

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: तो वह ...(व्यवधान)... में कर रहा है ...(व्यवधान)... संविधान के तहत है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am sorry to say that...(Interruptions)... Then, we will have to... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Let us not have a discussion on this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Let us not have any discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: नकवी जी। ...(व्यवधान)... Naqviji, let us not have a discussion on this. Please forget it. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: इसमें कंप्यूजन की बात नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... कोई भी कंप्यूजन नहीं होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसा कोई भी कदम न उठाएं, जो राजकुमारी के बिना हो। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not allowed that. ...(Interruptions)... Naqviji, I have not allowed that. No discussion. ...(Interruptions)... Listen Naqviji. Yechuryji, please sit down. I only allowed Sharadji to raise it. I have not allowed the motion. So, that is closed. No discussion on that because it is a sensitive issue. Let us not take it. ...(Interruptions)... Okay; now we go to the Zero Hour. Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Declaring Andaman Cellular Jail as a National Monument

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I want to raise one important issue regarding the Andaman Cellular Jail in our country. The Andaman Cellular Jail which is one of the tallest monuments concerning the freedom struggle is unfortunately not under the Archaeological Survey of India. I will urge upon the Government to bring the Andaman Cellular Jail under the Archaeological Survey of India. The revolutionaries had gone into this Andaman Jail in two phases. In the first phase, before the First World War and in the second phase, after the Second World War. In the Andaman Cellular Jail, the properly registered history is up to the first phase. But the second phase is not properly registered and they are selectively displayed in the museum. This is a very unfortunate thing because if we go to the top of the Cellular Jail, at the Watch Tower, there are marbles where the names of the revolutionaries are depicted. As I come from Bengal, incidentally, majority of the names craved in the marble are from Bengal. I just want to take this opportunity to

mention here one incident regarding the Chittagong youth rebellion. The Chittagong youth rebellion was one of the most important incidents that took place at the time in undivided India in Chittagong, now in Bangladesh. A young school master headed 60 young school boys. They raided the armoury. They cut off the telegram and telephone posts, and Calcutta was severed from Chittagong. For two years, Chittagong declared independence. Incidentally, among all these people who were given death sentences, majority of them were under 18 years and their death sentences were converted into life imprisonment. They had gone to the Andaman Cellular Jail. The youngest one was a 13 year old boy. Incidentally, unfortunately, the names of these people are missing from the Andaman Cellular Jail. The display does not have these names. The Names of these people must be included. Incidentally, Master Sujoy Sen and other inmates, and the revolutionary Ganesh Ghosh happened to be an elected Member of the other House of the Parliament representing the Communist Party of India (Marxist). These people who were involved in Chittagong, they did not give in writing to the British Government that they would be approvers of the British Government. Unfortunately, the jail has the names of approvers in a most coveted fashion, but these names are missing. I urge upon the Government to look into this history and these names must be incorporated; proper history must be incorporated, and the Archaeological Survey of India must take over the Andaman Cellular Jail so that proper history is incorporated. What is happening there? History is scuttled. These people must be given due importance and due respect. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Vivek Gupta, not present. Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.

**Need to the equip Central teams visiting the sites of natural calamities
with modern technical facilities**

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I seek the attention of the Union Government towards the obsolete, delayed method of sending Central teams to the calamity prone areas and localities, and the necessity to improve the method of assessing the damages and the rehabilitation requirements during the calamities, such as, floods and drought, with the help of advanced modern technological geo special tools. In our country, we are regularly facing several types of calamities. Now, several parts of the country are reported to have very severe drought, and from several locations, floods are also reported. If the Union Government is to send a Central team even on a war footing, it will take minimum three months, and in the normal course, it is taking six to nine months to send a Central team and have the assessment, and to take note of the damages that have occurred, whereas, there is every necessity to have the Disaster Management Mode, with the help of the satellite image and satellite mapping facilities, and with the support of the Meteorologic centres which we are having throughout the country. In each and every district, they can have the ready information about the calamities that are occurring, and the damages that are expected, and in close coordination with the State Government's Rehabilitation Departments and the Revenue Departments, they can also have the exact assessment even before sending any Central team to the location to have the assessment. But, as the delayed visit of the Central teams is creating a laughing situation, and we could not have the exact assessment about the real calamity that had occurred earlier, way back three months to nine months, I urge upon the Union Government to utilize the geo special satellite and modern advanced tools of the weather and the calamity assessment in the National Disaster Management Mode, and to send the Central teams when and where it is highly required, with adequate promptness, within 15 days of the message from the State Government, to have the exact assessment. Otherwise, this will become more obsolete, and this will not yield proper support to the relief-expecting population of such aggrieved localities and areas of the country. Thank you very much.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.