) Amber Fort is not a centrally protected monument but protected by Rajasthan State Government. As per the information furnished by the Department of Archaeology and Museum, Government of Rajasthan, the water reservoir located within the fort was not under use since there was no water available for storage. The State Government had thus taken a decision to develop the tank into a viewers gallery for the sound and light show for the tourists.

The copper urns, originally gold-plated and placed at the eastern and western facades of Hawa Mahal were in bad state of preservation. Long exposure to sun, rain and dust had taken away the luster and sheen of the gold-plating. The birds droppings and menace of monkeys within the fort had also added to the damage caused to the urns and their external surface. In 2007, the Government of Rajasthan had taken up restoration and preservation of the urns under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Under the schemes the urns were not only consolidated and strengthened but the external surface was restored using gold foil as per original to the extent possible. The iron rods used originally in the urns were replaced with non-corrosive long stainless steel rods.

According to the concerned department of the State Government no damage has been caused to the fortification wall to accommodate air-conditioners in the shops.

(b) and (c) The Central Government has taken note of the observations made in the Report of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in regard to preservation of Hawa Mahal and other monuments of Rajasthan and is taking up the matter with the Government of Rajasthan for corrective measures.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : सभापति महोदय, पुरातात्विक और ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से राजस्थान एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रदेश है। वहां पर बहुत सारी सम्पत्तियां, इमारतें तथा भवन पुरातात्विक और ऐतिहासिक महत्व के हैं। कालान्तर में वहां पर पर्यटन के विकास के लिए उन इमारतों का एक और बड़ा महत्व, कॉमर्शियल महत्व, उभर कर सामने आया। मेरे द्वारा पूछे गए प्रश्न का जो जवाब यहां आया है, उससे एक बात स्पष्ट नहीं होती है जो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं। भारत सरकार, प्रदेश सरकार या निजी क्षेत्र की स्वामित्व वाली ऐसी सम्पत्तियां, जो पुरातात्विक और ऐतिहासिक महत्व की हैं उनके मूल स्वरूप को बदलने, परिवर्तित करने या उनमें स्ट्रक्चरल बदलाव करने के लिए क्या कोई नियम बने हैं और ऐसे नियम कितनी अनुमति देते हैं तथा किन शर्तों पर अनुमति देते हैं? इसके बारे में कृपा करके वह हमें बताने का कष्ट करें।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very valid question. Sir, there are two types of protected monuments. Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958, the Central Government declares certain monuments as protected monuments. So far, we have declared 3675 monuments as centrally-protected monuments. The Central Government has a right to preserve, maintain and conserve those monuments to keep their original identity. There are other provisions available under the State's Act. States are also protecting certain monuments. Delhi is protecting certain monuments. The question pertains to Rajasthan. I would like to mention that there is an Act which is known as the Rajasthan Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Antiquities Act, 1961. So far, 225 monuments have been identified in Rajasthan which are to be protected by the State Government. The question being a State subject, primarily pertains to the State because this is not coming under the purview of the Central Government. Since the Tourism Ministry is giving money to the State Government for the purpose of preservation and maintenance of those monuments, therefore, I will have to answer that question because the Government of India is contributing the money. The hon. Member asked whether there are rules governing them. The rules were framed in 1968 under the Rajasthan Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Antiquities Act. Therefore, the primary duty of those authorities is to preserve the monuments and then go for renovation if it is required. It is there. But, Sir, the audit observations have come. We are getting in touch with the State Government because we cannot directly interfere with the State Government because it is the duty of the Culture Department of the State to preserve those monuments. The hon. Member has raised a very valid question because the original identity of those monuments has to be maintained. I also agree with that. But even then, since it has been brought to our notice, I cannot go there and do it on my own. It should be a joint inspection. If the State Government refers the matter to the Central Government, we can go and guide them.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : श्रीमान्, मैं दूसरा प्रश्न तो आपके आदेश के अनुसार पूछ ही लूंगा। परन्तु, मैं एक बात आपको बता दूं कि मैंने जो पहला प्रश्न पूछा था, उसके जवाब में यह आया कि आमेर के किले में एक जलकुंड था, जिसे बाद में बदल कर वहां लोगों के बैठने का इंतजाम कर दिया गया। वह जलकुंड समाप्त कर दिया गया। जब आप यह स्वीकार कर रहे है कि केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार दोनों के नियम वहां structural बदलाव करने पर प्रतिबंध लगाते हैं तो फिर यह बदलाव कैसे कर दिया गया? उस बदलाव को रोकने के लिए आगे आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे? यह मेरे प्रश्न से संबंधित है।

अब मैं आपके आदेश के अनुसार दूसरा प्रश्न पूछ लेता हूं कि क्या यह सरकार की जानकारी में है कि पुरातात्विक और ऐतिहासिक महत्व की बहुत सारी सम्पत्तियां जो निजी क्षेत्र की हैं, इन दिनों बड़े-बड़े कॉरपोरेट हाउसेज़ के द्वारा खरीदी जा रही हैं और खरीदने के बाद उन सम्पत्तियों को मनमाने तरीके से, बिना सरकारी

नियमों का कोई ध्यान रखे, उनमें मनमाने परिवर्तन और तोड़-फोड़ किये जा रहे हैं और व्यापारिक कारणों के लिए उनका उपयोग किया जा रहा है? क्या आपने अथवा राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से आपने ऐसी कोई जांच करायी है कि ऐसी कितनी सम्पत्तियों में बुनियादी तौर पर खरीद की गयी, कितने की खरीद हुई? उनका जो मूल स्वरूप है, उसको परिवर्तन करने के लिए नियमों का पालन क्यों नहीं हो रहा है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है या आगे आप करने जा रहे हैं? कृपया बताएं।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, as regards second part of the question, which the hon. Member wanted me to clarify, in the reply itself, we have made it very clear that the tank has been made as viewers' gallery because no water was available for storage, and for the sound and light show, for the tourists to sit there, It has been made as an arrangement. Sir, since it has now been brought to our notice, ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : साहब, माफ कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chaturvedi, let him finish, please.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : मान लीजिए, अगर पुरातात्विक महत्व के मंदिर में पूजा नहीं होती है तो क्या उसको तोड़ कर वहां पर नाच का चबूतरा बनवा देंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Satyavrat Chaturvedi, let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : अगर पानी नहीं है तो न सही, लेकिन पानी न होने के कारण उसका स्वरूप तो नहीं बदला जा सकता? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him finish. We cannot discuss this.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I am not justifying. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not justifying. I am submitting, Sir, because it is not under the Central Government; it is a State-protected monument where the Central Government cannot have any powers to say anything. If the State Government wants, we have to go. ...*(Interruptions)*... Since the issue is being raised in the House, we will approach the State Government, and we will tell them to act accordingly. Sir, in the reply itself, I have mentioned: "The Central Government has taken note of the observations made in the CAG Report, and the Central Government will get in touch with the State Government for any kind of further action." I have mentioned in my reply. In part (c) I have mentioned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, in second part, what the hon. Member has asked is a very larger issue. He is saying that the corporate houses have been given some of the historical places. I need a separate notice for that so that I may be able to reply in detail because I cannot answer in an arbitrary manner a very larger issue that the hon. Member has raised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : सर, इसमें आप इनको यह निर्देश दें कि मैंने तो प्रश्न पूछा ही है, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, the discussion is over. Shri Motilal Vora.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : ये उसकी जानकारी मंगवा कर हमको पहुंचा दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: That is not a part of the main question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Corporate houses is a part of the main question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सभापति** : उन्होंने कह दिया है कि वे information जमा करेंगे। आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** : इसके लिए अलग से प्रश्न पूछने की क्या जरूरत है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह तो इसी का हिस्सा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति** : श्री मोती लाल वोरा जी।

**श्री मोती लाल वोरा** : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आमेर का किला एक बहुत ही ऐतिहासिक महत्व का किला है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात को कहा है कि राज्य के जो स्मारक हैं, उन्हें केन्द्र सरकार समय-समय पर अनुदान देती है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह तर्क समझ से परे है कि आमेर के किले में जो जलकुंड था, उस जलकुंड में पानी न होने के कारण उसे दर्शक दीर्घा बना दिया गया। यह एक अजीब और ताज्जुब की बात है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकार को अनुदान देती है, धनराशि देती है तब उसको पूरा अख्तियार है कि इस प्रकार के ऐतिहासिक महत्व के जो स्मारक हैं, उनका पूरी तरह से संरक्षण किया जाए।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दूसरी बात यह जानना चाहता हूं कि CAG ने ऐसे बहुत से monuments के बारे में सवाल किये हैं। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात की जानकारी देंगे कि Comptroller and Auditor General ने किन-किन स्मारकों के बारे में इस प्रकार की टिप्पणी की है?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the Comptroller and Auditor General has made an observation that actually it was a tank of 18th century; there was no water available; there was a fountain; it was not used; and, therefore, it has been used by the State Government for light and sound show. That is the report that has been made. I submit, according to the Act, and even as per the Rajasthan Government's Act itself, it has to be preserved. Under the rules also it has to be preserved. Therefore, I submitted to this august House that we would get in touch with the State Government and see to it what corrective measures are to be taken for the purpose of restoring it to its original

identity. That is all what I can say. Since it is a matter concerning the State and the powers are vested with the State Government, we can't directly interfere unless and until the State Government wants us to give advice through the Archaeological Department for the preservation of the monuments by the Central Government.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the criterion for deciding as to which of the monuments should come under the Central Government and which should remain under the State Government is. Is it on the basis of age or chronological age ? What is the criterion ?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, any monument or archaeological site, which is more than 100 years old, comes under the purview of that Act. It has been taken care of by the Central Government. So far, we have declared 3,675 big monuments, archaeological sites and other natural things. There are 22 UNESCO approved monuments also. They are also being protected. As per the provisions of the Act, any kind of construction should not be made within 100 metres of the protected area, which is prohibited area. The regulated area is beyond 200 metres where if anybody wants to do anything he has to get permission from the authority or the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India. That is the position. In the case of other monuments, the State Governments have got their own Acts which relate to monuments of less than 100 years. It is for the State Government to preserve them. There are 3,700 odd State protected monuments. As far as Rajasthan is concerned, there are 225 State protected monuments.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, Aamer Fort may be more than 100 years old. So, how is it protected by the State Government?

SHRI Y. P. TRIVEDI: Sir, I will confine myself to the main question which relates to the water tank. There are water tanks in many historical places and religious places. They have got aesthetic value and they have got sometimes sanctimonious value. What I am saying is that when there is a water tank already in existence, there must be a source from where the water came there. That water source might have dried out. We can find out whether that water source can be revived. If that source can't be revived by any method, we must find out whether water can be pumped into the water tank so that the aesthetical value or the historical value of the site can be preserved.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, a specific question has been asked about the tank. The tank is called Kesar Kayani. The water came from Maota. That is the location. The water came from there. Since the water source dried it is not possible for the water to reach the pond. So, alternative

arrangement had to be made for the purpose of preservation of the tank because naturally the water could not reach there. Therefore, it was done. As I already told, it has got an aesthetic value. It is an 18th century tank. It has to be preserved. I entirely agree with the hon. Member on that. I reiterate that we will get in touch with the State Government of Rajasthan to ensure that the observations made in the CAG report are implemented.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 485.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Tourism, Transport and Culture. You are repeatedly ignoring my request to put a supplementary. I just want to put a question, with your permission, Sir. I know that you made this rule of three supplementaries. But I am requesting you to violate that rule to allow me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am not violating any rule.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, don't violate it. But please permit me to put a question. There is a basic problem with the Aamer Fort. The Parliamentary Standing Committee had visited it. The basic problem with the Aamer Fort is that this Fort has virtually been privatized. You actually have a private operator conducing everything there. They are taking decisions about how the monuments should be reconstructed. When the Parliamentary Standing Committee went there, there was a film shooting going on. The film shooting was going on inside the Fort. When we raised the objection saying that they were actually damaging the Fort, the answer was 'no'. Later the damage happened. One of the walls crumbled and the Rajasthan High Court had to intervene.

Now what is the policy of the Government with regard to the question of PPP, Private-Public Partnership so far as the ancient monuments, either State or the Centre, are concerned? Is there any guideline that the Government has that these ancient monuments cannot be handed over for commercial purposes to private companies?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is an observation, not a question.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, on the Aamer Fort, he can ....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made an observation. It will go on record. But it is not a question.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But, Sir, on this Aamer Fort, the Minister can give a reply...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get a separate listening to it. Question No. 485.

*485. The Questioner **Shri Bhagirathi Majhi** was absent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are there any supplementaries?

SARDAR SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA: Yes, Sir.

**Culture developing centres opened abroad**

*485. SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been spending huge funds for promoting our Indian culture at different Centres in various countries;

(b) if so, the total number of this kind of culture centre that have been opened abroad and the total amount being spent on their activities per month/year/centre, name-wise details thereof;

(c) if so, the total number of administrative officers/directors/any other individuals who are privately appointed by the department and the criteria adopted for appointing them, since these centres were opened abroad;

(d) whether deputed artisans/singers/yoga gurus are getting the same facilities like administrative officers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) ICCR has embarked on an ambitious expansion plan for effective projection of India's soft power abroad. This plan includes opening of 15 new Cultural Centres in different parts of the world. Government of India has allocated additional financial resources to ICCR for this purpose.

(b) At present, ICCR maintains 26 Cultural Centres in different parts of the world. Out of these, five were opened in financial year 2009-10. Systematic efforts are also being made to strengthen our existing Cultural Centres. A list of Cultural Centres and budgetary allocation for each of these Centres during 2009-10 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Total number of officers appointed in administrative positions as Director/ Dy. Director to man Indian Cultural Centres abroad at present is 29. Appointments are largely made from the ranks of ICCR and MEA officials and some individuals are also inducted from outside. These appointments are made on the basis of merit of the candidates, with the approval of President, ICCR and Foreign Service Board.