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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 30th July, 2009/8 Sravana, 1931 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Extradition treaty with Pakistan

*381. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any extradition treaty with Pakistan;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the measures Government is taking to have such a treaty with Pakistan; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of Pakistan has not responded positively to our proposals to conclude an Extradition Treaty.

(c) and (d) Government is endeavouring to persuade the Government of Pakistan to develop a cooperative relationship with India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 381.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सभापति महोदय, यह जो उत्तर है, वह कितनी निराशा दर्शाता है। इसमें कहा गया है, “The Government of Pakistan has not responded positively. Government is endeavouring — Government is endeavouring means Government of India — to persuade the Government of Pakistan to develop a cooperative relationship with India.” इससे पहले हम तो बलूचिस्तान भी मान कर आए, सब कुछ करके आए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप प्रश्न पूछने दीजिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सभापति महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि पाकिस्तान आपकी एक भी रिक्वेस्ट को मान नहीं रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप सप्लीमेंटरी पूछ लीजिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मैं वही पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि पिछले 5 सालों में 2004 के composite dialogue शुरू होने के बाद हमने दारुद इब्राहिम और 13 accused का extradition मांगा है और 26/11 के बाद और कुछ नाम add करके हमने 21 लोगों का extradition मांगा है और किस-किस का extradition मांगा है?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Sir, we have been impressing upon Pakistan that it is in the interest of both the countries that we enter into an agreement, a treaty of extradition. But, unfortunately, in spite of our repeated attempts we have not succeeded. It is a fact that there are a number of fugitives on the other side of the border who live in Pakistan, who are wanted for various heinous crimes that were perpetrated against India right from 1993 blast up to the latest 26/11 blast. We are awaiting Pakistan's reply...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: अभी कितने लोगों का extradition मांगा है?

श्री सभापति: आप दूसरा सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: ...with a hope that we will be able to ultimately persuade them to see the path of reason...

श्री सभापति: आप दूसरा सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, पहले सवाल का जवाब ही नहीं आया है। मैंने पूछा था कि आपने कितने लोगों का extradition मांगा है? यह मेरा पहला सवाल था। ये नम्बर ही नहीं बता रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप अपना सवाल कर लीजिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मैं वही बता रहा हूँ। मेरे पहले सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया, जो यह है कि कितने अपराधियों को, आतंकवादियों को extradition के तहत हमने वापस मांगा है?

सर, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान ने हमारी रिक्वेस्ट पर यह कहा है कि हमने केवल background material दिया है, hard evidence नहीं दिया है? क्या पाकिस्तान ने ऐसा कहा है? आपने hard evidence क्यों नहीं दिया?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, in the last meeting of the two Home Secretaries on 25th and 26th of November, 2008 a list of 42 fugitives from Indian Justice comprising both Indian and Pakistani nationals was handed over to Pakistan.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, इन्होंने मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया कि क्या पाकिस्तान ने यह कहा है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल हो गया।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, उन्होंने मेरे दूसरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया है। सर, पाकिस्तान ने जो कहा है कि केवल background material दिया है, hard evidence नहीं दिया है, इसके बारे में आपका क्या कहना है? सर, यही मेरा दूसरा सवाल था। मैंने पहले सवाल में केवल fugitive की संख्या पूछी थी, जो उन्होंने मेरे दूसरे प्रश्न के जवाब में बताया और मैं जो दूसरा सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ, उसका जवाब ही नहीं दे रहे हैं। सभापति महोदय, मुझे आपका संरक्षण चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: आपने specific सवाल पूछा कि कितनी संख्या थी, उसका मंत्री जी ने जवाब दे दिया। उसी में आपने दूसरा सवाल पूछा और आपने खुद कहा है कि यह दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, उन्होंने मेरे दूसरे सप्लीमेंटरी का जवाब नहीं दिया। मैंने यह पूछा था कि पाकिस्तान का यह कहना है कि इंडिया ने केवल background material सौंपा है, hard evidence नहीं दिया है, भारत सरकार का इस पर क्या कहना है?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, this has been the refrain of Pakistan. Whatever evidence or whatever dossiers we provide them, they say that this is not enough and this cannot be proved in a court of law. With reference to the fugitives who are wanted, Pakistan's position has,

generally, been that the terrorists named by us are not in Pakistan. This is, specifically, stated with respect to the Indian nationals who are fugitives like Dawood Ibrahim, Tiger Memon, Chhota Shakeel, Lakhbir Singh, Wadhwa Singh, etc. With regard to Pakistani nationals in the list of fugitives, Pakistan has pointed to an absence of Extradition Treaty and lack of evidence.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: श्रीमन्, जब से भारत का विभाजन हुआ, पाकिस्तान से हमारे रिश्ते बनते-बिगड़ते रहे हैं। बने कम हैं, बिगड़े ज्यादा हैं। इतने लम्बे अनुभव के बाद भी जो उत्तर आया है, उससे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट बहुत आशावादी है, जबकि मुझे पाकिस्तान से कोई उम्मीद नहीं है और देश के ज्यादातर लोगों को नहीं है। सब चाहते हैं कि रिश्ते अच्छे हों, रिश्ते अच्छे होने से ही लाभ होता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले अनुभव को देखते हुए, शिमला समझौते से लेकर अब तक तमाम बातें हुई हैं, पाकिस्तान का response कभी positive नहीं रहा है, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की अभी बात हुई, क्या उनको विश्वास है कि पाकिस्तान हमारे अनुरूप आचरण करने की कोशिश करेगा?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, the answer to this is that in spite of Pakistan's reluctance to help us to improve our relationship with that country, India's endeavour would be to continue to impress upon Pakistan. It is in the larger interest of these two countries. For that, we have to have a good neighbourly relationship and that is our endeavour, and we hope that Pakistan will see sense in that kind of an approach.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: शुक्रिया महोदय। मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय कंधार में कैदियों को हिन्दुस्तान से छोड़ा गया था, क्या उसके बारे में दोनों सरकार के बीच कोई बात हुई थी? अगर हाँ, तो उसकी detail क्या है, क्या मंत्री जी इसे हाउस को बताना चाहेंगे? कंधार में जिन लोगों को छोड़ा गया था, उनको वापस लाने के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या फिर कोई मुतालिबा किया है?

جناب محمد علی خان : شکریہ مہودے، میں آپ کے دوارا منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جس وقت قندھار میں قیدیوں کو ہندوستان سے چھوڑا گیا تھا، کیا اس کے بارے میں دونوں سرکار کے بیچ کوئی بات ہوئی تھی؟ اگر ہاں، تو اس کی ڈیٹیل کیا ہے، کیا منتری جی اسے ہاؤس کو بتانا چاہیں گے؟ قندھار میں جن لوگوں کو چھوڑا گیا تھا، ان کو واپس لانے کے لئے بھارت سرکار نے کیا پھر کوئی مطالبہ کیا ہے؟

श्री सभापति: उसका इससे क्या ताल्लुक है। This is not related to this question.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, this does not arise out of this question.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned in the reply that with regard to the Extradition Treaty, the Government of Pakistan has not responded positively to our proposals to conclude an Extradition Treaty. I would like to know, through you, from the Minister how many times we have approached Pakistan for Extradition Treaty. And, Sir, when we go through the responses of FRRO Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs, we find

Transliteration in Urdu Script.

that they give information that so many Pakistanis visited India on Pakistani visa, but later on, went missing. In the FRRO report, they are declared 'missing'. If, yesterday, somebody had committed a crime there and came to India, taken shelter here, and, similarly, if somebody had committed a crime here, taken an official visa, gone to Pakistan and went missing there, what will you do with such people if you don't have any extradition treaty? That is the reason why this extradition treaty is very important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, that is my question. ...*(Interruptions)*... How many times have you approached Pakistan for this purpose? Yesterday, the Prime Minister said that, due to geographical conditions, we can't change a neighbour and, so, we have to maintain a good relationship. Certainly, geographically, we cannot change our neighbour, but how many times have we approached Pakistan? Also, when it comes to SAARC, have we approached Pakistan? Then, I want to know with how many SAARC countries we have the extradition treaty and with how many SAARC countries we don't have this treaty. That is the point.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, we have made 11 attempts with Pakistan to conclude an extradition treaty. We had a number of meetings at the level of Home Secretary, special meetings of the JATM, then Fourth Round of Home Secretary level talks and also the Foreign Secretary level review talks held in New Delhi. Like this, we have made 11 futile attempts. Well, we will continue to pursue those attempts.

SC/ST employees in corporate industry

*382. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked the Organisations/Associations of Indian Corporate Industry to publish the data relating to SC/ST recruits employed by them in their Annual Reports by the end of March, 2009; and

(b) if so, the response of the Organisations/Associations of Indian Corporate Industry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the table of the house.

Statement

(a) It had been suggested to chambers of industry in November, 2006, to explore whether their member-companies could incorporate data on SCs/STs recruited from 01.01.2007 onwards in their Annual Reports.

(b) Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India, Confederation of Indian Industry, and PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry have developed their respective Codes of Conduct on affirmative action for adoption by their members.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, the reply which has been tabled in the House is really

unconvincing because the Confederation of Indian Industry claims that almost 60 per cent of the companies are medium and small one. So, their focus is on big ones with large work force. But, now, as a result, we see, out of 7000 member-companies of CII, only 579 companies have come out and adopted its Code for positive discrimination in recruitment. So, it comes to round about only 6-7 per cent. Now, to overcome this reluctance from the corporate house, what course of action are you going to adopt? That is my question.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, the hon. Member has rightly pointed out that there are limited number of companies which have accepted the norm to provide information as to the employment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But I would like to stress here that this is a beginning which has been made. The CII, ASSOCHAM, PHDCCI and FICCI have adopted and formulated a code of conduct which their members are supposed to adopt. At the moment, the process is on. Some beginning has been made. The Government will try and persuade these Chambers to see that their members adopt the code of conduct. However, the kind of information which the hon. Member has asked for, we will try and pursue. But, definitely, this is not a compulsion which has been imposed; this is through voluntary efforts.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, in the United States, when the question of recruitment in the private corporate sector had come up for 'black population', the Government of the United States offered certain incentives. I want to know whether the Government of India can also think on those lines to offer certain incentives so that the corporate sector can also come voluntarily to do it in a more generous way.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, there has been a discussion in the Coordination Committee set up for this purpose and a discussion in the Committee of Officers on the very issue which the hon. Member has raised, *i.e.*, whether incentives will be provided to industry.

Now, there was a suggestion that in the backward areas, especially, with concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, if industry can come up in a big way, there can be greater opportunities for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to avail employment opportunities. On the 4th of August, there will be a meeting of the group of Officers where the issue regarding incentives to industry will be taken up for discussion.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, I am sorry to say that the information given by the hon. Minister is not clear about whether the corporate bodies are willing to give the requisite information or not; they have just avoided it. I would like to know whether they are willing to do that. Assuming that they are not willing or are reluctant to give the requisite information and persuasion has failed, is the Government proposing to go in for a legislation?

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Sir, I would like to say that the comment which the hon. Member has made that persuasion has failed is not true. We are very hopeful about it, we are pursuing it

with a deep sense of commitment and I can say that the Confederation of Indian Industry and ASSOCHAM have themselves prepared certain concrete steps which the Chambers as well as the Industry have to undertake. One of the concrete steps which the Industry has to undertake is to disclose progress on the concrete steps in regard to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their Annual Reports. These concrete steps will include encouragement for employment of the socially and economically backward castes, adoption of the code of conduct, to create 100 entrepreneurs from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, establish coaching centres etc. We will be persuading the Chambers as well as the Industries to come forward and provide the information. But, definitely, at this point of time, there is no proposal to come up with a legislation. We will try and persuade them.

शुश्री सुशीला तिरिया: सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहूंगी कि कंपनीज की कुछ एस.सी./एस.टी. एसोसिएशन्स और कॉर्डिनेशन कमेटीज के कोर्ट में जाने के बावजूद, कोर्ट का डिस्मिशन होने के बावजूद, कंपनीज उनको रिजर्वेशन देने के लिए, एम्प्लोएमेंट देने के लिए हेजिटेड हो रही हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि इसको ठीक करने के लिए, उनको जस्टिस और एम्प्लोएमेंट देने के लिए केंद्र सरकार की तरफ से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट, लोकल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और कंपनीज के संबंध में क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

श्री मुकुल वासनिक: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्या ने जिस बात का उल्लेख किया है, उस संबंध में मैं यहां कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर इस तरह की कोई स्पेसिफिक बात है, जहां पर न्यायपालिका के निर्देश के बावजूद कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है, तो वे उसकी जानकारी हमें दे दें। इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कर सकती है, उसको देखने का काम हम जरूर करेंगे।

श्री वृजभूषण तिवारी: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें उनका यह कहना है कि ऐसा सुझाव दिया गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस संबंध में इन उद्योग समूहों से कोई सकारात्मक उत्तर मिला है? क्या उन्होंने इस संबंध में किसी प्रगति की रिपोर्ट दी है कि अनुसूचित जनजाति के कितने लोगों को अपने यहां नौकरी पर रखा है?

श्री मुकुल वासनिक: सभापति जी, कंफेडरेशन ऑफ इंडियन इंडस्ट्री के आज करीब 8051 मैम्बर्स हैं, जिसमें से उनके करीब 55 ऐसे मैम्बर्स हैं, जिन्होंने इस संबंध में अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट जानकारी देने की तैयारी दर्शाई है। इसी तरह 150 अन्य दूसरी कंपनीज हैं, जो सी.आई.आई. की मैम्बर्स हैं, उन्होंने भी एस.सी./एस.टी. एम्प्लोएमेंट के संबंध में डाटा अपनी कंपनीज में दिया है। वह क्या है, इसकी पूरी जानकारी मेरे पास अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है, लेकिन कंफेडरेशन ऑफ इंडियन इंडस्ट्रीज के संदर्भ में यह जानकारी उनसे प्राप्त हुई है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 383.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, we would like to have half-an-hour discussion on this subject. We have been putting up our hands since long. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want to have half-an-hour discussion on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can discuss it, but this is not the occasion for it.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: But this is not the correct system; we need a half-an-hour discussion on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, you may raise the matter; we would examine it. Mr. Vora, please.

सिंचाई-सुविधा का प्रावधान

*383. श्री मोती लाल वोरा:††

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी:

क्या जल संसाधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में कुल कितनी कृषि-योग्य भूमि पर सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध है;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान किसानों को, विशेष रूप से छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों को सिंचाई सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या-क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं और सिंचित भूमि में हुई राज्य-वार वृद्धि का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि भूमिगत जल-स्तर लगातार गिरता जा रहा है जिसके कारण अनेक स्थानों पर कृषि भूमि की सिंचाई में कठिनाई आ रही है; और

(घ) क्या देश में खाद्यान्न की बढ़ती हुई मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार और अधिक भूमि पर सिंचाई सुविधा शीघ्रताशीघ्र उपलब्ध कराने हेतु कदम उठाएगी?

जल संसाधन मंत्री (श्री पवन कुमार बंसल): (क) से (घ) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

देश की चरम सिंचाई क्षमता लगभग 139.9 मिलियन हेक्टेयर (एमएचए) आंकी गई है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, आज की तारीख तक लगभग 105.8 मिलियन हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई है। सिंचाई के अधीन कुल क्षेत्र वर्ष दर वर्ष भिन्न-भिन्न होता है। कृषि मंत्रालय के भूमि उपयोग गणना के अनुसार, वर्ष 2006-07 के दौरान सकल सिंचित क्षेत्र तथा निवल सिंचित क्षेत्र क्रमशः 85.8 मिलियन हेक्टेयर और 60.9 मिलियन हेक्टेयर होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

जल राज्य का विषय होने के कारण, सिंचाई विकास की स्कीमों की संकल्पना, आयोजना और कार्यान्वयन संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनकी अपनी प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार किया जाता है। भारत सरकार त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (एआईबीपी) के अंतर्गत अनुदान प्रदान करते हुए विशेष श्रेणी राज्यों, जनजातीय और सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्रों में निर्माणाधीन वृहद एवं मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाएं शीघ्र पूरा करके एवं सतही लघु सिंचाई स्कीमें प्रारंभ करके अतिरिक्त सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को प्रोत्साहित करती है। सृजित सुविधाओं के कुशल उपयोग के लिए “जल निकायों की मरम्मत, नवीकरण और पुनरुद्धार” (आरआरआरडब्ल्यूबी) और “कमान क्षेत्र विकास एवं जल प्रबंधन” (सीएडी एण्ड डब्ल्यूएम) संबंधी स्कीमों के तहत राज्यों को केन्द्रीय अनुदान भी प्रदान किया जाता है।

उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 2005-09 के दौरान कुल 6.71 मिलियन हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई है। वर्ष 2005-09 के दौरान सृजित राज्यवार सिंचाई क्षमता विवरण-1 में दी गई है। (नीचे देखिए)

भूजल संसाधनों के अतिदोहन के कारण कुछ क्षेत्रों में भूजल स्तर में गिरावट के उदाहरण सामने आए हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सिंचाई सहित जल के विभिन्न उपयोगों पर प्रभाव पड़ा है। लगभग 15% ब्लाकों/तालुकों/मंडलों की पहचान अतिदोहि ब्लाक के रूप में की गई है जहां पर भूजल निकासी इसके प्राकृतिक पुनर्भरण से अधिक है। भूजल के उपयुक्त विनियमन एवं प्रबंधन तथा भूजल के पुनर्भरण की स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के माध्यम से भूजल का स्थायित्व सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

†† सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री मोती लाल वोरा द्वारा पूछा गया।

केन्द्र सरकार ने भूजल विकास के विनियमन एवं नियंत्रण के लिए सभी राज्यों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को एक मॉडल बिल परिचालित किया है। अब तक ग्यारह राज्यों ने भूजल विनियमन के लिए कानून अधिनियमित किए हैं। 7 राज्यों अर्थात् आंध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश में कार्यान्वयन के लिए “डगवेलों के माध्यम से भूजल का कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण” संबंधी स्कीम का अनुमोदन किया गया है। इस स्कीम के माध्यम से छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को 100% केन्द्रीय अनुदान और अन्य किसानों को 50% केन्द्रीय अनुदान प्रदान किया जाता है।

ग्यारहवीं योजना के दौरान सिंचाई विकास पर पर्याप्त बल दिया गया है। 95,743 करोड़ रुपये के दसवीं योजना परिव्यय की तुलना में ग्यारहवीं योजना के दौरान जल संसाधनों के लिए समग्र परिव्यय बढ़ाकर 2,32,311 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है। ग्यारहवीं योजना के लिए एआईबीपी और आरआरआरडब्ल्यूबी एवं सीएडी एण्ड डब्ल्यूएम के लिए परिव्यय क्रमशः 39,850 करोड़ रुपये, 2,750 करोड़ रुपये और 1,600 करोड़ रुपये हैं।

विवरण

2005-09 के दौरान सृजित सिंचाई क्षमता की राज्यवार स्थिति (राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार)

(हजार हेक्टेयर में)

क्र.सं.	राज्य का नाम	कुल
1	2	3
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	799.262
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	19.051
3.	असम	57.777
4.	बिहार	526.751
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	167.446
6.	गोवा	12.581
7.	गुजरात	505.456
8.	हरियाणा	64.411
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	19.555
10.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	60.357
11.	झारखंड	83.899
12.	कर्नाटक	311.390
13.	केरल	34.514
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	311.100
15.	महाराष्ट्र	637.200
16.	मणिपुर	12.000
17.	मेघालय	10.269
18.	मिजोरम	7.294

1	2	3
19.	नागालैंड	12.715
20.	उड़ीसा	237.575
21.	पंजाब	137.498
22.	राजस्थान	424.640
23.	सिक्किम	3.891
24.	तमिलनाडु	225.124
25.	त्रिपुरा	11.749
26.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1888.216
27.	उत्तरांचल	100.736
28.	पश्चिम बंगाल	28.971
	कुल:	6711.428

Provision of irrigation facility

† *383. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total area of cultivable land in the country for which irrigation facility is available;
- (b) the efforts made to provide irrigation facility to farmers, especially small and marginal farmers, and the State-wise details of increase in irrigated land during the last five years;
- (c) whether it is a fact that ground water level is constantly declining due to which difficulty is being faced in irrigation of agricultural land at several places; and
- (d) whether Government would take steps to provide irrigation facility on more land at the earliest in view of increasing demand of foodgrain in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The ultimate irrigation potential for the country has been assessed to be about 139.9 million hectare (Mha). As per the available information, about 105.8 Mha of irrigation potential has been created as on date. Total area under irrigation varies from year to year. As per the Land Use Statistics of Ministry of Agriculture, gross irrigated area and net irrigated area during 2006-07 have been estimated to be 85.8 Mha and 60.9 Mha respectively.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

††The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Motilal Vora.

Water being a State subject, schemes for irrigation development are conceived, planned and implemented by the respective State Governments as per their own priorities. Government of India encourages the State Governments to create additional irrigation potential through early completion of the ongoing major and medium irrigation projects and taking up surface minor irrigation schemes in special category States, tribal and drought prone areas by providing grants under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). Central grant is also provided to States under the schemes for “Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies” (RRRWB) and “Command Area Development and Water Management” (CAD&WM) for efficient utilization of created facilities.

As per the available information, total irrigation potential created during 2005-09 is 6.71 Mha. State-wise irrigation potential created during the year 2005-09 is annexed as Statement-I (See below).

There are instances of decline in groundwater table in some areas due to over-exploitation of the groundwater resources impacting the various uses of water including irrigation. About 15% of the Blocks/Talukas/Mandals have been identified as over-exploited blocks where the ground water extraction is more than the natural replenishment of the same. Necessary measures have been initiated for ensuring sustainability of the groundwater through appropriate regulation and management of groundwater and implementation of schemes for groundwater recharge. Central Government has circulated to all States and Union Territories a model Bill for regulation and control of ground water development. Eleven States have since enacted legislation for regulation of ground water. A scheme for “Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells” has been approved for implementation in 7 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. The scheme provides for 100% central grant to small and marginal farmers and 50% central grant for other farmers.

Due emphasis has been laid on irrigation development during Eleventh Plan. The overall outlay for water resources during Eleventh Plan has been enhanced to Rs. 2,32,311 crore against the Tenth Plan outlay of Rs. 95,743 crore. The outlay for AIBP and schemes of RRRWB and CAD&WM for the Eleventh plan are Rs. 39,850 crore, Rs. 2,750 crore and Rs. 1,600 crore respectively.

Statement-I

Statewise status of irrigation potential created during 2005-09

(As reported by State Governments)

(in thousand hectare)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	799.262

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.051
3.	Assam	57.777
4.	Bihar	526.751
5.	Chhattisgarh	167.446
6.	Goa	12.581
7.	Gujarat	505.456
8.	Haryana	64.411
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19.555
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	60.357
11.	Jharkhand	83.899
12.	Karnataka	311.390
13.	Kerala	34.514
14.	Madhya Pradesh	311.100
15.	Maharashtra	637.200
16.	Manipur	12.000
17.	Meghalaya	10.269
18.	Mizoram	7.294
19.	Nagaland	12.715
20.	Orissa	237.575
21.	Punjab	137.498
22.	Rajasthan	424.640
23.	Sikkim	3.891
24.	Tamil Nadu	225.124
25.	Tripura	11.749
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1888.216
27.	Uttaranchal	100.736
28.	West Bengal	28.971
TOTAL :		6711.428

श्री मोती लाल वोरा: माननीय सभापति महोदय, हर युग में पानी की आवश्यकता महसूस की गई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात की याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ, कवि रहीम ने कहा था,

रहिमन पानी राखिये, बिन पानी सब सूना।
पानी गए न ऊबरें, मोती, मानुस, चूना॥

माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, मैं उससे पूरी तरह संतुष्ट हूँ। देश की जो सिंचाई क्षमता आपने आंकी है, वह 139.9 मिलियन हेक्टेयर है लेकिन आज की तारीख तक जो सिंचाई क्षमता हमने सृजित की है, वह है 105.8 मिलियन हेक्टेयर है। सभापति महोदय, कुल मिलाकर हालत यह है कि आज भी देश में हमें 34.1 मिलियन हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त सिंचाई क्षमता की आवश्यकता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ, जैसा कि उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में लिखा है कि 2005-09 के दौरान हमने कुल मिलाकर 6.71 मिलियन हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की है, उसके बाद भी 27.30 मिलियन हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता की जो हमारी आवश्यकता है, उसे हम कितने वर्षों में पूरा करेंगे? भारत सरकार की वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए जो धनराशि राज्य सरकारों को दी गई है, उस धनराशि के तहत हम यह क्षमता कितने वर्षों में निर्मित कर सकेंगे?

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे जवाब के प्रति अपनी संतुष्टि व्यक्त की है। मैं उनको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस पूरे मसले को सरकार बहुत गंभीरता के साथ लेती है, लेकिन इस समस्या की जरूरतें और उसका आकार बहुत बड़ा है। हमें आशा है कि इलैवंथ प्लान के इन पांच वर्षों में तकरीबन 8 या 9 मिलियन हेक्टेयर सिंचाई क्षमता और सृजित की जा सकेगी। इसके लिए जो-जो कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं, उनके संबंध में इस समय तो मैं यह आशा ही व्यक्त कर सकता हूँ कि तेरहवें प्लान के आखिर तक हमारी सम्पूर्ण सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित हो जानी चाहिए। उसके अलावा मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो कदम उठाए गए हैं, चूंकि वैसे यह विषय राज्य सरकारों का होता है एवं अलग-अलग स्कीम्स के तहत बहुत सी चीजों के लिए हमें उनकी जरूरत मालूम करनी होती है। इसमें 139.9 मिलियन हेक्टेयर जो कहा गया है, वह हमारी इस समय की जरूरत के बारे में कहा गया है। तेरहवें प्लान के दौरान हमें 7 लाख करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता होगी, क्योंकि पर हेक्टेयर 2 लाख रुपये की जरूरत पड़ती है। इस कारण इसके लिए बहुत ज्यादा पैसे की आवश्यकता होती है। इस तरह पूरी क्षमता हासिल करने के लिए तकरीबन 7 लाख करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता होगी। मैं प्रसन्नता के साथ आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ, चूंकि इस बात पर बहुत बल दिया गया है, इसके लिए जो आउटलेज़ की गई हैं, पिछले वर्षों के मुकाबले हमेशा हम बहुत ज्यादा करते रहे हैं। अपने प्रश्न के उत्तर में भी मैंने कहा है कि इस वर्ष के बजट में भी इसके लिए बहुत बढ़ोतरी की गई है। इस प्लान में जो वॉटर बॉडीज़ हैं, उनके लिए पैसा बढ़ा कर हमने 39,850 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया है। उन स्कीम्स तक पहुंच कर भी इसे और आगे बढ़ाने का प्रावधान है। इलैवंथ प्लान के तहत इसके लिए ओवरऑल जो आउटले है, उसमें 2,32,311 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, जबकि टेंथ प्लान के लिए यह सिर्फ 95,743 करोड़ रुपये था। इससे मालूम होता है कि इस विषय को हमारे द्वारा कितनी ज्यादा प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है और एलोकेशन में भी कितनी बढ़ोतरी की गई है।

श्री सभापति: थैंक यू, दूसरा सवाल।

श्री मोती लाल वोरा: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो आंकड़े दिये, उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उन्होंने इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा है कि हमने इसके लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध करायी है। महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार के अंतर्गत जो वृहद सिंचाई योजनाएँ और मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाएँ हैं, जिनके लिए धनराशि देते हैं, क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस बात की जानकारी रखते हैं कि उन योजनाओं में जो धनराशि दी गई है, क्या राज्य सरकारों ने उसका समुचित उपयोग किया, ताकि सिंचाई की क्षमता अधिक से अधिक निर्मित हो सके?

महोदय, इसी के साथ दूसरा सवाल यह है कि भारत सरकार के माध्यम से बड़े-बड़े डैम बनाये जाते हैं। माननीय सभापति महोदय, आप अनुभवही हैं, आपको इस बात की जानकारी है कि उसमें silting बहुत होती है, तो क्या वृहद सिंचाई योजना या मध्यम सिंचाई योजना के अंतर्गत silting के लिए कोई योजना बनाएंगे ताकि सिंचाई की क्षमता अधिक से अधिक निर्मित हो सके?

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: महोदय, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Scheme, यानी त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम के तहत जो वृहद व मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाएं हैं, उनके लिए विशेष कैटेगरी के जो प्रांत हैं, उनमें और साथ ही नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के जो hilly states हैं, उनके लिए 90 फीसदी तक केन्द्र से grant दिया जाता है। उसके अलावा, जो non-special categories के states हैं, वहाँ जो drought prone areas and tribal areas हैं, उनको भी 90 परसेंट और उड़ीसा के जो तीन पुराने जिले के.बी.के. हैं, उन सभी को 90 परसेंट ग्रांट दिया जाता है।

अब इन्होंने एक बहुत अहम प्रश्न का यहाँ जिक्र किया है, जिसका जवाब एकदम नहीं दिया जा सकता कि क्या हम उससे संतुष्ट हैं कि नहीं? मैं इस पर यही कहना चाहूँगा कि यह सभी प्रांतों की जिम्मेदारी बन जाती है कि जो पैसा यहाँ से मिलता है, उसका इस्तेमाल हो, तभी उसके बाद उस पर आगे काम हो सकता है। हमारे इल्म में ऐसी कुछ जगह आयी हैं, जिनका जिक्र मैं इस वक्त नहीं करना चाहता। यहाँ जितना पैसा पहुँचा है, उसका पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पाया और जितनी हमारी क्षमता है, जो हम बना पाये हैं, उसका इस्तेमाल इस कारण नहीं हो पा रहा क्योंकि उसके लिए आगे जो Canals या distributaries वगैरह बनानी होती हैं, वे नहीं बनतीं, इस कारण काफी हद तक हमारा पैसा ज़ाया हो जाता है। लेकिन, इस वक्त जो स्टोरेज कैपिसिटी हमने हासिल कर ली है, वह 225 बिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर्स है। जो under construction हैं, वे 64 बिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर्स हैं और जो consideration के तहत हैं, वे 108 बिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर्स हैं। इससे हमें आशा है कि स्टोरेज कैपिसिटी और बढ़ेगी। लेकिन, यह प्रांतों पर ज्यादा मुनहसिर करता है कि जो पैसा यहाँ से पहुँचे और non-special categories states की जो बात मैं कह रहा था, उनको भी 25 परसेंट ग्रांट दिया जाता है। ऐसा 2006 से ही शुरू हुआ था। स्कीम 1996 से शुरू हुई थी, लेकिन इतनी तादाद पर ग्रांट दे देना ...(व्यवधान)... इसमें लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों के लिए भी 90 फीसदी तक ग्रांट दिया जाता है।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सभापति महोदय, समस्या दरअसल यह है कि बहुत सारे राज्यों में बहुत सारी योजनाओं पर निर्माण कार्य आरंभ किये गए हैं और वे निर्माण कार्य जितनी अवधि के अंदर पूरे हो जाने चाहिए थे, उतनी अवधि के अंदर वे निर्माण कार्य पूरे नहीं हो सके। वर्षों तक वे योजनाएँ लंबित पड़ी रहीं और उनके लागत मूल्य में निरंतर वृद्धि होती चली गई। सर, मैं एक उदाहरण अपने जिले का दे रहा हूँ, फिर सवाल पूछता हूँ। बरियारपुर की एक नदी पर सिंचाई योजना बनाने की मंजूरी 1980 में मिली। वह योजना मात्र 18 करोड़ 40 लाख की थी, जिसे 1985-86 में पूर्ण होना था। आज 25 साल बाद भी वह योजना अपूर्ण है और उस पर 250 करोड़ से ज्यादा का खर्च हो चुका है। हालत यह है कि इन योजनाओं की लागत निरंतर बढ़ रही है। उनका निर्माण कार्य समय पर पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है और वहाँ के किसानों को irrigation की जो facility मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल पा रही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से एक सीधा सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि समस्याएँ मूलभूत यह है कि केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार के बीच में जो भी संबंध हैं, इन योजनाओं के निर्माण को समय-अवधि के अंदर पूर्ण करने के लिए जब तक कोई mechanism नहीं बनेगा, तब तक ये योजनाएँ समय पर पूर्ण नहीं होंगी। माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि क्या वह राज्य सरकारों के साथ बैठ कर इस मसले पर ऐसा कोई तंत्र विकसित करेंगे, जो यह सुनिश्चित कर सके कि जिस अवधि के अंदर अमुक योजना का निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण होना है, उस अवधि के अंदर उसका निर्माण सुनिश्चित किया जा सके?

अपवादस्वरूप कोई एकआध योजना रह सकती है, लेकिन सामान्यतः ये योजनाएं समयावधि के अंदर पूरी हों, इसके लिए क्या राज्य सरकारों के साथ बैठकर कोई योजना या तंत्र विकसित करने की बात मंत्री जी सोच रहे हैं?

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: महोदय, त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम, यानी Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme की शुरुआत करने का मकसद यही था कि जो बहुत-बहुत समय से स्कीम्स लम्बित पड़ी हुई थीं, लटकी हुई थीं, पूरी नहीं हो रही थीं और प्रान्तों की तरफ से शायद कहा जा रहा था कि पैसे की किल्लत के कारण उनको वे नहीं कर पाए, इसी कारण यह स्कीम शुरू की गई थी। आगे बढ़कर, जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा कि 2006 से तो इसी बात के कारण उसमें grants component बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया गया था। इसमें अब एक-दो बातें हैं। Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Scheme के तहत जो उसकी conditionality होती है, एक प्रोग्राम के बाद ही दूसरा प्रोग्राम लिया जा सकता है, तभी दूसरा प्रोग्राम वहां ले सकते हैं। अब हमारे मन में यही आशा है कि वे उसको जल्दी से पूरा करेंगे, ताकि वे दूसरे का फायदा केन्द्र सरकार के पैसे के ज़रिए ले पाएं। इसी के हिसाब से जो स्कीम के तहत आता है, conditionalities हैं, उसमें प्रावधान है, दिशा-निर्देश हैं कि उनको जल्दी पूरा किया जाए और समय-समय पर इस बात के लिए आपसे मैं बैठक होती रहती है।

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my question relates to the part (c) of the original question which is related to the constant decline in ground water level. The Minister has said that they have a model bill for regulation and control of ground water development, and eleven States have enacted a legislation for this. My question relates to the reality that in spite of these legislations, companies like Coka Cola and other corporate companies are exploiting ground water level which is directly resulting in the deprivation of farmers in that area and lack of water for irrigation. I have personal knowledge of such plants in Vaitarna river water area in Maharashtra and Sivaganga in Tamil Nadu. Since it is clear that this legislation has utterly failed to ensure some amount of accountability on these corporate houses, will the Government of India take the initiative to ensure in discussion with the States that this over-exploitation of water by these corporate houses can be curbed? Some accountability must be imposed on them and in the absence of their agreeing to it, licences for their plants should be scrapped.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: This is a matter which is entirely a State subject as the hon. Member herself would know. All that the Government of India can do and has done is that it has framed a model law and circulated to all the States. Good many States have reported that they implemented the law on those lines. Only six States have said that they do not need a law. I understand that various local bodies like municipalities, etc., are also now amending their bye-laws to provide for certain stipulation to see that there is adequate recharge of water so that over-exploitation, to a large extent, is mitigated. But I would only say once again with utmost humility that it is for the State Governments to frame law in that regard. The Government of India is not really in this position. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him complete the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: But the Central Ground Water Authority has declared that 49 blocks have been declared over-exploited. We have entire information about that blocks-wise. There is a regular monitoring that is carried out by the Government agencies here, and from time to time, advisories are issued as to how water can be used judiciously, and that being a natural but very scarce resource, how best we can utilise it. Only that is the role that this Government can exercise. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: The specific experience ...*(Interruptions)*... Is it fair? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has explained the legal position...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप interrupt मत कीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The specific question cannot be addressed ...*(Interruptions)*... The specific question about the action that ought to be taken against some companies that she is mentioning, does not lie within the jurisdiction of the Government of India. I will only urge the hon. Member to take it up with the concerned States to take appropriate action.

श्री मंगल किसन: सभापति जी, मैं आपके जरिए मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस स्टेट में इरिगेशन में नेशनल एवरेज से 50 प्रतिशत की कमी है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए इसे सेंट्रल प्रोजेक्ट के रूप में adopt करके, क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पूरा का पूरा धन देने की व्यवस्था करेगी? मेरे सवाल का दूसरा भाग यह है कि जो स्टेट flood affected है, हर साल वह flood से affect होती है, flood control के लिए स्टेट के पास इतनी धनराशि का जुगाड़ नहीं है, तो क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उसको नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट मानकर वहां flood control करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था करेगी?

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: सभापति जी, राष्ट्रीय प्रोजेक्ट डिक्लेयर करने के लिए गाइडलाइंस हैं, दिशा-निर्देश हैं और उनके लिए Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Scheme के तहत पहले उनको उन शर्तों को पूरा करना चाहिए और जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते होंगे कि अभी तक हमारे देश में 14 प्रतिशत प्रोजेक्ट, नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट माने जा चुके हैं और उनके लिए 90 फीसदी पैसा केन्द्र सरकार ने देना है और सिर्फ 10 प्रतिशत पैसा वहां की प्रांतीय सरकारों ने लगाना है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य मुझसे सहमत होंगे कि इतने पैसे का प्रावधान जो इन स्कीमों के लिए किया गया है, वह काफी वाजिब है और बाकी शर्तों को पूरा करना और उसके लिए जो भी clearances की बात है, वह प्रांतीय सरकारों को पूरा करना होता है।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the possibility of linking of rivers across the country is envisaged as the only permanent solution for all the existing problems arising out of water required for irrigation seems to be remote. Would the Government come forward to extend Central grant to the States like that of RRWB renovation and restoration of water bodies schemes to the States which are involved in intra-linking of the rivers which are flowing within the respective States like Tamil Nadu?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Under the Scheme for inter-linking of rivers, we have two components, both for the inter-State rivers as also for the Intra-State rivers. There is a provision. The initiative lies with the State Governments. The State Governments have to send proposals. These proposals are considered and thereafter, action is taken. Though this question does not

arise out of the main question, I would like to give this information to the hon. Member that the State of Maharashtra has given proposals. The State of Gujarat has given one. Orissa has given three. Jharkhand has given two-three proposals. Bihar has given six which are under very active consideration and three of them have been completed. Others are under progress. But, in other cases, Sir, DPR, etc., have not been prepared and the matter is under progress. As and when we receive any proposal from the State Government, provided it fulfils all those guidelines and conditions, action is taken by the Government in that regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 384.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, Question No. 384 ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, there should be Half-an-Hour discussion on this.

श्री गंगा चरण: सर, इस पर आधे घंटे की चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, give notice for it...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the Government of Assam has declared drought-affected...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This cannot be construed as notice. So, there is no point raising slogans...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 384...*(Interruptions)*... Silence please...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, Half-an-Hour discussion should be ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप interrupt मत कीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री साबिर अली: सभापति जी, बिहार में नेपाल से जो बाढ़ आती है, क्या भारत सरकार, नेपाल सरकार से बात करके वहां बांध बनाने ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... देखिए, आप interrupt मत कीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री गंगा चरण: सर, इस पर half-an-hour discussion होना चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री साबिर अली: सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... आधा मिनट ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री साबिर अली: सर, आधा मिनट ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। देखिए, मॅबर्स को मालूम है कि सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न पूछने का क्या तरीका है। जिसने सवाल पूछा है, उसको सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल पूछने का हक है। उसके बाद जो 3 सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल पूछने की हमारी परंपरा है, वह by courtesy है, पूरे हाउस में जितने मॅबर्स हैं, उनमें से ही Chair को सेलेक्ट करना होता है, तो किसी का हक नहीं है।

श्री साबिर अली: आपके सामने जो बैठे हैं, उन्हीं को आप सेलेक्ट करते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप गलत कह रहे हैं, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री साबिर अली : महोदय, बिहार में बाढ़ की समस्या है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. Please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री साबिर अली: महोदय, आप हमारी बात को भी सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am requesting you to please resume your place.

SHRI SABIR ALI: Sir, the question is that... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री साबिर अली: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. I am asking you to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... देखिए, अगर आप लोग हाउस में indiscipline लाएंगे, तो कोई काम नहीं होगा ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया Question Hour चलने दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

G-8 meeting

*384. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister attended the G-8 meeting and called for a global team work on economic slow down;

(b) if so, whether the G-8 focused on economic crisis and climate change;

(c) whether India stressed importance of maintaining adequacy of finances with developing countries and also of keeping markets open by resisting protectionist pressure, having pointed out that developing countries were worst affected by rise of food prices;

(d) if so, the other main points discussed and the outcome of the meeting; and

(e) whether anything concrete came out with regard to climatic change?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. G8-Outreach Session focused on the ongoing global economic and financial crisis. A Session of G8, G5 and Egypt, on 9 July morning, discussed global issues and development policy. A separate session, in the afternoon of 9 July, of Major Economies Forum bringing together G8, G5 as well as Australia, Indonesia, Republic of Korea and Denmark as the host of the next UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) Conference in December this year, focused on climate change and energy.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. At the Summit there was a widely shared view that tendencies towards protectionism should be resisted. In order to make recovery sustainable, Prime Minister also said that it is very important that the poor and the young should be empowered. He also said that

*Not recorded.

putting the poor first in development policies and giving them the skills and the tools, would lead to a much more sustained and sustainable growth than what was there before.

The countries at G-8-Outreach Summit Session on Food Security in L'Aquila, Italy subscribed to a Joint Statement expressing deep concerns on global food security scenario, the impact of the global financial and economic crisis and last year's high food prices on the most vulnerable poor countries. They expressed their commitment to reduce trade distortions and desist from raising new barriers to trade and investment. The Leaders called for renewed, determined efforts to bring the Doha Development Round to a timely and successful conclusion. They committed to aim at substantially increasing aid to agriculture and food security.

(e) The Leaders of Major Economies Forum adopted a Declaration on Energy and Climate Change. The Declaration accepts that the increase in global average temperature above pre-industrial levels ought not to exceed two degrees centigrade. Technology would be a key component in the fight against climate change. In this context, it recognizes the need for creation of a platform not only to diffuse climate-friendly technologies, but to work together to create transformational technologies for the future. The Declaration also underscores the need for urgently and substantially scaling up financial resources for mitigation and adaptation and mobilizing resources to support developing countries.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, whether the G-20 leaders committed to work together to ensure that the global economy resumes growth along a balanced, equitable and sustainable path for the benefit of all, and, decided that all will resist protectionism and promote open market for trade. My supplementary question is: If so, to what extent, these decisions will help India, and, to what extent, India has been economically benefited by these decisions.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, as the discussion on the global economic and financial crisis at L'Aquila took place in the context of the G-20 London Summit and the forthcoming G-20 Pittsburgh Summit in September, 2009, it is useful to keep in mind the agreement at London. The G-20 leaders had broadly agreed on the following: restoring confidence, growth and jobs. They have reaffirmed their commitment to work together to restore growth and jobs while preserving long-term fiscal sustainability. They agreed on actions to accelerate the return to trend growth and committed to taking whatever action is necessary, to secure that outcome, and, call on the IMF to assist regularly the action taken and the global actions required. They are committed to make available an additional 1.1 trillion dollars programme of support to help the world economy through the crisis and to restore credit, growth and jobs. Most of this will be provided through the international financial agencies.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, whether the United States pursued G-8 to ban the transfer of enrichment and reprocessing items to countries which have not signed the NPT, including India. If so, what was India's reaction on this?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, yesterday, in the other House, the hon. Prime Minister clarified India's policy towards these concerns. Moreover, the next question is on nuclear energy, and, perhaps this point will be covered in the next question.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, bearing in mind the global financial crisis, the hon. Prime Minister in the G-8 summit said, it is very important that the poor and the young should be empowered. Hon. Prime Minister also said, putting the poor first in development processes, and, giving them the skills and tools, would lead to a much more sustained and sustainable growth than what was there before.

I want to know one thing. So many rich countries participated in the G-8 summit. Though the hon. Minister has given reply and commitment, I would like to have a categorical commitment about the outcome and the time limit. Should we expect within one year some results of combined efforts of all the leaders of these countries to help the poor nations and developing countries, and, particularly, on the Prime Minister's focus point of empowering the poor and the young?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, they were concerned about the concerted global action. The concerted global action includes *inter alia* commitment by the G-20 member countries to deliver an unprecedented and concerted five trillion dollar fiscal expansion supported by accommodative monetary policies, commitment to augment resources of international financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other multi-lateral development bodies as well as efforts to strengthen financial regulation and supervision. This is expected to result in a return to trend growth at global level by late 2010. On a somewhat disaggregated level, emerging market economies are expected to grow in the second half of 2009. At once, economists were not expected to return to trend growth before the end of 2010, while downside risk could not still be discounted.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Thank you, Sir. My supplementary relates to part 'e' of the answer that the hon. Minister has given which talks of climate change. The hon. Prime Minister yesterday, in the other House, also made it clear that for the first time we have accorded as a country recognition to the target of 2°C reduction in global temperatures as a global target. Now, this is okay that we have, for the first time, recognised this as a target. But, this has implications of how this is going to be realised. The clarifications that were given by the Prime Minister yesterday in the other House speak of the fact that we will not succumb, India shall not succumb, to pressures for green house emissions reductions at the same level as that of the developed world. But, the answer to this question here today by the hon. External Affairs Minister does not refer to this aspect at all. It only talks of a 2°C reduction and then it talks of technologies and the aid that the developing world will have to be given. This is a very serious issue. My question, therefore, is, and will the hon. External Affairs Minister, through you, please assure this House that the Government repeat the assurance or the clarification given by the Prime Minister in the other House that India will not succumb to any pressure for universal

reduction in green house emissions and will work for our growth and alleviation of poverty without succumbing to the pressure from the West on this.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, whatever the Prime Minister has said in the other House is the policy of the Government of India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Why did you not say it in the reply? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: So, we stand fully committed to that position which the Prime Minister enunciated.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I draw the attention, through you, of the hon. Minister to part 'd' of the reply mentioning the outcome of the G-8 Outreach Summit; in the context of the fact that the London economists and the Financial Times commenting on the Outreach Summit, calling it 'more platitudes' and 'more preaching'; and, considering the unabated protectionists pressures we had continued in the developed countries, does the G-8 have any implementational mechanism which ensures that these declarations and these commitments are translated into tangible action, particularly as far as we are concerned, with heightened multilateral flows of capital and abating of protectionists' pressure in the more developed countries?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, when these responsible nations get together in a conclave of the kind that was held in L'Aquila, we certainly are reassured that they would like to pursue whatever declaration they ultimately come out with. I am sure that the developed nations will understand the needs of the developing nations and thereby they will be able to sustain the growth of the economy in the developing nations.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, in the statements that are issued after these various Conferences like G-8 or G-20, it is clearly mentioned that the world will go for open financial structuring and those tax havens and secrecy clauses will go off; and, if countries do not follow, other countries will put sanctions against them. That is the agreed position reached by all the participants. My specific question is this. Even our hon. Prime Minister has already said that within hundred days we will start working on bringing back black money stashed away by Indians abroad. ...*(Interruptions)*... The question is: why is the Government backing out from that promise? ...*(Interruptions)*... What are the steps that the Government is taking within hundred days to bring it back? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a question relating to the main question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, Sir, it is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid it is not. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: It is, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister, while replying to the debate on the Finance Bill yesterday, specifically dealt with this aspect. He said that the action on it had already started.

परमाणु-ऊर्जा

*385. श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) इस समय भारत की परमाणु ऊर्जा क्षमता कितनी है;
- (ख) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्या अन्य विकासशील देशों की तुलना में भारत में परमाणु ऊर्जा महंगी है; और
- (घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण): (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) इस समय, सत्तरह परमाणु विद्युत रिएक्टर परिचालनरत हैं जिनकी कुल क्षमता 4120 मेगावाट-ई है। इनके अतिरिक्त, 316 मेगावाट-ई क्षमता वाले छः रिएक्टर निर्माणाधीन हैं और इनके ग्यारहवीं योजना में पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

(ग) और (घ) नाभिकीय ऊर्जा की लागत देश विशिष्ट के हिसाब से होती है। भारत के अतिरिक्त, चीन ही अकेला और ऐसा विकासशील देश है जिसके पास उल्लेखनीय परमाणु विद्युत क्षमता है। इस संबंध में कोई विश्वसनीय सूचना उपलब्ध न होने की वजह से, लागत, विवेचनात्मक रूप से परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने पर आने वाली लागत पर निर्भर करती है। विकासशील देशों में माल और सेवाएं अपेक्षाकृत कम दरों पर उपलब्ध होने को देखते हुए, समकालीन विद्युत रिएक्टरों से प्राप्त होने वाली नाभिकीय ऊर्जा की लागत, विकासशील देशों के बीच तुलनीय होगी।

भारत में वर्ष 2008-09 के दौरान, परमाणु विद्युत का औसत शुल्क 234 पैसे प्रति किलोवाट घंटा था, जोकि अन्य विकल्पों की तुलना में काफी प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक माना जाता है।

Nuclear energy

† *385. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) India's capacity of nuclear energy, at present;
- (b) the details thereof;
- (c) whether nuclear energy in India is costlier than other developing countries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN):

(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) At present there are seventeen nuclear power reactors in operation with a total capacity of 4120 MWe. In addition six reactors with a capacity of 3160 MWe are under construction and expected to be completed in the Eleventh Plan.

(c) and (d) The cost of nuclear energy is country specific. In addition to India, China is the only other developing country having a significant nuclear power capacity. While no authentic

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

information is available in this regard, the cost is critically dependant on the completion cost of the projects. Considering the availability of goods and services in developing countries at lower rates, the cost of nuclear energy from contemporary power reactors would be comparable among developing countries.

The average nuclear power tariff, in India during the year 2008-09, was 234 Paise/kWh is considered quite competitive to other options.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I very specifically asked about its cost comparison with developing nations. The answer states that it is China. As far as comparative cost of nuclear energy in terms of our country and China is concerned, the Government has failed to assess it. I am amused that even after so much of growth and development, and when data are available, we cannot compare our energy cost with China. But that is the answer given here.

Sir, almost a year had passed since the nuclear deal was signed. We were made to believe and the country was made to believe that the moment we sign this nuclear deal, the entire country's energy problem would be solved. *...(Interruptions)...* This was explained to the nation. *...(Interruptions)...* This is what was told to the common man in the street. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question. *...(Interruptions)...* Please ask your supplementary question. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, I just want to ask this from the hon. Prime Minister. What are the quantifiable gains or addition or the action initiated to enhance power generation on the nuclear site by the Government so far?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, the hon. Member made many statements. But the specific question that he has asked is, "What are the gains coming out of the historic nuclear agreement that was signed by the UPA Government?"

Sir, first of all, as you are aware, our country is not very well endowed with the uranium fuel. As a matter of fact, our nuclear programme suffered and we had to run our nuclear reactors at a low capacity because there was shortage of fuel.

The first gain that has come out of the opening up of the nuclear commerce is that we have now sourced uranium from other countries. Initially, quantities have already reached from France and Russia. I assure the House that electricity generation from our existing nuclear programme will now go up to 90 per cent of the capacity with the fuel. That is part number one.

Now as far as the second part of the question regarding new imported technology reactors or the reactors which we are trying to import from other countries is concerned, it is a complex and long process. The initial agreements which we have signed with France, Russia and America are only to develop a project report. These are not purchase orders. But a very complex negotiation about exchange of information has begun with France, Russia and America. First complex project reports, commercial proposals, and technical proposals will be built and, after that, negotiation will start to actually place orders.

As you know, building of nuclear plant takes about 5-7 years. So, the perception that nuclear power will flow tomorrow was never right.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, what is the anticipated expenditure in the next ten years as far as nuclear power generation is concerned? What is the anticipated expenditure in the trade in which you want to indulge in the next decade or so?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, I can give some indicative prices. The current cost of installing one megawatt of nuclear capacity is about Rs.6.5 crores. Naturally, it will go up as the time goes on. So, if you are ordering 1000 megawatt plant, it will cost about Rs. 6,500 crore. Now, we have very ambitious plans. Currently, we have 4120 megawatt of installed capacity. Many reactors are under construction and, by the end of the Eleventh Plan, we will have additional 3160 megawatt capacity installed. Sir, our plan is to go up to 15000 megawatt of indigenous capacity by 2020 and the capacity addition with imported reactors will depend on many things. Negotiations are on. We are quite ambitious that we want to go up to 25000 megawatt. But, how the imported reactors will come and how the negotiations will proceed is difficult to say at this time. Many complex sets of negotiations are going on.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सभापति महोदय, अभी जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि 25000 megawatt nuclear energy से ऊर्जा तैयार करने की योजना है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि nuclear energy तैयार करने की जो टेक्नॉलोजी है और जो raw material है तथा जो पूंजी बता रहे हैं, ये सब चीजें बाहर से ही आयातित करनी पड़ेंगी। हम टेक्नॉलोजी भी बाहर से मंगा रहे हैं और हमारा raw material भी बाहर से ही आएगा, तो ऐसी हालत में जो raw material सप्लाई करने वाले देश हैं, टेक्नॉलोजी सप्लाई करने वाले देश हैं, क्या वे हमारी नीतियों को प्रभावित नहीं करेंगे?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, as I said, we have a very robust indigenous programme which is entirely developed by our own scientists and we have mastered the complete nuclear fuel cycle right from prospecting nuclear fuel, that is, uranium, mining it, fabricating fuel, designing up power plant and manufacturing the power plant. The entire cycle is mastered. But, we have a problem. We do not have sufficient uranium supplies. We have plenty of thorium. And, therefore, our programme is designed carefully and strategically for three-phase operation. We are already in the first phase. The second phase of breeder reactor is going on. Then, we will reach the thorium cycle. We have plenty of thorium with us. Now, if we import reactors, they will be imported on our terms. If the terms are not acceptable to us, we will not import those reactors from any country. Therefore, I assure the House that we are now a big nation in the market for buying nuclear reactors. There is a nuclear run-on shop. I think, many countries are chasing us for placing orders. So, I assure the House that orders will be placed on our conditions.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, you mentioned that by 2020, nuclear capacity would be 15000 megawatt. But, by that time, our requirement is around 1,50,000 megawatt. So, it's going to be only 10 per cent so far as the Government sector is concerned. Is there any thinking to allow public private partnership? Is it a fact that Cuddapah Nuclear Reactor is going to be under public private partnership?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, there are two questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer one.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Okay, Sir. As far as the question of public private partnership is concerned, the current Atomic Energy Act allows minority participation by private sector. The majority participation will only be with a Central Government entity. So, if the private sector wants to join, they can join the Government company as the joint sector company with 49 per cent participation. But, Sir, I will also assure you that when you build a nuclear power plant, the entire supply chain is manufactured by Indian private sector. So, there is a great opportunity for the Indian private sector to participate in mining, in manufacture of nuclear power plants, etc. The policy about allowing private sector plants to run nuclear plants is currently not allowed. Only minority participation is permitted.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, my question is very simple. The hon. Minister, in his reply, categorically said that due to the shortage of uranium, India nuclear project is suffering. Sir, I want to, specifically, know from the hon. Minister what steps he has taken to get indigenous uranium from Meghalaya.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, Meghalaya has a big resource of uranium, and we are trying very hard to start a mine there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Increase in budgetary support for flagship schemes

*386. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Government is considering to give a bigger push to the flagship schemes;

(b) whether earlier the Government planned for Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of Rs. 2,85,000 crore, including mammoth 43 per cent increase in allocation for flagship programmes;

(c) whether during 2008-09, the GBS jumped from Rs. 2,43,386 crore to Rs. 2,74,000 crore in the revised estimates, which includes Rs. 20,000 crore additional expenditure announced in the first package and Rs. 10,000 crore extra money to States; and

(d) if so, to what extent these allocations have helped in a bigger way to implement these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) to (d) Gross Budgetary Support of Rs. 2,43,385.50 crore was provided for Annual Plan 2008-09 (Budgetary Estimates). This was revised to Rs. 2,82,956.54 crore at the 2008-09 — Revised Estimates stage, which included Rs. 20,000 crore announced as stimulus package. Gross Budgetary Support of Rs. 3,25,149 crore has been provided for Annual Plan (2009-10) in

the Regular Budget. Details indicating the allocations made under the Stimulus Package and status of implementation and impact is annexed at Statement I (*See below*). This amounts to an increase of over 45% in the allocation on flagship Programmes in 2009-10 (Regular Budget) over 2008-09 (BE) as per detailed information given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of schemes indicating additional allocation and Status of implementation of Stimulus Package

Sl. No.	Scheme	Additional allocation (Rs. crore)	Ministry	Status of implementation and impact
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Indra Awas Yojana (IAY)	3050	Rural Development	The entire amount of Rs. 3050 crores has been released for construction of 22.30 lakh additional houses which once constructed will improve the living conditions in rural areas and create employment opportunities for rural population
2.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	1000	Rural Development	Out of the total outlay for Bharat Nirman (Rural Roads) for 2008-09 of Rs. 15530 crore (including Rs. 1000 crore as stimulus package), Rs 15280.16 crore has been released to States under PMGSY. During this period an expenditure of Rs. 15585.25 crore was incurred for construction of 52404.51 Km. Road length connecting 14454 habitations.
3.	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)	200	Rural Development	The entire amount of Rs. 200 crore has been released by Ministry of rural development to National Institute of Rural development (NIRD) for setting up of Rural Self Employment Training Institutes and Rural Haats. These Institutes will lead to skill development and increased income level of rural poor.
4.	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)	3500	Rural Development	The entire provision of Rs. 30,000 crore (including Rs. 3500 crore as stimulus package) has been released in 2008-09. A total of 4.45 crore households provided employment with 214.84 crore mandays of employment generated.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	1000	Rural Development	The entire amount of Rs. 1000 crore has been released to various States in March 2009.
6.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	2300	Water Resources	The total outlay under AIBP and others for 2008-09 has increased to Rs. 7850 crore including Rs. 2300 crore as stimulus package. Ministry of Finance has released Rs. 7598.22 crore so far.
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM)	4200	Urban Development	Central Monitoring and sanctioning Committee of Ministry of Urban Development has sanctioned 14375 buses for 54 Mission cities with a cost of Rs. 4546.57 crore. An amount of Rs. 1015.66 Crore has been released as the first instalment. It has enabled the Ministry to sanction more projects under all the four components of JNNURM <i>i.e.</i> UIG, UIDSSMT, BSUP and IHSDP
8.	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC)	1700	Urban Development	The additional allocation would help in completion of corridors sanctioned in Phase-II before Commonwealth Games 2010.
9.	Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP)	350	Power	The entire amount of Rs. 350 crore has been spent under restructured APDRP.
10.	Road Transport/ Highways	1000	Road Transport	Almost entire amount was released by the Ministry. This has resulted in expediting the completion of ongoing road development works.
11.	Railways	1700	Railways	The entire amount of Rs. 1700 crore has been fully spent by the Ministry. Out of this amount Rs. 1100 Crore has been spent on National Projects and Rs. 600 Crore on other projects <i>i.e.</i> new lines, gauge conversion etc.
TOTAL:		20,000		

Statement-II

Details of FLAGSHIP Programmes and Increase in their allocation

<i>(Rs. crore)</i>					
Sl. No.	Programme	Ministry/Department	2008-09 BE	2009-10 (Main Budget) BE	% change Col. 5 over Col. 4 (09-10 BE over 08-09 BE)
1.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	School Education and Literacy	13100.00	13100.00	0.00
2.	Mid Day Meals (MDM)	School Education and Literacy	8000	8000	0.00
3.	Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission	Drinking Water Supply	7300	8000	9.59
4.	Total Sanitation Campaign	Drinking Water Supply	1200	1200	0.00
5.	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) (Health and AYUSH component included)	Health and Family Welfare	12050	14127	17.24
6.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	Women and Child Development	6300	6705	6.43
7.	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)	Rural Development	16000	39100	144.38
8.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	Urban Development	6890	12887	87.04
TOTAL			70840.00	103119.00	45.57

Haj quota to private agencies

*387. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number and percentage of Haj quota allocated to private agencies, State-wise, agency-wise and year-wise during the last five years;

(b) the reasons for giving/allocating Haj quota to private agencies; and

(c) the details of the total quota of Haj for the last five years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) The details of quota allocated to Private Tour Operators in the last five years is enclosed at Annexure. The quota allocated to Private Tour Operators is not State-wise. (See Appendix 217, Annexure No. 21)

(b) The Haj quota is given to private agencies as per the agreement signed by Government of India with Royal Government of Saudi Arabia.

(c) The details are given at the Statement.

Statement

The State-wise details of the total quota of Haj for the last five years

State-wise distribution of Quota for the Pilgrims of Haj-1429(H)-2008(AD)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Total Population	Proportion of Muslim Population	Muslim %	Pilgrim Quota	Quota
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	356152	29265	0.02	22.77	23
2.	Andhra Pradesh	76210007	6986856	5.06	5435.25	5435
3.	Assam	26655528	8240611	5.96	6410.57	6411
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1097968	20675	0.01	16.08	16
5.	Meghalaya	2318822	99169	0.07	77.15	77
6.	Mizoram	888573	10099	0.01	7.86	8
7.	Nagaland	1990036	35005	0.03	27.23	27
8.	Sikkim	540851	7693	0.01	5.98	6
9.	Bihar	82998509	13722048	9.93	10674.72	10675

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Jharkhand	26945829	3731308	2.7	2902.68	2903
11.	Chandigarh (UT)	900635	35548	0.03	27.65	28
12.	Chhattisgarh	20833803	409615	0.3	318.65	319
13.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	220490	6524	0	5.08	5
14.	Daman and Diu	158204	12281	0.01	9.55	9
15.	Delhi	13850507	1623520	1.07	1262.98	1263
16.	Goa	1347668	92210	0.07	71.73	72
17.	Gujarat	50671017	4592854	3.32	3572.89	3573
18.	Himachal Pradesh	6077900	119512	0.09	92.97	93
19.	Haryana	21144564	1222916	0.88	951.34	951
20.	Jammu and Kashmir	10143700	6793240	4.92	5284.63	5285
21.	Karnataka	52850562	6463127	4.68	5027.82	5028
22.	Kerala	31841374	7863842	5.69	6117.47	6117
23.	Lakshadweep (UT)	60650	57903	0.04	45.04	45
24.	Madhya Pradesh	60348023	3841449	2.78	2988.36	2988
25.	Maharashtra	96878627	10270485	7.43	7989.66	7990
26.	Manipur	2166788	190939	0.14	148.54	148
27.	Orissa	36804660	761985	0.55	592.77	593
28.	Pondicherry (UT)	974345	59358	0.04	46.18	46
29.	Punjab	24358999	382045	0.28	297.2	297
30.	Rajasthan	56507188	4788227	3.47	3724.88	3725
31.	Tamil Nadu	62405679	3470647	2051	2699.9	2700
32.	Tripura	3199203	254422	0.18	23913.52	23913
33.	Uttar Pradesh	166197921	30740158	22.25	787.37	787
34.	Uttaranchal	8489349	1012141	0.73	15745.61	15746
35.	West Bengal	80176197	20240543	14.65	2500	2500
36.	Government Quota					
TOTAL :		1028610328	138188240	100	110000	110000

Statement showing State-wise No. of Applications received till closing date and final Quota allotted for Haj 1428 (H)-2007-(AD)

Sl. No.	Symbol	No. of appl's Quota	Original Quota	Excess applb.	Surplus seats avlb	Addl. seats allotted	Final Quota	Excess if any	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	AN	21	75	54		54	75		
2.	AP	5187	11967	6780		1633	6820	5147	
3.	AS	6224	2700		3524		2700		
4.	BR	10178	2375		7803		2375		
5.	JR	2768	1698		1070		1698		
6.	CH	31	28		3		28		
7.	CG	308	725	417		96	404	321	
8.	DN	5	15	10		10	15		
9.	DD	10	32	22		22	32		
10.	DL	1199	5220	4021		379	1578	3642	
11.	GA	72	74	2		2	74		
12.	GJ	3403	15450	12047		1073	4476	10974	
13.	HP	92	112	20		20	112		
14.	HR	902	1499	597		286	1188	311	
15.	JK	5043	12500	7457		1587	6630	5870	
16.	KA	4797	13210	8413		1510	6307	6903	
17.	KL	5832	20071	14239		1838	7670	12401	
18.	LD	41	289	248		248	289		
19.	MP	2850	9000	6150		898	3748	5252	
20.	MH	7616	23880	16264		2400	10016	13864	
21.	MN	144	207	63		63	207		
22.	OR	564	589	25		25	589		
23.	PY	41	147	106		106	147		
24.	PB	287	354	67		67	354		
25.	RJ	3557	9500	5943		119	4676	4824	
26.	TN	2573	6800	4227		811	3384	3416	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	TR	185	50		135		50		
28.	UP	22806	41985	19179		7183	29989	11996	
29.	UA	748	3564	2816		237	985	2579	
30.	WB	15016	5884		9132		5884		
TOTAL:		102500	190000	109167	21667	20667	102500	87500	

Statement showing State-wise No. of Applications received till closing date and final Quota allotted for Haj 1427 (H)-2006-II (AD)

Sl. No.	Symbol	No. of appl's Quota	Original Quota	Excess applb.	Surplus seats avlb	Addl. seats allotted	Final Quota	Excess if any	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	AN	43	21	22		22	43		
2.	AP	9225	4955	4270		1851	6806	2419	
3.	AS	2207	5967		3760		2207		
4.	BR	2423	9731		7308		2423		
5.	JR	1355	2646		1291		1355		
6.	CH	28	25	3		3	28		
7.	CG	801	291	510		108	399	402	
8.	DN	15	5	10		10	15		
9.	DD	11	9	2		2	11		
10.	DL	4468	1151	3317		429	1580	2888	
11.	GA	79	65	14		14	79		
12.	GJ	12283	3257	9026		1217	4474	7809	
13.	HP	105	85	20		20	105		
14.	HR	3092	867	2225		324	1191	1901	
15.	JK	12893	4818	8075		1799	6617	6276	
16.	KA	8730	4584	4146		1712	6296	2434	
17.	KL	14447	5577	8870		2084	7661	6786	
18.	LD	305	41	264		16	57	248	
19.	MP	8289	2724	5565		1018	3742	4547	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	MH	19742	7284	12458		2720	10004	9738	
21.	MN	187	135	52		52	187		
22.	OR	540	540				540		
23.	PY	150	42	108		108	150		
24.	PB	375	271	104		104	375		
25.	RJ	7492	3398	4096		1268	4664	2828	
26.	TN	4990	2461	2529		920	3381	1609	
27.	TR	40	180		140		40		
28.	UP	27300	21800	5500		5500	27300		
29.	UA	2554	718	1836		268	986	1568	
30.	WB	4784	14354		9570		4784		
31.	GQ					500	2500		
TOTAL :		148953	98002	73022	22069	22069	100000	51453	

Revised statements showing State-wise particulars of the No. of applications received and final Quota in respect of Pilgrims who are expected to proceed for Haj during Haj-1426(H)-2006(AD)

Sl. No	State	Symbol	Pilgrims proceeded for Haj-2005	Original Quota	No. of Haj appl. forms received by SHC's	Final Quota	Excess any	W/L @ 7%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	AN	23	17	40	26	14	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	AP	5299	4045	6385	6047	338	24
3.	Assam	AS	1461	4871	2150	2150		
4.	Bihar	BR	1517	7944	2200	2200		
5.	Jharkhand	JR	921	2160	1068	1068		
6.	Chandigarh	CH	36	21	33	31	2	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Chhattisgarh	CG	395	237	595	354	241	17
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	DN	14	4	4	4		
9.	Daman and Diu	DD	24	7	14	10	4	
10.	Delhi	DL	3000	940	3705	1406	2299	161
11.	Goa	GA	25	53	34	34		
12.	Gujarat	GJ	5901	2659	7986	3976	4010	280
13.	Himachal Pradesh	HP	70	69	61	61		
14.	Haryana	HR	926	708	954	954		
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	JK	8593	3933	9300	5880	3420	239
16.	Karnataka	KA	4057	3742	5646	5594	52	
17.	Kerala	KL	9121	4552	13002	6806	6196	434
18.	Lakshadweep	LD	159	33	231	49	182	
19.	Madhya Pradesh	MP	3306	2224	5276	3324	1952	137
20.	Maharashtra	MH	9625	5946	11452	8889	2563	179
21.	Manipur	MN	206	111	197	166	31	
22.	Orissa	OR	306	441'	432	432		
23.	Pondicherry	PY	59	34	88	51	37	
24.	Punjab	PB	230	221	258	258		
25.	Rajasthan	RJ	3862	2772	5611	4143	1468	103
26.	Tamil Nadu	TN	2578	2009	3900	3004	896	63
27.	Tripura	TR	18	147	25	25		
28.	Uttar Pradesh	UP	14401	17796	18800	18800		
29.	Uttaranchal	UA	897	586	1404	876	528	37
30.	West Bengal	WB	2231	11718	3382	3382		
	Government Quota		1476	2000				
31.	Next of Kin		35					
TOTAL :			80772	82000	104233	80000	24233	1674

Revised statements showing State-wise particulars of the No. of applications received and final Quota in respect of Pilgrims who are expected to proceed for Haj during Haj-1425 (H)-2005 (AD)

Sl. No	State	Symbol	Original Quota	Surplus seats available	Excess applications received	Surplus seats allotted	No. of Haj application forms received by SHC's	Final Quota	Excess if any	Actual application received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	AN	60	36			24	24		23
2.	Andhra Pradesh	AP	3906		1594	1594	5500	5500		3503
3.	Assam	AS	4270	2769			1501	1501		
4.	Bihar	BR					1600	1600		
5.	Jharkhand	JR	8432	5919			913	913		
6.	Chandigarh	CH	60	23			37	37		
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	DN	40	35			5	5		
8.	Daman and Diu	DD	40	14			26	26		
9.	Delhi	DL	587		2514	404	3128	991	2137	
10.	Goa	GA	60	33			27	27		27
11.	Gujarat	GJ	2378		3676	1640	6054	4018	2036	
12.	Himachal Pradesh	HP	50		19	19	69	69		

13.	Haryana	HR	504		396	347	900	851	49	
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	JK	2718		6282	1874	9000	4592	4408	
15.	Karnataka	KA	3451		629	629	4080	4080		
16.	Kerala	KL	4476		4925	3087	9401	7563	1838	
17.	Lakshadweep	LD	121		39	22	160	143	17	160
18.	Madhya Pradesh	MP					3263	3258		
19.	Chhattisgarh	CG	2165		1498	1493	400	400	5	401
20.	Maharashtra	MH	5030		4855	3469	9895	8499	1396	
21.	Manipur	MN	88		129	61	217	149	68	
22.	Orissa	OR	381	86			295	295		288
23.	Pondicherry	PY	60	8			52	52		59
24.	Punjab	PB	158		78	78	236	236		
25.	Rajasthan	RJ	2325		1475	1475	3800	3800		
26.	Tamil Nadu	TN	2013		649	649	2662	2662		
27.	Tripura	TR	130	110			20	20		20
28.	Uttar Pradesh	UP					15430	15430		
29.	Uttaranchal	UA	15897		472	1472	939	939		
30.	West Bengal	WB	10600	8280			2320	2320		2273
			70000	17313	29267	17313	81954	70000	11954	6754
31.	Government Quota	GQ	2000							
TOTAL:			72000							

Accidents at DMRC site

*388. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who lost their lives and those seriously injured in an accident caused due to the collapse of a pillar of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) in South Delhi on 12 July, 2009 and another accident on the same site on 13 July, 2009;

(b) the findings of the high powered committee appointed by the DMRC to investigate the causes for the accidents and to fix the responsibility therefor and to report within ten days; and

(c) the action so far taken/proposed to be taken on the findings?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that 6 persons lost their lives and 7 persons were seriously injured in the accident on 12th July, 2009. Subsequently, one more person succumbed to injuries on 24.7.2009. 6 persons sustained minor injuries only in another accident at the same site on 13th July, 2009.

(b) The main findings of the high powered committee appointed by the DMRC to investigate the causes of the accident have been reported as under:—

- (i) Serious deficiency in the design of the cantilever arm; and
 - (ii) The concrete not having adequate strength probably due to lack of adequate curing of the concrete.
- (c) DMRC has decided to take the following action:—
- (i) The Design Consultant, M/s Arch Consultancy Services to be blacklisted for five years. The structural consultant, M/s Tandon Consultants, who did not give the correct advice to DMRC, is being debarred for two years.
 - (ii) Shri V.P. Srivastava and Shri Mukesh Thakur, the two Deputy Chief Engineers directly responsible for the designs and site supervision, have been placed under suspension.
 - (iii) Shri Rajan Kataria, the Chief Engineer (Design), DMRC to be issued with a major penalty charge sheet.
 - (iv) Shri C. Mallonga, the expatriate Consultant of General Consultants, who had direct responsibility for ensuring quality of works, to be immediately de-mobilised and replaced.
 - (v) The Contractor M/s Gammon India to be issued a show-cause notice for blacklisting for two years.
 - (vi) Shri Vijay Anand, the Director of DMRC in whose jurisdiction this, as well as the previous accident involving a launching girder collapse, took place, has been repatriated to the Railways on his request.

- (vii) The DMRC has started a special drive to check all the cantilever piers so far constructed and their designs are now being rechecked by M/s Shirish Patel and Associates, a well known Design Consultant. Based on their advice, necessary action will be taken to ensure that all the cantilever piers are safe.
- (viii) The DMRC has also decided to get all the designs checked in future by the General Consultants or by an outside Consultancy. The Design Wing of DMRC is also being substantially strengthened.
- (ix) The General Consultants are also being strengthened to ensure safety and quality of construction.
- (x) DMRC has also initiated steps to revitalize the Tool Box Safety Drill to all the workers before commencement of the shift. DMRC has also started a crash course for three days in safety rules and regulations for every worker involved at the construction site. The entire work force will be covered within a period of 15 days.

Delay in opening of accounts in post offices for NREGP

*389. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware about the delay in opening the accounts of the workers of National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) in post offices of rural areas in the country;
- (b) if so, the necessary action proposed to be taken to avoid the delay; and
- (c) the permanent set up for coordination between local post offices and staff of the Rural Development Department (RDD)?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) There is no delay in opening the accounts of the workers of National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) in post offices of rural areas in the country, except in a few tribal/hilly areas of Thane, Nandurbar and Gadchiroli districts of Maharashtra.

(b) Following action has been taken by the Department of Posts to avoid any delay in opening the NREGP accounts:—

- (i) Additional manpower is being provided in the post offices, wherever it is required.
- (ii) Adequate supply of stationery, forms and passbooks is ensured in post offices.
- (iii) A special provision has been made to open zero balance accounts for NREGP workers.
- (iv) Coordination is being maintained at local level with officials of State Government to facilitate opening of NREGP accounts.

(c) A model Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been developed by Ministry of Rural Development and Department of Posts, which has been circulated to all State Governments and Postal Circles for signing at their levels. The MoU provides for respective obligations of Postal Circles and State Governments to ensure smooth and timely payment to NREGP beneficiaries. The main features of the MoU are: (i) advance intimation of wage payment requirement for each post office by State Government officials (at least three days in advance of the issue of wage list) (ii) placing an advance deposit of one month wages with the Head Post Offices located in district Headquarters by State Government officials (iii) Regular joint coordination meetings at National, State and District levels to be held between Department of Posts and officials of Ministry of Rural Development of State Governments to sort out the issues pertaining to opening of NREGP accounts and payment of wages. At State level, Principal Secretary/Secretary, Rural Development convenes coordination meetings with Chief Postmaster General/Director Postal Services of respective Postal Circles on monthly basis or as and when required. The District Programme Coordinators of the districts convene monthly meetings at district level with Divisional Superintendents of Post Offices. Project Officers/Assistant Project Officers of State Governments at Block level convene a similar coordination meeting with Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices/Inspectors of Post Offices along with concerned Sub Postmasters and Branch Postmasters as and when required.

Decisions of G-8 conference on atomic energy

†*390. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that new decisions have been taken about atomic energy in the conference of G-8 countries held recently;
- (b) if so, the details of the decisions; and
- (c) the likely impact of these decisions on the atomic industry of India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) At the L'Aquila Summit, the G-8 countries adopted a statement on non-proliferation. The Statement details the G-8 countries' positions in several areas such as obligations of NPT states, IAEA safeguards, multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle and the proliferation risks associated with enrichment and reprocessing items and technology.

(c) India has developed indigenous technology which can support the domestic nuclear energy programme. India's agreements for cooperation with international partners in peaceful uses of atomic energy provide for full international cooperation in the area of civil nuclear energy.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

White-washing in CPWD colony

*391. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CPWD colony, Vasant Vihar, has a shabby appearance, in comparison to the R.K. Puram quarters, from outside;

(b) whether this is due to the apathy of concerned CPWD officials; if so, the details and the action proposed against them;

(c) the date, last time, when the type-III quarters of this colony were whitewashed from outside and when the next white-washing is scheduled; and

(d) by when this colony would look like the colony of R.K. Puram and the steps taken for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) Some houses in R.K. Puram had been upgraded for aesthetic improvement. No such upgradation has been undertaken in respect of Vasant Vihar houses due to paucity of funds. As such appearance of Vasant Vihar houses does not look as good as upgraded houses of R.K. Puram.

28 blocks of type-III houses in Vasant Vihar were white/colour washed last during 2006-07. Upgradation of 30 blocks of Type-III quarters which includes special repairs as well as aesthetic improvement, has been undertaken during the current financial year. The remaining blocks would be taken up in subsequent financial years subject to availability of funds.

Surrender of licence

*392. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for surrender of licence and refund of entry fee paid by the telecom operators in case a telecom operator wishes to opt out of certain circles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any company has opted for surrender of licence in the past;

(d) if so, the name of the company and response of Government in this regard;

(e) the status of private operators who have been issued Letter of Intent (LOI); and

(f) the time-frame by which they can operate their services?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) In the event of opting out of certain service areas by a telecom operator, access service licence can be surrendered for those service areas as per provisions of licence agreement. The paid entry fee by the operator is not refundable.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) M/s Bharti Infotel Ltd. has opted for surrender of Basic Service Licence for Delhi, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh service areas. The request of the company to surrender the licences was accepted and the paid entry fee was not refunded.

(e) All the Letter of Intent (LOIs) issued for grant of Unified Access Services (UAS) Licence except five service areas of one company have been converted into Licence Agreements on fulfillment of conditions stipulated in the LOI.

(f) The licensee can operate their services during validity of the licence which is 20 years from the effective date of licence unless revoked earlier. Further, the licensor may extend, if deemed expedient, the period of licence by 10 years at one time, upon request of the licensee.

Setting up of University for PIOs

*393. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a University for Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs);

(b) if so, whether Government has taken a final decision on the issue;

(c) if so, the details regarding admissions, disciplines and fee structure of the University; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The task of setting up the first PIO/NRI university at Bangaluru has been entrusted to the Manipal Academy of Higher Education Trust (MAHET).

Expressions of Interest for setting up four more universities at places other than Bangaluru have been invited.

(c) and (d) The Universities would be multi-disciplinary and shall offer courses in areas like Medical Sciences, Dental, Engineering and Technology, Information Technology, Business Administration, Management, Bio-technology and Bio-Informatics etc. 50% seats shall be reserved for PIO/NRI students. An Advisory Board, with representation in it from all concerned Ministries and Departments, as also bodies like the UGC, MCI, AICTE, etc. is charged with the responsibility of examining other aspects in the light of the established practice and the guidelines issued by the Supreme Court.

Discontinuation of power generation

† *394. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that power generation has been discontinued from first and second units of Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP), Rawatbhata;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) by when the power generation is likely to be restarted;

(d) whether the Government of Rajasthan has urged to increase its allocation from the units of RAPP constructed earlier as well as from the under construction new units of RAPP; and

(e) the details of the steps being taken by Government to accept the request of Government of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) RAPS-1 is shut down for techno-economic evaluation on its refurbishment/continuation of operations. The second unit, RAPS-2 was shutdown for En-Masse Feeder Replacement (EMFR) which has since been completed.

(c) RAPS-2 is expected to restart in September 2009.

(d) and (e) Full power of RAPS-2 (200 MWe) is allocated to Rajasthan and will be available from September 2009. Rajasthan has a share of 36 % from RAPS-3 and 4 (2 x 220 MWe) and 13% from Narora Atomic Power Station in Uttar Pradesh. Rajasthan will also have a share of 20% from units 5 and 6 of RAPS (2 x 220 MWe), which are expected to come on line in 2009-10.

Scheme for slum dwellers

*395. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:
SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to formulate a new scheme for slum dwellers and the urban poor to promote a slum free India in the next few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has decided to extend support to the State Governments who will assign property rights to people living in slum areas; and

(d) if so, the details of model legal framework developed for the purpose and to what extent State Governments have agreed to adopt or follow the same?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):
(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has announced that a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana would be introduced for the slum dwellers and the urban poor. The Schemes for Affordable Housing through Partnership and the Scheme for Interest Subsidy for Urban Housing would be dovetailed into the Rajiv Awas Yojana which would extend support under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to States that are willing to assign property rights to people living in slum areas.

(d) No model legal framework has been developed. However, legal/regulatory frameworks adopted by select States/UTs have been circulated to all State Governments for information sharing. These models have been circulated very recently and State Governments would need time to develop their own legal frameworks.

Reservation for tribals and dalits in industries

† *396. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had constituted a “Group of Ministers” for obtaining their suggestions with regard to the reservation in industries for tribals and dalits;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Group of Ministers had a discussion on this matter with top representatives of industries; and

(c) if so, the reaction of representatives of industries?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(c) Representatives of industry are in favour of affirmative action to enhance employability of SC/ST candidates, but not in favour of reservation. A Coordination Committee was set up in October, 2006 to carry forward the dialogue with Industry on affirmative action in the private sector. The Committee held meetings with representatives of Apex Industry Chambers/Associations during 2006-08.

Problem of Sikhs in Afghanistan

*397. SHRI O. T. LEPCHA:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the reports of religious persecution of Sikh minorities in Afghanistan;

(b) whether Government has ascertained the fact regarding imposition of pilgrimage tax on the Sikhs in Afghanistan;

(c) whether Government has taken up the issue with the Government of Afghanistan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No incident of complaint of religious persecution of Sikhs in Afghanistan has come to notice.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) No pilgrimage tax is levied on the Sikhs in Afghanistan.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Massive sea erosion

*398. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of massive sea erosion that has taken place in various coastal belt areas of the country;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received proposals from the State Governments to provide funds to check sea erosion; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and to what extent Government proposes to extend support to State Governments for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Sea erosion has been reported in various coastal belt areas of the country by the State Governments. As per the information available from the maritime States, a total of 2017.45 km coastline in the mainland and 132 km in Lakshadweep island are affected by sea erosion. The state-wise details of coast line affected by sea erosion are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Water being a State Subject, anti-sea erosion works are planned and implemented by the respective State Governments as per their own priority. However, in order to provide central assistance during Eleventh plan period, a state sector scheme, 'Flood Management Programme' (FMP) amounting to Rs. 8,000 crore under Central Plan has been approved 'in principle' by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 02.11.2007; under which the central grant is being provided for anti-sea-erosion works, in critical reaches, which have secured all mandatory clearances. Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 3.80 Crore to the State of Karnataka and Rs. 0.85 Crore to Orissa was released in the year 2007-08 under the scheme.

In addition, all maritime States/Union Territories were requested by Central Water Commission to formulate and submit the proposals for protection of vulnerable coastal reaches from sea-erosion in their states, in order to prepare a National Coastal Protection Project (NCP) for external assistance. All the maritime States/Union Territories (except Andaman and Nicobar Islands) submitted the proposals for consideration under NCP. After discussions between the Government of India and Asian Development Bank (ADB), a Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) programme was taken up by ADB with a grant of \$1.0 Million for preparing Sustainable Coastal Protection and Management Project for the States of Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra. ADB has further accepted, in principle, for inclusion of other states, under PPTA.

Statement

State-wise details of coast line affected and protected by Sea-erosion in maritime States in India

Sl. No.	State/UT	Coastlines (km)	Coastline affected by Sea-erosion (in km)	Coastline protected (in km)
Mainland				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	973.70	65.70	20.45
2.	Goa	160.50*	19.18	5.15
3.	Gujarat	1214.70	61.92	10.65
4.	Karnataka	280.00	249.56	56.77
5.	Kerala	569.70	478.14	334.39
6.	Maharashtra	652.60	263.00	127.00
7.	Orissa	476.40	107.55	10.00
8.	Tamil Nadu	906.90	641.00	40.00
9.	West Bengal	157.50	125.00	80.80
10.	Pondicherry	30.60	6.40	6.40
SUB-TOTAL:		5422.60	2017.45	691.61
Islands				
1.	Lakhshadweep	132.00	132.00	73.00
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1962.00	—	
SUB-TOTAL:		2094.00	132.00	73.00
GRAND TOTAL:		7516.60	2149.45	764.61

*including Daman and Diu.

Resolution passed in G-8 meeting

*399. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that G-8 has passed a resolution indicating that nuclear supplies, including technology, etc., have to be supplied only to those countries which have signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT);

(b) if so, the full text of the Resolution passed by the G-8 recently;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) is also insisting that nuclear supplies should be made only to those countries which have signed the NPT;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government to (a) and (c) above; and

(e) to what extent the above stand by both G 8 and NSG makes Indo-US Nuclear Deal unimplementable?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) At the L'Aquila Summit, the G-8 countries adopted a statement on non-proliferation. The Statement details the G-8 countries' positions in several areas such as obligations of NPT states, IAEA safeguards, multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle and the proliferation risks associated with enrichment and reprocessing (ENR) items and technology. The full text of the G-8 Statement is attached (See below).

(c) and (d) The issue of further strengthening of NSG guidelines with regard to ENR exports has been under discussion at the NSG. As envisaged in the NSG decision of 6th September 2008 granting a clean waiver for India to engage in civil nuclear cooperation with members of the NSG, Government is in consultation with the NSG on all aspects related to civil nuclear cooperation.

(e) The India-US civil nuclear cooperation agreement is being implemented.

Statement

The full text of the resolution passed by the G-8 recently

L'Aquila Statement on NON-PROLIFERATION

1. We recognize, as we did at Hokkaido Toyako and at previous Summits, that the proliferation of WMDs and their means of delivery continues to represent a global challenge and a major threat to international security. We are determined to seize current opportunities and the new momentum to strengthen our common non-proliferation and disarmament goals through effective multilateralism and determined national efforts. All States must meet in full their arms control, disarmament, and non-proliferation commitments under relevant international treaties and multilateral arrangements. The universalization and reinforcement of the non-proliferation regime remains an urgent priority. We call upon all States still not party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) to accede without delay.

2. We underscore that the NPT remains the cornerstone of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and the essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament, and reiterate our full commitment to the objectives and obligations of its three pillars: non-proliferation, the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and disarmament. We will work together so that the 2010 NPT Review Conference can successfully strengthen the Treaty's regime and set realistic and achievable goals in all the Treaty's three pillars. We call upon all States Parties to the NPT to contribute to the review process with a constructive and balanced approach.

3. Safeguards are an essential tool for the effective implementation of the NPT and its non-proliferation objectives. We confirm our full support for the IAEA and are committed to continuing our efforts towards the universal acceptance of the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement and the Additional Protocol as the verification standard. We will also work to establish the Additional Protocol as an essential standard in the field of nuclear supply arrangements. We call upon all States that have not yet adopted an Additional Protocol to do so without delay while implementing its provisions pending ratification. We seek to ensure that the IAEA continues to have the technology, expertise, authority and resources needed to fulfil its vital, statutory responsibilities. We also agree that measures are needed to address non-compliance, to include real and immediate consequences for States that withdraw from the NPT while in violation of it, including appropriate action by the UN Security Council, and full use of IAEA inspection authorities that provide for access to all relevant locations, information and people.

4. We welcome the announcement made by the President of the United States of America that he has decided to seek ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and we will intensify our efforts towards the early entry into force and universalisation of the CTBT as one of the principal instruments of the international security architecture and a key measure of non-proliferation and disarmament. Meanwhile, we urge all States concerned to observe a moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions.

5. We welcome the adoption by the Conference on Disarmament of a program of work for its 2009 session. We strongly support the early commencement of international negotiations on a Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (FMCT) including verification provisions, and call upon all States concerned to declare and uphold a moratorium on the production of such material. We welcome the fact that the nuclear-weapon States among the G8 members have already decreed such a moratorium. We will take action to resume substantive work in the CD as soon as possible.

6. We are all committed to seeking a safer world for all and to creating the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons, in accordance with the goals of the NPT. We welcome the nuclear disarmament measures implemented thus far by the nuclear-weapon States among G8 members. We welcome the Joint Statement, by the President of the Russian Federation and the President of the United States of America of 1 April, 2009, their Joint Understanding signed on 6 July, 2009, and their intention to conclude a legally binding agreement to replace the START Treaty before it expires in December, 2009. We call upon all States to undertake further steps in nuclear disarmament and to greater transparency.

7. We reaffirm the inalienable right of all NPT Parties to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, in conformity with all their Treaty obligations; compliance and effective verification will not hinder

the use of nuclear energy, but rather facilitate its safe and secure development and deployment as energy source. We are committed to promoting nuclear non-proliferation, safeguards, safety and security in cooperation with the IAEA and welcome new initiatives in emerging nuclear energy countries on nuclear education and training as well as institutional capacity building in these fields. We encourage the work of the IAEA on multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle, including assurances of nuclear fuel supply, as effective means of addressing the expanded need for nuclear fuel services, while taking into account the global interest in minimizing the risk of proliferation. In this regard, we appreciate the ongoing work at the Russian-led International Uranium Enrichment Centre at Angarsk and welcome progress made towards establishing a Nuclear Fuel Bank administered by the IAEA, Russia's proposal to guarantee supply of low enriched uranium and the further development of Germany's Multilateral Enrichment Sanctuary Project. We also take note of other initiatives, including Japan's proposal for an IAEA Standby Arrangement System for the Assurance of Nuclear Fuel Supply, the UK's proposal for a political assurance of noninterference in the delivery of commercial nuclear contracts and the U.S. nuclear fuel reserve generated from material from its national security stocks.

8. To reduce the proliferation risks associated with the spread of enrichment and reprocessing facilities, equipment and technology, we welcome the progress that continues to be made by the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) on mechanisms to strengthen controls on transfers of such enrichment and reprocessing items and technology. While noting that the NSG has not yet reached consensus on this issue, we agree that the NSG discussions have yielded useful and constructive proposals contained in the NSG's "clean text" developed at the 20 November, 2008 Consultative Group meeting. Pending completion of work in the NSG, we agree to implement this text on a national basis in the next year. We urge the NSG to accelerate its work and swiftly reach consensus this year to allow for global implementation of a strengthened mechanism on transfers of enrichment and reprocessing facilities, equipment, and technology.

9. We acknowledge the UN Security Council's key role in addressing the challenges of proliferation and the consequences of non compliance. We call upon all States to fully implement UNSC Resolution 1540 on preventing non-State actors from obtaining WMDs, their means of delivery and related materials. We support the 1540 Committee's fulfilment of its renewed mandate. We encourage all States to participate actively in the comprehensive review of the status of implementation of the Resolution and contribute to its success.

10. We welcome the ongoing progress under the CWC and BTWC and highlight the vital importance of the full and effective implementation of both Conventions.

11. We reiterate our unanimous commitment to working for a comprehensive, peaceful and diplomatic solution to the Iranian nuclear issue and strongly support ongoing efforts to resolve it

through negotiations. We urge Iran to use the present window of opportunity for engagement with the international community in a spirit of mutual respect and to respond positively to the offers advanced, in order to find a negotiated solution which will address Iran's interest as well as the international community concerns. While recognizing once again that Iran has the right to a civilian nuclear program under the NPT, we stress that Iran has the responsibility, as reiterated by UNSC Resolutions, to restore confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of its nuclear activities, allowing for the establishment of a fruitful and wide-ranging cooperation with the G8 and other countries. The proliferation risks posed by Iran's nuclear program continue to be a matter of serious concern. We urge Iran to comply with the relevant UNSC Resolutions and to fully cooperate with the IAEA by providing the Agency such access and information that it requests to resolve the issues raised in the IAEA Director General's Reports.

12. We condemn in the strongest terms the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) on 25 May, 2009 which constitutes a flagrant violation of the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions. Such a test undermines peace and stability in the region and beyond. In this regard, we welcome the UN Security Council Resolution 1874 of 12 June, 2009 which represents the clear and strong will of the international community. We also condemn the April, 2009 ballistic launch conducted by the DPRK which is in contravention of UNSCR 1718. We continue to urge the DPRK to abide by UNSCRs 1695, 1718 and 1874, not to conduct any further nuclear test or any launch using ballistic missile technology and to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs, as well as ballistic missile programs, in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner. We demand the DPRK to return to full compliance with the NPT and IAEA safeguards obligations. We call upon the DPRK to return immediately and without preconditions to the Six-Party Talks and reiterate our strong support for the early resumption of the Talks and the full implementation of the 19 September, 2005 Joint Statement, including the resolution of all the outstanding issues of concern.

13. The threat of terrorist acquiring WMDs continues to be cause for deep concern. We are determined to continue working together to ensure that terrorists never have access to those weapons and related materials. We look forward to the development of the initiative announced by the President of the United States of America regarding a new international effort to secure all vulnerable nuclear material around the world. We will further promote the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), which plays an important role in developing its participants' capacity to confront this global threat on a determined and systematic basis, consistent with national legal authorities and obligations under relevant international legal frameworks.

14. We maintain our support for the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), which plays an important part in preventing and countering proliferation of WMD, their delivery systems and

related materials. We recognize the progress in combating the financing of proliferation activities, and the role of the Financial Action Task Force (FATE).

15. We will continue to uphold the importance of the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCoC), by promoting its universalization and full implementation. In this respect, we are encouraged by the positive developments announced at the 2009 HCoC annual meeting, and are confident that all subscribing States will soon fully implement their commitments. We call upon all States that have not subscribed to the Code to do so without delay.

16. The Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction launched in 2002 at Kananaskis has become a successful large-scale initiative for the enhancement of international security. In parallel with the implementation of ongoing priority projects in Russia and Ukraine, to which we fully reconfirm our commitments, we are discussing the options for the Partnership's further expansion by engaging potential new participants, including CIS countries, committed to the Kananaskis Principles and Guidelines.

The G8 is also ready to include new fields of cooperation in areas where the risks of terrorism and proliferation are greatest. To prevent global WMD knowledge proliferation, particularly through collaboration with scientists, we welcome the Recommendations for a coordinated approach in this field.

17. Regarding nuclear safety, we acknowledge the progress made since the last Summit meeting in ongoing projects at the Chernobyl site and, while noting that additional financial resources will be needed for their completion, we reassert our commitment to undertake joint efforts with Ukraine to convert the site into a stable and environmentally safe condition.

Polymetallic Nodules Projects

*400. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the assessment made so far about the Polymetallic Nodules Projects;
- (b) the amount spent on the project, so far;
- (c) whether the achievements have been commensurate with the expenditure incurred on the project; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The assessment made so far about the Polymetallic Nodules Project indicates an estimate of 380 Million Metric Tones (MMT) of total polymetallic nodules in the 75000 square kilometer of Area retained by India in the Central Indian Ocean Basin. The important metal values

are estimated for Manganese — 92.59 MMT, Nickel — 4.70 MMT, Copper — 4.29 MMT, and Cobalt — 0.55 MMT. A first generation minesite has been identified on the basis of detailed survey. The Environmental Impact Assessment Study pertaining to the assessment of benthic impact and restoration of marine environment has also been completed. A pilot scale semi-continuous metallurgical plant was set up and the process package for extraction of metal values has been validated. The results indicated that the process efficiencies exceeded design basis. A prototype mining system was designed, developed and tested at a water depth of 451 meters as a part of stagewise development of mining system for exploitation of nodules from seabed.

(b) The amount spent on various activities (Survey and Exploration, Environment Impact Assessment Study, Technology Development-Extractive Metallurgy and Technology Development- Mining) of the project since its inception in 1982-83, is about Rs. 262.486 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology

2881. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the commercial application of radio isotopes is a success;
- (b) if so, the profit derived from Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT) is engaged in commercial application of Radiation and Radioisotope Technology in the field of health care, agriculture, industry and research. Activities of BRIT are based on research reactors and other facilities of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and have led to large scale societal benefits and is clearly a success story. Presently, cash based government accounting system is in operation. BRIT is cash surplus in its operations.

Private practice scheme in Tata Memorial Centre

2882. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any private practice scheme has been implemented in Tata Memorial Centre;
- (b) if so, whether Government has given prior sanction to this scheme; and
- (c) how much money has been given to doctors under this scheme in the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) There is a scheme for Sharing of Hospital Income (SHI) in Tata Memorial Centre.

(b) This scheme has the approval of the Government.

(c) Rs. 612 lakh in the year 2008.

Additional nuclear plants

2883. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed for setting up additional nuclear plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise;

(c) the quantum of additional energy planned to be produced by each of them;

(d) the total quantity of electricity generated through Heavy Water Reactors and Light Water Reactors so far, separately;

(e) whether electricity generated through nuclear power plants is cost effective and has benefits over other sources of energy; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken to augment harnessing of atomic energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Government has accorded inprinciple approval for sites for locating nuclear power plants at Kakrapar (2 × 700 MWe) in Gujarat and Rawatbhata (2 × 700 MWe) in Rajasthan. Similarly inprinciple approval has been accorded for sites at Kudankulam and Jaitapur for setting up Light Water Reactors through imports. More nuclear power plants at additional sites are also planned. However, details are not yet finalized.

(d) Out of the total installed nuclear power capacity of 4120 MWe, 320 MWe is based on Light Water Reactors and balance 3800 MWe is based on Heavy Water Reactors.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The tariffs of nuclear power are competitive with that of coal fired thermal power stations at locations away from coal mines. In addition nuclear power is clean and environment friendly, as it has no Green House Gas (GHG) emissions.

The current installed capacity of 4120 MWe will reach 7280 MWe progressively by the year 2011 by completion of projects under construction. More reactors, both of indigenous designs and based on international co-operation are planned to increase the nuclear power capacity.

Basic and mobile telephone services

2884. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the share of public and private sector companies providing basic and mobile telephone services in the country;

(b) whether the share of public sector companies is declining in comparison to private sector company market share;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken by Government to face the competition from the private companies and to store market share; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) As on 31.05.2009, share of public and private sector companies providing basic and mobile telephone services in the country is 20.03 per cent and 79.97 per cent respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The decline in the share of public sector companies is due to the increasing competition and greater participation of the private telecom service providers. However, the subscriber base of public sector companies is steadily increasing. The subscriber base of public sector companies which was 52.09 million in March 2005, now stands at 90.70 million, as on 31st May 2009.

(d) and (e) The public sector companies are taking lot of measures to face the competition from the private companies and improve its market share by way of expansion of network, improvement in services, customer care, provision of Value Added Services, revision of tariffs etc. such as:—

1. During 2009-10, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has planned to provide 18 million cellular mobile connections.
2. BSNL has planned to deploy newer technologies like Fixed Mobile Convergence (FMC) and Next Generation Network (NGN) etc.
3. BSNL is reducing tariff for basic services and empowering Chief General Managers of Telecom Circles to launch Circle based competitive tariffs for basic and Cellular Services to face competition effectively.
4. Deployment of Wireless technologies by BSNL to enhance service Coverage to far flung rural areas.
5. The Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) network of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) in Delhi and Mumbai has been expanded by 750,000 lines alongwith 111 Base Trans-receiver Stations (BTSS) in Delhi and 57 BTSS in Mumbai during the year 2008-09. The GSM network capacity of 500,000 lines is under installation each at Delhi and Mumbai.
6. Additional 200 GSM towers in Delhi and 291 GSM towers in Mumbai are proposed to be installed during 2009-10 by MTNL to provide better coverage.
7. MTNL has already launched 3G GSM services in Delhi and Mumbai (soft launch) for which a capacity of 250,000 (3G) has been installed each at Delhi and Mumbai.

8. MTNL is providing a lot of Value Added Services for both land line and mobile subscribers like news, songs, e-ticketing, Short Message Service (SMS), Voice SMS, Internet, Broadband, Internet Protocol Television (IPTV) etc. in line with the emerging trends.
9. MTNL is reviewing its tariff for various products and services so as to make them customer friendly and to suit various segments of the society.
10. MTNL has launched Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) services to provide international calls at lower tariffs.

Mergers and acquisitions by telecom companies

2885. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the guidelines, mergers and acquisitions by telecom companies, intra city mergers are not allowed till the licensee completes three year from the date of issue of licence;

(b) if so, whether Government has received any application for the merger from any of the licensees and has Government approved any mergers for the companies which do not meet the guidelines prescribed by TRAI; and

(c) the reasons therefor and penal action proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) As per the Guidelines dated 22.04.2008 for intra service area Merger of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/Unified Access Services (UAS) Licences, any permission for merger shall be accorded only after completion of 3 years from the effective date of the licences.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government has not approved any mergers of companies which do not meet the guidelines.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

MTNL/BSNL services

2886. SHRI N.K. SINGH:
DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the various services provided by MTNL and BSNL are not upto the mark as compared to those rendered by private companies;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether due to unsatisfactory services by MTNL/BSNL a large number of customers have withdrawn their connections; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Sir, various services provided by MTNL and BSNL are generally satisfactory as compared to those rendered by private companies. Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) service and Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) based Cellular Mobile service of MTNL and BSNL are working satisfactorily and are, in general, meeting the Quality of Service (QoS) parameters prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). The service is comparable with that being provided by other operators. Broadband services of MTNL and BSNL are also meeting the benchmarks prescribed by TRAI except, marginally, in a few circles of BSNL on some parameters. However, MTNL and BSNL are continuously optimizing their network for better performance.

(c) and (d) In the present day multi operator telecom industry, subscribers have their own reasons for withdrawing/staying with their connections. Some of the customers have withdrawn their landline connections due to migration from landline to mobile telephone. Landline services are, sometimes, adversely affected due to constraints beyond control of MTNL and BSNL like prolonged breakdown due to various reasons such as road widening, cable thefts, cable faults, etc. However, there is positive growth in WLL and GSM mobile connections and MTNL and BSNL total customer base are increasing every year. MTNL and BSNL are taking lot of measures to improve their market share and Quality of Service by way of expansion of network, Customer Care, provision of Value Added Services, revision of tariff etc.

Availability of 3G spectrum

2887. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI VIRENDRA BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is disparity between availability of 3G spectrum across different circles;

(b) if so, how does Government propose to address this issue;

(c) in what manner operators are planned to be awarded 3G spectrum in each of the serviced areas;

(d) in what manner Government propose to make available more spectrum in these areas and by when; and

(e) by what time frame all the circles will have 60MHz of 3G spectrum available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An MOU has been signed between Department of Telecom and Ministry of Defence (MOD). MOD will release 3G spectrum in a phased manner in a span of 3 Years from signing of

the MOU between Ministry of Communications and Information Technology and Ministry of Defence.

(c) The operators shall be awarded 3G spectrum through auction.

(d) and (e) Defence will be provided alternate Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) network to vacate spectrum. This will take 3 years from signing of MOU as given in (b) above.

Auction of 2G spectrum

2888. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:
SHRI VIRENDRA BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Spectrum Committee have recommended auctioning of 2G spectrum and many of its members who were earlier against auctioning have now changed their stand and recommended auctioning of the 2G spectrum;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that GSM operators are entitled to 6.2 MHz of mandated spectrum as per licence conditions; and

(d) if so, how does Government ensure that some of the operators who have got 4.4 MHz as the initial start up spectrum at least get the mandated spectrum of 6.2 MHz before the 2G spectrum is put to auction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The Spectrum Committee have made several recommendations including auction of 2G spectrum. The Government has referred to TRAI on 7th July, 2009 for seeking recommendations on the Report.

(c) No, Sir. As per service licence condition, the GSM operators are entitled to initial/start up spectrum up to 4.4 + 4.4 MHz subject to its availability. Additional spectrum upto 6.2 + 6.2 MHz may be considered for allocation, subject to availability, after ensuring optimal and efficient utilization of the already allocated spectrum taking into account all types of traffic and guidelines/criteria prescribed from time to time.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Order of WPC wing

2889. SHRI VIRENDRA BHATIA:
SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that WPC wing of DOT had issued an order dated 1st February, 2002 stating that the additional spectrum of 1.8 MHz beyond 6.2 MHz would be assigned only in 1800 MHz band;

- (b) if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) whether additional spectrum of 1.8 MHz beyond 6.2 MHz had been issued to any operator in 900 MHz band in violation of the above guidelines;
- (d) if so, the list of operators having spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz in 900 MHz; and
- (e) the action proposed to be taken by Government to recover the extra spectrum in 900 MHz band from such operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The order dated 1st February, 2002 of WPC Wing of DoT does not state that the additional spectrum of 1.8 MHz beyond 6.2 MHz would be assigned only in 1800 MHz band. It states that “the additional spectrum of 1.8 MHz + 1.8 MHz **would be assigned in 1800 MHz Band.**”

(c) Additional spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz was allotted to some operators in 900 MHz band subject to its availability, which does not violate the WPC Wing order dated 1st February, 2002. This order is not restricting for allotment of additional spectrum in MHz band.

(d) The list of operators having spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz in 900 MHz is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) Does not arise in view of (a) to (c) above.

Statement

Details of GSM operators having spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz in 900 MHz band

Sl. No.	Service area	Name of the operators	Amount of spectrum allotted beyond 6.2 MHz in 900 MHz band (in MHz)
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	Bharti	1.8
		Vodafone	1.8
2.	Mumbai	BPL	1.8
		Vodafone	1.8
3.	Kolkata	Vodafone	1.6
4.	Maharashtra	Idea	1.6
5.	Gujarat	Vodafone	1.6
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Bharti	1.6

1	2	3	4
7.	Karnataka	Bharti	1.6
8.	Tamilnadu	Aircell	1.6
9.	Punjab	Bharti	1.6
		Spice	1.6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	BSNL	1.8

Spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz

2890. SHRI VIRENDRA BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz has been allocated to some GSM operators without any guidelines/criteria;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the list of operators who have been given spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz;

(c) when was the allocation beyond 6.2 MHz made to the GSM operators; and

(d) the action proposed by Government to recover the additional spectrum allocated beyond 6.2 MHz in violation of licence conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The spectrum allotted as per guidelines/criteria beyond 6.2 MHz along with the date on which such allotment was made is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) There is no violation of licence condition in the allotment of additional spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz, as such there is no proposal for recovery of spectrum.

Statement

Details of additional GSM Spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz allotted to operators

Sl. No.	Service Area	Name of the Operator	Date on which additional spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz was made	Allotted additional spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz in MHz
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi	Bharti	17.07.2002	3.8
		Vodafone	17.07.2002	3.8
		MTNL	06.12.2005	6.2
		IDEA	06.12.2005	1.8

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Mumbai	Vodafone	17.07.2002	4.0
		Bharti	21.04.2004	3.0
		MTNL	06.05.2005	6.2
		BPL	13.01.2003	3.8
3.	Kolkata	Bharti	22.01.2005	1.8
		Vodafone	30.06.2004	3.6
		BSNL	10.05.2007	3.8
4.	Chennai	Vodafone	01.06.2006	1.8
		Bharti	20.01.2006	3.0
		BSNL	20.03.2006	3.8
		Aircel	20.01.2006	2.4
5.	Maharashtra	Bharti	14.11.2008	2.0
		Idea	31.12.2003	3.6
		BSNL	27.10.2004	3.8
6.	Gujarat	Vodafone	31.12.2003	3.6
		BSNL	16.05.2005	1.2
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Bharti	09.02.2004	3.8
		BSNL	20.09.2004	3.8
		IDEA	20.09.2004	1.8
8.	Karnataka	Bharti	31.12.2003	3.8
		Vodafone	22.01.2005	1.8
		BSNL	05.11.2004	3.8
9.	Tamil Nadu	Bharti	20.01.2006	3.0
		Vodafone	30.07.2008	1.0
		Aircel Ltd.	09.01.2004	3.6
		BSNL	20.09.2004	3.8
10.	Kerala	BSNL	20.09.2004	3.8
		Idea	28.10.2004	1.8
11.	Punjab	Bharti	09.01.2004	1.6
		Spice	09.01.2004	1.6

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Haryana	BSNL	12.07.2007	3.8
13.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	BSNL	28.01.2006	3.8
		Idea	28.01.2006	1.8
14.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	BSNL	28.01.2006	3.8
		Bharti	21.01.2009	1.0
		Vodafone	28.01.2006	2.0
15.	Rajasthan	BSNL	08.06.2006	1.8
		Bharti	23.12.2008	2.0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	BSNL	10.05.2007	3.8
		IDEA	02.11.2006	1.8
		Bharti	08.01.2007	1.8
17.	West Bengal	BSNL	12.03.2007	1.8
18.	Himachal Pradesh	BSNL	12.07.2007	3.8
19.	Bihar	Bharti	09.06.2006	3.0
		Reliance	23.10.2006	1.8
		BSNL	24.08.2006	3.8
20.	Orissa	BSNL	10.05.2007	3.8
		Bharti	16.09.2006	1.8
21.	Assam	BSNL	24.05.2007	3.8
22.	North East	BSNL	10.05.2007	3.8
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	BSNL	16.06.2006	1.8

Outstanding amount

2891. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any outstanding against various categories of telephone subscribers at the end of March, 2008;

(b) the contribution of private subscribers to this dues;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to clear the dues; and

(d) the share of private companies in this dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. BSNL and MTNL have

outstanding against various categories of telephone subscribers at the end of March, 2008. The category-wise details of the outstanding dues, including against private subscriber to be recovered by BSNL and MTNL as on 31.03.2008 is as follows:—

(Amount in Rs. crores)

	State Government	Central Government	Defence	Private subscribers	Total
BSNL	164.21	94.46	33.68	4850.37	5142.72
MTNL *	2.39	14.17	3.02	1169.04	1188.62

*For GSM and CDMA, MTNL does not compile these figures category-wise.

(c) Yes, Sir. BSNL and MTNL have taken many steps to recover the outstanding dues, the details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Separate figures of outstanding dues against Private Companies are not compiled by BSNL and MTNL, however, it is included in the amount due from private subscribers.

Statement

Details of steps taken by BSNL and MTNL to recover the outstanding dues

BSNL and MTNL have taken following steps to recover the outstanding dues:—

- (1) Automatic payment reminders are issued through Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) to persuade the customers to make payment before disconnection of their telephones.
- (2) Phones are disconnected as per the prescribed schedule in case of non payment of dues by customers. This is followed by permanent closure of telephone and adjustment of security deposit against the outstanding dues.
- (3) Unit-wise and year-wise targets are fixed-for recovery/liquidation of outstanding dues and progress in this regard is closely monitored at the Corporate level and suitable instructions are issued from time to time to field units for improving the recovery of dues.
- (4) Recovery Agents are employed for making recoveries.
- (5) Various discount/incentive schemes are launched for recovery of outstanding from defaulting subscribers.
- (6) Legal proceedings wherever required are initiated against the defaulters for recovery of dues.
- (7) BSNL has requested various State Governments to amend their respective land revenue Acts, so that outstanding telephone dues of BSNL can be recovered as land revenue arrears.

- (8) MTNL is implementing a Revenue Assurance program to maximize the revenue billing and revenue realization. It has also deployed a reputed firm to conduct Revenue Assurance Audit of its landline interconnect billing process. Convergent billing system is also being introduced by MTNL for improving recovery of dues.

Piracy in cyber world

2892. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the piracy is on the rise in cyber world;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to check this menace;
- (c) whether anybody has been arrested in such a case; and
- (d) the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) As per the BSA-IDC Piracy Study conducted in 2008, the rate of personal computer (PC) software piracy dropped in 2008 in about half (57) of the 110 countries studied, remained the same in about a third (36) and rose in just 16. However, the worldwide PC software piracy rate rose for the second year in a row, from 38 percent to 41 percent, largely because PC shipments grew fastest in countries such as China and India.

(b) The steps taken by the Government to control software piracy include the followings:—

- (i) In India the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) of software is covered under Copyright Law, violation of which attracts both fine and imprisonment on a mandatory basis. A Police Officer of the rank of Sub-Inspector is empowered to seize infringing copies, duplicating and other equipments used for making infringing copies, without a warrant. The Copyright Act also prohibits the sale or to give on hire, or offer for sale or hire, any copy of the computer programme without specific authorization of the Copyright holder.
- (ii) Government has also set up a Copyright Enforcement Advisory Council (under MHRD); the nodal Administrative Ministry) which reviews the progress of enforcement of Copyright Act and also advises on measures - both on the policy front as well as on the implementation front for its better enforcement. Special Cells for monitoring the enforcement of copyright have been set at Police Headquarters in the States/UTs.
- (iii) Computer Software is exempted from Customs Duty.
- (iv) Instructions have been issued to various Government Departments to only use legal copies of software. Ministry of Human Resource Development and Department of Information Technology, Government of India, as well as NASSCOM, sponsor Software Management Seminars to enhance awareness.

- (v) Government has been supporting Anti-Piracy Campaign of NASSCOM include (i) Strict implementation of Code of Conductor for member companies of NASSCOM, (ii) Distribution of brochures and stickers explaining about “Software Piracy and the Law”, (iii) Anti Piracy Billboards, Hotline for piracy complaints.
- (vi) The market competition has also been instrumental in reducing the costs, thus making the products affordable and hence bringing down the piracy. The introduction of software services is another step towards countering piracy.
- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) As per statistics available with National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the number of arrests made during the period January 2006 to June, 2007 is 9649. This information was presented during the 3rd meeting of Copyright Enforcement Advisory Council (set up under MHRD) held in October, 2007.

Wages in BSNL

2893. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of casual labours and contract workers that are engaged in BSNL;
- (b) the amount of wages paid to them; and
- (c) whether there is any proposal to increase their wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Sir, 3361 casual labourers are engaged in BSNL.

In so far as contract workers are concerned, as a policy BSNL does not recruit people on contract basis. However, certain jobs are outsourced through contractors. The number of workers employed by the contractors varies from time to time depending upon the nature of the job.

(b) BSNL does not maintain separate account for the wages paid to the casual labourers. However, the amount booked under “Wages” during the year 2008-09 is Rs. 33,49,44,362/-.

Contract workers are paid wages by the contractors as per Government guidelines.

- (c) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to increase wages for casual labour.

The Contractors are instructed to pay the wages as fixed by the Government. The wages are revised whenever the Government revises the same.

Employees of BSNL

2894. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any decrease in the number of employees working in BSNL;
- (b) the status of existing employees against the sanctioned strength in BSNL;

- (c) whether any out sourcing system is implemented in BSNL;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether Government has any policy to fill up the existing vacancies in a time bounded programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As on 24th July, 2009, the working strength of employees is 2,96,695 against the sanction strength 3,90,640.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The outsourcing system is implemented in BSNL for security/watch and ward of major telecom installations, House keeping, Mobile Call Centre services, maintenance of New Technology (NT) exchanges and Base Transceiver Station (BTS) etc.

(e) Creation and filling up of posts are continuous process. Keeping in view the fast changing business as well as technological scenario, need-based recruitments by direct recruitment as well as internal promotions are being done.

KSWAN project

2895. SHRI ANIL H. LAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Department of Information Technology, Government of India received proposal from Karnataka Government for reassessing the adequacy of the bandwidth sanctioned for the KSWAN (Karnataka State Wide Area Network) Project; and
- (b) if so, the status of the proposal thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Karnataka State Government has been communicated that the charges for bandwidth capacity requirement over and above the ceiling of 4 Mbps between State HQ and district HQ and 2 Mbps between District EQ and block HQ due to its perceived higher usage level, have to be met by the State Government from its own budget. As such, any decision of additional bandwidth and associated cost over and above the approved capacity would be decided at the level of State Wide Area Network (SWAN) Implementation Committee.

Outstanding dues

2896. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the outstanding amount of private telephone operators to BSNL have been continuously increasing over the past few years and they have not shown interest in paying the dues in times;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the details of the outstanding dues by private operators to BSNL as on date; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to recover the outstanding dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The outstanding amount of Private Telephone Operators payable to BSNL have not been increasing but have been decreasing from year to year. Comparative figures of the outstanding dues for the last three financial years are given as follows:—

(Amount in Rs. crores)

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1908.24	1905.33	1373.19

Most of the Private Telephone Operators are paying the current bills in time except in case of disputes.

(c) Service wise outstanding of Private Operators due to BSNL as on 31.05.09 is as follows:—

(i)	Basic Service	Rs. 668.86 crore
(ii)	Cellular Service	Rs. 239.94 crore
(iii)	NLD Service	Rs. 185.33 crore
(iv)	ILD Service	Rs. 251.81 crore
TOTAL:		Rs. 1,345.94 crore

- (d) Following steps have been taken by BSNL to recover the outstanding dues:—
- A mechanism has been put in place to constantly review the outstanding dues of private operators at Circle and Corporate Office level.
 - The Corporate Office BSNL has been regularly asking the Circle Heads to pursue the Private Operators for making payment due to BSNL in time.
 - Instructions have also been issued to Circles to proceed against defaulting Private Operators as per provision of Interconnect Agreement.
 - Bank Guarantees have been obtained from all Private Operators to securities BSNL revenues. There is a provision in the Interconnect Agreement to recover the dues from Bank Guarantee in case of default in payment.

Mobile towers

†2897. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:
SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH:
SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the private companies are also operating in Telecommunication sector and erect their own mobile towers on the roof top of private houses and also lay down their own under ground cables;

(b) if so, whether Government has entered into any agreement with these private companies;

(c) if so, whether these companies have taken permission from various departments for erecting towers on roof tops and paid any compensation to the Central and State Governments for laying underground cables;

(d) if so, when and the amount paid thereto; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has issued Cellular Mobile Telephone Services (CMTS) and Unified Access Service (UAS) Licenses for providing telecom services which are governed as per license conditions.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

For laying of underground cables the Companies (operators) pay compensation to respective road authorities of State/Central Government at the applicable rates.

(e) Does not arise in view of (a) to (d) above.

Spectrum entitlement

2898. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some telecom operators are having spectrum more than their entitlements;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any investigations have been held in this regard;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the penal action likely to be taken for holding spectrum above the licence agreement of the operators and the officials of DOT responsible for allotting excess spectrum of the operators beyond their licence conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Initial/Start up spectrum is allotted as per the licence conditions. Additional spectrum has been allotted as per the conditions of the licence and guidelines/orders/criteria as applicable at the time of such allotment.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

NLD/STD telephone calls

2899. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 2003 some telecom operators had routed its STD calls in roaming locations locally by by-passing National Long Distance (NLD) and this had resulted in crores of rupees losses to BSNL, the only NLD operator at that time;

(b) if so, the names and details of the companies;

(c) the action taken by Government to recover the losses from these companies in conformity with the licencing conditions; and

(d) penalty being imposed on the companies for violating the National Roaming Plan and also the action being taken to ensure that the operators do not engage in unauthorized by-pass of NLD traffic in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that in 2003, some of the mobile telecom operators, viz, Spice Telecom, Bharti and Hutch had been found by passing NLD Networks while offering certain services like Subscriber Local Dialing (SLD), Direct Contact Service, Roamers Local Link etc. wherein in-roamers (as they were called) were permitted to be accessed by the local subscribers on a local call basis. However, BSNL has intimated that there was no loss caused to BSNL by these services.

(c) and (d) The cases of violation of License conditions including in the matter of providing local calling services (like SLD etc.) has been examined by a committee in Department of Telecom. The Committee has submitted its report. A decision on Report of the Committee has not yet been taken by the Government.

Call Drop

†2900. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the meaning of a 'Call drop' on a mobile phone and the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware of names of the companies and the number of call drops of each during the last 12 months;

(c) the amount of undesired, additional income accrued to mobile service provider company from call drop; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government to check this problem and save mobile subscribers from economic losses; and

(e) if not, whether this would be considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The incident of a call which is correctly established and interrupted prior to its normal completion by the user, is termed as Call drop.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Call drops in network can be caused by number of reasons relating to equipment, transmission, interference, hand-over failure due to inadequate coverage and congestion, antenna etc. Call Drop rate is one of the Quality of Service parameters for Cellular Mobile Telephone Service laid down by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

(b) TRAI has been monitoring the performance of service providers against the benchmark of less than 3% for call drop rate, through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs). Call drop rate is reported by service providers to TRAI through Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) in percentage terms for the service area as a whole and not as the number of Call drops. Call drop rate for last 12 months is given in the Statement for the quarter ending June '08, September '08, December '08 and March '09 (See below).

(c) Although call drop causing inconvenience to consumers, it can not be termed as an act of companies to reap benefits. Therefore, question of the amount of undesired additional income accrued to mobile service providing company from call drop does not arise.

(d) and (e) TRAI has reviewed the Quality of Service regulations recently and notified on 20th March, 2009 [The Standards of Quality of Service of Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service Regulations, 2009] which came into force with effect from 1.7.2009. In these regulations, the benchmark for Call Drop Rate has been made more stringent which is less than equal to 2% as against 3% earlier. There are pockets/localities where call drop could be a problem due to insufficient coverage, interference etc. To address this issue, TRAI has specified in these new regulations a parameter called “% of worst affected cells having more than 3% TCH drop” (call drop) enabling the monitoring of the network at cell level by the service providers.

TRAI had examined the issue of charging for short duration calls, which may happen due to call drops. However, it was not found feasible to implement a separate system of charging for short duration calls.

Statement

Details of comparative performance of Call Drop of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service for last 12 months

Service area	Service Providers	Call Drop Rate			
		QoS Benchmark <3%			
		Jun-08	Sep-08	Dec-08	Mar-09
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra	Vodafone	1.18%	1.16%	0.95%	0.96%

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	IDEA Cellular	1.18%	1.45%	1.36%	1.21%
	BSNL	1.70%	2.13%	2.13%	1.73%
	Bharti Airtel	1.66%	1.66%	1.61%	1.56%
	Reliance Comm.	0.95%	1.01%	0.75%	0.82%
	Tata Teleservices	0.86%	0.84%	0.88%	0.76%
	Vodafone	0.90%	1.06%	0.85%	0.74%
	IDEA Cellular	1.78%	1.81%	1.84%	1.48%
	BSNL	1.58%	2.08%	2.02%	1.79%
	Bharti Airtel	1.34%	1.77%	1.57%	1.55%
	Reliance Comm.	0.81%	0.88%	0.61%	0.80%
Andhra Pradesh	Tata Teleservices	0.46%	0.51%	0.53%	0.44%
	IDEA Cellular	1.04%	1.48%	1.03%	0.76%
	Bharti Airtel	1.02%	1.20%	1.60%	1.66%
	BSNL	1.57%	1.84%	1.83%	1.90%
	Vodafone	1.01%	1.12%	0.90%	0.83%
	Reliance Comm.	0.62%	0.67%	0.55%	0.68%
	Tata Teleservices	0.36%	0.41%	0.53%	0.40%
	Bharti Airtel	1.88%	1.97%	2.36%	2.14%
	Spice Comm.	1.20%	1.14%	1.17%	1.33%
	BSNL	1.19%	1.23%	0.95%	1.31%
Karnataka	Vodafone	1.21%	1.11%	0.86%	0.77%
	Reliance Comm.	0.57%	0.73%	0.59%	0.58%
	Tata Teleservices	0.69%	0.70%	0.80%	0.84%
	Vodafone	1.50%	1.53%	1.56%	1.34%
	Aircel	0.63%	0.69%	0.80%	1.37%
	BSNL	1.07%	1.13%	1.10%	1.10%
	Bharti Airtel	1.04%	1.23%	1.37%	1.15%
	Reliance Comm.	0.76%	0.83%	0.80%	0.66%
	Tata Teleservices	0.82%	0.84%	0.95%	0.76%
Tamil Nadu					

1	2	3	4	5	6
B* Circle					
Kerala	IDEA Cellular	1.34%	1.48%	1.40%	1.09%
	Vodafone	1.05%	1.06%	0.70%	0.72%
	BSNL	1.34%	1.39%	1.40%	1.30%
	Bharti Airtel	1.11%	1.12%	1.14%	1.01%
	Tata Teleservices	0.57%	0.70%	0.74%	0.66%
	Reliance Comm.	0.74%	0.85%	0.69%	0.62%
Punjab	Spice Comm.	0.50%	0.68%	1.12%	1.20%
	HFCL - CDMA	0.63%	0.74%	0.72%	0.73%
	Bharti Airtel	1.39%	1.44%	1.30%	1.35%
	Vodafone	1.13%	1.19%	1.12%	1.15%
	BSNL	2.25%	1.42%	1.80%	1.14%
	Reliance Comm.	0.73%	0.78%	0.61%	0.77%
Haryana	Tata Teleservices	0.66%	0.33%	0.97%	0.60%
	IDEA Cellular	1.28%	1.57%	0.85%	1.13%
	Vodafone	1.20%	1.39%	1.36%	1.19%
	BSNL	2.80%	2.90%	2.80%	2.90%
	Bharti Airtel	1.05%	1.18%	1.03%	1.08%
	Reliance Comm.	1.21%	1.41%	0.97%	0.97%
Uttar Pradesh-W	Tata Teleservices	0.97%	0.31%	0.91%	0.86%
	Vodafone	1.86%	1.86%	1.98%	1.19%
	IDEA Cellular	1.38%	1.54%	1.37%	1.20%
	BSNL	2.88%	2.93%	2.93%	2.61%
	Bharti Airtel	1.26%	1.24%	1.09%	1.01%
	Reliance Comm.	1.11%	0.93%	0.80%	0.88%
Uttar Pradesh-E	Tata Teleservices	0.16%	0.84%	0.92%	0.74%
	Bharti Airtel	1.37%	1.83%	2.00%	1.56%
	Vodafone	2.20%	2.06%	1.80%	1.49%
	IDEA Cellular	1.36%	1.23%	1.10%	0.89%
	BSNL	2.20%	2.80%	2.40%	2.30%

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan	Reliance Comm.	0.93%	0.99%	0.79%	1.04%
	Tata Teleservices	0.92%	0.86%	0.97%	0.92%
	Vodafone	1.09%	1.17%	0.99%	1.13%
	BSNL	2.50%	2.20%	2.14%	1.96%
	IDEA Cellular	1.66%	1.69%	1.27%	1.01%
	Bharti Airtel	1.72%	1.84%	1.56%	1.39%
Madhya Pradesh	Reliance Comm.	1.03%	1.02%	0.86%	1.18%
	Tata Teleservices	0.92%	0.98%	0.75%	0.64%
	Sistema Shyam	0.78%	0.47%	0.49%	0.55%
	IDEA Cellular	1.91%	2.29%	1.86%	1.54%
	Reliance Telecom	1.29%	1.38%	1.32%	1.37%
	BSNL	1.81%	1.67%	1.89%	1.73%
West Bengal	Bharti Airtel	1.31%	1.16%	1.39%	1.23%
	Reliance Comm.	1.63%	1.74%	1.03%	1.13%
	Tata Teleservices	1.23%	0.90%	0.73%	0.89%
	Vodafone	—	—	—	1.81%
	Bharti Airtel	1.66%	2.09%	1.74%	1.76%
	Reliance Telecom	1.51%	1.45%	1.57%	1.43%
C' Circle	BSNL	2.34%	2.10%	1.60%	1.53%
	Tata Teleservices	0.33%	0.88%	0.92%	0.89%
	Reliance Comm.	1.32%	1.46%	1.39%	1.36%
	Vodafone	1.18%	1.54%	1.26%	1.10%
	Dishnet	0.82%	0.61%	3.54%	2.96%
Himachal Pradesh	Bharti Airtel	1.55%	1.61%	1.33%	1.31%
	IDEA Cellular	1.15%	1.44%	1.44%	1.61%
	Reliance Telecom	1.27%	1.24%	1.32%	1.17%
	BSNL	2.80%	2.90%	2.90%	2.60%
	Reliance Comm.	0.85%	0.93%	0.77%	0.84%
	Tata Teleservices	0.65%	0.59%	0.47%	0.43%
	Dishnet	0.85%	0.67%	2.08%	1.70%
	Vodafone	—	—	—	1.63%

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	Reliance Telecom	1.80%	1.57%	2.02%	2.10%
	BSNL	1.12%	1.20%	1.10%	1.33%
	Reliance Comm.	1.29%	1.50%	1.30%	1.27%
	Bharti Airtel	1.49%	2.30%	3.15%	2.55%
	Tata Teleservices	0.92%	0.92%	0.92%	0.95%
	Dishnet	0.88%	0.71%	3.21%	1.81%
	IDEA Cellular	—	—	0.79%	1.13%
	Vodafone	—	—	—	1.40%
Orissa	Reliance Telecom	1.22%	1.34%	1.31%	1.08%
	BSNL	1.78%	1.25%	1.02%	1.24%
	Bharti Airtel	1.12%	1.90%	1.67%	1.63%
	Reliance Comm.	1.05%	1.11%	1.06%	1.28%
	Tata Teleservices	0.56%	0.97%	0.89%	0.92%
	Dishnet	0.78%	0.70%	2.26%	1.79%
	Vodafone	—	1.90%	2.32%	1.44%
Assam	Bharti Airtel	1.40%	1.70%	2.22%	1.80%
	BSNL	2.70%	1.41%	1.48%	2.19%
	Reliance Telecom	2.16%	2.20%	2.43%	2.07%
	Dishnet	0.64%	0.74%	2.56%	2.98%
	Vodafone	—	1.69%	1.55%	2.22%
	Tata Teleservices	—	—	—	0.49%
	BSNL	1.90%	2.60%	2.70%	2.60%
	Bharti Airtel	1.61%	1.95%	1.76%	1.60%
	Dishnet	0.64%	0.65%	3.41%	3.41%
	Tata Teleservices	—	—	—	0.93%
NE	BSNL	2.26%	2.24%	2.85%	2.34%
	Bharti Airtel	1.98%	2.45%	3.26%	3.10%
	Reliance Telecom	1.69%	1.82%	2.44%	1.76%
	Dishnet	0.66%	0.62%	3.39%	4.05%
	Vodafone	—	1.44%	1.74%	2.39%
	Tata Teleservices	—	—	—	0.20%

1	2	3	4	5	6
METRO	Bharti Airtel	1.00%	1.12%	0.97%	0.93%
	Vodafone	0.81%	1.03%	0.86%	0.83%
	MTNL	1.30%	1.45%	0.94%	0.83%
	MTNL — CDMA	1.36%	NR	2.76%	2.65%
	IDEA Cellular	0.70%	0.78%	0.69%	0.62%
	Tata Teleservices	0.64%	0.74%	0.64%	0.69%
	Reliance Comm.	0.62%	0.66%	0.55%	0.57%
Mumbai	Loop Mobile	1.30%	1.55%	1.98%	1.68%
	Vodafone	1.48%	1.45%	1.28%	1.01%
	MTNL	1.43%	1.30%	1.83%	1.93%
	MTNL — CDMA	1.51%	1.21%	1.05%	1.32%
	Bharti Airtel	1.24%	1.52%	1.37%	1.09%
	Reliance Comm.	0.79%	0.85%	0.77%	0.63%
	Tata Teleservices	0.61%	0.73%	0.88%	0.52%
Chennai	IDEA Cellular	—	—	1.41%	1.43%
	Aircel Cellular Ltd.	0.40%	0.53%	0.60%	2.09%
	Vodafone	0.68%	0.95%	0.59%	0.23%
	BSNL	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.10%
	Reliance Comm.	0.75%	0.72%	0.67%	0.64%
	Tata Teleservices	0.32%	0.22%	0.32%	0.33%
	Bharti Airtel	1.08%	1.20%	1.04%	0.92%
Kolkata	Vodafone	0.80%	0.78%	0.62%	0.56%
	BSNL	1.10%	0.78%	1.41%	2.06%
	Reliable Internet. Ser./Reliance Tele	1.20%	1.37%	1.21%	0.92%
	Tata Teleservices	0.90%	0.93%	0.80%	0.73%
	Reliance Comm.	0.93%	0.94%	0.81%	0.72%
	Dishnet	—	1.40%	1.29%	1.25%
TOTAL No. of Licensees		134	138	140	146
% of licensees not meeting the benchmark		0.00%	0.00%	4.29%	2.05%

Note:— Services were not started in these service areas

Equipment of Chinese vendor

2901. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the measures Government is taking to ensure proper testing and security audit of telecom network and equipment supplied by Chinese vendor, Huawei, being installed in South India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) The Government has issued instructions to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for security audit to the effect that networks and its elements are free from any trapdoors/black boxes/malwares and are not susceptible to remote hacking, irrespective of origin of manufacturing, before operationalisation.

Effect of global economic recession on IT industry

2902. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the global economic recession has any effect upon the IT industry; and

(b) number of people working in this sector that have lost their jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The Indian IT and ITES/BPO sector has witnessed some slow down in comparison to its historical rate of growth. It is estimated that the growth rate of the IT and ITES sector during 2008-09 would be 16.3% as compared to around 30% in the last few years. The total export revenue of this sector is estimated at US\$ 47 billion in 2008-09, as compared to US\$ 40.4 billion in 2007-08.

(b) As per the National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the IT and IT Enabled Services/BPO Sector remains a net hirer. During the Financial Year 2008-09, the direct employment in this sector is estimated to reach nearly 2.23 millions from 2.0 millions in the previous year.

Facilities in Post Offices

†2903. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices in urban and rural areas which are equipped with e-mail, internet and computer facilities;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether Government has prepared any time bound programme to provide computer facility in remaining post offices;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether Government proposes to provide the said facilities in all the main post offices within stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The number of Post Offices in urban and rural areas which are equipped with computers facilities are as under:—

	In urban areas	In rural areas	Total
Computer facility	6686	2998	9684

As per the information available, 5544 Post Offices are equipped with broadband internet facility. Department of Posts does not provide e-mail facilities.

(b) to (e) Computerisation of Post Office is an ongoing programme and is being pursued in phased manner.

Discovery of Buddhist site in A.P.

2904. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Department of Archaeology and Museums, Andhra Pradesh has discovered a new Buddhist site in Rayavaram Mandal of Visakhapatnam; and
- (b) if so, the details of the discovery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Archaeology, Government of Andhra Pradesh has discovered a Buddhist site at Pedappalam (locally called-Pedappalam Cheruvu) in March 2008 in S. Rayavaram Mandal of Vishakapatnam District of the State. Traces of Brick structures, a damaged Buddha image in Khondalite stone, early Historic pot sherds, fragments of stucco figures, large size bricks (50 × 25 × 7cm) are noticed at the site datable to 2nd Century AD.

Funds for protecting monuments in Orissa

2905. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total funds released to protect the old historical rare monuments in Orissa like Konark temple, Puri Jagannath temple, Lingaraj temple and Buddha Pitha like Dhuli, Khandagiri, Ratnagiri, Lalitgiri and Udayagiri and Biraja temple Jajpur, Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SH. V. NARAYANASAMY): A fund allocation of Rs. 110.20 lakhs has been made during the current year for carrying out various protection and conservation works at these monuments. The monument-wise allocation is at the Statement.

Statement

The monument-wise allocation made during the current year

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	Allocation of funds for 2009-10 (Rupees in Lakhs)
1.	Sun Temple, Konark	27.00
2.	Lord Jagannath Temple, Puri	23.00
3.	Lord Lingaraj Temple, Bhubaneswar	14.00
4.	Ashokan rock-edict, Dhauli	0.50
5.	Jain Caves, Khandagiri	11.80
6.	Excavated Site, Ratnagiri	11.00
7.	Excavated Site, Lalitgiri	10.00
8.	Excavated Site, Udayagiri	8.00
9.	Biraja Temple, Jajpur	4.96
TOTAL:		110.20

Protection of historic cities

2906. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning measures to quickly devise the required steps that should be taken to recognize the historic cities as cultural artefacts that are worth protecting in each State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof especially in Andhra Pradesh where hundreds of years of history was involved in the muslim areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958 provides for declaring ancient monuments, archaeological sites and remains as of national importance for their protection and conservation. There is no provision in the Act for declaring heritage cities as cultural artefacts.

(b) The Central Government has declared 3675 monuments and archaeological sites and remains in the country, including 137 in Andhra Pradesh under the Act as of national importance. The list of centrally protected monuments, archaeological sites and remains in Andhra Pradesh is given in the Statement.

Statement

*List of Monuments/Sites declared as of National importance in
Andhra Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument	Taluka	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Hill Fort and buildings therein and the fortifications at the foot of the hill.	Gooty	Anantapur
2.	Madhavaraya temple (old Vishnu temple)	Gorantla	-do-
3.	Outer wall of the Mahalakshmi temple	Goripalli	-do-
4.	Group of sculptures	Hemavati	-do-
5.	Group of old temples together with adjacent land	Hemavati	-do-
6.	Large dolmen on a rocky hillock	Kalyandurg	-do-
7.	Mallikarjuna (siva) temple	Kambaduru	-do-
8.	Virabhadra temple	Lepakashi	-do-
9.	Basavannah temple	Lepakashi	-do-
10.	Hill fort	Madakasira	-do-
11.	Large bastion and an old gateway	Madakasira	-do-
12.	Extensive hill-fortress with outlying fortification excluding the fort gate	Rayadurg	-do-
13.	Palace and two temples of Rama and Krishna	-do-	-do-
14.	Chintalarayaswami temple	Tadpatri	-do-
15.	Rameswaraswami temple	-do-	-do-
16.	Sitatirtham steeped well with entrance in the from of a bull	Penukonda	-do-
17.	The Hill fort and northern gateway with inscriptions	-do-	-do-
18.	The citadel and ruined buildings on the hill	-do-	-do-
19.	Watch tower known as Rama's bastion	-do-	-do-
20.	Small pavillion	-do-	-do-
21.	Old gopuram	-do-	-do-
22.	Old stamba or lamp pillar in the sub collector's office compound	-do-	-do-
23.	Hill fort and a large wall	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4
24.	Lower Fort and structure	Chandragiri	Chittoor
25.	Upper Fort	-do-	-do-
26.	Venkateswara Vishnu temple	Mangapuram (hamlet of Mittapalam)	-do-
27.	Chennakeswaraswami temple	Sompalle	-do-
28.	Fort	Gurramkonda	-do-
29.	Lower Fort, Center Fort wall, moat, old-fort gateway, old hanuman temple, old mandapam	-do-	-do-
30.	Palliswara Mudaiya Madeya temple	Kalakada	-do-
31.	Parasuramesvara temple	Gudimallam	-do-
32.	Mahal	Gurramkonda	-do-
33.	Bhimeshwara swamy temple	Pushpagiri, (hamlet of kotluru)	Cuddapah
34.	Indranadheshwara swamy temple	-do-	-do-
35.	Kamalasambnashwara swamy temple	-do-	-do-
36.	Raghaveswara swamy temple	-do-	-do-
37.	Sivakesavaswamy temple	-do-	-do-
38.	Trikoteswara swamy temple	-do-	-do-
39.	Vaidhyanadha swamy temple	-do-	-do-
40.	Ancient Village sites	Paddamudiyam	-do-
41.	Kondarama temple	-do-	-do-
42.	Mukundesvara temple with inscriptions	-do-	-do-
43.	Narasimha temple	-do-	-do-
44.	Vigneswara swamy temple	Chilamakuru	-do-
45.	Remains of the buried jain temple	Danabalapadu	
46.	Fort with enclosed ancient buildings, Madhavaperumal temple	Gandikota	-do-
47.	Visvanatha swamy temple	Sivalpallu	-do-
48.	Saumyanatha temple	Nandalur	
49.	Athirala parasurama temple	Poli	

1	2	3	4
50.	Sri Kodandarma swamy temple and adjoining buildings	Vontimitta	Cuddapah
51.	Fort, Moat and buildings	Siddhout	Cuddapah
52.	Old Vishnu temples with inscriptions	Peddanudiyam	Cuddapah
53.	Agatheswar Swami Temple	Chilamkur	Cuddapah
54.	Ruined Buuddhist stupa and other remains	Amaravati	Guntur
55.	Inscribed rock to the west of Dharanikota	Amaravati	-do-
56.	Fort in ruins	Dharanikota	-do-
57.	Ancient siva temple with inscription	Ayyangaripalam	-do-
58.	Bhavanarayana temple	Bapatla	-do-
59.	Ruined Buddhist stupa	Bhattiprolu	-do-
60.	Kapoteswara temple with the inscripional monuments within the temple site (slabs in the temple site)	Chejerla	-do-
61.	Mounds with ancient remains	Grandhesirl	-do-
62.	Inscribed marble pillar near the Gopala temple	Ipuru	-do-
63.	Ancient Buddhist remains and Brahmi inscriptions on the mound	Manchikallu	-do-
64.	Mounds with ancient remains	Velpur	-do-
65.	Fort-storeyed rock-cut Hindu temple	Undavalli	-do-
66.	The Sculptures, carvings, images or other like objects discovered within the revenue limit	Buddam	-do-
67.	Mound	Nagulavaram	-do-
68.	Hill of Nagarjunakonda with the ancient remains	Pullareddigudem (Agarharam)	-do-
69.	The Sculptures, carvings, images on the ancient mound	Pullareddigudem	-do-
70.	Reconstructed monumets at Anupu and Nagarjunktлда hilltop	Nagarjunakonda	Guntur
71.	Mounds containing Buddhist remains such as stupas	Adurru	East Godavari
72.	Rock-cut caves and cisterns and remains of Buddhist Stupas, Chatyas and Viharas (monasteries) on the hill pandavula or pandavakonda	Kapavaram	-do-

1	2	3	4
73.	Buddhist remains at Kodavaii	Kodavaii	East Godavari
74.	Bhimeswara temple	Samalkot, Bhimavaram	-do-
75.	Bhimeswara temple	Draksharama	-do-
76.	Gollingeswara group of temples	Biccavolu	East Godavari
77.	Monolithic Ganesh Image	-do-	-do-
78.	Channinar	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
79.	Golkonda Fort, Fortifications	-do-	-do-
80.	Pre-historic site	Janapet	Khammam
81.	Ancient site and remains comprised in survey plot No. 37	Munagacherla	Krishna
82.	Ancient site with the mound marking the Buddhist Stupas in it.	Alluru	-do-
83.	Buddhist remains in a mound	Ghantasala	-do-
84.	Mound containing Budhist remains and ancient village site.	Gudivada	-do-
85.	Hillock containing the mound marking the ancient remains of Budhist stupas situated on it	Gummadiduru	-do-
86.	Bandar Fort (1) Armoury known as Fort and customs office, Bandar Fort customs office, (2) Belfry	Masulipathnam	-do-
87.	Dutch cemetry	-do-	-do-
88.	Buddhist remains of a Stupa on the hill	Jaggayyapeta	-do-
89.	Four pillars in the ruined mandapam in Jammidoddi	Vijayawada	-do-
90.	Two rock-cut cave temples on the Indrakila hill known as Akkanna caves Kiratarjuna pillar and slab the Indrakila hill Inscribed pillar and slab in Malleswaraswami temple	-do-	-do-
91.	Rock-cut cave temples on the Hill	Mogalrajapuram	-do-
92.	Sculptures, carvings, images other like objects found in the vicinity of the old Mosque	Gudur	-do-
93.	Inscribed Pillar and slab in Mallesvaraswami temple	Vijayawada	-do-
94.	Kiratharjuna Pillar on the Indrakilla Hill	Vijayawada	-do-

1	2	3	4
95.	Ruined fort and buildings therein except Ramazan masjid	Adoni	Kurnool
96.	Inscribed stone lying to the east of Siva temple	Rayachoti	-do-
97.	Inscribed boulder bearing Andhra records of 150 A.D.	Chinnakadaburu	-do-
98.	A prominent granite hillock bearing Asokan inscriptions	Jonnagiri	-do-
99.	The One Asokan inscription, Two early Chalukya inscriptions and One late Chalukya inscriptions.	Rajulamandagiri	-do-
100.	Mausaleum known as Abdul Wahab Khan's Tomb and adjoining buildings	Kurnool	-do-
101.	Gateways and the bastions of the old fort, viz (1) Bastion No. 1 Beach Ghantki Buruzu (2) Bastion No. 2 Lai Bangalow Buruzu (3) Gateway to Gopala Darwaja (4) Gateway to Panikiddi	Kurnool	-do-
102.	Nandavaram Temple including the sculpture of Subrahmanya	Nandavaram	-do-
103.	Old Cave Temple	Yaganti	-do-
104.	Uma-Mahesvaraswami Temple	Yaganti	-do-
105.	Ancient Mound	Kondapur	Medak
106.	Alampur Temples	Alampur	Mehaboobnagar
107.	Mound known as 'Bodipati Dibba'	Ramatirtham (Hamlet of Varini)	Nellore
108.	Ancient Mound	Ramatirtham	Nellore
109.	Hill Fort with Ancient buildings therein	Udayagiri	Nellore
110.	Krishna Temple in a part of Donka with Gopuram, Kalyanamandapam and Masonry built Tank	Udayagiri	Nellore
111.	Ranganayakula Temple	Udayagiri	Nellore
112.	Ancient Mounds	Kanuparti	Prakasam

1	2	3	4
113.	A group of eight rock-cut temples in Bhairavakonda hill	Kottapalli	Prakasam
114.	Chola Temple	Motupalle	Prakasam
115.	Ancient Mound	Pedaganjam	Prakasam
116.	Pitikeswara group of temples including Approach road	Pittikayagulla	Prakasam
117.	Ancient Site	Pusalapadu	Prakasam
118.	Remalingesvara group of temples	Satiavel	Prakasam
119.	Ancient Buddhist site	Kalingapatnam	Srikakulam
120.	Sri Somesvara temple	Mukhalingam	Srikakulam
121.	Bhimesvara temple, Mukhalingesvara temple	Mukhalingesvara	Srikakulam
122.	Buddhist remains : (1) Six Images (2) Three images and some more images on the hill (3) One image 4) Three images	Salihundam	Srikakulam
123.	Eastern portion of Salihundam hill containing Buddhist remains (A Chaitya and four stupas)	Salihundam	Srikakulam
124.	Ancient Buddhist Mounds locally known as 'Dhana Dibbalu'	Kotturu (near Gokivada forest)	Vishakhapatnam
125.	Buddhist rock-cut stupas, Dagabas and caves and the ruins of a structural Chaitya with its outbuilding and other Ancient remains on two adjoining hills known as Bojjanna Konda.	Sankaram	Vishakhapatnam
126.	(Durga Bhairavakonda) having an ancient monument called Durga	Nilavati	Vizianagaram
127.	Ruined Buddhist Monastery at Gurubhaktulakonda	Ramatirthalu Ramatirtham	Vizianagaram
128.	The old, Dibbesvarasvamipur temple	Sarapalli (Sarapalle)	Vizianagaram
129.	Thousand Pillared temple	Hanamkonda	Warangal
130.	Ramappa temple	Palampet	Warangal

1	2	3	4
131.	Warangal Fort, Defences and gateways	Warangal	Warangal
132.	Mounds containing Buddhist remains	Arugolanu	West Godavari
133.	Mounds locally known as Bhimalingadibba	Denduluru	West Godavari
134.	Buddhist monuments (1) Rock-cut temple (2) Large Monastery (3) Small Monastery (4) Brick Chaitya (5) Ruined Mandapa (6) Stone built Stupa and Large group of stupas.	Guntupalle	West Godavari
135.	The caves and structural stupa of Archaeological interest on Dharmalingesvarasvami hill	Jilakarragudem (Hamlet of Guntupalle)	West Godavari
136.	The mounds of Pedavegi: Dibba No. 1 Dibba No. 2, Dibba No. 3, Dibba No. 4, Dibba No. 5.	Pedavegi	West Godavari
137.	Ancient Mounds	Pedavegi	West Godavan

Naugarh-Vijaygarh fort

†2907. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Naugarh-Vijaygarh fort situated in district Sonbhadra which was the centre of Devaki Nandan Khatri's immortal creation 'Chandrakanta Santati' has turned into ruins;

(b) whether the place famous for tourism is naxal affected;

(c) whether the pond and religious place situated on the fort is safe; and

(d) the renovation plan for the whole place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Sir. While Vijaygarh Fort in Sonbhadra district, under central protection is preserved and periodically conserved on need basis as per the well established conservation norms, the same cannot be said about Naugarh fort since the monument is not declared as of national importance under the AMASR Act, 1958.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The repairs and conservation of the monument are carried out on regular basis as per the requirement.

Centrally protected monuments

2908. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of centrally protected historical monuments under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) have simply vanished/destroyed without any trace;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has ordered an enquiry in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Out of 3675 centrally protected monuments/sites, 35 are not traceable. The details (State-wise) are at the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The main causes for the disappearance of these monuments are urbanization, commercialization and implementation of development projects. The disappearance came to light in the course of surveys of monuments and it is not feasible to fix individual responsibility.

Statement

State-wise list of Centrally Protected Monuments/sites which are not traceable

Name of Monument/Site

Assam

1. Guns of Emperor Sher Shah at Na-sadia, Distt. Tinsukia

Arunachal Pradesh

1. Ruins of Copper Temple near Paya, Distt. Lohit

Delhi

1. The Moti Gate of Sher Shah's Delhi, Mauza Babarpur Bazidpur, Distt. New Delhi
 2. Pool Chadar, Mauza Chaukri Mubarakabad, Distt. North Delhi
 3. Alipur Cemetery, Alipur encamping ground, Distt. North Delhi
 4. Bara Khamba Cemetery, Imperial city, Distt. Delhi
 5. Tomb of Capt. Mc. Barnett and others who falls in an attack on Kishanganj, Kishanganj, Distt. North Delhi
 6. Tomb with three domes near railway station, Nizamuddin, Distt. South Delhi
-

Name of Monument/Site
7. Site of Siege Battery bearing the inscription:— “Right Attack, Lieutenant F.R. Mansell, R.E., Directing Engineer, No.I Battery-Right, Major James Brind, R.A., Commanding, Armament five 18-pounders: one 18-inch howitzer. To silence Mori Bastion.”, East of the hospital in police line, Distt. North Delhi
8. Site of Siege Battery with following inscription:- “No. II Battery-Right, Major Edward Kaye, R.A., Commanding Armament two 18-pounders; seven 8-inch howitzers, To breach Kashmir bastion.”, Compound of Curzon House, Distt. North Delhi
9. Inchla Wali Gumti, village Mubarak pur Kotla, Distt. South Delhi
10. Mound known as Joga Bai comprised in part of Survey plot no. 167 as Jamia Nagar, Distt. South Delhi
11. Shamsi Tallab together with both the platform entrance gates, Mehrauli, Distt. Delhi
12. Nicholson Statue, its platform, its surrounding gardens, paths and enclosure wall, Out side of Kashmiri Gate, Distt. North Delhi
Gujarat
1. Ancient Site, Sejakpur, Distt. Surendranagar
2. Historic Site .No. 431 to 435, Vadodara, Distt. Vadodara
Haryana
1. Mughal Kos Minar, Mujesar, Distt. Faridabad, Haryana
2. Mughal Kos Minar, Shahbad, Distt. Kurukshetra, Haryana
Jammu and Kashmir
1. Rock carving of Sitala, Narada, Brahma and Radha Krishna, Basohli, Dist. Kathua
2. Rock Carving of Devi riding a lion, Basohli! Dist. Kathua
3. Visveswara and other cave temple, Basohli, Dist. Kathua
Karnataka
1. Pre-historic Site, Kittur, Distt. Mysore.
Rajasthan
1. Inscription in Fort, Nagar, Distt. Tonk
2. 12th Cent. Temple, Baran, Distt. Baran
Uttaranchal
1. Kutumbari Temple, Dwarahat, Tehsil Ranikhet, Distt. Almora
2. Khera Ki Bandi, Old Cemetery, Tehsil Roorkee, Distt. Haridwar
3. Remains of ancient buildings locally identified with Vairatapattana, Dhikuli, Tehsil Ramnagar, Distt Nainital

Name of Monument/Site

Uttar Pradesh

1. Closed Cemetery, Katra Naka, Tehsil Banda, Distt. Banda
 2. Large ruined site called Sandi Khera, Pali, Tehsil Shahabad, Distt. Hardoi
 3. Cemetery, Jalaun (Bus Stand), Tehsil Jalaun, Distt. Jalaun
 4. Gunner Burkill's Tomb, Rangaon, Tehsil Mehroni, Distt. Lalitpur
 5. Imambara Amin-ud Daula, Lucknow, Tehsil Lucknow, Distt. Lucknow
 6. Three Tombs, Lucknow-Faizabad Road at miles 3, 4 and 5, Tehsil Lucknow, Distt. Lucknow
 7. Cemeteries at miles 6 and 7, Jahraila Road, Tehsil Lucknow, Distt. Lucknow
 8. Cemetery at Gaughat, Lucknow, Tehsil Lucknow, Distt. Lucknow
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Rain run off

2909. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of the rain that runs off in our country;
- (b) whether there are any inter-state variations; and
- (c) the plans that exist for reducing this run off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Approximately, an amount of 49.66% of rain converts to run off out of the Annual Rain fall quantum of 119.6 cm.

- (b) Yes, there are interstate variations in the rain run off due to following factors:—

- (i) Temperature
- (ii) Porosity of soils in the catchment
- (iii) Water retaining bodies, such as Dam Reservoirs, fakes, ponds etc.
- (iv) Intensity of rain.
- (v) Slope of the catchment etc.

(c) Various Water resources projects for increasing storing water capacity have been planned in the catchments of the rivers by various states.

Reservation in Jobs

2910. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the population of SCs as per 2001 census and also as on 1st January, 2008, State-wise; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase reservation percentage in Jobs on account of increase in population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) State-wise population of SCs, as per 2001 Census, is given in the Statement (*See* below). Information about population of SCs as on 1st January, 2008 is not available.

(b) No, Sir.

Statement

State-wise population of SCs as per Census 2001

Sl. No.	Name of the Country/ State/UT	Population of SCs
1	2	3
1.	INDIA	1,66,635,700
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12,339,496
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,188
4.	Assam	1,825,949
5.	Bihar	13,048,608
6.	Chhattisgarh	2,418,722
7.	Goa	23,791
8.	Gujarat	3,592,715
9.	Haryana	4,091,110
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1,502,170
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	770,155
12.	Jharkhand	3,189,320
13.	Karnataka	8,563,930
14.	Kerala	3,123,941
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9,155,177
16.	Maharashtra	9,881,656
17.	Manipur (excluding 3 sub-divisions)	60,037
18.	Meghalaya	11,139
19.	Mizoram	272
20.	Nagaland	0

1	2	3
21.	Orissa	6,082,063
22.	Punjab	7,028,723
23.	Rajasthan	9,694,462
24.	Sikkim	27,165
25.	Tamil Nadu	11,857,504
26.	Tripura	555,724
27.	Uttarakhand	1,517,186
28.	Uttar Pradesh	35,148,377
29.	West Bengal	18,452,555
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	157,597
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,104
33.	Daman and Diu	4,838
34.	Delhi	2,343,255
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Pondicherry	157,771

26/11 Mumbai attack

2911. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ:
SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the key specific steps sought by us from Pakistan Government to bring the perpetrators of the 26th November, 2008 attack on Mumbai to book; and

(b) the steps out of these that have been taken by Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) It has been conveyed to the Government of Pakistan that sustained, effective and credible action needs to be taken not only to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack to justice, but also to shut down the operations of terrorist groups to prevent any future attacks.

(b) On 11th July 2009, Pakistan handed over a dossier giving an update of the investigation conducted by it into the conspiracy that launched the Mumbai attack. The Prime Minister of Pakistan had assured PM in Sharm-El-Sheikh on 16th July 2009 that Pakistan will do everything in its power to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack to justice.

Private tour operators for Mansarovar Yatra

2912. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:
SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the private tour operators are also permitted to organize Mansarovar Yatra;
- (b) if so, whether Government has issued guidelines for the Mansarovar Yatra for the private tour operators;
- (c) whether Government is cognizant of the deaths of pilgrim undertaking the Mansarovar Yatra this year, the details of cause and circumstances of fatalities; and
- (d) whether the pilgrimage was organized by the private tour operators or the identified Government agencies?

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

(b) to (d) The route to Mansarovar traverses through very high altitudes. In such terrain, casualties may occur due to lack of acclimatization against the effects of high altitude and harsh weather. Some casualties have occurred in the tours organized by private tour operators. Government has issued a travel advisory to caution pilgrims about the risks.

Repatriation of illegal migrants from USA

2913. SHRI NANDAMURI HARIKRISHNA:
SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country has refused to repatriate illegal migrants from the USA;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that a Bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives of the USA in April, 2008, indicating that if repatriation is inhibited, USA would automatically suspend issuance of visa to citizens of that country;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that USA has threatened India, alongwith seven other countries, of sanctions if illegal migrants are not taken back; and
- (e) if so, the details thereon and in what manner Government is planning to go ahead in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has never refused to accept the repatriation of illegal Indian migrants from the USA subject to their Indian nationality being established.

(c) The Bill H.R. 5761, sponsored by Representative Michael Castle of Delaware and Representative Charlie Dent and introduced in the US House of Representatives on 10 April,

2008, proposes to withhold Federal financial assistance from countries that deny or unreasonably delay the acceptance of their nationals who have been ordered removed from the United States and to prohibit issuance of visas to nationals of such country.

(d) and (e) It is not true that the US Government has threatened India along with seven other countries with sanctions if illegal migrants are not taken back. The Governments of the US and India have been jointly working to facilitate repatriation from the US to India of illegal migrants whose Indian nationality has been established by Government of India through its own verification process.

Indian land occupied by China

†2914. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the 1962 Sino-Indian war and an agreement in 1963 between China and Pakistan 43,120 square kilometer of Indian territory is still under Chinese occupation;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether India has held talks with China about the illegal agreement between China and Pakistan on Indian territory; and

(d) if so, the facts in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) Indian territory under the occupation by China in Jammu and Kashmir is approximately 38,000 sq. kms. In addition, under the so-called China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" signed between China and Pakistan on 2nd March 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China. Government's position is that this so-called "Boundary Agreement" is illegal and invalid. Government has raised this issue in all negotiations with the Chinese side including in the meetings of the Special Representatives.

Helpline for Indian students in Australia

2915. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent helpline assures the Indian students who are threatened to make flow to Australia and an Australian team recently visited India to woo parents and students;

(b) if so, whether delegation was conveyed that a number of students have cancelled their plans in the wake of recent attacks;

(c) if so, whether Australian Government has set up a helpline where students can register complaints in Hindi or English regarding racial discrimination besides its pressing helicopters into service to check racial attacks; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, to what extent India is satisfied and the steps India has taken to avoid such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) It has been conveyed to the Australian Government that attacks on Indian students should not be allowed to happen and that it is the responsibility of the Australian authorities to ensure the well-being and security of our students in Australia. A similar message was conveyed to the nine-member Australian delegation of Educational Service Providers and Stakeholders which visited India recently.

(b) No incidence of cancellation of travel to Australia by Indian students has been reported.

(c) As a result of demarches made by the Government of India, the Australian Government has taken a series of steps to ensure safety and security of Indian students in Australia. These include provision of a 24-hour hotline (in Hindi and English) by a Community Reference Group to provide support, information and advice to Indian students who are victims of crime, including possible racial attacks.

(d) The Government of India is monitoring the efficacy of the measures taken on a continual basis and will remain deeply engaged with the Australian authorities to ensure the safety and security of Indian students in Australia.

Protectionism in US

2916. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether after China, India has raised banner of fresh trade against growing Protectionism in US;

(b) if so, whether India has pointed out that IT industry would be affected due to impact of financial meltdown;

(c) if so, whether Government has addressed this issue and opposing protectionism not only here but at every forum;

(d) if so, the outcome of talks held with India on issue of protectionism and whether US has agreed to consider views expressed by India; and

(e) whether one lakh Indian are likely to return from US in next three to five years due to this?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes. During the recent visit of Commerce and Industry Minister, Shri Anand Sharma to Washington from 16-19 June 2009, he conveyed to his interlocutors in the US Government and the US Congress, India's concern about the consequences to the Indian economy if protectionist policies are adopted in the USA. These concerns were reiterated during the visit of Secretary of State Ms. Hillary Clinton to India from 17-21 July, 2009.

(c) and (d) The US Government has taken note of India's concerns. The US Secretary of State, speaking at the "Synergies Summit" hosted by the US Indian Business Council in Washington on 17 June, 2009 said "President Obama has been clear that the United States has learned the lessons of the past. We will not use the global financial crisis as an excuse to fall back on protectionism. We hope India will work with us to create a more open, equitable set of opportunities for trade between our nations."

(e) Indians, like all others in the USA, have been affected by the recession in that country, which has resulted in an unemployment rate of 9.8% by June, 2009 in the USA.

G8-G5 summit in Italy

2917. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had attended the recent G8-G5 summit in Italy;

(b) if so, the details of the discussion took place and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether he had taken up the question of reforming the international institutions like United Nations and our demand for a permanent seat on the UN security council with the countries participated in the summit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes. Prime Minister attended the recent G8-Outreach Summit in L'Aquila, Italy on 8-10 July, 2009.

(b) Various Sessions of the G8-Outreach countries' Summit focused on different themes. One Session on the first day discussed global issues and development policies. This was followed by discussion on future sources of growth. Other Sessions were devoted to trade matters and climate change. The next day's Session covered food security. The G-8-Outreach Summit adopted a Joint Declaration ['Promoting the Global Agenda'] and a Joint Statement on Food Security ['L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security'] and as MEF (Major Economies Forum) adopted a Declaration on Energy and Climate ['Declaration of the Leaders the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate'].

(c) Amongst the assembled Leaders, the discussions covered the restructuring of international organizations dealing with issues such as food security, energy security and recovery of growth. L'Aquila Summit meetings were devoted to them. As such, UN Security Council reforms did not specifically feature in the discussions.

(d) Does not arise.

Decision of G-8 summit

2918. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the decision of G-8 summit regarding enrichment and reprocessing technology;

(b) if so, the impact of this decision on Indian nuclear programme; and

(c) whether Government has taken any precaution to pressurize the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) before formulating new guidelines regarding enrichment and reprocessing?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes. Government has seen the G-8 L'Aquila Statement on Non-Proliferation.

(b) and (c) India has developed indigenous technology which can support the domestic nuclear energy programme. The issue of further strengthening of NSG guidelines with regard to ENR exports has been under discussion at the NSG. As envisaged in the NSG decision of 6th September 2008 granting a clean waiver for India to engage in civil nuclear cooperation with members of the NSG, Government is in consultation with the NSG on all aspects related to civil nuclear cooperation.

Terror attack in Afghanistan

†2919. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Indian origin working in Afghanistan have been killed in a recent terrorist attack over there; and

(b) if so, the number of people killed and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) There have been 13 fatal Indian casualties resulting from terrorist related incidents in Afghanistan since November, 2005, the last being in February, 2009.

Strain between India and China

2920. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the relationship between India and China have been strained due to a small area in Sikkim;

(b) whether China has staked claim on this area and threatened to remove heap of stones lying there; and

(c) whether in view of the above India has banned the entry of Chinese army into Indian territory?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Subsidy on Haj pilgrimage

†2921. SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the year since when the subsidy on Haj has been started;
- (b) the details of the number of Haj pilgrims and the per capita subsidy given to them during last five years, State-wise;
- (c) whether subsidy is also given to the followers of other religions on their pilgrimage to sites situated abroad; and
- (d) if so, the details of the subsidy given during last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Subsidy is being made available since 1991.

(b) The details are as follows for the pilgrims who traveled through Haj Committee of India and for whom subsidy was given. Subsidy is not given State-wise:—

Haj Year	No. of pilgrims traveled	Subsidy per pilgrim (Rs.)
2005	80786	24,844
2006-I	99676	29,176
2006-II	108518	35,495
2007	110000	35,838
2008	121695	60,876 (Provisional)

(c) and (d) Government pays Rs. 3250 per pilgrim to Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam for making some additional logistical arrangements for the Kailash Mansarovar Yatra.

Fishermen captured by Sri Lanka

2922. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether hundreds of fishermen from Tamil Nadu and their fishing boats were captured by Sri Lankan security forces during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including fishermen and their boats, year-wise;
- (c) the number of fishermen released by Sri Lankan Army during the said period; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government for the release of remaining fishermen from Sri Lankan Army?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) As per available information, following are the year-wise details of Indian fishing vessels and fishermen apprehended by the Sri Lankan Navy: in 2006, 5 boats and 19 fishermen apprehended; in 2007,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

19 boats and 107 fishermen apprehended; in 2008, 334 boats and 1456 fishermen apprehended; and in 2009, 21 boats and 85 fishermen apprehended up till 10th July.

- (c) All the fishermen have been released by Sri Lankan authorities.
- (d) Does not arise.

Sub-committee for Haj

2923. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a sub-committee is formed to look after the arrangements of Hajis at Jeddah;
- (b) the composition of such sub-committee;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that in addition to such Committee another delegation is also sent to supervise the arrangement for pilgrims during annual Haj;
- (d) the number of delegates sent in such annual delegation for the last five years; and
- (e) the rationale of sending such a delegation despite the existence of a sub-committee in Central Haj Committee?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No.

- (b) Not applicable.

(c) and (d) A three member delegation including Chairman of the Haj Committee of India visit Saudi Arabia each year during Haj pilgrimage. Last year, Chairman could not go during Haj.

- (e) Not applicable.

Problems of Hajis

2924. SHRI MAHMOOD A. MADANI
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Hajis undertaking the pilgrimage through Central Haj Committee have been complaining about the erratic schedules of the Air India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Haj Committee has taken up the issue with the Air Lines; and
- (d) if so, the details of arrangements made to remove the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) There have been some complaints regarding delay in Air India flights which was raised with Air India and Ministry of Civil Aviation. The delays happened due to airport congestion, delay in allotting the parking bay at Jeddah and inordinate delays at immigration counters.

After the Haj 2008 Review Meeting, the issues were addressed to Air India/Saudi Arabian airlines and the Ministry of Civil Aviation to ensure that all necessary measures be taken to remove difficulties faced in the past and the concerned authorities are taking suitable action.

Inclusion in UNSC

†2925. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has got an assurance from the international community for its inclusion in United Nations Security Council (UNSC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the future view of India in this regard; and

(d) the names of the countries which have extended their support in this matter alongwith the countries which have not supported it during the G-8 conference?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Several countries have expressed support for India's permanent membership within an expanded Security Council, An Inter-Governmental negotiation process for Security Council reform, including its expansion, is ongoing in an informal Plenary of the UN General Assembly in which India is actively participating.

(d) Does not arise. This issue was not on the agenda of the G-8-Outreach Interaction held in L'Aquila, Italy, from 8-10 July, 2009.

Transit business

2926. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would take up the issue of transit business between northeastern States and the rest of the country across Bangladesh;

(b) whether the rivers and ports of Bangladesh would be made available through diplomatic talks enabling easy exercise of economy of both the North- Eastern States and Bangladesh; and

(c) the plan of Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) The issue regarding connectivity for North-Eastern States and rest of the country through Bangladesh has been regularly taken up with the Government of Bangladesh. Various proposals for strengthening connectivity between both countries are under discussion bilaterally, including through inland waterways, road, rail and ports. Government of India would continue to actively pursue these proposals with Bangladesh.

Camps in Sri Lanka

†2927. SHRI SHREE GOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the number of refugee camps built for the people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka alongwith the total number of people living in them;
- (b) whether any Government team is working there to take care of them;
- (c) whether Government of Sri Lanka and Non-Governmental organization are extending help to them; and
- (d) the time likely to be taken for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) There are no refugee camps specifically for the people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka, though camps have been set up for the Tamil population that has been displaced as a result of the recently concluded military conflict in Sri Lanka. There are estimated to be 279,208 Internally Displaced Persons accommodated in 32 camps as per information by UN Resident Coordinator, Colombo as of 2 July, 2009.

(b) Government has deployed a 60-member Field Hospital in Menik Farm in Vavuniya, Northern Sri Lanka to provide medical care to the internally displaced population. The hospital has been functioning in Sri Lanka since mid-March, 2009. Government is also providing other humanitarian assistance to IDPs in relief camps, including shelter material, family relief packs, medical supplies etc.

(c) Government of Sri Lanka as well as NGOs, both international and local, are assisting the IDP population.

(d) The Government of Sri Lanka have conveyed that they plan to dismantle the relief camps and have outlined a 180-day plan to re-settle the bulk of IDPs to their original places of habitation.

Arrangements for Hajis at Jeddah

2928. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a sub-Committee of Central Haj Committee under the existing Act to look after the arrangements for pilgrims at Jeddah during the Haj;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Hajis have been complaining against the lodging and transportation arrangements made for them at Jeddah; and
- (c) the steps that have been taken by the Central Haj Committee to resolve the complaints of the Hajis?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No.

(b) There have indeed been some complaints regarding lodging and transportation arrangements in Jeddah.

(c) Ministry has taken up with all concerned to ensure that the pilgrims in the next Haj are not inconvenienced. The hiring of accommodation is proceeding satisfactorily and other logistical arrangements for Haj 2009 are being fine-tuned for making the pilgrimage a rewarding experience.

Port Construction by China

†2929. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that China is secretly engaged in the construction of a port near one of the busiest sea ways of the world, Hambantota, situated off the southern coast of Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has approached Government of Sri Lanka with regard to this constitution; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the development of Hambantota Port being undertaken in Southern Sri Lanka with Chinese assistance, the contract for which was finalised in March, 2007.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Indian policy towards Pakistan

2930. MS. MABEL REBELLO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan's President admitted Pak nurtured terrorism and has admitted that Islamabad made tactical use of militancy against India;

(b) if so, whether Pakistan even now accused India for not cooperating with 26/11 inquiry report on terrorism;

(c) whether in spite of this India and Pakistan have set a stage for fresh engagement;

(d) if so, whether a new strategy has been adopted by Prime Minister to deal with Pakistan so that its territory is not used against India and further negotiations continue between two countries;

(e) if so, whether there is a change of policy towards Pakistan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Government has seen reports in which the President of Pakistan has said that militants and extremists were deliberately created and nurtured by Pakistan as a policy to achieve some short-term tactical objectives while talking to a gathering of former civil servants in Islamabad on 07 July, 2009.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Pakistan handed over a dossier giving an update of the investigation conducted by them on 11th July, 2009. PM met the Prime Minister of Pakistan in Sharm-El-Sheikh on 16th July, 2009 where the Prime Minister of Pakistan assured that Pakistan will do everything in its power to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack to justice.

(c) PM conveyed to the Prime Minister of Pakistan in the said meeting on 16th July, 2009 that sustained, effective and credible action needs to be taken not only to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack to justice, but also to shut down the operations of terrorist groups to prevent any future attacks. Both leaders agreed to work to create an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence.

(d) to (f) It has been and remains our consistent position that the starting point of any meaningful dialogue with Pakistan is a fulfilment of their commitment, in letter and spirit, not to allow their territory to be used in any manner for terrorist activities against India.

Poverty alleviation

2931. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the poverty alleviation made during the last four years compared to Andhra Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) the amount allocated and spent in Andhra Pradesh, year-wise; and

(c) the funding of Asian Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank in Andhra Pradesh for the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) Ministry of Housing Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an employment oriented Urban Poverty Alleviation Centrally sponsored scheme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), on all India basis, with effect from 1.12.1997. The scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been comprehensively revamped with effect from 2009-2010.

The number of beneficiaries under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during the last four years (*i.e.* 2005-06 to 2008-09, cumulative), State-wise, including the State of Andhra Pradesh are at Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Central funds released to Andhra Pradesh and expenditure reported by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh through Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) since inception of the scheme year-wise is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Central funds released	Expenditure
Opening balance	1178.50	—
1997-1998	839.66	2018.15
1998-1999	1364.28	1364.28
1999-2000	1398.08	1398.08
2000-2001	1417.04	1417.04
2001-2002	331.51	331.51
2002-2003	904.15	904.15
2003-2004	1390.19	1390.19
2004-2005	1116.41	1116.41
2005-2006	1526.17	1526.17
2006-2007	2295.94	2295.94
2007-2008	2058.41	2058.42
2008-2009	4327.22	1773.79
TOTAL :	20147.56	17594.13

(c) As reported by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Aid Accounts and Audit Division), the details of authorization and utilization of Government Loans of Poverty Alleviation Projects in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years (*i.e.* 2004-05 to 2008-09) in respect of Indian Development Association (IDA) projects is at Statement-II (*See below*). There was no Authorization and Utilization of Government Loans/Grant in respect of Asian Development Bank (ADB) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), during the last five years.

Statement-I

State-wise cumulative number of beneficiaries under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during last four years (i.e. 2005-2006 to 2008-2009)

Sl. No.	State/UTS	No. of Urban poor assisted to set up individual/group micro-enterprises	No. of Urban poor imparted skill training	No. of mandays of work generated under Wage Employment Programme (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53674	89526	14.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	103	2.66

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	1814	2607	6.21
4.	Bihar	9662	2346	26.11
5.	Chhattisgarh	10401	11961	2.18
6.	Goa	655	1570	1.96
7.	Gujarat	29946	22269	2.73
8.	Haryana	10892	26574	2.52
9.	Himachal Pradesh	747	1798	0.06
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2095	9869	1.52
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0.00
12.	Karnataka	42301	31269	23.43
13.	Kerala	15519	17049	1.90
14.	Madhya Pradesh	41702	89416	9.27
15.	Maharashtra	133885	185101	14.12
16.	Manipur	13	2621	3.94
17.	Meghalaya	243	1743	0.76
18.	Mizoram	48	5401	26.69
19.	Nagaland	1051	616	1.19
20.	Orissa	26859	18447	2.02
21.	Punjab	400	3097	0.48
22.	Rajasthan	29609	18058	3.21
23.	Sikkim	594	1946	3.90
24.	Tamil Nadu	65692	113900	29.52
25.	Tripura	2791	12123	1.13
26.	Uttaranchal	736	1414	5.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	84051	165923	29.01
28.	West Bengal	24366	8677	8.22
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	109	1	0.63
30.	Chandigarh	697	7935	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	67	219	0.94
32.	Daman and Diu	68	0	0.04
33.	Delhi	2303	1580	0.00
34.	Puducherry	3656	5960	3.17
TOTAL :		596705	861119	228.51

Statement-II

*Details of authorization and utilization of Government Loans of Poverty Alleviation Projects during the last five years i.e.
2004-05 to 2008-09 in respect of Indian Development Association (IDA) projects*

I. Authorisation of Government Loan from 2004-2005 to 2008-2009

				<i>Agreement amounts (in thousands)</i>				
Donor, State, Sector, Loan	Loan	Agreement currency*	Loan date	2004-05 amount	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Andhra Pradesh								
3732-1-IN Additional Financing for Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project	XDR	25.01.2008	42,700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42,700.00	0.00

II. Utilization of Government Loan from 2004-2005 to 2008-2009

Andhra Pradesh								
3332-IN Andhra Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project	XDR	12.05.2000	82,097.59	12,667.17	11,828.59	12,613.49	166.40	0.00
3732-IN Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project	XDR	03.04.2003	114,000.00	26,455.69	36,828.41	20,119.13	11,836.15	4,043.70
3732-1-IN Additional Financing for Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project	XDR	25.01.2008	42,700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,671.75	19,850.36

*XDR-International Monetary Fund — Special Drawing Rights.

Housing shortage

2932. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the housing shortage in the region originates from the low income segment of the population;

(b) if so, the details thereof particularly for the people of minority especially in Andhra Pradesh, State-wise;

(c) the project taken up for all including minority people in Andhra Pradesh with the assistance of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the role of World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) in housing sector?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):
(a) and (b) According to the estimates made by the Technical Group constituted by the Ministry for assessment of the urban housing shortage at the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan, the total housing shortage in the country is 24.71 million. The Group had further indicated the housing shortage amongst various income groups as under:—

Income Category	Housing shortage in millions at the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan
Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)	21.78
Low Income Group (LIG)	2.89
Middle Income Group (MIG)	0.04
High Income Group (HIG)	

State-wise details of housing shortage estimated by the Technical Group including for Andhra Pradesh is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to provide for adequate Shelter at affordable prices and taking such measures as may be essential for facilitation thereof.

However, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 for 7-year mission period, caters to provision of housing and basic services to urban poor, including in 65 specified cities under the Sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Houses at Affordable costs for slum dwellers/urban poor/Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) categories is one of the admissible components under these schemes.

A total of 36 projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 77 projects under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) have been approved in

the state of Andhra Pradesh so far envisaging construction/upgradation of 134694 and 47896 dwelling units respectively.

(d) There is no ongoing project being implemented by the Ministry in housing sector with assistance from the World Bank or the Asian Development Bank at present.

Statement

*State-wise details of Urban Housing Shortage at the end of the
Tenth Five Year Plan*

(dwelling units in million)

State/UTs	Housing Shortage
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1.95
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02
Assam	0.31
Bihar	0.59
Chhattisgarh	0.36
Goa	0.07
Gujarat	1.66
Haryana	0.52
Himachal Pradesh	0.06
Jammu and Kashmir	0.18
Jharkhand	0.47
Karnataka	1.63
Kerala	0.76
Madhya Pradesh	1.29
Maharashtra	3.72
Manipur	0.05
Meghalaya	0.04
Mizoram	0.04
Nagaland	0.03
Orissa	0.50
Punjab	0.69
Rajasthan	1.00

1	2
Sikkim	0.01
Tamil Nadu	2.82
Tripura	0.06
Uttanchal	0.18
Uttar Pradesh	2.38
West Bengal	2.04
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01
Chandigarh	0.08
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01
Daman and Diu	0.01
Delhi	1.13
Lakshadweep	0.00
Puducherry	0.06
ALL INDIA	24.71

State/UT-wise breakup of shortage in terms of different income groups is not available.

Houses in small towns of Karnataka

2933. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of small towns in Karnataka identified for the construction of residential units for weaker sections of the society during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(b) the number of units constructed/proposed to be constructed, year-wise and the funds sanctioned/proposed to be made available for the purpose, year-wise; and

(c) the conditions under which the houses are proposed to be allotted to the eligible persons?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):
(a) to (c) The names of small towns in Karnataka for which residential units for weaker section of the society have been approved for construction is given in the Statement (*See below*). 34 projects with total project cost Rs. 379.66 crores have so far been approved under Integrated housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) component of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in the State of Karnataka for construction/up-gradation of 17237 houses. Year-wise details are as under:—

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
No. of projects approved	5	20	9
Total project cost approved	68.46	171.81	139.38
Central Share approved	41.90	103.86	76.93
Number of Dwelling Units	4070	8983	4184

Details of projects approved for construction/up-gradation of dwelling units in small towns of Karnataka are annexed. The States are required to allot houses to beneficiaries identified under each project on completion.

Statement

Details of projects approved for construction of dwelling units in small towns of Karnataka

*Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)
total projects approved*

Status as on 15.07.2009

Rs. in crores

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of projects approved	Total project cost approved	Total number of dwelling units approved (New + Upgradation)	Total Centre Share approved	Total Share approved	Total ACA released by M/o Finance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Karnataka	Bagaklakote	1	9.01	240	4.78	4.22	2.39
2.	Karnataka	Basavakalya	1	2.37	170	1.68	0.69	0.84
3.	Karnataka	Belgaum	1	2.69	138	1.79	0.90	0.89
4.	Karnataka	Bellary	1	8.66	520	5.37	3.30	2.68
5.	Karnataka	Betagiri	1	25.20	738	13.13	12.07	6.57
6.	Karnataka	Bhalki	1	3.04	150	2.03	1.01	1.01
7.	Karnataka	Chincholi	1	3.54	200	2.33	1.22	116
8.	Karnataka	Chinthamani	1	20.68	798	10.58	10.10	5.29
9.	Karnataka	Doddaballapura	1	8.99	648	6.37	2.62	3.18
10.	Karnataka	Gajendragada	1	6.42	500	4.54	1.87	2.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Karnataka	Gowribidanur	1	1.94	0	1.44	0.50	0.72
12.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	1	13.88	786	9.12	4i76	4.56
13.	Karnataka	Hassan	1	12.90	1000	9.17	3.73	4.59
14.	Karnataka	Hiriyur town	1	3.93	123	2.16	1.77	1.08
15.	Karnataka	Hotenarsipura	1	12.90	1000	9.17	3.73	4.59
16.	Karnataka	Hubli	1	16.00	600	7.41	8.59	3.70
17.	Karnataka	Hubli Ph-III	1	14.86	430	7.81	7.05	3.91
18.	Karnataka	Hubli Ph-II	1	3.50	109	1.84	1.65	0.92
19.	Karnataka	Kadur	1	13.43	500	6.65	6.78	3.32
20.	Karnataka	Kanakapura	1	22.33	727	11.23	11.09	5.62
21.	Karnataka	Koppal	1	4.07	265	2.68	1.39	1.34
22.	Karnataka	Mandya	1	13.95	558	7.92	6.03	3.96
23.	Karnataka	Mulubagilu	1	1042	600	6.36	4.06	3.18
24.	Karnataka	Nagamangala	1	5.60	420	3.92	1.69	1.96
25.	Karnataka	Nanjangud	1	6.91	540	4-90	2.02	2.45
26.	Karnataka	pavagada	1	19,97	508	11.62	8.35	5.81
27.	Karnataka	Ramangagram	1	27/16	1800	16.54	10.62	8.27
28.	Karnataka	Saundatti	1	2.56	145	1.59	0.96	0.80
29.	Karnataka	Shahapur	1	3.71	207	2.44	127	1.22
30.	Karnataka	Shikaripura	1	12,65	330	7.22	5.43	3.61
31.	Karnataka	Shimoga	1	23.05	600	13.17	9.89	6.58
32.	Karnataka	Sidlagatta	1	3.60	200	2.37	1.23	1.19
33.	Karnataka	Sindhnaur	1	19.66	1005	12.04	7.62	6.02
34.	Karnataka	Sira	1	20.07	682	11.32	8.75	5.66
TOTAL :		32	34	379.66	17237	222.69	156.97	111.34

Medical insurance for students in Australia

2934. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:
SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has asked Australian Government to put in place a compulsory medical insurance cover for Indian nationals studying there;
- (b) if so, the response of Australian Government in this regard;
- (c) whether a nine members delegation from Australia has recently visited here and the details of discussions held with the visiting delegates; and
- (d) to what extent Government feels that the Indian students in Australia are now safe?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Students going to Australia for studies are required to buy Overseas Student Health Cover (OSHC) and maintain the insurance cover for the duration of their stay as student in Australia. Instances have been reported where the Indian students, in a bid to save money, did not renew OSHC insurance and faced difficulties when an emergency requiring medical assistance arose. The question of working out a way to ensure that Indian students have medical insurance cover throughout the period of their stay in Australia was taken up with the visiting Australian Secretary in Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, as also with the delegation of Australian Educational Providers that visited India recently.

The Australian side agreed to consider factoring-in an appropriate element of insurance cover into the tuition fee-structure to address the problem. Details of discussions held during the visit of the 9-member delegation from Australia are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Government of Australia has taken a series of steps to ensure safety and security of Indian students in Australia. It is hoped that these steps would result in addressing the problem.

Statement

Details of discussions hold during the visit of the delegation from Australia

*Call on Secretary, MOIA by a delegation of Australian Educational
Service Providers on 6th July, 2009*

A nine-member Australian delegation led by Mr. Colin Walters, Group Manager (Intl), Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, Government of Australia, called on Secretary, MOIA at 10.30 a.m. on 6th July, 2009 to brief him and the Indian side on the potential for higher education in Australia, as also to address our concerns the recent incidents of attacks on Indian students in Australia. Secretary, MOIA added that while the Government of India is willing to play its legitimate role in medium and long-term strategies drawn up in this behalf, it would perhaps be the exclusive prerogative of the Australian Government to stem the violence and curb such incidents of attacks on Indian students through stern and rigorous police actions, followed by quick and expeditious prosecution of the persons accused. He also said

that in the medium term, the Government of India is willing to partake in the joint efforts with the Australian Government through pre-departure orientation programmes and legislation specifically providing for stringent punishments under the proposed 'Emigration Management Act', for Education Agents who exploit innocent students with false and exaggerated promises.

2. The Australian side stated that their Government is taking rigorous action to bring the situation under control. There was no evidence to suggest that the recent attacks on Indian students were racially motivated. The Victorian police has acted with due promptitude and made quite a few arrests following these attacks and that the accused will be presented in courts and prosecuted by following the due process of law in Australia. The Government of Australia would do everything in their powers to address the situation expeditiously. He then listed the other initiatives by both the Federal and State Governments and the action taken in the recent past, including the 10-point Action plan drawn-up by Universities Australia, setting of special Task Force, Community Liaison Groups, Student Roundtable etc.

3. The Australian side welcomed and agreed to consider favourably the suggestions made by the Indian side to provide for a comprehensive medical insurance cover for Indian students by factoring-in an appropriate element into the tuition fee-structure, devising mechanisms to ensure the quality of education-especially at private education providers in the field of Vocational Education and Training (cookery and haircutting came-in for special mention), bringing in legislative measures to regulate and control Education Agents, mandatory provision of on-campus accommodation and employment to Indian students, etc.

4. The meeting ended with the Australian side readily accepting Secretary's suggestions to form a Joint Working Group to consider the regulation of Employment Agents and organize pre-departure orientation programme and make appropriate recommendations to the two Governments.

Report on Emigrant workers

2935. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY:
SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of Standing Committee of External Affairs in its report No. 14 regarding Emigrant workers;

(b) whether the recommendations have been implemented;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) The recommendations and the actions taken thereon are given in the Statement.

Statement

*The Status of action taken on the recommendations of the Standing Committee
with regard to emigrant workers in Report No. 14*

Sl. No.	Para No.	Recommendations/Observations action taken	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1	2.13	The Committee observe that the Overseas Indian workers are estimated at about 4-5 million and their remittances into India are estimated at \$12-15 billion annually. The Committee also observe that most of them belong to unskilled and semi-skilled category and there has been a steady increase, to the tune of 1 million a year, in the number of persons emigrating for employment abroad. Taking note of the fact that the Ministry propose to undertake skill upgradation and pre-departure training programme for potential emigrant workers, the Committee recommend that the training programmes undertaken must keep in view the changing nature of manpower requirement of countries around the world through the Indian Missions. The information regarding the training so imparted and the database of manpower availability should also be available with our Missions abroad. The Committee further recommend that the proposals received from Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala for starting emigrant workers training programmes should be followed up with the concerned States and the training programmes for emigrant workers started expeditiously.	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has undertaken a scheme for the Skill upgradation and Pre-departure Orientation training of potential migrant workers. The scheme is implemented in partnership with select State Governments, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and apex Industry Associations like the CII and ASSOCHAM. The training is aimed to upgrade the skills of our workers, after taking into account the skills requirements abroad. Information about the training has been disseminated to all concerned.
2.	2.14	The Committee are concerned to note that Overseas Indian workers are facing numerous problems regarding non-payment/delayed payment of wages,	After its creation in 2004, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has made concerted efforts to enter into bilateral

1	2	3	4
		<p>unilateral changes in the contract of workers, changing the jobs arbitrarily etc. In certain cases, the workers are not given any employment and are left in the lurch in the foreign country. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should focus on the need to safeguard the interests of Indian workers abroad, by entering into bilateral agreement with countries where there are substantial number of Indian workers. The Committee appreciate that a beginning has since been made by the Ministry for entering into bilateral agreements with Kuwait, Qatar, Oman and Malaysia. The Committee desire that the discussion/negotiation for bilateral agreement with these countries be expedited to ensure that the workers interests are protected and that they are no longer exploited by the unscrupulous agents in India and by their employers abroad.</p>	<p>Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with all the major receiving Countries for protecting the interests and welfare of our migrant workers. MoUs have been signed with UAE in December, 2006, with Kuwait in April 20.07, with Oman in November 2008, with Malaysia in January 2009 and with Bahrain in June, 2009.</p>
3.	2.15	<p>The Committee welcome the proposal of the Government to have an award called "Pravasi Bhartiya Shramik Puruskar" that will consist a citation and 1 lakh rupees in cash with the objective of recognizing the outstanding contribution made by Overseas Indian workers. The Committee note that there will be 10 such awards every year and the first series of such Awards conferred on January 9, 2007 during the valedictory session of Pravasi Bhartiya Divas 2007. The Committee are happy that Government is instituting this award in recognition of the huge contribution these workers make through their remittances to the national economy.</p>	<p>The scheme of instituting a separate Pravasi Bhartiya Shramik Puruskar was examined. However, it was decided that instead of a separate scheme of awards, the criteria for nomination for the existing Pravasi Bhartiya Samman may be suitably modified to incorporate the category of workers in the existing award scheme. Subsequently, the provision has been made for conferring Pravasi Bhartiya Samman Award on overseas Indian workers in the revised guidelines.</p>

1	2	3	4
4.	2.24	<p>During their study visit to some of the offices of POEs during November 2006, the Committee observed that the office accommodation was too small, remotely located, unkempt and without proper infrastructure in place. The Committee, therefore, desire that the POE submit a detailed report within three months on all the regional offices of POE indicating office-wise staff strength, the number of applications received, space requirement and actually available, suitability of the office location in terms of accessibility and the infrastructure needed to make the offices efficient and user friendly. For the convenience of applicants, the Committee, recommend that the POE office may also open 'May I help you' counters, so that applicants are not exploited by soliciting spurious agents.</p>	<p>To provide better work environment to the staff and better facilities to the emigrants, the Ministry initiated programme of modernization of 8 POE Offices. The office of POE, Delhi, Chandigarh, Chennai and Cochin have been modernized. The modernization work in POE, Kolkata, Trivandrum is underway. The office of POE, Hyderabad is under shifting to a new premises and the modernization work will be undertaken after shifting is taken place. The renovation/modernization work of the office of POE, Mumbai is underway. The office of POE, Cochin has shifted to new office with big office space with modern facilities.</p>
5.	2.29	<p>Taking note of the large scale exploitation and harassment of prospective emigrants by spurious Recruiting Agents (RAs), the Committee recommend that the Emigration Act 1983 be amended expeditiously by inserting provisions so that deterrent punishment is inflicted on spurious RAs and the RAs duping the emigrant workers. In order to curb the incidents of illegal emigration for which spurious RAs are responsible, the Committee further recommend that respective POE offices should hold regular meeting with the Police Department of the concerned States to follow up on the cases registered and to chalk out ways and means for dealing with spurious recruiting agencies. The Committee would also like the</p>	<p>The Ministry is proposing to replace the existing Emigration Act with a comprehensive legislation. The new law is aimed at transforming Emigration into a simple, transparent and humane economic process, facilitate legal migration, prevent illegal migration and human smuggling, enable ethical recruitment practices and enhance the protection and welfare of emigrants. The Government has already amended the emigration rules w.e.f 9th July, 2009 to increase the Bank Guarantee for Recruiting Agents from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs,</p>

1	2	3	4
		Government to widely publicise the blacklisted agents (both foreign and Indian) to preclude duping of unsuspecting workers seeking emigration.	application fee from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 25,000 and the maximum service charge permissible to be collected by the Recruiting Agents from Rs. 10,000 to a maximum of Rs. 20,000 or equivalent to 45 days wages. The recruiting agents as well as the foreign employers have been entrusted with additional duties and responsibilities to enhance protection of emigrants from the exploitation. Information about RAs whose registration has been cancelled or suspended and Foreign Employers who are blacklisted are put on the Ministry's website to give wide publicity and to create awareness among prospective emigrants to avoid such fraudulent agencies.
6.	2.34	The Committee observe that the proposal to introduce smart card was initiated way back in March, 2005, but despite considerable lapse of time no significant headway has been made. The explanation submitted by the Ministry for the delay in introduction of smart card in the field offices and at the Headquarters of POE is found untenable by the Committee as India is acclaimed to be one of the high-tech capital of the world. The Committee, therefore, see no reason as to why the introduction of smart card should be delayed so inordinately. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government should expedite full computerization of all the Offices of POE, and impart necessary training to the staff so that the introduction	All the eight POE Offices have been computerized and connected with the PGE's Office. Further, a comprehensive E-Governance project in emigration has been undertaken by the Ministry with the objective to enhance the quality of services and making the emigration process user-friendly, transparent and efficient functioning on real time basis The proposal for introduction of the Smart Card for the migrant workers abroad is also under consideration.

1	2	3	4
		smart card is facilitated without any operational difficulty.	
7. 2.44		<p>The Committee are happy to note that the Government has introduced the Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana (PBBY), 2003 in an effort to safeguard the interests of the emigrant workers. The Committee also note that the PBBY, 2003 has now been upgraded as the PBBY, 2006 and emigrant workers will now get a minimum cover of Rs. 5 lakhs, instead of Rs. 2 lakhs. The Committee, however, note that as on date 11.07 lakhs policies have issued, but the number of policies issued <i>vis-a-vis</i> the number of emigrant workers is still far less. The Committee feel that there are many more potential workers in need of insurance and, therefore, recommend that the Ministry must sensitise the workers on benefits of getting insured. The Committee also desire that the subscription premium should be reviewed so as to consider the scope to further reduce it.</p>	<p>A compulsory Insurance Scheme known as Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana (PBBY) 2003 which was notified on 13.11.2003 came into force on the 25th day of December, 2003. The scheme was later revised on 25.1.06 with amendment coming into force <i>w.e.f.</i> 1.2.06.</p> <p>Subscription to the insurance cover under PBBY is mandatory for all intending emigrant workers, who apply for and obtain emigration clearance from the Protector of Emigrants (POE) as required under the Emigration Act, 1983 (31 of 1983). Emigration is not granted by the POE unless the emigrant worker subscribes to the insurance cover under PBBY. Since 25.12.03, till June, 2009, clearance has been granted by the POEs to approximately 41.52 lakh persons going for employment abroad, and therefore the number of policies issued under the PBBY till June, 2009 is 41.52 lakh approximately.</p> <p>The issue relating to review of the subscription amount alongwith add on benefits to the emigrant workers under the PBBY, is under consideration in consultation with the insurance companies.</p>

Protection for women workers

2936. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY:
SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps Government has taken to protect women emigrants working in different countries?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): The Government has taken various measures for protecting the safety and welfare of women migrant workers in different countries. These include:—

- (i) Age restriction of 30 years has been made mandatory in respect of all women emigrants emigrating on ECR passports to ECR countries, irrespective of the nature/category of employment.
- (ii) The employment contract must be duly attested by the Indian Missions in respect of all women holding ECR passports and emigrating to ECR countries.
- (iii) Women household workers must be paid a minimum wage in the range of US \$ 300-350, as fixed by the Indian Missions in the ECR countries, with due regard to the market wage. A pre-paid mobile facility must be provided by the employer to every woman Household Service Worker. If the Foreign Employer recruits the worker directly, he is required to deposit a security of \$2500 in the form of a Bank Guarantee with the Mission.
- (iv) The Ministry has set up the Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) with a 24 x 7 Helpline to enable emigrant workers/prospective emigrants including women to obtain information on all emigration related matters and seek redressal of their complaints against Recruiting Agents/Foreign Employers.
- (v) The Missions abroad are setting up Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) in the host countries to provide information and assistance to emigrants including women emigrants.
- (vi) The Ministry has also launched a vigorous Awareness — cum — Publicity Campaign through the print and electronic media to sensitize potential emigrant workers including women emigrants about legal emigration process and hazards of illegal emigration.

Institute for overseas Indians

†2937. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any institute has been established for overseas Indians so that they could contribute to developmental activities in India;
- (b) whether they would have to contribute through this medium alone;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether presently they make remittance directly to concerned individuals or via any Government agency; and

(d) the current status and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

The focus of the Ministry is to establish an institutional framework to enable Overseas Indians to engage with India in the economic, social and cultural spheres. Towards this end the Ministry has established:—

- (i) The Overseas Indian Facilitation Center (OIFC) a not-for-profit-trust, in partnership with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). The Center covers two broad areas viz: Investment Facilitation and Knowledge Networking.
- (ii) The India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF) a not-for-profit trust to provide a credible window for Overseas Indian Philanthropy in India's Social development.

The Ministry has also launched a new initiative to develop a Diaspora Knowledge Network called — Global Indian Network of Knowledge (Global INK). The Global INK, an electronic platform will connect people of Indian Origin from a variety of disciplines recognized as leaders in their respective fields, not just in their country of residence but globally as well, with knowledge users at the national and sub national levels in India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Remittances are in the nature of private transfers and are sent directly to individuals concerned.

(d) The OIFC is fully functional whereas IDF and Global INK are in the nascent stage.

Workers in Malaysia

2938. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of immigrant Indian workers in Malaysia;
- (b) whether they are living in depressed conditions; and
- (c) the remedial measures undertaken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) It is estimated that there are over 1,50,000 documented Indian workers and about 45,000 undocumented workers in Malaysia.

(b) According to the Indian Mission in Malaysia, they receive complaints from workers relating to non-payment, arbitrary reduction or delay in payment of wages, longer working hours and lack of proper accommodation, food and medical facilities, etc. Complaints of contracts entered into at the time of recruitment being replaced by the employers with the terms and

conditions unfavourable to the workers after they reach Malaysia are also received. In all such cases the High Commission takes prompt action and outstanding dues are settled with the intervention of the Malaysian authorities.

(c) India and Malaysia have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on employment of workers on 3rd January 2009. The MoU provides an institutional framework for addressing various issues pertaining to the welfare of Indian workers in Malaysia and redressal of their grievances.

The Malaysian Government has also initiated a scheme of Pre-departure Orientation under which all workers going for employment to Malaysia will undergo ten days Induction Course which will provide exposure to the culture of Malaysia, language (English or Malay) and knowledge of labour laws.

A Joint Working Group has been constituted under the bilateral MOU to resolve problems relating to migration of the workers arising from time to time.

Minimum sittings of Parliament

2939. SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOOT:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether there is a constitutional requirement of minimum number of days of sitting for the Parliament and if not what would be required to be done to have such a stipulation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): No, Sir, the Constitution would required to be amended to have a minimum number of days of sittings for the Parliament.

Women in Government jobs

†2940. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the total number of employees in Central Government only 7.53 per cent are women;

(b) if not, the facts in this regard;

(c) the percentage of women employees in Central Government at present, group-wise; and

(d) their expected number at the end of eleventh five year plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) As per the census of Central Government employees conducted by the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2004, 9.68 per cent of Central Government employees were women.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The percentage of women employees in Central Government at present, group-wise is not available.

(d) No forecast of the number of women employees at the end of eleventh five year plan is available. However, their number is expected to increase as a result of women friendly policies of the Government.

Annual appraisal of members of IAS

2941. SHRI P.R. RAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is mulling over changing the annual appraisal for members of the Indian Administrative Services; and

(b) if so, the reasons for Government changing the two-year old numerical grading system which is being used at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Need for intellectuals and experts

†2942. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the need for additional intellectuals and experts for running the administration of the country is being felt;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether Government has formulated any action plan keeping in view the above felt need; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Second Administrative Reforms Commission in its Tenth report titled "Refurbishing of Personnel Administration — Scaling New Heights" presented on 27.11.2008 has mentioned that "there is almost universal acknowledgment of the need to induct outstanding skills and talent from outside the Government to staff some positions in Government departments". Accordingly the Commission has recommended that for positions at the HAG level and above positions could be earmarked for which outside talent would be desirable. Applications to fill up these posts would be invited from interested and eligible persons from the open market and also, from serving eligible officers.

(c) and (d) The Government is examining the recommendation.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Directive for RTI

2943. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's directive that Information Commission set up under RTI could take decisions on complaints and appeals from the public collectively and not individually has been seriously opposed by RTI activists;

(b) whether RTI activists strongly objected and launched an internet campaign to get it rescinded and have pointed out that directive further weaken institution of RTI and lead to piling up of complaints and appeals before the commission causing degeneration of the institution; and

(c) if so, to what extent Government has considered their views and by what time final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Representations have been received against the advice given by the Government to the Central Information Commission that in absence of any provision in the Right to Information Act, 2005 regarding constitution of benches, the decisions on appeals and complaints should be taken by the Commission and not by its benches.

(c) The advice is in line with the provisions of the law.

Proposals from Karnataka

2944. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two proposals of the State Government of Karnataka for the sanctioning and release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of the Central Government on strengthening capacity building and awareness generation for effective implementation of RTI Act, 2005 are pending with the Central Government for approval and release of funds; and

(b) if so, the status of the proposals and by when they are likely to be cleared and funds released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Karnataka State Information Commission has sent a proposal for sanctioning of funds for IT enablement and propagation of RTI under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. First instalments for both the components have already been released.

Tribal backlog

2945. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware about tribal backlog in various Departments of Central Government and services of Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) the action that are proposed by the Ministry to improve representations of Tribal employees in view of Constitutional reservations; and

(c) who is responsible for the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A special recruitment drive has been launched to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies.

(c) Some vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Tribes remain unfilled for the reasons like non-availability of suitable candidates, gap between arising of a vacancy and its filling up etc.

Drive against corruption

2946. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI in a nation-wide drive against corruption and alleged irregularities by public functionaries and also various recruitment boards has filed number of cases recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by Government to make CBI more effective and also to expand its organizational set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. CBI, in a nation-wide drive against corruption in June 2009, has registered 70 cases of corruption and alleged irregularities by public functionaries.

(c) A number of measures have already been taken by the Government to strengthen the CBI which *inter-alia*, include modernization and upgradation of infrastructure and capacity building of officers and staff of the CBI.

Poor, illiterate and malnourished people

2947. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has the largest number of poor, illiterate and malnourished people in the world and nearly 25 crore people go to bed hungry every night;

(b) whether it is not a sorry state-of-affairs despite the fact of our independence long back of over 60 years; and

(c) whether something concrete would be done to uplift these sectors and a time frame for it by giving top priority?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) As per the 'Global Economic Prospects-2009', published by the World Bank, India had about 455.8 million people living on less than US \$ 1.25 per day in the year 2005. As per the Census 2001, the numbers of illiterates in the country were around 304 million in the age group seven years and higher. As indicated in the Report of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), titled 'Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households 2004-2005', the percentage of households not getting enough food every day was 0.4% for rural areas and 0.1% for urban areas respectively in the year 2004-05.

(b) The country has shown significant improvements with respect to poverty, illiteracy and hunger over time. The percentage of people living below poverty line declined from 54.9 per cent in 1973-74 to 27.5 per cent in 2004-05. Literacy rate improved from 18.3 per cent (for age group 5+) in 1951 to 64.8 per cent in 2001 (for age group 7+). Proportion of people not getting enough food every day declined from 2.4 percent in 1983 to 0.4 percent in 2004-05 in the rural areas and from 0.8 percent in 1983 to 0.1 percent in 2004-05 in the urban areas.

(c) The Eleventh Five year Plan (2007-12) envisages reduction in the headcount ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points. Similarly the Eleventh Five Year Plan aims at increasing the literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or more to 85% by 2011-12. The Government is implementing a number of poverty alleviation programmes such as: National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Mid-day Meal Scheme, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), etc. For improving literacy rate the Government is implementing the Sarva-shiksha Abhiyan and the Mid-day meal Scheme.

Number of poor people in country

†2948. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to member of Planning Commission Shri Abhijit Sen the number of poor people in the country could be 80 per cent in villages and 64 per cent in cities;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that according to report of World Bank the number of poor people in India is about 45 crore and as per the report of the Committee nominated by the Rural Development Ministry it is 40 crore;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, whether Government has taken any step to get the correct information thereto;
and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) No, Sir. However, according to Prof. Abhijit Sen, Member, Planning Commission, he had confirmed to a question from a press person that nearly 80 per cent of persons in rural areas and nearly 64 per cent of persons in the urban areas had per capita calorie intake of less than 2400 kcal and less than 2100 kcal in rural areas and urban areas respectively in the year 2004-05. This is calculated on the basis of information available from 61st Round of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).

(b) As per the World Bank Report entitled 'Global Economic Prospects for 2009', the number of poor people in India living on less than \$1.25 a day is around 455.8 millions. The Ministry of Rural Development has not constituted or nominated any committee to estimate poverty in the country.

(c) and (d) The various estimates on poverty are strictly not comparable as they follow different assumptions and criteria for calculating the number of persons below poverty line.

Mid-term review of Eleventh Plan

2949. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether newly constituted Planning Commission met and had a mid-term review of growth targets of Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether a new plan was launched on globally melt down and was fully discussed;

(c) if so, whether Eleventh Five Year Plan was projected for target of 9 per cent growth and in the second quarter of 2009 agriculture growth plunged to 2.8 per cent;

(d) whether in view of this Planning Commission has to revise growth rate; and

(e) if so, the outcome of the discussions held and to what extent changes have been incorporated to meet targets as per present situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) had fixed an annual average growth target of 9 per cent. As per the information available from the Revised Estimates of Annual National Income, 2008-09 released on 29th May, 2009 by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the growth rate of Agriculture and Allied

Sector was 2.7 per cent in the second quarter of 2008-09 over the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

- (d) No decision has been taken by the Planning Commission to revise the growth target.
- (e) Does not arise.

Steps to reduce poverty level

2950. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are around 260 million poor people in the country whose income is less than Rs. 356.30 a month in villages and Rs. 638.60 a month in cities;
- (b) if so, the steps that are proposed to be taken during the Eleventh Plan period (2007-12) to reduce the poverty level;
- (c) the perspective planning till 2020 in this regard when the country hopes to become a developed country; and
- (d) the long-term measures that are being adopted to remove poverty from India in a foreseeable future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) As per the latest estimates of the Planning Commission, the number of persons whose consumption level is less than Rs. 356.30 per capita per month in rural areas and Rs. 538.60 per capita per month in urban areas is estimated to be 301.7 million in the country for the year 2004-05 accounting for 27.5% of the population.

(b) The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) envisages reduction in the headcount ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points. The Government is implementing a number of poverty alleviation programmes such as: National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Mid-day Meal Scheme, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), etc.

(c) As per the document 'India Vision 2020' brought out by the Planning Commission in 2002, achievement of GDP growth rate of 8.5 to 9 per cent over the next 20 years would result in almost eliminating the incidence of poverty in the country.

(d) The strategy of the Government in reducing poverty includes asset generation programmes and increasing wage employment in order to raise the income levels of the poor. In addition, a number of anti-poverty programmes that have a direct impact on poverty reduction are being implemented.

Methodology to measure poverty

2951. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a high powered Committee headed by Prime Minister's economic advisory council chairman has finalized a new methodology for measuring poverty based on a basket of goods consumed by people in rural and urban areas;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) whether Government has accepted this methodology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) The Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group to review the methodology for estimation of poverty under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar, who is currently the Chairman of Economic Advisory Council to Prime Minister. The committee has not submitted its report.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

Private agencies for Plan review

2952. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to rope in the private agencies for Plan review;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the exact need to engage the private agencies; and
- (d) the responsibility they would take if something goes awry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) to (d) Planning Commission has initiated Mid Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. As part of this exercise, it has been decided to take inputs from independent reputed research institutions regarding the performance of the Plan. Based on these inputs, Planning Commission would make a comprehensive Mid-Term Review of the performance of the Eleventh Five Year Plan in terms of major achievements/shortfalls and make necessary recommendations for mid course correction.

Funds for infrastructure development

2953. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of economic and infrastructure development schemes/projects for which the Union Government has allocated funds during last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) the amount of funds allocated during the above period, scheme-wise, year-wise and State-wise;

- (c) the amount of funds utilized, scheme-wise, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (d) the details of unutilized funds returned to the Union Government, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) and (b) The details of economic and infrastructure development schemes/projects for which the Union Government has allocated funds during the last three years and the current year are available in the Budget Documents of the respective years. Allocations for Plan Schemes are made by Planning Commission to the Union Ministries. The State-wise allocations of these amounts are made by the administrative Ministries responsible for implementation of these schemes/projects.

(c) and (d) Details of the amount of funds utilized, scheme-wise, year-wise and state-wise, and of unutilized funds returned to the Union Government State-wise, are also available with the administrative Ministry concerned. Time series data on this is not being maintained at a central place by a single agency.

Estimate of poverty and BPL

2954. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:
SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether factors like access to education, health, infrastructure, clean environment and benefits for women and child are taken into consideration while National Sample Survey Organisation and National Accounts Statistics estimate the poverty and below poverty level of our population;

(b) if so, the percentage of poor and below poverty line poor during 2006 and 2007; and

(c) the perspective planning and the number of five-year plans that are required to wipe it out completely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) and National Accounts Statistics (NAS) do not estimate the level of poverty and population living below poverty line. The Planning Commission estimates the number and proportion of persons living below the poverty line at the national and state level from the large sample survey on household consumer expenditure conducted by the NSSO at an interval of approximately five years following the methodology contained in the report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor (Lakdawala Committee). The survey on household consumer expenditure includes expenditure on education and health.

(b) As per the latest estimates, the numbers of persons living below poverty line (BPL) for the year 2004-05 is estimated to be 301.7 million accounting for 27.5% of the total population. As such, no official estimates of poverty are available for the years 2006 and 2007.

(c) The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) envisages reduction in the headcount ratio of consumption poverty by 10 percentage points. As per the document 'India Vision 2020' brought out by the Planning Commission in 2002, achievement of GDP growth rate of 8.5 to 9 per cent over the next 20 years would result in almost eliminating the incidence of poverty in the country.

Rebound in infrastructure sector

2955. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the infrastructure sector has rebounded, recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, comparatively, during the last five years; and
- (c) the steps being taken for the current year in Andhra Pradesh to make it attractive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

(a) After the global recession the Indian economy is slowly recovering and it is too early to state about the trends, which is being closely watched.

(b) Total investment in infrastructure during past five years is as under:—

Year	Rs (crore)
2003-04 (Actual)	1,44,372
2004-05 (Actual)	1,61,453
2005-06 (Actual/RE)	1,94,909
2006-07 (BE/RE)	2,25,246
2007-08 (Anticipated)	2,70,273

BE: Budget Estimate RE: Revised Estimate

(c) Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that the steps taken by them to make investment in infrastructure attractive are:—

- (i) Effective implementation of provisions of Andhra Pradesh. Infrastructure Development Enabling Act, 2001 (APIDEA Act, 2001) for ensuring speedy project clearances.
- (ii) Provision of fiscal incentives like exemption of stamp duty, seigniorage charges, VAT exemptions on all inputs for infrastructure projects costing more than Rs. 100 crore.
- (iii) State support agreements for Port and Airport Projects to meet the expenditure of land cost and provide external infrastructure like water, power and road connectivity.

Implementation of schemes by private and public sector

†2956. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the system regarding implementation of Government's development schemes by the joint enterprises of private sector and public sector may be the first step towards privatisation;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government has decided to implement the said system throughout the country; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the benefits of implementing this system comprising private sector and public sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) No, Sir. There is no such system.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

Mitigation of regional inequalities

2957. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps for mitigating backwardness and regional inequalities;

(b) whether Prime Minister had committed for mitigating backwardness and regional inequalities;

(c) if so, what is being considered in this regard; and

(d) what prevents the Central Government from considering Bihar's claim for rehabilitation following the devastating Kosi floods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):
(a) to (c) Reducing backwardness and regional inequalities has been one of the objectives of planning since its inception. Although, planning and development of an area and allocation of funds is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, Central Government is committed to supplement the efforts of the State Governments for mitigating regional inequalities. The Government of India introduced the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) in 2006-07 designed to address this issue and aiming at catalyzing development in backward areas by (a) providing infrastructure, (b) promoting good governance and agrarian reforms, and (c) converging, through supplementary infrastructure and capacity building, the substantial existing development inflows into the identified districts. The programme has two components, namely, the Special Plans for Bihar and the Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) Districts of Orissa and the Districts Component covering 250 backward districts. An annual allocation of Rs. 5800 crore is being

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

made for this programme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. The Government has also introduced many flagship programmes and other schemes in the recent past for accelerating growth and development of different sectors such as National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Bharat Nirman launched as a time bound business plan for rural infrastructure, etc. These schemes would help in mitigating regional inequalities.

(d) Financial assistance in the wake of natural calamities is provided to the States from the Scheme of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF), which is supplemented by the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) in the wake of calamities of severe nature for immediate relief operations.

State of Bihar has been allocated an amount of Rs. 162.48 crore in the CRF for the year 2008-09 comprising Rs. 121.86 crore as Central Share and Rs. 40.62 crore as State share. Entire Central share of CRF had been released to the State.

Further, as per laid down procedure for additional assistance from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF), the High Level Committee (HLC), approved (i) Rs. 497.35 crore for management of Kosi flood from National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) subject to the adjustment of 75% balance available in the CRF account of the State for the instant calamity, (ii) The actual cost of deployment of IAF charges for airdropping of essential supplies.

In addition, an amount of Rs. 117.21 crore has been recommended by HLC as additional requirement over and above the extant norms for providing assistance to the families in dire need of immediate sustenance as well as operation of relief camps for the period over and above specified in the CRF norms. Action has been initiated to provide the recommended amount of Rs. 117.21 crore to the State Government.

In addition to above, additional assistance of the order of Rs. 2273.15 crore approximately, has been approved by other Central Ministries for rehabilitation and reconstruction measures in the context of Kosi flood of 2008.

Growth targets and expectations

2958. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of growth targets/expectations, sector-wise over the next five years set by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): The growth target of different sectors for the next five years are not available. However, the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) aims at achieving an average growth rate of 9 percent per annum (expressed in terms of gross domestic product at factor cost). The target growth rate is 4 percent per year in agriculture sector, 10 to 11 per cent per year in the industrial sector and 9 to 11 per cent per annum in the services sector for the five year period of the Eleventh Plan.

Scientific temperament

2959. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any steps for emphasizing the need for inculcating a scientific temperament among the youth for creating a better tomorrow especially for SC/ST people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has implemented several initiatives for inculcating scientific temperament among the youth, including SC/ST communities. Countrywide science communication campaigns, exhibitions and competitions, folk forms, radio and television programmes are creatively utilized to reduce the impact of myths and superstitions and encourage rational approach amongst masses. Issues of water, sanitation and hygiene form the core of annual campaigns in selected areas. Community radio has been harnessed to address needs of SC/ST groups with special programmes in about 20 locations.

Indian economic structure

2960. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that science and technology has been in the forefront of transforming the Indian economic structure, helping the country to evolve as a globally competitive economic powerhouse;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this direction in the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Indian economy has undergone a structural change over the last decade, with shares of agriculture, manufacturing services in the gross domestic product (GDP) changing from 28.52%, 24.37% and 47.11% respectively in 1997-98 to 20.83% and 52.39% respectively in 2007-08. The share of merchandise trade in GDP increased from 20.28% to 38.61% over the same and India's share in world exports increased from 0.5% in 1990 to 1.1% in 2006.

Science and Technology has played an important role in bringing about this transformation in Indian economy, which is showing from a predominantly agriculture based economy to manufacturing and services based economy and is now increasingly integrated the world

economy to become globally competitive, as demonstrated by its increasing share in world exports. Government S&T departments and agencies have undertaken or promoted research and development to provide innovative and contemporary technology to industry and India's recent growth has been driven by rapid expansion in export-oriented, skill intensive manufacturing and, skill intensive services. India is increasingly becoming a top global innovation player in bio-technology, pharmaceuticals, automatic and assembly, information technology (IT), software and IT-enabled services (ITES) and has already become the world's fourth-lane economy on purchasing power parity (PPP) basis.

(c) Eleventh Five Year Plan approach to S&T has emphasized the following:—

Setting up a national-level mechanism for evolving policies and providing direction to basic research;

Enlarging the pool of scientific manpower, strengthening the S&T infrastructure and attracting and retaining young people to career science;

Implementing selected National Flagship Programmes which have direct bearing on the technological competitiveness of the commission mode;

Establishing globally competitive research facilities and centres of excellence;

Kindling an innovative spirit among scientists to translate R&D leads into scalable technologies;

Developing new models of public private partnerships (PPPs) in higher education, particularly for research in universities and high technology areas;

Identifying ways and means of catalyzing industry-academia collaborations; and

Promoting strong linkages with advanced countries, including participation in mega international science initiatives.

The Eleventh Plan Outlay for S&T sector comprising of Department of Science and Technology, Department of Scientific and Industries Research and Department of Biotechnology the three Departments under the Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Earth Sciences, Departments of Space and Atomic Energy has been raised to Rs. 75,304 crore, which is approximately three times the Plan Outlay.

Technology for removal of arsenic/ iron from ground water

2961. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a technology has been developed by a CSIR laboratory for removal of arsenic/iron from ground water by using ceramic membranes and another technology comprising of microbial cum adsorbent route;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the technology has been used in areas having ground water affected with arsenic and leading to a number of health problems; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A technology for removal of arsenic and/or iron from ground water using ceramic membrane module has been developed by Central Glass and Ceramics Research Institute (CGCRI), a CSIR laboratory in Kolkata for community application. CSIR has not developed any technology based on microbial cum adsorbent route for production of high quality drinking water from contaminated ground water.

The technology for arsenic and iron removal is essentially a hybrid type comprising of two steps:—

- (i) Adsorption of arsenic by the colloidal media particles suspended in water, and
- (ii) Application of membrane based separation technique for solid-liquid separation using ceramic micro-filtration membrane modules.

The advantages are:—

- (i) The level of purification achieved is as per WHO recommended limits for arsenic (<0.01 ppm) and iron (<0.3 ppm) in Drinking Water.
- (ii) Simultaneous removal of Arsenic and Iron from contaminated ground water makes the technology more superior.
- (iii) The technology is capable of treating ground water containing higher concentrations of arsenic (up to 2.7 ppm) and iron (up to 13 ppm).

Patents:—

The technology is patented in USA (US Patent No. 7014771, dated March 21, 2006), Bangladesh (BD5912002, dated 28.03.2002), Chile (CL605-2002 dated 28.03.2002) and Taiwan (TW91106287 dated 29.3.2002). The patent has been filed in India (NF/235/2001)

(c) CGCRI/CSIR's technology for arsenic removal has been used for purification of ground water in some of the arsenic/iron affected areas including West Bengal. There are 6 beneficiaries in West Bengal and 15 beneficiaries in North-East States. The technology is also available for societal/commercial exploitation.

(d) Does not arise.

Progress in S&T

†2962. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our progress in Science and Technology is slow;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is considering to increase investment in order to speed up the pace of development in this sector; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No Sir. The number of research papers published by Indian scientists has increased from 20,514 in 1996 to 40,062 in 2006 as per the Scopus International Database. The growth rate of research papers published during this period is 7.0%, which is higher than the world average of 4.1%. The number of applications filed for Indian patents by scientists/institutions/entities working in India has also increased from 3,218 in 2003-04 to 6,040 in 2007-08.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The Government have enhanced the Eleventh Plan allocation for Scientific Departments to Rs. 75,304.00 Crores from Rs. 25,301.35 Crores during Tenth Plan.

Melting of Himalayan glaciers

2963. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Himalayan glaciers are melting even in winters;

(b) whether such disturbing trends have been revealed by the scientists and is a matter of serious concern;

(c) whether the Indian rivers are likely to be affected by melting of glaciers; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) Glacier recession takes place due to a combination of factors such as sub-normal precipitation (snow fall) in the catchment, higher average summer temperature and less severe winter. The studies conducted by various research organizations and the Geological Survey of India indicate recession of glaciers in the Himalaya maybe comparable to those in other parts of the world. Presently the world is in the interglacial period during which the recession of glaciers is a natural process. The glacier melting may enhance sediment mass wasting and debris production and also bring about changes in the river flow, especially in the lean season. Under the Mission on Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem of the National Action Plan on Climate Change, the Government plans to institutionalize and network knowledge institutions for long term glacier studies and data generation, with a view to understand the process of glacier recession for appropriate scientific intervention/s.

Social security schemes

2964. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an adequate social security cover is still not provided for more than 500 million people in the country; and

(b) whether Government plans to introduce schemes for these millions of people left with no social security cover?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Government is already implementing a variety of schemes for providing social security to the people in the country such as:—

- (1) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).
- (2) National Social assistance Programme (NSAP) which comprises of
 - (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)
 - (ii) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)
 - (iii) Annapurna
 - (iv) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)
 - (v) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)
- (3) Provision of Provident Fund Benefits, Pension and Monetary Assistance under the Employees' Provident Funds and miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.
- (4) Provision of health care and cash benefit payments in the case of sickness, maternity and employment injury under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.
- (5) Welfare funds for certain occupational groups of unorganised sector workers for providing health and medical care, housing assistance, scholarship to the children of beneficiaries and recreation.
- (6) Schemes for rural poor including landless labourers such as Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana, Sampoorana Grameen Rojgar Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.
- (7) Employment guarantee under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005.
- (8) Provisions for different sections of unorganized workers on matters relating to (a) life and disability cover, (b) health and maternity benefit, (c) old age protection under the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008.

2. In addition, there are schemes for providing various facilities to older persons and persons with disabilities as well as rehabilitation of victims of substance (Drugs) abuse.

Post-matric scholarships

2965. SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proposal submitted by the State Government of Maharashtra for assistance under the post matric scholarships for the OBC have been pending in his Ministry since the year 2004;

(b) whether he is aware of the hardship caused to the students by this delay; and

(c) by when all these pending claims would be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Government of Maharashtra had sent a proposal for grant of Rs. 200 crores under the Post-matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC students for the year 2004-05. However, because of non-receipt of utilization certificate in the prescribed proforma for Rs. 4.39 crore released in 2001-02 along with details of corresponding physical and financial achievements as well as physical target for 2004-05, no funds could be released to the State Government of Maharashtra during the year. Proposals of State Governments for central assistance under the [Scheme are received and considered on year-to-year basis, depending upon availability of funds. A total assistance of Rs. 43.07 crore has been released during the period 2005-06 to 2008-09 to the State Government of Maharashtra. As regards the year 2009-10, complete proposal is awaited from the State Government.

Funds for scholarships

†2966. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) by when Central Government would provide 50 per cent amount to States to enhance their limited financial provisions since the rates of State scholarships up to secondary level are very low;

(b) whether, under post-matric scholarship scheme, annual income limit for students of Scheduled Castes has been fixed to be Rs. 1 lakh by the Central Government, leaving many students of middle income group deprived of scholarships;

(c) the measures taken therefor; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Under the scheme of "Pre-matric scholarship for children of those

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

engaged in unclean occupation,” the quantum of central assistance has been enhanced from 50% to 100% to all State Governments/UTs over and above their committed liability with effect from 1.4.08. Under the scheme of “Pre-matric scholarship for OBC students”, the proposals from State Governments/UTs are received and funds are released as per their notional allocation after examining the utilisation certificate and provision in the State budget.

(b) to (d) Under the “Post-matric scholarship scheme for SC students” the annual income-limit of Rs. 1 lakh was fixed *w.e.f.* 1.4.2003. A need was felt to increase the income ceiling and scholarship rates as well as revise other norms applicable under this scheme. Accordingly, the revision of this scheme is under consideration.

Funds for welfare of the Dalits

†2967. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:
SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has failed to release allocated funds for the welfare of the Dalits (Scheduled Castes);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the allocated and provided funds during last five years;

(c) the provisions that are available regarding providing funds for the Dalit welfare schemes, whether Government has been able to literally follow these provisions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the clarification of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) During the last five years Rs. 6592.57 crores was allocated and an amount of Rs. 6944.83 crore was released for schemes pertaining to Scheduled Castes.

(c) to (e) Funds are provided as per the provisions of the various schemes.

Welfare of senior citizens

2968. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has incorporated the term ‘welfare’ in the title of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Bill, 2007 but have not defined the term in Clause 2 of the Bill;

(b) if so, the corrective action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of the welfare activities formulated for senior citizens?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
(SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The term 'welfare' has been incorporated in section 2(k) of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.

(c) The Government is implementing The Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons' under which financial assistance is provided to suitable NGOs for running various projects for the welfare of the senior citizens. Some of these include maintenance of old age homes; maintenance of respite care homes and continuous care homes for older persons; multi service centres; Mobile Medicare Units; day care centres for Alzheimer/Dementia patients; physiotherapy clinics for older persons; help lines and counseling centres etc.

Industrial training to SCs and STs

†2969. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to provide various types of industrial training to the people of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country to make them economically self-dependent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
(SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The schemes which contain components to upgrade skill of SCs/STs for income and employment generation are Scheme of 'Vocational Training in Tribal areas', Scheme of 'Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for SCs' and the scheme of special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes sub plan. In addition National Scheduled Castes Financial Development Corporation and National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation provide skill development training to SCs for industrial training in various trades.

(c) Does not arise.

Employment of disabled persons

2970. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Budget Speech, February 2008, promised to employ one lakh disabled persons in private sector in 2008-09;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes legislation whereby the disabled persons could get reservation in private sector; and

(d) the number of adult disabled persons in the country and how many are employed in State/Public/Private Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) In the Budget Speech for the year 2007-08 the Finance Minister had announced a Scheme for reimbursing the employers' share of Employees Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance for a period of three years for physically challenged employees in the organized sector, with a salary limit of Rs. 25,000 per month. Government would provide this incentive to support the creation of 100,000 jobs every year in the organized sector for physically challenged persons.

As an outcome of this Budget statement, a Scheme "Incentives to Employers in the Private Sector for Providing Employment to Persons with Disabilities" is being implemented *w.e.f.* 01.04.2008.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) According to Census 2001, the population of persons with disabilities in the age group of 20 years and above was 142 lakh. The number of workers with disabilities is 75.6 lakh. Disaggregated data of workers in the State/Public/Private Sector is not available.

Percentage of reservation

2971. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) why the percentage for reservation of SCs in Union services has not been increased inspite of increase in the Population as per Census 2001;

(b) the efforts made by his Ministry with D.O.P.T. on this subject;

(c) if not, who is responsible for this default; and

(d) the action proposed to give constitutional justice to SCs and STs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) The quantum of reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs in case of direct recruitment to Group C and D posts, normally attracting candidates from a locality or region has been revised, in July, 2005 keeping in view, the figures of the 2001 census.

Disability certificates

2972. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any window of hope has been launched by Mayurbhanj District which offers a single window system with decentralization of service delivery at block level and has re-engineered complex procedures/processes to suit the needs of physically challenged people to get the prescribed disabilities certificates on the camp site, free of cost; and

(b) if so, whether Government would study this system and replicate its application throughout the country to enable 100 per cent issuance of disabilities certificates, so that a suitable database could be created for such persons at district, State and national level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) 'Window of Hope' was a special mission launched in 2006-07 in Mayurbhanj District, Orissa. Under this mission, single window camps were organized at the block level to provide various services to physically challenged persons free of cost, including issue of disability certificates. Similar services were provided at the block level all over the State of Orissa in 2007-08 and 2008-09. The system can be adapted suitably by other States.

Safai Karamcharis

†2973. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a lot of efforts have been made to bring the Safai Karamcharis into the mainstream to abolish untouchability in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the workers of this category are not provided proper facilities due to which they suffer from several diseases and they die a sudden death; and

(c) whether Government proposes to make any plan to give compensation to them and for the welfare of such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) With a view to effectively implement the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities), Act, 1989, to check instances of untouchability and atrocity, Central assistance is provided to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for strengthening of the administrative, enforcement and judicial machinery, inter caste marriages, awareness generation, and relief and rehabilitation of the persons affected.

In addition, Government has taken following steps to bring the Safai Karamcharis into mainstream of the society:—

(i) Setting up of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Setting up of a separate National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC).
- (iii) Implementation of Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS).
- (iv) Implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre Matric Scholarship to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations, including manual scavengers and those engaged in cleaning of manholes and open drains.

(b) Sanitation, including solid waste management is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Government/Urban Local Bodies(ULBs) to plan, design, implement, operate and maintain the sanitation systems in the urban areas of the country. The Ministry of Urban Development is facilitating the State Governments and ULBs in implementing sanitation schemes in their cities and towns by way of providing guidelines in the form of 'Manuals on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment' and 'Municipal Solid Waste Management'.

These guidelines *inter-alia* stipulate that the local body should provide adequate protective clothing and health check up of the staff engaged in solid waste management, and also delineate the procedure for sewer cleaning, protection and safety measures during cleaning etc.

(c) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana was launched on 1.10.07 for providing smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000 per annum to BPL families in the unorganised sector, including safai karamcharis.

Constitutional status for NCSK

†2974. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering to give constitutional status to National Commission for Safai Karamcharis also, similar to National Minorities Commission;
- (b) whether Government feels that Balmiki, Safai Karamcharis are still a neglected lot of society in the country; and
- (c) whether Government has no sympathy for their plight?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) In view of special needs of Safai Karamcharis including manual scavengers, the Government has taken the following specific steps:—

- (i) Constitution of a National Commission for Safai Karamcharis;
- (ii) Setting up of a separate National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship to children of those engaged in unclean occupations, including manual scavengers and those engaged in cleaning of manholes and open drains; and
- (iv) Implementation of Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers.

Reservation of OBC

2975. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the States where the Governments are unable to provide reservation for OBC in the State level services;
- (b) the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that OBC people of Tripura about 25 per cent of the population in the State, can not enjoy reservation in the State services because the reservation for SCs and STs has gone upto 48 per cent; and
- (d) whether Government is going to make suitable amendment in the constitution to overcome such extra-ordinary hurdles faced by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Neglect of old citizens

2976. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the old citizens in the country are neglected by their children;
- (b) whether Government proposes to bring any legislation to enforce children to look after their parents compulsorily; and
- (c) if so, the further reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) In view of the concerns pertaining to the care and protection of senior citizens, the Government has already enacted the [Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007]. The Act has to be brought into force through notification as provided under section 1(3) of the Act by individual State Governments. The Act *inter-alia* provides for the maintenance, health care, shelter and protection of life and property of the senior citizens.

Lifting area restriction in matter of extending SC/ST status

2977. SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state whether Government could examine the problem of lifting area restriction in the matter of extending Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes status to those

whose counterparts are already enjoying the Constitutional facility in their respective home States and thereby redeem them from alleged Constitutional discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): In accordance with the provisions of Article 341 and 342 of the Constitution, specification of a community as a Scheduled Caste and a Scheduled Tribe, respectively, is in relation to a State or Union Territory.

UFO

2978. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Romanian Government has claimed that their planes have been attacked at least four times by UFO and their pilot was injured;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is now an imminent danger of star wars; and
- (d) if so, how far we are prepared for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. ISRO does not have any information on the Romanian Government's claim.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Special incentives to foreign tourists

2979. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:
SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:
SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has announced a special bonanza for foreign tourists visiting India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government is seriously considering to provide infrastructure status for tourism sector in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) A 'Visit India 2009' Scheme has been announced by the Ministry of Tourism, in collaboration with all stakeholders including airlines, hotels, tour operators and State Governments for incentivising travel from overseas to India. The incentives being offered by the stakeholders include complimentary air tickets, hotel rooms, local tours, etc.

(c) and (d) The hotel industry has been requesting for the grant of infrastructure status which entails benefits under the Income Tax Act which is within the purview of the Ministry of Finance. On the request of the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Finance had announced a

5 year Tax Holiday in the budget of 2007-08, for new hotels of 2, 3 and 4 star category coming up between 1.4.2007 to 31.3.2010 in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Gautam Budh Nagar and Ghaziabad. A five year Tax Holiday was also announced in the budget of 2008-09 for hotels of 2, 3 and 4 star category located in all UNESCO declared World Heritage sites (except Mumbai and Delhi) which start operating *w.e.f.* 01.04.2008 to 31.3.2013.

Trained manpower for tourism industry

2980. SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of trained manpower in tourism industry;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to train the unemployed youth under SJRY scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) by when the scheme would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) It is a fact that there is a shortage of trained manpower in hospitality industry. Under the component Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP) of the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY), assistance is provided to the States/Union Territories for skill training. STEP-UP intends to provide training to the urban poor in a variety of service, business and manufacturing activities as well as in local skills and local crafts. The Ministry of Tourism has launched a special programme to create employable skills amongst youth. The programme is open to a person who is at least eighth pass and in the age group of 18 to 25 years. The programme is offering two courses: one of 6 weeks duration in Food and Beverage Service and the other of 8 weeks duration in Food Production.

Project proposals from Chhattisgarh

†2981. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the projects for which proposals to get Centre's share have been received from Chhattisgarh alongwith the time thereof;
- (b) the number of those approved out of these with amount sanctioned thereof; and
- (c) whether information regarding the remaining ones is still to come, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India extends Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects based on the proposals received from them complete in all respects as per the scheme guidelines, *inter-se* priority and subject to availability of funds.

The following infrastructure projects have been sanctioned in Chhattisgarh in the 11 Plan so far by the Ministry of Tourism:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount sanctioned
2007-08		
1.	Destination Development of Ratanpur	249.57
2.	Destination Development of Dongargarh	316.97
3.	Tourist Circuit of Raipur-Mukthangan-Champaran-Kodar	665.50
4.	Development of Rural Tourism at Village Odh District Raipur	42.0.5 (for hardware dev.) 20.00 (Capacity Building for Service Providers)
2008-09		
1.	Development of Jagdalpur-Chitrakote-Barsur-Dantewada-Tirathgarh Mega Circuit	1133.82

Shrabani Mela at Baidyanath temple

2982. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the adobe of Baidyanath Jyotirlingam is a very ancient sacred place of worship in India, which is attracting lakhs of devotees/pilgrims from across the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering recognizing Shrabani Mela held at Baba Baidyanath temple, Deoghar, Jharkhand during the month of Shrawan as a national event; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India extends Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects including fairs/festivals and events based on the proposals received from them.

A proposal requesting for central grant for organizing festival Baba Baidyanath Vishwa Mahotsava has been received from the State Government of Jharkhand. Sanction of the project is subject to adherence to the scheme guidelines, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

Tourist spots in Haryana

†2983. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the constructions and maintenance of existing tourist spots;
- (b) the details of the tourist spots developed and built in Haryana during the last five years, place-wise; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to make any special plan to boost the tourist spots in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism and maintenance of tourist spots is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India extends Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects based on the proposals received from them complete in all respects as per the scheme guidelines, *inter-se* priority and subject to availability of funds.

The details of central financial assistance provided by the Ministry of Tourism for construction projects in Haryana during the last five years (2004-05 to 2008-09) is given in the Statement.

Statement

The list of construction projects for Tourism sanctioned to Haryana with Central Financial Assistance during the last five years (2004-05 to 2008-09)

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Name of the Project	Amount
1	2	3
2004-05	Construction of Multipurpose Hall at Kingfisher Tourist complex at Ambala	27.44
	Integrated Development of Surajkund as a Tourist Destination	81.37
	Preservation and Restoration of old Monuments at Yadavindra Gardens, Pinjore	403.69
	Government of India UNDP Endogenous Project at village Jyotisar, Kurukshetra	20.00
2005-06	Development of Karna Lake at Uchana	159.00
	Development of Tilyar Tourist Complex at Rohtak	441.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
2006-07	Integrated Development of Panipat-Kurukshehra-Pinjore-Circuit as Mega Project	1630.03
	Development of Badkhal Lake Tourist Complex as a tourist Destination	181.13
2007-08	Development of Eco Tourism in Morni Pinjore Hill at Sultanpur National Park	329.00
	Development of Surajkund as a Tourist Destination	367.25
	Development of Morni Hills Tikkar Taal in Haryana	474.50
	Development of Hodal Tourist Complex as a Tourist Destination	365.02
	Development of Dharuhera Tourist Complex as a Tourist Destination	360.66
	Development of Eco-tourism in Kalesar	319.00
2008-09	Development of Wayside amenities at Rai, Sultanpur and Barbet Sohna as a tourist Destination	374.06
	Development of Damdama as a Tourist Destination	290.24
	Development of Hisar as a Tourist Destination	240.97
	Institute of Hotel Management, Rohtak	1000.00
	Programme of broad basing of hospitality education in ITI, Karnal	200.00
	Programme of broad basing of hospitality education in ITI, Rohtak	200.00
	Programme of broad basing of hospitality education in ITI, Toshana	200.00

Development of tourist village

2984. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation for project for the development of tourist village and Ziyarat Sharief Hazrat Sayeed Moosa at village Banimulla (Kulgam); and

(b) if so, the status of the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

Sanction of the projects received from various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations is subject to the adherence to the scheme guidelines, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

Hospitality courses

†2985. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has received a proposal from Madhya Pradesh to introduce a three-year diploma course in management, travel and tourism, respectively in polytechnic colleges of the State for starting a diploma syllabus in hospitality sector;

(b) if so, since when the proposal has been received and the action being taken thereon by the Central Government; and

(c) the time by when approval to this endeavour of development of tourism in Madhya Pradesh would be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism had received, in June, 2009, four proposals from the Government of Madhya Pradesh seeking Central financial assistance for four polytechnic institutes for starting three year diploma courses as indicated against each:—

- I. Government Women's Polytechnic College, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh — Travel and Tourism
- II. Jija Bai Government Polytechnic College, Burhanpur — Travel and Tourism
- III. Indore Women's Polytechnic College, Indore — Hotel Management and Catering Technology
- IV. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Polytechnic College, Gwalior — Hotel Management and Catering Technology

The Ministry of Tourism have cleared these proposals in-principle.

Tourism projects in Tirupati, etc.

2986. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken during the last five years for the tourism projects in Tirupati, Hyderabad and Ajmer;

(b) the funds allocated and spent during the last five years, year-wise; and

(c) the plan prepared for the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Projects for development and promotion of tourism are primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance for the tourism projects based on proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority.

The details of projects and amounts sanctioned for Tirupati, Hyderabad and Ajmer during the last five years are given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of projects sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism during the last five years for Hyderabad, Tirupati and Ajmer

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	City	Projects	Sanctioned Amount
1.	2004-05	Hyderabad	Taramati Baradari Cultural Complex- Feasibility report	5.00
2.	-do-		Integrated Development of tourism circuit Hyderabad-Nalgonda-Khammam	797.47
3.	-do-		Setting up of Taramati Baradari Cultural Complex	62.50
4.	2005-06		Destination Development of Night Bazaar, Shilparamam	500.00
5.	-do-		Celebration of Hyderabad Carnival and Kalinga festival	20.00
6.	2006-07		Development of Golconda Qutub Shahi Tomb-Hakimpet-Shaikpet Sarai-K.B. Museum-Premavathi Mosque circuit	500.00
7.	2007-08		Development of Charminar Area	994.75
8.	2008-09	Tirupati	Development of Heritage Circuit at Tirupati as a mega circuit	4652.49
9.	2007-08	Ajmer	Development of floodlighting of monuments in Rajasthan including Ajmer	800.00
10.	2008-09		Development of Ajmer-Pushkar as mega project	1069.68

Crunch in tourism sector

2987. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the tourism sector in the country is at present facing serious crunch;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the major steps Government has taken to boost this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The estimated number of foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in India during January-June,

2009 declined by 9.3% over the corresponding figure of January-June 2008. This decline in FTAs may be due to various reasons including global financial meltdown and terrorist activities.

(c) To give a boost to the tourism sector, the Ministry of Tourism, through its India tourism offices overseas is undertaking a series of promotional activities. These activities include, advertising, participation in travel fairs, exhibitions, road shows, India evenings, seminars and workshops, Indian food and cultural festivals, publication of brochures, inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

In addition, a "Visit India 2009" Scheme has been announced by the Ministry of Tourism, in collaboration with all stakeholders including airlines, hotels, tour operators, State Governments for incentivising travel to India during the current year.

Further, the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme of the Ministry of Tourism has been expanded so as to provide financial assistance to service providers for the promotion of Medical, Convention and Conference and Domestic Tourism in the country.

Development of tourist places in Himachal Pradesh

2988. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of foreign tourists who arrived in the country during the year 2008-09;
- (b) the States where maximum number of foreign tourists visited during the year 2008-09 and the earnings from them to Government exchequer during the said period;
- (c) whether there are many places in Himachal Pradesh (HP) which could be developed as tourist destinations;
- (d) if so, whether Government proposes to allocate funds to the State Government to develop those places as tourist destinations; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and by when the funds are likely to be allocated and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The estimated number of foreign tourist arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2008 and January-June, 2009 are 5.37 million and 2.47 million respectively.

(b) The top 5 States/UTs in India in terms of foreign tourist visits in 2008 are Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Ministry of Tourism does not compile State-wise estimates of earnings from tourism. However, the estimated foreign exchange earning from tourism in India during 2008 and January-June, 2009 are US \$ 11747 million and US \$ 5007 million respectively.

(c) to (e) Identification and development of tourist places is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism extends Central

Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/UT Administrations for tourism projects under the scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits on the basis of proposals received from them which are complete in all respect as per the scheme guidelines, *inter-se* priority and subject to availability of funds.

During 2008-09, Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 2977.66 lakh for 9 tourism projects to the Government of Himachal Pradesh.

JNNURM in Jharkhand

2989. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of proposals received, if any, for implementation under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in Jharkhand;
- (b) the details of the projects approved for implementation indicating volume of funds allocated in respective cases;
- (c) the status of implementation thereof; and
- (d) the details of proposals rejected, if any, indicating reasons therefor in respective cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (d) Under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 6 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) were received from the State of Jharkhand, out of which 4 projects have been approved with approved cost of Rs. 76149.48 lakh and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) admissible of Rs. 48,268.31 lakhs. ACA released so far is Rs. 12,067.12 lakhs. List containing details of approved projects is annexed as Statement (*See below*). The work on approved projects has not started. The two remaining proposals *viz.* Transport Master Plan and DPR for Priority Roads for the city of Ranchi were returned to the State Government for modification/in the DPR as per the observations of the Technical Agencies.

Statement

The details of the projects approved in Jharkhand

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Approved cost	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Water Supply Scheme, Ranchi	28839.15	23071.32	5767.83

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Solid Waste Management, Ranchi	5139.43	4111.54	1027.89
3.	Water Supply Scheme, Dhanbad	36585.00	18292.65	4573.16
4.	Solid Waste Management, Dhanbad	5585.90	2792.95	698.24
TOTAL:		76149.48	48268.31	12067.12

Schemes in Goa

2990. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any schemes of his Ministry are in force in Goa;
- (b) the names of those schemes;
- (c) the essential features of the schemes;
- (d) the financial allotments made to the State Government of Goa under each of those schemes since the time of the implementation of the schemes in the State; and
- (e) the activities undertaken and targets achieved in the case of each of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The schemes of the Ministry in force in Goa are as under:—

(i) **National Urban Information System (NUIS) Scheme:—**

National Urban Information System (NUIS) Scheme has been launched in March 2006 to develop Geographic Information System (GIS) Database in two scales *i.e.* 1:10,000 and 1:2000 for 152 towns and utility mapping at 1:1000 Scale for 24 towns with the cost of Rs. 66.28 crore with matching share of Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. Five towns namely Cuncolim, Curchorem, Cacora, Mapusa, Margao and Mormugao have been selected under the Scheme from the State of Goa. The essential features of the scheme in particular to Goa State are as under:—

- i. Mapping at 1:10,000 and 1:2000 scales for the above stated 5 towns and Utility Mapping proposed at 1:1000 Scale for 1 town of Goa *i.e.* Mormugao.
- ii. Under the scheme following financial allotments have been made to the State Government:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Mapping *		HW-SW **		NUDB & I **		Total	
	Allotment	Released	Allotment	Released	Allotment	Released	Allotment	Released
2005-2006	46.48	23.24	28.80		8.25		83.53	23.24
2006-2007								
2007-2008				14.40		4.125		18.525
2008-2009								
TOTAL:	46.48	23.24	28.80	14.40	8.25	4.125	83.53	41.765

HW-SW:— Hardware-Software

NUDB&I:— National Urban Data Bank and Indicators

*released to Survey of India for mapping

**released to State Nodal Agency *i.e.* Town and Country Planning Department, Government of Goa.

Under the Schemes following Activities are undertaken and targets achieved:—

- Satellite data has been acquired for all the above stated five towns in Goa.
- Aerial photography is under process for these towns by National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA)/Survey of India (SOI).
- Attribute data collection is under process for these towns by State Nodal Agency.
- Procurement of HW/SW for State Nodal Agency and for the 5 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are under process by State Nodal Agency.

(ii) **Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme For Small And Medium Towns (UIDSSMT):**— Panaji is an identified mission city for UIG. Further, under UIDSSMT all cities/towns as per Census 2001, excluding those covered under UIG component of JNNURM are covered, including towns/cities of Goa. The State has, however, not initiated any action for accessing funds under UIG or UIDSSMT so far. No fund has been released to the state under the schemes till date.

(iii) **Procurement of buses under JNNURM:**—As a part of second stimulus package, in January 2009, the Government has decided to fund purchase of buses for the Mission cities under JNNURM, and till March 2009, purchase of 50 buses for Goa has

been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 7.70 crore of which permitted Admissible Central Assistance (ACA) is Rs. 6.16 crore and Rs. 3.08 crore has been released till March, 2009.

- (iv) **Schemes of Urban Transport Planning:**—The Ministry of Urban Development provides central financial assistance upto 80% of the total cost of traffic and transportation studies, feasibility studies, preparation of DPRs (limited upto 50%) etc. as Grant to States/UTs on case to case basis. The Scheme covers wide gamut of urban transport matters for promoting comprehensive and integrated urban transport planning, integrating land-use, Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP), preparation of DPR, clean development studies, Intelligent Transport System studies etc. No financial assistance under the scheme has been provided to Goa so far, as no proposal under the scheme, has been received from that state.

Houses in Sainik Farm area

†2991. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of houses built up in Sainik Farm area of Delhi at present and their details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has any plan to regularize houses in some areas of this colony to provide basic amenities to hundreds of residents of this area; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has informed that no such survey has been conducted in this regard. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that no such information is maintained/available. Committees have been constituted by the GNCTD for the purpose of survey of affluent unauthorised colonies of each district of Delhi under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner (Revenue). The MCD has also informed that the name of Sainik Farm is not among the list of unauthorized colonies to be considered for regularization, prepared by GNCTD. The revised Guidelines — 2007 for regularisation of unauthorized colonies in Delhi and the Regulations for Regularization of Unauthorized Colonies in Delhi dated 24th March, 2008, notified by Delhi Development Authority, do not relate to unauthorized colonies inhabited by affluent sections on public and private land.

Sewerage cleaning

†2992. SHRI KRISHAN LAL BALMIKI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether any training is provided to employees for cleaning the sewerage and the number of employees who have been trained till date;
- (b) whether they are provided with life saving kits for cleaning; and
- (c) the benefit given to those who die in sewer line due to poisonous gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) This Ministry is not directly imparting training to employees involved in cleaning of sewerage systems or providing life saving kits which are a part of routine Operation and Maintenance of sewers and a subject matter being dealt with by respective Municipal Corporations/Municipalities across the country. However, this Ministry has brought out "Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment" second edition, wherein Chapter-8, Para 8.10.3 and 8.11 specifically deals with infections of sewage workers and safety equipments. The various safety equipments that are normally required in sewer maintenance work are gas masks, oxygen breathing apparatus, portable air blowers, safety belts, inhalators and diver's suit. The Manual has been uploaded in the Ministry's website www.urbanindia.nic.in for wide publicity and guidance to Municipal Corporation/Municipalities. Further, this Ministry sponsors a number of training programmes to field engineers working in urban water supply and sanitation sector and the following courses are related to sewerage schemes:—

- (i) Sewage Works Supervisors Course.
- (ii) Sewer Cleaning and Maintenance.
- (iii) Operation and Maintenance of water supply and sanitation projects.
- (iv) Positive preventive maintenance of water supply and sewerage system.

The above courses are useful for working field engineers to appropriately guide sanitary workers while cleaning sewers. As regards, the benefit given to those who die in sewer line due to poisonous gas, it is the responsibility of concerned State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

Urban infrastructure development

2993. SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:
SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the target of spending on the urban infrastructure development in each city like Amroha, Moradabad, Azamgarh and Mau in Uttar Pradesh during 2009;
- (b) the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the amount spent in the current five year plan with particular reference to UP, MP, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar, State-wise; and

(d) the preference being given to SC/ST, OBC and Minority colonies in Uttar Pradesh with particular reference to Amroha, Moradabad, Azamgarh and Mau in UP, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), city/town-wise allocation is not made. The scheme is in operation since December 2005. Allocation of Rs. 6400 crore was provided to the scheme for the 7 year Mission period of 2005-2012. This allocation has been distributed amongst the States/UTs based on their urban population. The details of State-wise allocation made by the Planning Commission, funds committed and funds released from December, 2005 to 15-07-2009 are given in Statement-I (See below). Details of projects approved and funds released for the towns in Uttar Pradesh so far, including Moradabad, Azamgarh and Mau, are given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) Under UIDSSMT, the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of the respective State sanctions the projects to benefit all communities covering the entire population of the towns/cities.

Statement-I

State-wise Status of allocation provided, commitment made and funds released so far from December, 2005

Sl. No.	Name of States	Allocation for the Mission	Total Commitment made so far	Total ACA released by M/o Finance/ MHA so far
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49031.00	198361.55	129865.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	746.00	3542.38	1771.19
3.	Assam	10129.00	18953.14	9955.95
4.	Bihar	25478.00	21119.94	10674.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	13478.00	13472.82	6736.46
6.	Goa	2211.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	35182.00	35195.58	23295.49
8.	Haryana	19559.00	13277.69	6714.57
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1744.00	1642.98	835.03
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3545.00	28252.70	14333.19
11.	Jharkhand	11452.00	7861.94	4003.32

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka	44314.00	55116.01	29199.04
13.	Kerala	23282.00	34532.14	17340.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43843.00	61232.28	31392.69
15.	Maharashtra	66476.00	216603.57	110211.51
16.	Manipur	1260.00	5670.09	2845.44
17.	Meghalaya	719.00	1289.93	644.97
18.	Mizoram	824.00	1399.54	699.77
19.	Nagaland	1028.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	18179.00	17990.83	9079.86
21.	Punjab	22660.00	31785.23	15954.24
22.	Rajasthan	40143.00	49063.07	28421.99
23.	Sikkim	120.00	3617.25	1820.48
24.	Tamil Nadu	70597.00	70618.38	51893.68
25.	Tripura	1376.00	7100.13	3582.38
26.	Uttar Pradesh	94792.00	94447.49	49691.09
27.	Uttaranchal	4670.00	4938.60	2469.30
28.	West Bengal	31525.00	31199.57	20777.78
29.	Delhi	112.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Puducherry	557.00	3134.40	1567.20
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	448.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	193.00	1491.78	26.00
34.	Lakshadweep	104.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Daman and Diu	220.00	753.90	31.00
TOTAL :		639997.00	1033665.00	585833.90

Statement-II

*Details of projects approved and funds released for the towns in Uttar Pradesh
Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)
Project-wise status (as on 15.07.09)*

Overall Allocation (Rs. in crore)		947.92										
Total ACA committed so far (including incentive) (Rs. in crore)		944.48										
Release so far (Rs. in crore)		496.91										
												(Rs. in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible central share (80%)	1st instalment of the eligible Central Share (50%)	Incentive @ 1.5% for DPR preparation	1st instalment of ACA released during 2006-07	Balance/1st instalment of ACA released during 2007-08	1st instalment of ACA released during 2008-09	1st instalment of ACA released during 2009-10	2nd instalment of ACA released	Total release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Uttar Pradesh												
1.	Aligarh	Solid Waste Management	1606.81	1285.45	642.72	24.10	666.82	0.00	0.00			666.82
2.	Badaun	Solid Waste Management	578.45	462.76	231.38	8.68	240.057	0.00	0.00			240.06
3.	Balia	Solid Waste Management	681.66	545.33	272.66	10.22	282.88	0.00	0.00			282.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4.		Water Supply	804.23	643.38	321.69	12.06	307.17	26.59	0.00			333.76
5.		Sewerage	4472.31	3577.85	1788.92	67.08	1708.16	147.85	0.00			1856.01
6.	Basti	Road	2376.94	1901.55	950.78	0.00	0	0.00	950.78			950.78
7.		Water Supply	973.26	778.61	389.31	14.59	403.90	0.00	0.00		389.30	793.20
8.		Solid Waste Management	586.11	468.89	234.44	8.79	243.23	0.00	000			243.23
9.	Bulandshahr	Water Supply	1937.86	1550.29	775.14	29.07	0.00	804.21	0.00		775.15	1579.36
10.	Etah	Water Supply	962.48	769.98	384.99	14.44	367.61	31.82	0.00			399.43
11.	Etawah	Solid Waste Management	582.10	465.68	232.84	8.73	0.00	241.57	0.00			241.57
12.		Water Supply	1570.04	1256.03	628.02	23.55	651.57	0.00	0.00		628.01	1279.58
13.	Fatehpur	Solid Waste Management	937.93	750.34	375.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	375.17			375.17
14.	Firozabad	Sewerage	8691.66	6953.33	3476.66	130.37	3319.70	287.34	0.00			3607.04
15.		Solid Waste	713.50	570.80	285.4	10.70	272.51	23.59	0.00			296.10
		Manag Supply	2638.88	2111.10	1055.55	39.58	1095.13	0.00	0.00			1095.13
17.	Ghaziabad	Roads and Flyover	9087.67	7270.15	3635.07	136.31	3771.38	0.00	0.00			3771.38
18.		Water Supply (Pt-I)	3108.12	2486.50	1243.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1243.25		1243.25

19.	Gonda	Water Supply	985.71	788.57	394.28	14.79	0.00	409.07	0.00	409.07
20.	Gorakhpur	Solid Waste Management	1563.60	1250.88	625.44	23.45	0.00	648.89	0.00	648.89
21.		Water Supply	1598.85	1279.08	639.54	0.00	0.00	639.54	0.00	639.54
22.	Jhansi	Solid Waste Management	1216.00	972.80	486.4	18.24	504.64	0.00	0.00	504.64
23.	Kannauj	Solid Waste Management	462.30	369.84	184.92	6.93	191.85	0.00	0.00	191.85
24.		Water Supply	885.26	708.21	354.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	354.11	354.11
25.	Mainpuri	Sewerage	4874.18	3899.34	1949.67	73.11	2022.78	0.00	0.00	2022.78
26.		Solid Waste Management	428.40	342.72	171.36	6.43	0.00	177.79	0.00	177.79
27.	Moradabad	Solid Waste Management	1315.70	1052.56	526.28	19.74	0.00	546.02	0.00	546.02
28.		Water Supply	3719.24	2975.39	1487.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	1487.70	1487.70
29.	Muzaffarnagar	Solid Waste Management	657.50	526.00	263.00	9.86	251.12	21.74	0.00	272.86
30.		Water Supply	3214.33	2571.46	1285.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	1285.732	1285.73
31.	Raibareilly	Solid Waste Management	878.00	702.40	351.2	13.17	0.00	364.37	0.00	364.37
32.	Rampur	Roads and Flyover	8958.00	7166.40	3583.2	134.37	3717.57	0.00	0.00	3717.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
33.	Sambhal	Water Supply	1201.29	961.03	480.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	480.52			480.52
34.		Solid Waste Management	655.09	524.07	262.04	9.82	271.86	0.00	0.00			271.86
35.	Siddharthnagar	Water Supply	203.36	162.69	81.34	3.05	84.39	0.00	0.00		81.34	165.73
36.	Unnao	Water Supply	385.09	308.07	154.04	5.77	159.81	0.00	0.00		154.03	313.84
37.	Loni	Sewerage	7341.24	5872.99	2936.50	0.00	0.00	2936.50	0.00			2936.50
38.		Solid Waste Management	1181.28	945.02	472.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	472.51			472.51
39.		Water Supply	4983.63	3986.90	1993.45	0.00	0.00	1993.45	0.00			1993.45
40.	Baruasagar	Water Supply	718.62	574.90	287.45	0.00	0.00	287.45	0.00			287.45
41.	Faizabad	Water Supply	1880.82	1504.66	752.33	0.00	0.00	752.33	0.00			752.33
42.	Gazipur	Water Supply	681.50	545.20	272.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	272.60			272.60
43.	Bagpat	Water Supply	318.15	254.52	127.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	127.26			127.26
44.	Mirzapur	Solid Waste Management	1100.87	880.70	440.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	440.35			440.35
45.	Hapur	Water Supply	2848.96	2279.17	1139.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	1139.58			1139.58
46.	Modinagar	Water Supply	2339.17	1871.34	935.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	935.67			935.67
47.	Nanpara	Water Supply	237.78	190.22	95.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.11			95.11
48.	Laharpur (Sitapur)	Water Supply	178.25	142.60	71.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.30			71.30

49.	Jaunpur	Solid Waste Management	1220.39	976.31	488.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	488.16		488.16	
50	Barabanki	Solid Waste Management	537.43	429.94	214.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	214.97		214.97	
51.	Khurza	Water Supply	1243.81	995.05	497.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	497.52		497.52	
52.		Severage	3463.00	2770.40	1385.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	1385.20		1385.20	
53.	Vrindavan	Drainage	2195.16	1756.13	878.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	878.06		878.06	
54.	Balrampur	Water Supply	616.29	493.03	246.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	246.52		246.52	
55.	Bijnor	Water Supply	1036.94	829.55	414.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	414.78		414.78	
56.	Badaun	Water Supply	1118.74	894.99	447.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	447.50		447.50	
57.	Mau	Water Supply	555.93	444.74	222.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	223.37		223.37	
58.	Deoria	Water Supply	1104.06	883.25	441.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	441.62		441.62	
59.	Lakhimpur	Water Supply	1190.31	952.25	476.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	476.12		476.12	
60.	Ramnagar	Water Supply	591.93	473.54	236.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	236.77		236.77	
61.	Padrauna	Water Supply	615.25	492.20	246.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	246.10	246.10	
62.	Azamgarh	Water Supply	458.34	366.67	183.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	183.34	183.34	
63.	Sandila	Water Supply	693.58	554.86	277.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	277.43	277.43	
64.	Shahajanpur	Water Supply	999.77	799.82	399.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	399.91		399.91	
TOTAL : 46		64	116963.11	93570.49	46785.23	877.00	20534.14	10340.12	14838.88	1950.12	2027.83	49691.09

DDA Housing Scheme

2994. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the inquiries instituted in the New Housing Scheme of DDA for which draw was held in December 2008 has been completed;
- (b) the names of agencies inquiring into the matter and the reasons for delay;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that these investigations have not only denied allotment to successful applicants, they are also being made to pay additional interest amount to banks from which they had borrowed; and
- (d) by when these investigations would be completed and allotments made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Internal Committee constituted by DDA has completed its findings and submitted its report on 19.2.2009. The Committee *inter alia* concluded that the whole process of scrutiny of applications, randomization as well as result of the draw does not suffer from any aberration and that the process is absolutely foolproof. No lapses have been found by the Committee in the whole process.

Apart, from the above, the Economic Offences Wing (EOW), Crime Branch, Delhi Police is also investigating into the matter and its report is still awaited.

(c) and (d) The payment of additional interest on the amount borrowed is the subject matter of respective banks and borrowers.

The EOW has stated that investigation of the case is being conducted on a day-to-day basis and expert opinion on some exhibits sent for analysis is awaited. It has further stated that efforts are being made by them to complete the investigation expeditiously.

Appropriate decision on issuing demand-cum-allotment letters will be taken only upon receipt of the report.

Water logging in Guwahati

2995. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his Ministry has received any proposal from the State Government of Assam for practical solution of water logging due to frequent downpours in Guwahati city causing stopping of traffic and other movements;
- (b) if so, the present status and detailed action plan; and
- (c) if not, immediate measures taken up by the Central and the State Government for this recurring problem faced by the local people and tourists in a place like Guwahati which is the hub of North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) State Government of Assam had forwarded a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Storm Water Drainage for Bahini and Noonmati Basin at Guwahati for consideration under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The project has been technically approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 125.36 crore and shall be taken up for consideration as per guidelines of JNNURM.

Proposals for Metro Rail

†2996. SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether proposals from any cities/metropolitan cities have been received for starting Metro Rail transport services based Island on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) system;
- (b) whether action is being taken or proposed to be taken to start the project in pursuance of the proposals received;
- (c) whether proposal for Metro Rail has been received for any city of Rajasthan; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government have received proposal for taking up Metro Rail Project on Build-Operate-Transfer (BoT) System for Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Mumbai (Maharashtra).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. No detailed project report has been received for metro rail for any city of Rajasthan.

(d) Does not arise.

Shortage of drinking water in cities

2997. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any acute shortage of drinking water in metropolitan cities;
- (b) whether it is proposed to take steps to provide safe water in metropolitan cities;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (d) As per the information collected from various State Level Agencies/Urban

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Local Bodies (ULBs) in respect of 35 metropolitan cities, the per capita water supply is less than the national norm of 150 litres per capita (head) per day in 23 metro cities, whereas it is in excess of national norm in 12 metro cities. The requisite details in this regard are given in the Statement (*See below*).

In order to supplement the efforts of State Governments and ULBs in implementation of infrastructure schemes, Government of India has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in December, 2005 which provides for reform linked financial assistance for projects related to water supply amongst others.

So far, the Ministry has accorded approval for 114 water supply projects for 31 (out of 35) Metropolitan cities under JNNURM at an estimated cost of Rs. 15339.66 crore. It is expected that after the successful implementation of these water supply projects, the Mission cities will be able to provide water supply service meeting the national norms.

Statement

*Details of per capita water supply in all metro cities received from
various State Water Supply Agencies*

Sl. No.	Urban Agglomeration/ City As per 2001 Census	Per capita Water Supply (lpcd) as of November, 2003	Water Supply norm as per Manual, LPCD	% shortfall
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Greater Mumbai	268	150	Excess
2.	Kolkata	173	150	Excess
3.	Delhi	218	150	Excess
4.	Chennai	106	150	29
5.	Bangalore	141	150	6
6.	Hyderabad	164	150	Excess
7.	Ahmedabad	139	150	7
8.	Pune	283	150	Excess
9.	Surat	139	150	7
10.	Kanpur	124	150	17
11.	Jaipur	170	150	Excess
12.	Lucknow	164	150	Excess
13.	Nagpur	176	150	Excess

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Patna	107	150	29
15.	Indore	149	150	1
16.	Vadodara	169	150	Excess
17.	Bhopal	180	150	Excess
18.	Coimbatore	108	150	28
19.	Ludhiana	117	150	22
20.	Kochi	124	150	17
21.	Vishakhapatnam	131	150	13
22.	Agra	134	150	11
23.	Varanasi	191	150	Excess
24.	Madurai	88	150	41
25.	Meerut	185	150	Excess
26.	Nashik	140	150	7
27.	Jabalpur	95	150	37
28.	Jamshedpur	90	150	40
29.	Asansol	120	150	20
30.	Dhanbad	70	150	53
31.	Faridabad	120	150	20
32.	Allahabad	111	150	26
33.	Amritsar	135	150	10
34.	Vijayawada	137	150	9
35.	Rajkot	88	150	41

World Bank loan

2998. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has successfully negotiated a US Dollar five billion World Bank loan for urban development;

(b) whether this loan package will be used for urban development programmes and urban transport; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Urban Development has sent a proposal to Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance to seek external assistance of 5.3 billion US Dollars from the World Bank for development of Urban Infrastructure, Urban Water and Sanitation and Urban Transport for urban development under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

Proposals under JNNURM

‡2999. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra had submitted the proposals to Central Government under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the number thereof and when they were submitted;

(c) the number of said proposals approved by Central Government and when they were approved; and

(d) the current status of remaining proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. 162 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been received from State Government of Maharashtra under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Out of this, 77 projects have since been approved. The details are annexed as Statement (*See below*).

(d) DPRs which are submitted by states and are in conformity, the City Development Plans (CDPs) are eligible for funding subject to their technical clearance and availability of funds.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of proposals submitted by Government of Maharashtra to Central Government

Sl. No	City	Sector	Project Name	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of Receipt of DPR at Ministry	Data of approval
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Greater Mumbai	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	Action Plan for development and protection of Mithi river and its surroundings	70637.00	13-Feb.-06	
2.	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Middle Vaitarna Water Supply Project for Mumbai-IV	132950.00	13-Feb.-06	22-Feb.-07
3.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Sewerage Disposal Project	668400	13-Feb.-06	
4.	Greater Mumbai	Other Urban Transport	Bandra Worli Sea Link Project	130625	4-Apr.-06	
5.	Greater Mumbai	Mass Rapid Transport System	MRTS for Thane — Thane Metro	85100	13-Apr.-06	
6.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-II priority works	36447.00	21-Jul.-06	8-Sep-06
7.	Greater Mumbai	Mass Rapid Transport System	Mumbai Metro-Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar Corridor	236500	3-Mar.-06	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Greater Mumbai	Mass Rapid Transport System	Mumbai Metro-Coloba-Badra-Charkop Corridor	508500	3-Mar.-06	
9.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Flyover on Western Express Highway at Kherwadi — MUIP	3122	9-Nov.-06	
10.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/	Flyover on Western Express Highway at Domestic Flyovers/RoB	3692 Airport — MUIP	9-Nov.-06	
11.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Flyover on Western Express Highway at Dindoshi-GMLR — MUIP	1282	9-Nov.-06	
12.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Flyover on Western Express Highway at Times of India — MUIP	2133	9-Nov.-06	
13.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Flyover on Western Express Highway at Thakur Complex — MUIP	2791	9-Nov.-06	
14.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Flyover on Eastern Express Highway at Sion duplication — MUIP	5041	9-Nov.-06	
15.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Flyover on Eastern Express Highway at Suman Nagar — MUIP	1955	9-Nov.-06	
16.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Flyover on Eastern Express Highway at Navghar junction — MUIP	1075	9-Nov.-06	
17.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Eastern Freeway from Prince of Wales Museum to APLR — MUIP	51966	9-Nov.-06	25-Oct.-06

18.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Elevated road on Sahar road — MUIP	15513.34	9-Nov.-06	25-Oct.-06
19.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	LBS Marg (Sion-Mulund) — MUIP	9419	9-Nov.-06	
20.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	S.V. Road (Bandra-Dahisar) — MUIP	9483	9-Nov.-06	
21.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	DPR for collection system of Kalwa and Ghodbunder road upto Manpada Junction and Extension of sewer network in slums in THANE	10350	7-Nov.-06	
22.	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	DPR for additional 110 MLD Water supply scheme of THANE	7118.00	7-Nov.-06	8-Jan.-07
23.	Greater Mumbai	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Integrated Nalla Development Project Phase II for THANE	11659.00	7-Nov.-06	22-Jan.-07
24.	Greater Mumbai	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Integrated Nalla Development Phase I for THANE	9239.00	7-Nov.-06	8-Jan.-07
25.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Sewerage Treatment Plant at Kopari (THANE)	3376	7-Nov.-06	
26.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	DPR for construction of pumping stations and its collection system	8976	7-Nov.-06	
27.	Greater Mumbai	Other Urban Transport	Thane Railway System Area Traffic Improvement Scheme (SATIS)	2325.00	7-Nov.-06	8-Dec.-06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Flyovers on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Road MUIP	30100	8-Nov.-06	
29.	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Replacement and Rehabilitation of various pipe lines in Mumbai	25347	11-Jan.-07	
30.	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Underground Tunnel from Veravali Hill Reservoir to Aadarsh Nagar Yari Road (6.5 kms)	15740	16-Jan.-07	
31.	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Underground Tunnel from Malabar Hill Reservoir to Cross Maidan (3.6 kms)	9398.79	16-Jan.-07	20-Jul.-07
32.	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Underground Tunnel from Maroshi to Ruparel College (12 kms.)	29486.76	16-Jan.-07	7-Sep.-07
33.	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	17879.00	19-Jan.-07	23-Nov.-07
34.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Underground Sewerage Scheme Phase I for THANE	14956.79	16-Apr.-07	20-Apr.-07
35.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Construction of RCC pipe culvert by pushing method between MIRA Road and Bhayandar (4 Nos)	668	14-Aug.-07	
36.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Construction of subway at Jessal Park Bhayandar	827	14-Aug.-07	
37.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Mira Bhayander Underground Sewerage project based on decentralised system (4 Vol.)	33142.27	14-Aug.-07	6-Dec.-07
38.	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Navi Mumbai Laying Pure Water Transmission Main from Kalamboli to Dighe and Allied Works for 24 x 7 supply in NMMC Area	20731	6-Sep.-07	

39.	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Navi Mumbai Improvement of Water Distribution Network in NMMC Area	9608	6-Sep.-07	
40.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Navi Mumbai Reconstruction of STP in NMMC Area	20231	6-Sep.-07	
41.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Construction of 45mt and 30mt wide ring road joining kalyan and Dombivali city	14832.00	10-Dec.-07	
42.	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Project of 150MLD Water Supply Scheme for Kalyan Dombivali Municipal Corporation	10681.49	26-Dec.-07	14-Oct.-08
43.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Kalyan Dombivali Underground sewerage for Part of KDMC Area	16963.35	25-Jan.-08	18-Jul.-08
44.	Greater Mumbai	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Kalyan Dombivali Storm Water Drainage for Part of KDMC Area	5540.26	25-Jan.-08	18-Jul.-08
45.	Greater Mumbai	Preservation of Water Bodies	Thane Integrated lake conservation and beautification	2084	25-Jan.-08	
46.	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Ulhasnagar Water Supply Distribution System	12765.23	25-Jan.-08	19-Dec.-08
47.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Thane Sewerage Project (Phase II)	14009.00	31-Jan.-08	22-Feb.-08
48.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Thane Sewerage Project Phase III	4181.00	31-Jan.-08	22-Feb.-08
49.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Ulhasnagar Widening and improvement of roads	15477.78	5-Feb.-08	
50.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Mumbai Sewerage Disposal Project Stage II (Priority Works) Component II	61900	4-Mar.-08	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51.	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Kalyan-Dombivali Water Metering project	3022	28-Aug.-08	
52.	Greater Mumbai	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Thane-Integrated Nalla Development Project-Phase III	5789.27	2-Sep.-08	21-Nov.-08
53.	Greater Mumbai	Preservation of Water Bodies	Kalyan-Dombivali Lake conservation and beautification	2464	15-Sep.-08	
54.	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Navi Mumbai -Augmentation of Water Supply	23052.03	16-Sep.-08	30-Oct.-08
55.	Greater Mumbai	Drainage	DPR for replacement of Twin Tansa Drains and Gondavalai Bahandup tunnel	194500	20-Sep.-08	
56.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Kulgaon Badlapur — Underground Sewerage	15146.18	21-Oct.-08	29-Dec.-08
57.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Improvement Plan for Palm Beach Road, Navi Mumbai alongwith City Mobility Plan	45887	29-Jan.-09	
58.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Underground sewerage system Improvement — Ulhasnagar	25722	21-Nov.-08	
59.	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management	Thane-Integrated Solid Waste Management	8862.00	7-Jan.-09	
60.	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management	Kalyan Dombivali-Integrated Solid Waste Management	9114.00	12-Jan.-09	
61.	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management	Mira-Bhayandar-Integrated Solid Waste Management	7136.00	7-Jan.-09	

62.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Navi-Mumbai- Augmentation of Sewerage system	35366.52	7-Jan.-09	22-Jan.-09
63.	Greater Mumbai	Drainage	Navi-Mumbai-Implementation of Storm Water Drainage	43749.00	7-Jan.-09	
64.	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management	Navi-Mumbai-Implementation of Solid Waste Management	6200.00	7-Jan.-09	
65.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Thane-Renewal of City Roads	27570.00	7-Jan.-09	
66.	Greater Mumba	Drainage	Mira-Bhayandar-Storm Water Drainage	28966	13-Jan.-09	
67.	Greater Mumba	Water Supply	Kalyan Dombivali-Augmentation of Existing Water Supply	25363.48	14-Jan.-09	6-Feb.-09
68.	Greater Mumba	Others	Kalyan Dombivali-Providing and improving street lighting	2854	19-Jan.-09	
69.	Greater Mumba	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Kalyan-Dombivali-Construction of Roads	20746	21-Jan.-09	
70.	Nagpur	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Road Widening/improvements	1947	13-Feb.-06	
71.	Nagpur	Water Supply	Lifting water from Pench Reservoir and conveying upto Mahadulla by mortor lined MS pipeline in lieu of canal	14463.70	3-Mar.-06	8-Sep.-06
72.	Nagpur	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Road Over Bridges (ROBs)	8628.00	6-Mar.-06	21-Mar.-06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
73	Nagpur	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Outer ring Roads	9453	9-Mar-06	
74	Nagpur	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Bridges over rivers	760	9-Mar-06	
75	Nagpur	Other Urban Transport	Traffic Improvement and Management	460	9-Mar-06	
76	Nagpur	Water Supply	Expansion and upgradation of water supply distribution network in Nagpur city	3793.00	10-Mar-06	21-Mar-06
77	Nagpur	Water Supply	Energy Audit Projects for Water Supply	2503.62	10-Mar-06	21-Mar-06
78	Nagpur	Solid Waste Management	Development and Upgradation of Sanitary Land Fill Site at Bhandewadi-SWM	2500	14-Mar-06	
79	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Sector (Leak Detection)	329.77	14-Mar-06	21-Mar-06
80	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Audit Projects	2500.00	14-Mar-06	21-Mar-06
81	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 2)	6196.00	8-Nov-06	28-Dec-06
82	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 3)	8059.27	8-Nov-06	28-Dec-06
83	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 4)	10460.68	8-Nov-06	28-Dec-06
84	Nagpur	Water Supply	Kanhan Augmentation Scheme	8217.00	8-Nov-06	22-Dec-06
85	Nagpur	Water Supply	Recycle and Reuse of Waste Water	13130	8-Nov-06	22-Dec-06
86	Nagpur	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Construction of Road under Bridge near Anand Talkies	1828.65	20-Nov-06	22-Jan-07

87	Nagpur	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Construction of Road under Bridge at Maskasath	253.00	20-Nov.-06	22-Jan.-07
88	Nagpur	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Construction of Road Over Bridge at Itwari	900.80	7-Dec.-06	22-Jan.-07
89	Nagpur	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Construction of Road under Bridge at Railway on Nagpur Raipur Section (Near Mominpura)	1123	18-Sep.-07	19-Sep.-08
90	Nagpur	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Flyover on Residency Road	3754	7-Feb.-08	
91	Nagpur	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	RoB near Manalwari	849.14	7-Feb.-08	19-Sep.-08
92	Nagpur	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Bridge over Nag River	318	7-Feb.-08	
93	Nagpur	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Bridge over Hatti Nalla	328	7-Feb.-08	
94	Nagpur	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Bridge over Juni Shukrawari	372	7-Feb.-08	
95	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Supply System Teritary Distribution in 46 clusters	29639.55	21-Oct.-08	13-Feb.-09
96	Nagpur	Sewerage	North Sewerage Zone	47318	13-Jan.-09	
97	Nagpur	Water Supply	24 × 7 Water Supply project	38786.00	21-Oct.-08	13-Feb.-09
98	Nartded	Preservation of Water Bodies	Construction of reservoirs for pious bathing on Godavari river — Amdura reservoir, Wajegaon reservoir	2301	11-Jul.-06	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
99.	Nanded	Development of Heritage Areas	River Front Development	2026	11-Jul.-06	
100.	Nanded	Development of Heritage Areas	Construction of pathways	2676	11-Jul.-06	
101.	Nanded	Preservation of Water Bodies	Construction of Ghat on r/s bank	2359	11-Jul.-06	
102.	Nanded	Preservation of Water Bodies	Construction of Ghat on l/s bank	2783	11-Jul.-06	
103.	Nanded	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Improvement to City Roads in Nanded (Package I)	6108.55	11-Jul.-06	25-Oct.-06
104.	Nanded	Preservation of Water Bodies	Construction of reservoirs for pious bathing on Asna river, Trikut reservoir	499	11-Jul.-06	
105.	Nanded	Water Supply	Improvement to water supply in North Nanded	9087.00	11-Jul.-06	31-Jul.-06
106.	Nanded	Sewerage	Sewerage System in North Nanded -Zone-I	4025.00	21-Jul.-06	31-Jul.-06
107.	Nanded	Sewerage	Sewerage System in Nanded North -Zone-II	4889.00	21-Jul.-06	31-Jul.-06
108.	Nanded	Sewerage	Sewerage System in Nanded North -Zone-III	3931.00	21-Jul.-06	31-Jul.-06
109.	Nanded	Water Supply	Water Supply for Nanded (South)	4945.00	14-Aug.-06	25-Aug.-06
110.	Nanded	Sewerage	Undergrounds Sewerage and Sewage Treatment (Nanded-South)	4955	14-Aug.-06	25-Aug.-06

111.	Nanded	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Improvement to Movements Network in Nanded Package II III and IIIB Roads	4093.00	18-Oct.-06	25-Oct.-06
112.	Nanded	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Improvement to Movement Network in Nanded Package IIIB Structures	21497.33	18-Oct.-06	22-Feb.-07
113.	Nanded	Development of Heritage Areas	River Front Development North Bank Zone 3	5815.49	19-Dec.-06	9-Feb.-07
114.	Nanded	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Disposal and Management (Revised DPR)	4573.08	31.12.08	26-Feb.-09
115.	Nashik	Sewerage	Underground Sewerage Project for Nashik City Phase I	14846.00	11-Jul.-06	22-Dec.-06
116.	Nashik	Other Urban Transport	Traffic and Transportation Planning	6665	11-Jul.-06	
117.	Nashik	Water Supply	Ongoing works of Water Supply Projects	5052.00	11-Jul.-06	10-Nov.-06
118.	Nashik	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management for Nashik	5999.23	5-Oct.-06	22-Dec.-06
119.	Nashik	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage	31031.00	27-Jun.-07	6-Dec.-07
120.	Nashik	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Improvements to Urban Transport System (Roads Network)	32007	27-Jun.-07	
121.	Nashik	Urban Renewal	Godavari River Front Development (Ghat Improvement and Beautification for Nashik)	5805.00	7-Mar.-08	29-Dec.-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
122.	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	BRT Pilot project for Pune city (Katraj Swargate Hadapsar Route 13.6 Km)	10313.50	13-Feb.-06	11-Aug.-06
123.	Pune	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Augmentation and Upgradation of Sewage Treatment Plants and Pumping Station	8613.00	13-Feb.-06	10-May-06
124.	Pune	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Construction and Improvement of Drains to prevent contamination of natural water bodies and development of Heritage sites along in Pune (Environmental Restoration/Preservation of Mula Mutha River Ecos	9996.00	17-Mar.-06	8-Sep.-06
125.	Pune	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Renewal and Management of Sewerage and Drainage Disposal System in Pune (Augmentation of Weris, Restoration of Lakes Bio-remediation and Landscaping of Nalla and Rivers)	9778.00	17-Mar.-06	8-Sep.-06
126.	Pune	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Drainage System Proposal No. 1 — Pimpri-Chinchwad	7408	11-Jul.-06	
127.	Pune	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Drainage System Proposal No. 2 — Pimpri-Chinchwad	4937	11-Jul.-06	
128.	Pune	Water Supply	Water Supply Proposal No. 1 — Pimpri-Chinchwad	9092	11-Jul.-06	
129.	Pune	Water Supply	Water Supply Proposal No. 2 — Pimpri-Chinchwad	9791	11-Jul.-06	
130.	Pune	Water Supply	Water Supply Proposal No. 3 -Pimpri-Chinchwad	8609	11-Jul.-06	
131.	Pune	Water Supply	Water Supply Proposal No. 4 -Pimpri-Chinchwad	8818	11-Jul.-06	

132.	Pune	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management — Pimpri-Chinchwad	7044.81	11-Jul.-06	22-Dec.-06
133.	Pune	Solid Waste Management	Hazardous Waste Management — Pimpri-Chinchwad	2830	11-Jul.-06	
134.	Pune	Other Urban Transport	Road Network and Urban Transport-I — Pimpri-Chinchwad	9451	11-Jul.-06	
135.	Pune	Other Urban Transport	Road Network and Urban Transport-II — Pimpri-Chinchwad	9382	11-Jul.-06	
136.	Pune	Other Urban Transport	Road Network and Urban Transport-III — Pimpri-Chinchwad	7635	11-Jul.-06	
137.	Pune	Other Urban Transport	Road Network and Urban Transport-IV — Pimpri-Chinchwad	6443	11-Jul.-06	
138.	Pune	Other Urban Transport	Road Network and Urban Transport-V — Pimpri-Chinchwad	30046	11-Jul.-06	
139.	Pune	Other Urban Transport	Road Network and Urban Transport-VI — Pimpri-Chinchwad	6815	11-Jul.-06	
140.	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transport system (Development of Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008)	43422.00	18-Oct.-06	5-Mar.-07
141.	Pune	Sewerage	Sewerage proposals for Pimpri Chinchwad	11938.88	17-Oct.-06	25-Oct.-06
142.	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transit (Phase 1) for Pune city	47662.20	10-Oct.-06	25-Oct.-06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
143.	Pune	Water Supply	Water Supply proposals (4 Nos.) for Pimpri Chinchwad	35862.00	25-Jul.-06	22-Dec.-06
144.	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	BRTS Corridor for Mumbai Pune Highway (8.5 Kms) and Audh Rawet Road (14.5 Kms) Total (23 Kms)	31214.00	21-Nov.-06	28-Dec.-07
145.	Pune	Development of Heritage Areas	River Front development of Pavana river in Pimpri Chinchwad	37799.5	28-Dec.-06	
146.	Pune	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Improvement in City Traffic Movement Construction of Flyovers Tunnels and Junctions	21200	3-Aug.-07	
147.	Pune	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage System in PCMC (Pune)	11630.24	26-Oct.-07	14-Jan.-09
148.	Pune	Water Supply	Pimpri Chinchwad Water Supply (Phase 2)	14008.81	31-Jan.-08	14-Jan.-09
149.	Pune	Sewerage	Pimpri Chinchwad Sewerage System (Phase 2)	12070.45	31-Jan.-08	19-Aug.-08
150.	Pune	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Pimpri Chinchwad Storm Water Drainage Phase II	41685	31-Jan.-08	
151.	Pune	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Improvement of Alandi Road	3703.00 .	31-Jan.-08	19-Aug.-08
152.	Pune	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Construction of Subways (5 Nos.) on Nagar Road	661.00	31-Jan.-08	22-Feb.-08
153.	Pune	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Subways on Baner Road	726.00	31-Jan.-08	22-Feb.-06

154.	Pune	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Approach Road to Sangamwadi	782.00	31-Jan.-08	22-Feb.-08
155.	Pune	Sewerage	Conveyance Treatment and Recycle of Sewage	23235	31-Jan.-08	
156.	Pune	Sewerage	Additional cost of approved projects of augmentation and upgradation of sTPs and SPSs	7204	11-Feb.-08	
157.	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	Additional cost of 3 BRT projects	52876	11-Feb.-08	
158.	Pune	Solid Waste Management	PCMC — Revised DPR on SWM (already approved project)	6007	1-Oct.-08	
159.	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	Pimpri Chinchwad-Kalewadi-KSB Chowk to Dehu-Alandi Road (Trunk Route 7 of CMP)	21920.00	10-Nov.-08	21-Nov.-08
160.	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	Pimpri Chinchwad-Nashik Phata to Wakad (Trunk Route 9 of CMP)	20682.00	10-Nov.-08	21-Nov.-08
161.	Pune	Drainage	Storm Water Drainage of Pune	39967.18	13-Jan.-09	30-Jan.-09
162.	Pune	Sewerage	DPR for recycling of treated effluent with energy saving System in PCMC area	3591	25-Mar.-09	

Repair work in CPWD colony

3000. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not repairing the broken staircase of Type III blocks of CPWD colony, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi;

(b) the reasons of not repairing the walls of Type-III blocks of this colony which are damaged by water seepage; and

(c) by when quarters of Type-III would be provided with front iron grill doors and the above works at (a) and (b) would be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Staircase of 8 blocks of Type III houses were repaired in 2005-2006. Walls of 20 blocks of Type III houses were repaired in 2005-06 and 2006-07. Repair works of walls of 10 more blocks is in progress. The repair works in remaining houses could not be undertaken due to paucity of funds.

(c) Action has been initiated and the work will be executed in phased manner, subject to availability of funds.

Accident deaths at DMRC sites

3001. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons *i.e.* engineers, labourers, and others, who lost their lives due to accidents on construction sites of the DMRC since inception including those who died on the 12th and 13th July 2009, category-wise;

(b) the number out of them whose dependents have so far been provided employment by the DMRC or by the contractors and those likely to be provided employment shortly; and

(c) the cases in which no employment has been given nor is proposed to be given and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) As reported by the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd., the number of persons who lost their lives till 26th July, 2009 due to accidents on construction sites of the DMRC since inception including those who died on the 12th July, 2009 accident, category-wise, are as follows:—

Engineers	—	1
Labourers	—	93
Others	—	8
TOTAL:		102

No person died due to the accident on 13th July, 2009.

(b) and (c) DMRC has no policy to provide employment to the dependents of the persons who die due to accidents at its construction sites. There is no such practice followed by contractors also.

Financial assistance to Metro Rail projects

3002. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought financial assistance from Union Government for construction of proposed Metro Rail network in Hyderabad;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the quantum of assistance sought;
- (c) whether Government has examined the proposal of the State Government;
- (d) if so, the amount of financial assistance to be provided to the State;
- (e) whether any policy/guidelines have been formulated in this regard for extending financial assistance to similar Metro Rail projects; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Proposal of Government of Andhra Pradesh for Hyderabad Metro Rail (MRTS) project was granted in principle, approval for grant of Viability Gap Funding of Rs. 2362.88 crore for a total project cost of Rs. 11,814 crore under the Scheme for Financial Support to Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in Infrastructure on 30th July, 2008. The Financial Bid was opened by Government of Andhra Pradesh and the lowest bidder offered payments during different stages of Concession Period and did not seek any Grant. There would be 10% negative grant on the Project cost and the project is not entitled to the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support. Government of Andhra Pradesh awarded the project to lowest bidder.

(e) and (f) Government of India is at present running two schemes which can support taking up of Metro Projects on Public Private Partnership (PPP):—

- (1) **India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF)** : The scheme is available for financial support for developing metro PPP projects; and
- (2) **Scheme for Financial Support to Public Private Partnerships in infrastructure — Viability Gap Funding (Plan)** : The scheme is to provide financial support as Viability Gap Funding for enhancing viability of the project.

Quality of urban life

3003. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is facing any challenge in enhancing the quality of urban life without compromising existing values of the historic cities in each State especially in Andhra Pradesh like Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities which have rich heritage and culture;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated and utilized for each city, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Government has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in order to provide reforms linked central assistance for development of infrastructure in a time bound manner in selected cities including Hyderabad, Secunderabad forms a part of Hyderabad.

Cities can prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for funding in the eligible sectors/component, which include Urban Renewal, Water Supply including Desalination Plants, Sewerage and Solid Waste Management, Construction/improvement of Drains/Storm Water Drains, Urban Transport including roads/highways/Expressways/MRTS/Metro Projects, Parking lots on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis, prevention and rehabilitation of soil erosion/land slides, preservation of water bodies and development of heritage area.

Projects have been approved for provision of infrastructure and services as also for urban renewal and development of heritage areas. Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed and released to cities for projects under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM is given in the Statement.

Statement

City-wise details of projects sanctioned and funds released under UIG

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	City	Number of Projects Sanctioned	Gol Share Commitment	ACA released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agartala	1	7043.40	1760.85
2.	Agra	3	6758.25	1959.81
3.	Ahmedabad	25	81073.22	33415.83
4.	Aizawl	1	1513.62	378.41
5.	Ajmer-Pushkar	5	41570.84	21715.91
6.	Allahabad	4	31921.24	8695.19
7.	Amritsar	4	21911.00	11083.26
8.	Asansol	5	10649.12	4743.09
9.	Bangalore	40	97938.24	31251.79

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Bhopal	7	51552.90	17744.63
11.	Bhubaneshwar	3	45860.53	11465.13
12.	Bodhgaya	2	10360.04	2590.01
13.	Chandigarh	2	4558.88	1950.12
14.	Chennai	39	140483.49	39281.56
15.	Cochin	5	24356.00	6725.03
16.	Coimbatore	4	32310.27	8801.39
17.	Delhi	2	17472.30	2220.58
18.	Dehradun	4	14296.56	3573.89
19.	Dhanbad	2	21085.60	5271.40
20.	Faridabad	4	35225.35	11785.18
21.	Gangtok	1	2152.81	1076.40
22.	Greater Mumbai	24	182913.33	60842.09
23.	Guwahati	2	28449.64	7112.41
24.	Haridwar	3	6768.76	1611.87
25.	Hyderabad	22	89026.13	43398.44
26.	Imphal	2	4630.98	1157.75
27.	Indore	9	31758.50	15323.03
28.	Itanagar	3	16243.38	6067.79
29.	Jabalpur	3	8144.00	2035.75
30.	Jaipur	9	36171.66	16191.93
31.	Jammu	1	11630.70	2907.68
32.	Kanpur	6	59843.13	14960.79
33.	Kohima	1	2273.04	568.26
34.	Kolkata	34	115101.69	34105.61
35.	Lucknow	7	80807.44	27199.81
36.	Ludhiana	1	12069.50	3017.37
37.	Madurai	8	41925.59	10351.82
38.	Mathura	2	7769.28	1593.32
39.	Meerut	2	14779.70	3977.49

1	2	3	4	5
40.	Mysore	6	59009.35	20347.66
41.	Nagpur	17	75209.60	24737.68
42.	Nainital	2	2007.60	501.90
43.	Nanded	11	58622.02	37386.72
44.	Nashik	5	31366.61	12460.11
45.	Patna	6	29115.69	7268.93
46.	Puducherry	2	20244.80	5061.20
47.	Pune	20	156753.75	86031.17
48.	Puri	2	17852.00	4463.00
49.	Raipur	2	34291.20	12145.60
50.	Rajkot	5	15225.87	8048.33
51.	Ranchi	2	27182.86	5795.72
52.	Shillong	2	19616.15	4904.04
53.	Shimla	3	7879.25	1969.81
54.	Srinagar	3	35316.10	8829.03
55.	Surat	25	91780.37	39745.94
56.	Thiruvananthapuram	5	39093.60	7350.40
57.	Ujjain	1	5349.15	1337.28
58.	Vadodara	11	28722.80	12157.00
59.	Varanasi	5	37326.87	9946.47
60.	Vijayawada	13	38986.51	13905.51
61.	Vishakhapatnam	13	73480.74	25352.43
TOTAL :		463	2354832.99	830658.60

Revival of water bodies

3004. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to revive water bodies in consultation with State Governments;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funds allocated during the last three years; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) The Government of India approved a pilot scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies during Tenth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 300 crore. The Government has further approved a programme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies with an outlay of Rs. 10,000 crore for Eleventh Plan. The programme covers all States of the country. An amount of Rs. 291.93 crore has been released to different States during the last three years under the above scheme.

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA)

3005. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether CGWA had received complaints under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 against the illegal abstraction of ground water for sale and supply, in C-Block, Sangam Vihar in South Delhi, from C-Block Sudhar Samithi and Sangam Vihar Avasiya Kalyan Mahasangh, Sangam Vihar on 14.06.2005 and 25.10.2005 respectively;

(b) whether CGWA has passed orders to Deputy Commissioner (South) *vide* No. 27-1/CGWA/Compl. (64)/05-802 dated 2 August, 2005 and No. 27-1/CGWA/Compl. (83)/05-1425 dated 21 November 2005 to file complaint under section 19A in authorized/appropriate court against alleged illegal drilling activities/construction of tubewell, bore well by Pani Mafia;

(c) if so, the action thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) Central Ground Water Authority have reported that they had received complaints against illegal abstraction of ground water for sale and supply in C-Block, Sangam Vihar in South Delhi, from the C-Block Sudhar Samithi and Sangam Vihar Avasiya Kalyan Mahasangh in 2005 and also that the complaints were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner (South), NCT Delhi for investigation and necessary action. CGWA has also reported that no action taken report has been received in the matter.

Survey of tube wells/bore wells

3006. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) had conducted any survey of the tube wells/bore wells illegally abstracting ground water for sale and supply in C-Block, Sangam Vihar in violation of Environment Protection Act 1986;

(b) if so, whether CGWA has any action plan/proposal to stop further illegal abstraction of ground water by Pani Mafia in C-Block, Sangam Vihar and also in whole Sangam

Vihar in order to save the environment and to prevent further depletion of water level in Sangam Vihar; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Based on the reports regarding availability and the stage of abstraction of ground water, the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) *vide* its Public Notice No. 25/2001 had banned abstraction of ground water for sale and supply by private agencies/persons from the notified areas of South and South West districts of NCT, Delhi except Yamuna flood plain area.

(b) and (c) CGWA has notified Deputy Commissioner (South District) and Deputy Commissioner (South-West District) of NCT Delhi "as authorized officers" with effect from 5th October 2007 for the purpose of regulation of groundwater development and management.

Indo-Bhutan Joint River Commission

3007. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is known to Government that rivers and streams originating in Bhutan are causing flood in North Bengal every year; and

(b) the decisions taken so far in the Indo-Bhutan Joint River Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Some of the rivers originating in Bhutan cause recurring floods in North Bengal in some of the years.

(b) There is no Indo-Bhutan Joint River Commission. However, a Joint Group of Experts (JGE) on Flood Management has been constituted between India and Bhutan to discuss and assess the probable causes and effects of the recurring floods and erosion in the southern foothills of Bhutan and adjoining plains in India and recommend to both Governments appropriate and mutually acceptable remedial measures. Two meetings of JGE have been held so far.

In the first meeting of JGE held in Bhutan from 1st to 5th November, 2004 it was decided to constitute a Joint Technical Team (JTT) to undertake site visits of the affected areas and make a detailed assessment of the problem.

In the second meeting of JGE held on February 26-27, 2008 at New Delhi the issues related to bilateral cooperation in management of floods on rivers originating from Bhutan including the preliminary report of JTT was discussed. It was decided to reconstitute the JTT with the modified Term of Reference (ToR) to include some rivers/streams to be identified by JTT based on their field visit, flowing from Bhutan into Assam, for further studies/recommendations for remedial measures. It was also recommended that the JTT should recommend specific studies required

for qualitative and quantitative sediment assessment for rivers. Further during the meeting it was decided to undertake another joint visit by India and Bhutan Expert Teams to landslide dam (Tsaticchu) site in 2008. In the meeting it was also recommended that the JGE should meet twice a year.

Indira Lift Irrigation Project

3008. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:

SHRI DARA SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for Indira Lift Irrigation Project from the State Government of Rajasthan is pending with Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be approved by Government; and

(d) how many such proposals of lift irrigation of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh are pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the project proposal of Indira Lift Irrigation Project of Rajasthan, comments of the central appraising agencies on Canal design, cost, Irrigation Planning, Inter-State matters, Financial and Hydrology aspects were sent to the State Government during March, 2004 to April, 2006. The compliance of the State Government is awaited.

(c) The time taken for completion of appraisal process of the project depends on submission of satisfactory compliance to the observations of the Central Appraising Agencies (CAA) and production of environmental and forest clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forest by the State Government.

(d) Umarhut Pump canal Phase-II project of Uttar Pradesh is under appraisal with CAA awaiting compliances of the State Government on observations of CAA. Increasing capacity of Bhupali Canal project of Uttar Pradesh had been accepted by the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose projects in its 79th meeting held on 24.5.2002 subject to compliance of observations of CAA by the State Government. No lift irrigation project of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Orissa is pending for appraisal with CAA.

Irrigation Infrastructure

3009. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mapping of water-resources in Rajasthan has been undertaken to ascertain existing irrigation infrastructure *vis-a-vis* the demand of farmers;

(b) if so, salient findings thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any projects for expansion of irrigation network have been undertaken in rainfall deficit Rajasthan since 2004;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Government of Rajasthan constituted a Committee in April 2004 to ensure integrated development of water resources of the State. The report of the committee brought out in June 2005, *inter-alia*, maps the water availability, the present status and future projections about water development for various purposes including irrigation. The report, *inter-alia*, addresses the related matters *i.e.*, (a) irrigation management and reforms, (b) the policy and technology issues, (c) irrigation management and people's participation, and (d) economic issues.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Government of Rajasthan have informed that 62 irrigation projects have been sanctioned since 2004. The details of these projects are annexed as Statement (*See below*).

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of irrigation projects in Rajasthan sanctioned since 2004

Sl. No.	Name of Project	District	Type of Project	Estimated cost (Rs. in lacs)	CCA in Hect.	Status of projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year 2004						
1	Ratan Sagar Devaria	Ajmer	Minor	165.60	135	Completed
2	B.B.S.C. Km. 8.0 to 20.11	Banswara	Minor	2616.00	1922	Ongoing
3	B.B.S.C. Km. 20.11 to 32.20	Banswara	Minor	3094.00	1955	Ongoing
4	Kanwara	Jhalawar	Minor	1426.68	1710	Ongoing
Year 2005						
5	Salkhera	Jhalawar	Minor	140.92	136	Completed
6	Junapani	Jhalawar	Minor	105.50	119	Completed
7	Banskheri	Jhalawar	Minor	155.00	189	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Madhvi	Jhalawar	Minor	139.30	198	Completed
9.	Kondra	Dausa	Minor	121.54	167	Completed
10.	Surajpura	Dausa	Minor	173.40	221	Completed
11.	Surwal Dam	S. Madhopur	Minor	718.30	718	Completed
12.	Dev Narain Sagar Samelia	Bhilwara	Minor	210.50	202	Completed
13.	Baniawas	Pali	Minor	245.00	900	Completed
14.	Dobra	Jhalawar	Minor	102.91	119	Ongoing
15.	Challia	Jhalawar	Minor	429.61	408	Ongoing
16.	Prithvipura	Jhalawar	Minor	147.47	110	Ongoing
17.	Rewa	Jhalawar	Minor	2155.38	1708	Ongoing
18.	Narain Khera	Baran	Minor	613.60	900	Ongoing
19.	Hindlot	Baran	Minor	3097.72	1973	Ongoing
20.	Jal Sagar	Chittorgarh	Minor	308.34	271	Ongoing
21.	Parwati Sagar	Bhilwara	Minor	122.20	73	Ongoing
22.	Kagdi River	Banswara	Minor	732.20	0	Completed
23.	Lordi	Ajmer	Minor	175.20	1156	Completed
24.	Ajgra	Ajmer	Minor	67.60	486	Completed
Year 2006						
25.	Piplad	Jhalawar	Medium	3364.00	4688	Ongoing
26.	Takli	Kota	Medium	5181.00	7386	Ongoing
27.	Gagrin	Jhalawar	Medium	8012.00	7943	Ongoing
28.	Rest. of Nawara	Sirohi	Minor	86.03	0	Ongoing
29.	Rest. of Barloot	Sirohi	Minor	373.94	0	Ongoing
30.	Bhimani	Jhalawar	Minor	2201.45	1948	Ongoing
31.	Gap Sagar	Dungar	Minor	30.57	0	Ongoing
32.	Borka Bhatra	Dungarpur	Minor	275.93	134	Ongoing
33.	B.B.S.C. Km. 32.20 to 37.20	Banswara	Minor	1861.00	1964	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	B.B.S.C. Km. 37.20 to 51.06	Banswara	Minor	3080.00	1995	Ongoing
35.	B.B.S.C. Km. 51.06 to 67.89	Banswara	Minor	3150.00	1984	Ongoing
36.	B.B.S.C. Km. 67.89 to 78.88	Banswara	Minor	2216.00	1998	Ongoing
Year 2007						
37.	Lhasi	Baran	Medium	4473.00	5755	Ongoing
38.	Devanchali	Dausa	Minor	380.00	363	Ongoing
39.	Pharaswali Dhani	Sikar	Minor	268.00	345	Ongoing
40.	Laxmanpura	Sikar	Minor	87.79	188	Ongoing
41.	Panch Pahari	Jajpur	Minor	245.50	208	Ongoing
42.	Khoh	Karoli	Minor	1468.40	1371	Ongoing
43.	Resto. of Kot	Pali	Minor	259.42	527	Ongoing
44.	Dhani	Pali	Minor	181.13	223	Ongoing
45.	Ahmedi	Baran	Minor	1897.00	635	Ongoing
46.	Khiriya	Baran	Minor	215.00	172	Ongoing
47.	Bagdari	Chittorgarh	Minor	195.00	161	Ongoing
48.	Pind	Chittorgarh	Minor	966.99	809	Ongoing
49.	Singhpur	Chittorgarh	Minor	621.00	200	Ongoing
50.	Oboda Khoj	Udaipur	Minor	1544.00	425	Ongoing
51.	Liki Fidler	Rajsamand	Minor	213.95	110	Ongoing
52.	Agaria feeder	Rajsamand	Minor	142.30	71	Ongoing
Year 2008						
53.	Samr Srovar	Alwar	Minor	362.00	379	Ongoing
54.	Ext. of Amar Sagar	Bharatpur	Minor	277.95	1998	Ongoing
55.	Ext. of Lakhan Ka Minor	Bharatpur	Minor	511.08	1989	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56.	Takha Minor	Bharatpur	Minor	196.02	977	Ongoing
57.	Semali Phatak	Baran	Minor	494.44	447	Ongoing
58.	Karnisingh Disty of Bhakra Canal System	Sriganganagar	Minor	759.21	1403	Ongoing
59.	Raising of Phootia Dam	Pali	Minor	214.79	566	Ongoing
60	Raising of Boki ka Bala	Pali	Minor	88.71	124	Ongoing
61	Rest. of Ambapura	Ajmer	Minor	492.22	419	Ongoing
62	Guradia	Jhalawar	Minor	1806.85	1509	Ongoing

Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme

3010. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Planning Commission under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) during the last three years including current year;

(b) whether the Central Water Commission has released less amount against the allocations made for the year 2008-09;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether some State Governments including Rajasthan have requested to increase the Central assistance under AIBP; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The budget allocations during 2006-07 to 2008-09 for AIBP were Rs. 2098 crore, Rs. 3080 crore and Rs. 6600 crore respectively. The budget allocation for 2009-10 is of Rs. 8000 crore.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Against the budget allocation of Rs. 6600 crore for AIBP during 2008-09, the actual amount released during the year was Rs. 7598.2213 crore.

(d) and (e) Liberalization of norms of AIBP is a continuous process taken up by the Ministry of Water Resources in consultation with the State Government and other stake holders from time to time. A Task Force constituted in the Planning Commission to look into the subject of further liberalization of norms for AIBP has already met and given its recommendations.

Declaration of Renuka Dam Project as a National Project

3011. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Renuka Dam Project has been declared as a National Project;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that necessary approval have not been accorded so far;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, and the current status of the said project alongwith the formalities which are to be completed with the various Ministries/Departments;
- (d) the steps taken by Government to expedite the process of getting these formalities completed; and
- (e) the time by when this project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The Renuka Dam project has been included in the list of National Projects.

(b) and (c) The Project authorities have informed that they would submit a revised estimate of the project to Central Water Commission (CWC) by middle of August, 2009. Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has cleared the cost estimate of Electrical and Mechanical works and has requested Project authorities to furnish Power potential studies. The environmental clearance is under process. The proposal in this regard was considered by a committee in the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) on 15.5.2009 and the requisite clarifications sought therein have now been submitted by the project authorities. R&R clearance has been obtained from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

After the completion of appraisal by CWC and CEA and receipt of Environmental clearance from MoEF, the project proposal will be put to the Technical Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources for consideration for techno-economic clearance. After the techno-economic clearance is accorded, the project would be submitted, by the State Government, to the Planning Commission for investment clearance.

(d) In the 3rd meeting of Steering Committee of expedite Implementation of Storage Projects in upper reaches of Yamuna, convened by the Secretary (WR) on 20th July, 2009 at New Delhi, the status of clearances was reviewed. The project authorities were requested to supply the needed inputs for early clearance and all the concerned departments were requested to expedite the process of according clearance to the project.

(e) According to the project authorities, major civil works are likely to be awarded during 2009-10, provided all statutory clearances are available, and thereafter the project is likely to be completed by 2016 subject to timely availability of funds.

Cultivable land

3012. SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total cultivable land area which has access to irrigation facility;
- (b) the total cultivable land area which has no access to irrigation facility; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to cover these areas by the irrigation facility keeping in view of the growing demand of foodgrains in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) As per information's received from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, the total cultivable land during 2006-07 was 182.2 million hectares (Mha). The net sown area during the same year was 140.3 Mha and irrigated area was 60.9 Mha.

(c) Irrigation being a being state subject, irrigation projects are conceived, planned and implemented by the respective State Governments as per their own priority. However, Government of India provides central assistance to State Governments under various programmes namely Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD and WM) and Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies. Due emphasis has been laid on irrigation development during Eleventh Plan. The overall outlay for water resources during Eleventh Plan has been enhanced to Rs. 2,32,311 crore against the Tenth Plan outlay of Rs. 95,743 crore.

Plan to revive the water bodies

3013. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is preparing any action plan to revive the water bodies in the States in consultation with the State Governments especially in Andhra Pradesh in rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the steps to be taken in this direction in a specific period for SC/ST people in agency areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (c) The Government of India sanctioned a pilot scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of 1098 water bodies in 26 Districts of 15 States with an outlay of Rs. 300 crore (Central Share of Rs. 225 crore) during Tenth Plan. The Government has further approved a programme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies with an outlay of Rs. 10,000 crore (Central share of Rs. 2750 crore) for Eleventh Plan. The programme covers all States of the country including Andhra Pradesh. Under the scheme, the World Bank Loan

Agreement has been signed with Tamil Nadu for Rs. 2182 crore for restoration of 5763 water bodies having a CCA of 4 lakh hectares, with Andhra Pradesh for Rs. 835 crore for restoration of 3000 water bodies with a CCA of 2.5 lakh hectares, with Karnataka for Rs. 268 crore for restoration of 1225 water bodies having a CCA of 0.52 lakh hectare and with Orissa for Rs. 478 crore for restoration of 900 water bodies with CCA of 1.2 lakh hectare.

Conservation of water bodies in Kashmir

3014. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether conservation of water bodies in Kashmir is receiving any attention in the Ministry; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The Government of India approved restoration of 22 water bodies in Kupwara district of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) at the cost of Rs. 3.06 crore under the pilot scheme for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies during Tenth Plan period. The Government has further approved a programme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies with an outlay of Rs. 10,000 crore for Eleventh Plan. The programme covers all States of the country including Jammu and Kashmir.

Salinity and water logging

3015. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the magnitude of salinity and water logging (sem), in irrigated commands, State-wise and percentage-wise;
- (b) the reasons therefor and loss accrued to crop production, how serious is this threat; and
- (c) the corrective steps taken and their effectivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Central Water Commission has carried out a study on "Assessment of water logging, saline and/or alkaline soils in the commands of all major and medium irrigation commands in all the States of India and Union Territories, using satellite remote sensing". The State-wise data in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) With the start of the planned irrigation development in the post independence era, farmers started using irrigation water (sometimes more than needed) in the irrigated commands. In areas, where drainage was not adequate, this resulted in the rise of ground water table. The seepage from unlined canals further contributed to the problem. The rise in ground water table brought the excessive harmful salts on the land surface causing salinity under waterlogged conditions. The germination of seeds does not take place properly and the root developments are inadequate thereby affecting the health and production of crops under waterlogged conditions. Also, waterlogging causes environmental and ecosystem damage.

(c) Both preventive as well as ameliorative measures are being taken to check water logging and salinity. The preventive measures include lining of canals in vulnerable reaches, on-farm development works such as construction of lined field channels and drains, rotational supply (warabandi) of irrigation water to farmers, conjunctive use of surface and ground water, propagation of improved methods of irrigation among farmers through training, adaptive trials and demonstrations.

Ameliorative measures include construction of surface and sub-surface drains, vertical drainage and bio-drainage for disposal of excess water and leaching of soil to flush out excess salts from root zone of crops. All these measures put together in suitable combination at a particular site effectively address waterlogging problem.

Statement

The State-wise magnitude of salinity and water logging in irrigated commands of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in the States

(Area in 000 ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Command Area (Major and Medium)	Total Waterlogged Area (Major and Medium Projects)		Total Salt affected area (Major and Medium Projects)	
			Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11631.41	28.267	0.24	12.933	0.11
2.	Bihar	5939.255	627.888	10.57	156.887	2.64
3.	Chhattisgarh	2009.823	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Goa	38.120	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	5334.172	265.260	4.97	307.320	5.76
6.	Haryana	3868.356	16.459	0.43	19.393	0.50
7.	Himachal Pradesh	35.83	0.261	0.73	0.00	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	269.80	3.97	1.47	0.075	0.03
9.	Jharkhand	399.477	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Karnataka	4012.862	0.00	0.00	5.781	0.14
11.	Kerala	935.20	12.33	1.32	3.997	0.43
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4862.888	0.543	0.01	4.410	0.09
13.	Maharashtra	7696.820	426.408	5.54	34.541	0.45
14.	Orissa	2640.77	85.99	3.26	34.78	1.32
15.	Punjab	4471.190	34.970	0.78	131.998	2.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Rajasthan	5051.890	8.409	0.17	2.053	0.04
17.	Tamilnadu	2171.885	32.518	1.50	30.696	1.41
18.	Uttarakhand	251.71	0.225	0.09	0.0134	0.01
19.	Uttar Pradesh	23400.763	126.681	0.54	283.146	1.21
20.	U.T. (Pudducherry)	11.50	0.047	0.41	0.053	0.17
21.	West Bengal	3412.493	46.40	1.36	6.47	0.19
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Assam	326.02	2.092	0.64	0.00	0.00
24.	Manipur	68.41	0.486	0.71	0.00	0.00
25.	Meghalaya	3.40	0.056	1.65	0.00	0.00
26.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Nagaland	6.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Tripura	25.76	0.023	0.09	0.00	0.00
INDIA :		88895.62	1719.279	1.93	1034.541	1.16

National Water Mission

3016. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to launch a National Water Mission to provide drinking water to all citizens of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA) : (a) to (c) Government has decided to launch "National Water Mission" under National Plan on Climate Change. The objectives of the National Water Mission are conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States. Water is a State subject and State Governments are responsible to provide drinking water to all citizens. To supplement the efforts of the States, financial assistance is provided to the States through a centrally sponsored scheme, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) of the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development. The name of the programme has been changed to National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) with effect from 1.4.2009. Under this, the State Governments are competent to plan, sanction and implement rural water supply schemes from the funds provided under NRDWP.

Water for paddy crops

‡3017. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been an acute shortage of water and electricity this year which has affected the farmers of Haryana;
- (b) the measures taken by Government to provide adequate quantum of water for paddy crops;
- (c) the quantum of electricity supplied to the farmers of Haryana; and
- (d) the measures being taken by Government to accelerate water flow in the canals of Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) There has been shortage of water in June and July, 2009 due to scanty rainfall. Also there is an overall shortage of power in the country in all the States including Haryana both in terms of energy and peaking power.

(b) Water being a state subject, the responsibility of planning, development, funding, execution and management of all type of water resources projects to harness and manage the water resources within the States rests with the concerned State Governments. The Government of Haryana has taken measures to operate the channels of Western Yamuna Canal System in 5 Groups instead of 4 Groups last year to provide adequate water for paddy crops.

(c) Electricity is a concurrent subject. The distribution and supply of power in the State to various categories of consumers including agriculture come under the purview of State Government/State Power Utilities. The Central Government may supplement the efforts of the State Government by setting up generating stations through Central Public Sector Undertakings. In view of the dry weather and prevailing shortage of power in Haryana, additional assistance of 50 MW from the Central Generating Stations was given to Haryana on 9th July, 2009 which was subsequently enhanced to 100 MW *w.e.f* 15th July, 2009. Presently Haryana has about 1418 MW allocation from the Central Generating stations.

(d) Haryana Irrigation Department is in constant touch with Bhakra-Beas Management Board Authorities to get maximum water supply during this period. All the channels have been got cleared to accelerate water flow in the canal system of Haryana.

Irrigation projects for Andhra Pradesh

3018. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh proposed to Centre to take up certain irrigation projects in State as national projects;
- (b) the details thereof;
- (c) the policy of Centre in such matters;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) the possibility of accepting State's request; and
- (e) by when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (e) The Union Government on 7th February, 2008 declared 14 projects as national projects. Thereafter, the Ministry of Water Resources on 26th February, 2009 issued guidelines for implementation of scheme of national projects *inter-alia* containing procedure to be followed for inclusion of a new project (apart from 14 projects already declared as national projects) in the list of national projects. In accordance with the procedure prescribed in the guidelines for implementation of the scheme of national projects, proposal for inclusion of Polavaram project in the list of national projects have been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. A new project to be included in the list of 14 already declared national project requires clearance from Expenditure Finance Committee/Project Investment Board, High Powered Steering Committee of Ministry of Water Resources for implementation of National Projects and finally by the Union Cabinet.

Ministry of Water Resources takes action on such proposals as per guidelines for implementation of scheme of national projects and no definite time frame could be fixed on the issue.

Policy on use of underground water

†3019. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any national policy regarding use of underground water;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
 - (c) if not, whether Government is going to formulate any national policy in this regard;
- and
- (d) whether Government is considering private partnership in underground water right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Ministry of Water Resources has not formulated any specific National Policy regarding use of underground water. However, issues relating to ground water are duly addressed in the National Water Policy. Relevant paras from National Water Policy are as under:—

- There should be a periodical reassessment of the ground water potential on a scientific basis, taking into consideration the quality of the water available and economic viability of its extraction.
- Exploitation of ground water resources should be so regulated as not to exceed the recharging possibilities, as also to ensure social equity. The detrimental environmental consequences of over-exploitation of ground water need to be effectively prevented by the Central and State Governments.
- Integrated and coordination development of surface water and ground water

resources and their conjunctive use, should be envisaged right from the project planning stage and should form an integral part of the project implementation.

- Over-exploitation of ground water should be avoided especially near the coast to prevent ingress of seawater into sweet aquifers.
- Improvements in existing strategies, innovation of new techniques resting on a strong science and technology base are needed to eliminate the pollution of surface and ground water resources, to improve water quality.
- Private sector participation should be encouraged in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses, wherever feasible. Private sector participation may help in introducing innovative ideas, generating financial resources and introducing corporate management and improving service efficiency and accountability to users.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Quantity of fluoride in water

‡3020. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has fixed any norms regarding the quantity of fluoride in water;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any survey in various cities of the country with a view to ascertain fluoride contents in water; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has published a Standard named "BIS 10500:1991 Drinking Water — Specification", which prescribes the essential and desirable characteristics required to be tested for ascertaining the suitability of water for drinking purposes. The Standard in respect of Fluoride prescribes the desirable limit as 1.0 milligram per litre (mg/l), and permissible limit in the absence of alternate source as 1.5mg/l.

(c) and (d) Central Ground Water Board monitors the ground water quality, once in a year on regional basis, through a network of 15640 observation wells located throughout the country. The fluoride content in the ground water samples collected from observation wells is found to be below 1.0 mg/l in most part of the country. At some locations, the fluoride content in ground water is found to exceed 1.5 mg/l.

Medium Irrigation Projects

3021. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of medium irrigation projects, out of the total 221 (as per the Tenth Plan) projects, undertaken in the State of West Bengal in the Tenth Plan;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the details of medium irrigation projects proposed to undertake in the Eleventh Plan;
- (c) the amount that has been allotted and released for the above projects in the Tenth Plan and the Eleventh Plan;
- (d) whether it is not a fact that many medium projects are delayed due to non-release of money by his Ministry; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) As per the Report of the Working Group on Water Resources for the Eleventh Five year Plan (2007-2012), there were 5 medium ongoing projects in the Tenth Plan in the State of West Bengal. As per information available, these projects were the following:—

- 1 Golamarajore
- 2 Moutorejore
- 3 Beko
- 4 Khaira Bera
- 5 Futiary

(b) to (e) Irrigation is a state subject and planning, execution and funding of the irrigation projects is within the purview of the concerned State Governments as per their own priority. Central Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme for expeditious completion of ongoing irrigation projects on the basis of proposals received from State Governments in accordance with the guidelines of the programme. No central assistance has been provided to above projects under AIBP during Tenth and Eleventh Plan.

Assistance to West Bengal

3022. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of assistance provided to the State of West Bengal under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) in the last 10 years, year-wise;
- (b) whether it is not a fact that assistance to West Bengal under AIBP is coming down; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Year wise details of the Central Assistance provided to the State of West Bengal under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) during 1999-2000 to 2009-10 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The release of Central Assistance under AIBP depends on submission of AIBP release proposal by the State Government as per guidelines of the programme and budget provision available for AIBP during the year.

Statement

Year-wise details of Central Assistance (CA)/grant released under AIBP during 1999-2000 to 2009-10 to West Bengal

												Amount (Rs. in crore)	
Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-10	Grand Total since inclusion of projects in AIBP
Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Protects													
WEST BENGAL													
1.	Teesta Barrage (V)*	19.0000	20.0000	23.2830	16.5380	2.9890	13.1840		6.0000	0.0000	21.9300	0.0000	152.9240
2.	Kangsabati (II) (C)	6.0000	5.0000	11.7100						0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	26.7100
3.	Mod. of Barrage and Irrg. System of DVC (VI)(C)	0.0000								0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
										0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4.	Tatko (V)		0.6250		0.2670				0.3200	0.4200	0.6200	0.0000	2.2520
5.	Patloi (V)		0.7000	0.7650			0.1280		0.3200	0.4100	0.2600	0.9144	3.4974
6.	Hanumata (VII)		0.5000	0.8000	0.0900	0.1550	0.1490	0.0287	0.0600	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.7827
7.	Subernarekha Barrage (VII)+			2.0500	11.2380					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	13.2880
	32 New MI Schemes in 2007-08									8.1200	0.0000	0.0000	8.1200
(W.B.)-TOTAL:		25.0000	26.8250	38.6080	28.1330	3.1440	13.4610	0.0287	6.7000	8.9500	22.8100	0.9144	209.5741

Note: Out of Rs. 11.238 crore CLA released during 2002-03 to Subernarekha project, Rs. 10.25 crore transferred to Teesta Barrage project in 2003-04

Revised scales in N.P.C.C.

†3023. SHRI BHAGWATI SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Public Sector Undertakings have been revamped by Government during the last year 2008;
- (b) if so, whether in the name of revamping Government would issue any guidelines regarding the revised scales of the workers of N.P.C.C. Limited which is pending from 1992; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The Government has approved a revival package for NPCC Limited which in turn aims of enabling the Corporation to engage in various development programmes in the country.

(b) and (c) While Conveying Government's decision on revival package for the NPCC Ltd., the Government has not issued any guidelines regarding the revised scales of the workers of NPCC Ltd. However, NPCC has sanctioned Interim Relief to all its workers with effect from 1.1.2007 after arriving at a negotiated agreement with the representatives of its various Unions, pending final settlement of wage revision through negotiations with the Unions.

Commercialisation of water supply

†3024. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that water supply has been given a commercialised form by many industrialists in the country;
- (b) if so, the names of the big companies engaged in this business at present;
- (c) the percentage of water being used commercially in the country;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that more and more underground water is extracted because of its commercial utilization; and
- (e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (e) There are several reports about marketing of drinking water by some of the industries. However, detailed information in this regard is not maintained by Ministry of Water Resources.

Contaminated water

†3025. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether there are possibilities of several kind of diseases due to drinking of contaminated or fluoride mixed water;

(b) if so, the names of the diseases likely to be caused due to this, the details thereof;

(c) the plan formulated to provide non-contaminated pure and potable water to common people in each village; and

(d) whether pure and potable water is available to people in each village; the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) As per the information received from Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, excess intake of Fluoride through drinking water/food products/industrial pollutants over a long period, can cause major health diseases like dental fluorosis, skeletal fluorosis and non-skeletal fluorosis.

(c) and (d) As per the information received from Department Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development, assistance is provided to the States in their endeavour to provide potable water to rural habitations, under the Centrally Sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Also that, as on 24/07/2009, out of 6.03 lakh problem habitations, 4.63 lakh rural habitations have been covered with safe drinking water in the country and in remaining habitations the projects have been sanctioned.

Water Harvesting Programme

†3026. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make law for the implementation of water harvesting programmes in urban and rural areas keeping in view of the falling level of under ground water day by day;

(b) if so, the time by when it is likely to be implemented; and

(c) the sources through which funds are likely to be raised for this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) Central Government has circulated to the States/UTs the Model Bill to facilitate regulation and control of ground water development, which also includes provision for rain water harvesting. So far, 18 States and 4 UTs have made rain water harvesting mandatory under building bye-laws.

(c) Ministry of Water Resources has approved schemes for promotion of rain water harvesting and ground water recharge, artificial recharge of ground water through dugwells and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies. Activities relating to water conservation and water harvesting are also funded under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS).

Gyspa Hydro electric project

3027. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gyspa Hydro-electric project on Chenab basin in Lahaul and Spiti of Himachal Pradesh has been declared a project of National Importance by Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it was decided that Central Water Commission and Government of Himachal Pradesh would jointly prepare DPRs for Gyspa Project and State Government would provide manpower and CWC would provide funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether despite many request from Government of Himachal Pradesh, required fund of Rs. 35 crore have not been released by CWC so far; and

(e) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The project has been included as a National Project.

(b) and (c) In a meeting between officials of the Central and State Governments, a decision was taken that Central Water Commission (CWC) and Government of Himachal Pradesh would work out the details of investigation and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Gyspa hydroelectric storage project and the funding would however be made by CWC.

(d) and (e) CWC made a suggestion to the State Government to the above effect further indicating that joint working would be cost effective and within the funds sanctioned to CWC for investigation and preparation of DPR. Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board (HPSEB) has however conveyed its view to engage some reputed international consultants/firms to prepare the DPR of the project. HPSEB has further indicated that the total estimated amount (Rs. 32.50 crore) for preparation of DPR would not be required in single instalment but would be phased out and submitted to CWC. However, the requisite source for such funding of preparation DPR is not available with CWC.

Consumable sea water

†3028. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that a Government institute situated in Chennai has achieved success in making sea water consumable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether after this success, Government has prepared any scheme at national level to extend the said scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) an autonomous body of the Ministry of Earth Sciences has indigenously designed developed and demonstrated the desalination technology for conversion of sea water into potable water based on Low Temperature Thermal Desalination System (LTTD). The LTTD is a process under which the warm surface sea water is flash evaporated at low pressure and the vapour is condensed with cold deep sea water. An LTTD plant with a capacity of 1 lakh liter per day production of fresh water was developed and installed in May 2005, at Kavaratti, Lakshadweep Island. Since then the plant has been effectively working since then and catering significantly to the needs of the local population. The plant has so far produced over 120 million liter of fresh water. The Lakshadweep Islands have the advantage of ocean depth (~500 m) available within few hundred meters from the coast and hence, land based plants are possible. NIOT is in the process of setting of 3 more plants in the islands of Lakshadweep of 1-lakh liter per day capacity, one each in Agatti, Androth, and Minicoy which are in the advance stage of commissioning. The target for completion of one of the plants at Agatti is September 2009 and for the other two plants is December 2009. Another LTTD Plant of 1-lakh litre per day capacity was also established at Northern Chennai Thermal Power Station, Chennai in March 2009, which uses the waste heat discharge from the power plant. Besides, NIOT has also demonstrated an offshore barge mounted 10-lakh liter per day capacity plant about 40 kms off Chennai in April 2007, as a part of scaling up plants for the coastal region of India. The initial estimated cost of production of Kavaratti Plant was 10 paise per litre depending on the charges of power/electricity. Besides, the technology is environmental friendly and the bi-products associated with LTTD technology would also benefit the coastal community. The estimated cost of production of demonstration plant is inclusive of capital and other fixed costs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A scheme is also being formulated for large scale desalination plants in the coastal areas including at the coastal power plants. Currently efforts are underway to take up the project of designing of a 10 MLD plant which will be an offshore plant primarily to cater to the needs coastal mainland India. A Public Private Partnership is being solicited for commercialization of the technology.

Sea Water

†3029. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether sea water can be made potable by purifying the same;
- (b) if so, the cost of purification of one litre sea water for making potable;
- (c) the details thereof;
- (d) whether sea water is being converted into potable water at any where in India; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The cost of converting sea water into potable water depends upon various factors including the technology used and plant capacities for desalination. Ministry of Urban Development has informed that the cost of Reverse Osmosis plant based on brackish water developed by Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute (CSMCRI) is as under:—

Description	RO Plant Capacity Product Water (Litres/hr)		
	1000	2000	4000
Capital cost (Rs. In lakhs)	8.5	11.8	18.0
Operating cost (Paise/litre)	5.0	4.0	3.0

Ministry of Earth Sciences has informed that National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) has indigenously designed developed and demonstrated the desalination technology for conversion of sea water into potable water based on Low Temperature Thermal Desalination System (LTTD). The initial estimated cost of production of Kavaratti Plant was about 10 paise per litre, which has come down to 7 to 9 paise per litre.

(d) As per the information provided by Ministry of Urban Development, desalination plant have been installed at many locations including Kalpakkam, Jodhpur, Banner, Kutch, Mumbai, Trombay, Kudan Kulam, Andaman and Nicobar etc.

(e) Does not arise.

Bill to include sports in concurrent list

†3030. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has withdrawn the bill to include sports in the concurrent list of the Constitution;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for the failures of the bill;
- (d) whether Government would reconsider in future in this regard; and
- (e) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (e) The Government has decided to withdraw the Constitution (Sixty-First Amendment) Bill introduced in Rajya Sabha on 24.11.1988 proposing transfer of 'sports' from the State List to the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India.

Since the proposal involved transfer of 'Sports' from the State List to the Concurrent List, it required to be ratified by the legislature of not less than half of the States by resolution to that effect passed by those legislatures before the Bill seeking provision for such amendment is presented to the President of India for assent.

The proposal was discussed in the Conference of State Sports Ministers in September 1983 and at the All Political Parties' Meetings in 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999. The Ministry had also written to all the Chief Ministers seeking their support, but the required support could not be obtained.

The primary reason for proposing the transfer of 'Sports' from the State List to the Concurrent List was to cater to the need of regulating the activities and functioning of National Sports Federations/Associations. As per the opinion of the Attorney General of India, the Parliament is competent to make law on the subject, under powers conferred upon it under Entry 97 of List I read with Article 248 of the Constitution of India as no State has the powers to enact laws for the efficient conduct of sporting events that involve Multi-State activities, or All India sporting events; and/or international sports activities. If at all, a need is felt at any point in time for enacting a National Sports Law, the Central Government would be competent to take it up under the Residuary Powers available under Entry 97 in the Union List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As regards the objective of broad-basing sports, it has been largely addressed by the recently launched Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), which aims at providing all panchayats with basic sports infrastructure and access to organized competitions.

Encouraging sports in Hilly areas

†3031. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Central Government has any plan to give financial assistance to the youths from rural, backward areas and hilly areas to encourage them in sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Central Government is contemplating about building sports infrastructure including small stadium in rural, backward areas and hilly areas such as Darjeeling, North East, Himalayan region and Uttarakhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) There is no specific scheme for providing financial assistance to the youth from rural, backward areas and hilly areas to encourage them in sports but all schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and Sports Authority of India are open to all youth of the country including those from rural, backward areas and hilly areas.

The Government has, for the first time, introduced a centrally sponsored scheme, Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) with national coverage for the promotion of basic sports infrastructure and sports competitions in all village and block panchayats of the country including rural, backward and hilly areas. The Eleventh Five Year Plan outlay for this scheme, which was launched in the financial year 2008-09, is Rs. 1500 crore. The scheme envisages to cover around 2.50 lakh village panchayats and 6,400 block panchayats (including their equivalent units) in a phased manner over a period of 10 years at an annual coverage of 10%. The scheme is implemented through the State Governments/UTs.

Cricket world cup-2011

†3032. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a doubt over organizing the World Cup for cricket in 2011 to be hosted by India, Sri Lanka and Pakistan in the wake of deadly attack on Sri Lankan cricketers in Pakistan, in March, 2009;

(b) if so, Government's policy in this regard; and

(c) the likely loss resulting therefrom, if India losses the right to host it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) As per information provided by The Board of Control for Cricket in India, the ICC World Cup-2011 will be held as per schedule and will be hosted jointly by India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. The matches which were earlier slated for Pakistan, have now been rescheduled to be held in India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

World University Games

3033. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government had decided not to participate in the World University Games held recently in Belgrade from 1st to 12th July, 2009;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the selection trials at University level were organized for shooting and archery also and many players were qualified for said games; and

(d) the number of colleges in India that have sports management departments and the number of qualified persons at Director level who are being deputed there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) No proposal was received from Association of Indian Universities (AIU) for participation in the World University Games held in Belgrade from 1st to 12th July, 2009.

(c) AIU has informed that no selection trials were conducted by them for participation in the World University Games in Shooting and Archery.

(d) Lakshmbai National University of Physical Education (LNUPE), Gwalior (M.P.) which is under this Ministry have their own management department. At present, one qualified person at Director level is in position.

Responsibilities of agencies for Commonwealth Games

3034. SHRI AMIR ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of responsibilities assigned to different agencies namely Delhi Development Authority (DDA), Central Public Works Department (CPWD), Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC), Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Urban Development and Delhi Police etc. for 2010 Commonwealth Games in Delhi;

(b) the steps taken by Government so far to complete various tourism infrastructure projects especially the hotel room capacity and beautification of Delhi before the Commonwealth Games; and

(c) the details of concession and incentives provided to different agencies for completion of various infrastructure projects on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Details of responsibilities assigned to different agencies including Delhi Development Authority (DDA), Central Public Works Department (CPWD), Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC), Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Urban Development and Delhi Police, for 2010 Commonwealth Games in Delhi, have been indicated in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Arrangements are being made to augment appropriately the existing availability of hotel rooms in Delhi by 30,000 hotel rooms for expected 1.00 lakh visitors of Commonwealth Games. For the visiting contingents of various countries, Games Village is being constructed by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) with in-house facilities of Board and Lodging etc. Keeping in view the need for developing adequate tourist accommodation in readiness for the large expected influx of visitors for the Commonwealth Games, an inter-Ministerial Task Force has been set up under the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) for monitoring and coordinating further action in this regard by all the agencies concerned. In addition to these arrangements at the Central level, there is a Committee under the Chief Minister of Delhi to take decisions in respect of all matters pertaining to infrastructure and other preparations for the Games within the jurisdiction of the Government of NCT of Delhi. An amount of Rs. 1770 crore has been allocated by the Planning Commission to the Government, of NCT of Delhi for improvement in the city infrastructure which, *inter-alia*, includes substantial amount for beautification of Delhi. In addition to these, NDMC and MCD will also spend considerable amount from their own resources for sports and civic infrastructure, Power, Water etc.

(c) DDA is providing incentives for early completion of the CWG projects in the nature of bonus to contractor which is, *inter-alia*, mentioned in the agreement itself. CPWD is also providing similar incentives/concessions to the contractors involved in execution of the CWG projects.

Statement

*Details of responsibilities assigned to different agencies for 2010
Commonwealth Games*

Sl. No.	Agency	Role assigned to the Agency
1	2	3
1.	Sports Authority of India(SAI)/ Central Public Works Department (CPWD)	Development and upgradation/ renovation of sports infrastructure projects — 05 SAI Stadia viz. Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium, Major Dhyani Chand National Stadium, Indira Gandhi Stadium, Dr. SPM Swimming Pool Complex and Dr. Kamal Singh Shooting Range.
2.	University of Delhi	Development and upgradation/renovation of Competition and Training Venues
3.	Jamia Millia Islamia University	Construction/Upgradation of training venues
4.	All India Tennis Association	Development and upgradation/renovation of Competition Venue for Lawn Tennis RK Khanna Stadium

1	2	3
5.	Central Reserve Police Force/ CPWD	Development and upgradation/renovation of Competition Venue for Big Bore Shooting Event Kadarpur Shooting Range, Gurgaon
6.	Delhi Public School/CWPD	Training venue for Lawn Bowls, RK Puram, New Delhi
7.	Ministry of Urban Development/ Delhi Development Authority	Games Village/Competition and Training venues
8.	Ministry of Tourism	To make necessary arrangements for augmenta- tion of Hotel accommodation etc. in Delhi.
9.	Ministry of Culture	Refurbishment of Monuments of Delhi
10..	Government of NCT of Delhi	Competition and Training venues. Besides these, City Infrastructure and beautification of Delhi for Commonwealth Games
11.	New Delhi Municipal Committee	Competition and Training venues
12.	Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)	Beautification of Delhi, Improvement of Sewerage System etc.
13.	Delhi Police	Security arrangements

ICC ranking of cricketers

3035. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ICC ranking of cricketers has been found biased against Asian Continent including India as players scoring over 10,000 runs do not figure among first ten;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government or its agency would lodge its protest against the ranking; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) As per information provided by the Board of Control for Cricket in India, (BCCI) the ranking is done by ICC and BCCI has no role in it. There is no proposal for the Government to take up this matter with ICC, as the sport is self-regulated.

12.00 NOON

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (2007-08) of LBDB, Kavaratti and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALL EVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board (LBDB), Kavaratti, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's 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. 589/15/09]

**Report and Accounts (2007-08) of the Brahmaputra Board,
Guwahati and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 21 of the Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
 - (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 553/15/09]

- I. **Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.**
- II. **Reports and Accounts (2007-08) of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram and related papers.**
- III. **The Outcome Budget (2009-10) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (1) G.S.R. 496 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2009.
- (2) G.S.R. 497 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2009.
- (3) G.S.R. 498 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2009.
- (4) G.S.R. 499 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2009.
- (5) G.S.R. 500 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 2009.
- (6) G.S.R. 501 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2009.
- (7) G.S.R. 502 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 2009.
- (8) G.S.R. 503 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2009.
- (9) G.S.R. 504 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 2009.
- (10) G.S.R. 505 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2009.
- (11) G.S.R. 506 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2009.
- (12) G.S.R. 507 (E), dated the 7th July, 2009, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2009.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 557/15/09]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 555/15/09]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Science and Technology, Department of Biotechnology) and the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL), for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 556/15/09]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget for the year 2009-10 in respect of the Ministry of Earth Sciences.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 554/15/09]

Annual Reports and Accounts (2007-08) of various Society, Samiti, Institute, Sangrahalaya and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 565/15/09]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2007-08.
(b) Annual Accounts of the Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, and the Audit Report thereon.
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.
(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 567/15/09]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata, for the year 2007-08, and 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. 566/15/09]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangrahalaya.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 564/15/09]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India and the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts) Notification G.S.R. 86 (E), dated the 10th February, 2009, publishing the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Rules, 2009, under sub-section 4 of the Section 74 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898; together with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 532/15/09]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Department of Telecommunications) and the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 533/15/09]

I. Report and Accounts (2007-08) of the Sports Authority of India, New Delhi and related papers.

II. Report and Accounts (2007-08) of the LNUPE Gwalior and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sports Authority of India (SAI), New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 546/15/09]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshmibai National University of Physical Education (LNUPE), Gwalior, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 547/15/09]

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COUNCIL ESTABLISHED UNDER SECTION 31(1) OF THE INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY ACT, 1961

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

That in pursuance of clause (k) of sub-section (2) of Section 31 read with sub-section (1) of Section 32 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 (No. 59 of 1961), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Council established under sub-section (1) of Section 31 of the said Act.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Constitution (One Hundred and Ninth Amendment) Bill, 2009

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

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour. Smt. Brinda Karat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I want to raise one important issue concerning....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I have to raise a serious matter regarding...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Reddy, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; this is not proper. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the point you want to raise? ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you mean by that? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Reddy, why are you raising this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Under what rule? ...*(Interruptions)*... Under what rule? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; you cannot do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Reddy, you are such a senior Member and you are raising something which is irrelevant!

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, here is an important issue which is relating to the ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I have given a notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot do this, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: I have given a notice, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): He has given a notice, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But this does not mean that he can raise it. It should be accepted by the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: *

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: *

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: *

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: *

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

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; this is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Baishya, you, please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, he has given a notice. It is a very important issue. Kindly allow him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, the notice is given. Once you give a notice, this does not mean that you can raise it. It has to be accepted by the Chairman. And this notice you have given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Brinda Karat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go ahead.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, how can I speak when they are shouting? ...*(Interruptions)*...

* Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... If they are shouting, what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go ahead. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, how can I speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA (Madhya Pradesh): Kindly allow him to speak for one minute only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, please allow him to speak for a minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; please don't plead. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't plead. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't plead. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't plead. Let them approach the Chairman. Please let us not break the rules. Just because you are shouting, I can't allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request you to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): सर, यह जो कह रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, पाणि जी, आप किसी की सिफारिश मत कीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... No, no. Just because you are shouting in the House, it can't be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are wasting the time of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are wasting the time of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a procedure for raising the issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kumar Deepak Das, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a procedure for raising the issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are several issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Probably, this way will not help you. ...*(Interruptions)*... This will not help you ...*(Interruptions)*... because it is not going on record, whatever you say. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't take up your notice because it has not been admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, can I go ahead?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is left to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY (Assam): *

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, आप क्वेश्चन मत कीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: *

*Not recorded.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, असम के सारे सदस्य अगर यह कह रहे हैं, तो आप जरा मीटिंग करके उसका रास्ता निकालिए।

श्री उपसभापति: मैं यही कर रहा हूँ, मैं उनसे यही गुजारिश कर रहा हूँ कि इस तरीके से यह नहीं होगा। पूरा हाउस भी अगर उनको रिकमेंड करता है, तब भी there is a procedure. I am requesting them to follow the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: *

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: *

श्री उपसभापति: इसके लिए आप अलहिदा बात कीजिए, लेकिन अभी आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... देखिए, यह सही नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह बिल्कुल सही नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Mr. Kumar Deepak Das, please sit down.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*.....

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड): इतनी देर में तो वह अपनी बात कर लेते ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, please don't tell Chair to do this or that. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are following the Zero Hour rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody is praising us, the Press is praising us, for the systematic way we are conducting. What I am requesting them is that if they have a genuine issue, they can go and meet the Chairman and we can take it up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Suppose I take it up now, then I am breaking the rules, the Chair himself is breaking the rules.

SHRI DEEPAK KUMAR DAS: Sir, we have given notice in time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am telling you that you discuss with the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... You discuss with the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... My only request is that just because some two or three Members are raising an issue let us not break the well-accepted convention of this House. The whole system is going on well. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have every right to go and approach the Chairman saying the reason why it has to be accepted. Definitely, it will be considered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, only one thing. While considering such notices, one should take into account that they are from the North-East and that they want to ventilate their views. Some injustice is being done in the North-East. They want to raise those issues. We can't alienate the North-East from the rest of India. ...*(Interruptions)*... We should give them an opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. This is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a charge against the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a charge against the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not accept this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not accept this. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not alienation.

*Not recorded.

...(Interruptions)... This is not alienation. ...(Interruptions)... A notice has been given and that notice has been considered. ...(Interruptions)... It is not that the Chairman has rejected it. The Chairman has taken that notice into consideration and they have been asked to take up it through a Special Mention. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: We should encourage them to raise their issues here. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Pardon.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The point is that we should encourage them to raise their issues here. ...(Interruptions)... Where will they go? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Who is discouraging? ...(Interruptions)... Who is discouraging? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, they have given...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? Mr. Ahluwalia, are you trying to say that the Chair is not encouraging them? How? ...(Interruptions)... Who is alienating? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: This is not fair, Sir. The point is whenever...(Interruptions)... Sir, Assam is a State. The Prime Minister represents Assam. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir,...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, we are not being allowed. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... It is wrong. I am sorry. Mr. Ahluwalia, here it is not the Government. The notices are accepted by the Chairman. Now you are saying that Assam is not heard. It will never happen. ...(Interruptions)... My request is, don't do it just to encourage them. You are party to this well-established convention.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: *

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you raising that? You give notice. If you have anything for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, you raise it. But why are you....(Interruptions)... No, Mr. Ahluwalia, I request you to sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. Mr. Baishya, whatever you say, I am not going to take up because this is unruly. This is unruly. Please go to your seat and allow the proceedings to go on. If you have any problem, please come and discuss. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: If you are not allowing me, we stage a walkout.

*Not recorded.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now Shrimati Brinda Karat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, let them raise it tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't plead. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: सर, journalists मारे जा रहे हैं, सी.बी.आई. की enquiry proper नहीं हो रही है, उसे उठाने में आपत्ति क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कौन कह रहा है, मत उठाओ? Mr. Ahluwalia, who is saying not to raise it? This is strange. This is very strange.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION OF CHAIR

Reported shifting of Government's stand on agriculture, NAMA and other issues in WTO

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, while expressing my solidarity with the Members from Assam on the issue they have raised, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the commitment made by the Government of India to host a meeting of over 20 Trade Ministers from selected WTO member countries on 3rd and 4th September, 2009 in New Delhi. The stated agenda is to move the Doha Round of talks forward. The key WTO officials, including the Director-General, Pascal Lamy, will attend this meeting. The background to this is the proactive role being played by India in getting the failed talks started. I apprehend, Sir, that this is a case of shooting ourselves in the leg. The question arises why is India playing such a leading role in this? What does India hope to gain from restarting the failed Doha Round of talks? In June, the Cairns Group, in their statement, in response to the Indian initiative, had expressed a note of caution. This group of countries is known as the Cairns Group. The Commerce Minister had, specifically, gone to Bali as an invitee guest to explain the reasons why it is essential to restart the Doha Round of talks. This is also unprecedented. They said in their note, "The recent reintroduction by the EU and the US of export subsidies on a particular commodity has deepened the risk." What is the risk they were referring to? 'The unfair trade practices or protectionism by the developed countries.' Sir, as you know, there are three basic and major issues on which the Doha Round of Talks had failed. Firstly, it concerns continuing high export subsidies given by developed countries, while refusing to reduce those subsidies, at the same time, insisting that developing countries should stop domestic subsidies for their farmers. This affects the agriculture sector, and, particularly, Indian farmers. The second, of

course, is the Special Safeguard Mechanism; and, the third is the cuts in tariffs in non-agricultural goods, that is, NAMA. On all these three, India is very, very deeply going to be affected. So, what we want to know from the Government of India is that when Shri Anand Sharma, the new Commerce Minister, goes to the United States of America, and makes a statement saying that we have succeeded in breaking the impasse, — like what has happened in the past, a new Chapter begins now — what the basis for the new Chapter and the basis of this claim that the impasse is being broken is...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Shri Rajniti Prasad...*(Interruptions)*... माइक ऑफ हो गया...(व्यवधान)... माइक ऑफ हो गया...(व्यवधान)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I associate myself with it.

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI MATILAL SARKAR (Tripura): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

Torture of small children due to superstition in various parts of the country

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, शून्य काल में मैं एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामले को उठाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि तमिलनाडु के एक स्कूल में बच्चों को पेट के बल लिटाया जाता है और उनके हाथ को आगे कर उस पर मोटरसाइकिल चलाई जाती है। यह घटना करीब-करीब सौ-दो सौ बच्चों के साथ हुई है। यह घटना तमिलनाडु के विल्लुपुरम जिले में हुई है। दूसरी घटना यह घटी है कि एक दूधमुँहे बच्चे को 40 फीट की ऊँचाई से नीचे फेंका जाता है और नीचे चादर में उसको लोका जाता है। तीसरी घटना यह है कि जो बच्चा disabled है, उसे ग्रहण के दिन धरती में गाड़ दिया जाता है। वह बच्चा चिल्लाता रहता है, लेकिन उसको cure के नाम पर जमीन में रखा जाता है। सर, मेरा कहना यह है कि टीवी सीरियल च्वालिका वधूछ में जो बच्ची रोल करती है, इस हाउस में उस पर टीका-टिप्पणी होती है। यह जो शर्मनाक घटना घटी हैं, ऐसा नहीं कि वहाँ पुलिस नहीं थी, बल्कि पुलिस की मौजूदगी में इतनी शर्मनाक घटना घटी हैं। हम यहाँ बच्चों के बारे में नियम और कानून बनाते हैं, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी घटनाओं की निंदा की जाए और जिस पुलिस अफसर के सामने ऐसी घटना घटी हैं, उस पर कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है। हमें इस पर जरूर विचार करना चाहिए।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with it.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ अपने आपको संबद्ध करती हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we associate ourselves with it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The whole House associates itself with it.

Disappearance of 403 Pakistani Nationals from Uttar Pradesh

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, सैंकड़ों की संख्या में पाकिस्तानी नागरिक हिन्दुस्तान आये और गायब हो गये। ऐसे ही उत्तर प्रदेश में भी 403 पाकिस्तानी नागरिक गुम हैं और गुम पाक नागरिकों में से कुछ लोग कई आतंकी संगठनों के लिए मॉड्यूल के तौर पर काम कर रहे हैं या फिर किसी न किसी आतंकी संगठन से सीधे जुड़े हैं। यह कहना हमारे देश की जांच एजेंसियों का है। देश में आतंकी घटनाओं का डर

लगातार बना हुआ है और हमारी एजेंसियाँ भी हमें समय-समय पर आतंकी कार्रवाइयों की चेतावनी देती रहती हैं। उपसभापति जी, 403 पाक नागरिकों का अचानक गायब होना, उनका संबंध आतंकी संगठन से होना व उनका किसी आतंकी मॉड्यूल के लिए काम करना, यह किसी बड़े आतंकी घटना की याद दिला रहा है। यह बहुत ही संगीन मामला है और यह केन्द्र सरकार की नाकामी को भी दर्शाता है। महोदय, मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि ये गायब पाक नागरिक देश में कितने दिनों से रह रहे थे, कौन लोग हैं और कहीं ISI के एजेंट तो नहीं हैं, कहीं ये पाक एजेंसियों के जासूस तो नहीं हैं? इनका इरादा क्या है, ये किस मकसद से देश में रह रहे हैं और अचानक कहाँ गायब हो गए, क्यों गायब हो गए? जब हमारी जांच एजेंसियों को आशंका थी कि इन पाक नागरिकों की आतंकी गतिविधियों में संलिप्तता है, तो क्या हमारी जांच एजेंसियाँ आतंकी कार्रवाई का इंतजार कर रही थीं कि आतंकवादी कार्रवाई करें और तब हम उन्हें पकड़ें? मेरा सवाल यह है कि आशंका के बावजूद भी सरकार हाथ पर हाथ धरे क्यों बैठी है? सरकार और जांच एजेंसियों की ऐसी कार्रवाई से आतंक पर अंकुश नहीं लगाया जा सकता है। आतंकवाद से जुड़ी ऐसी गंभीर घटनाओं पर सरकार की यह सुस्त चाल चिंता की बात है।

महोदय, मैं सरकार से यह अपेक्षा करती हूँ कि सरकार अविलम्ब प्रभावी कदम उठाए और देश में छिपे इन पाक नागरिकों को ढूँढे, पकड़े और उनके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्रवाई करे, जिससे कि समय रहते किसी भी आतंकी अनहोनी को रोका जा सके।

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इनसे एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इनसे एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्रीमती हेमा मालिनी (नाम-निर्देशित): सर, मैं भी अपने आपको इनसे एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इनसे एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

Police firing in Mau (Uttar Pradesh)

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के मऊ जनपद में कल पुलिस फायरिंग के द्वारा मारे गए चार व्यक्तियों के बारे में...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह प्रदेश सरकार के...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सुन लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सिंह: अगर स्टेट का हर मुद्दा उठाने लग जाएं तो...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सुन तो लीजिए। मैम्बर ने नोटिस दिया है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव: पहले मुद्दा उठाने तो दो, इसमें कुछ गलत नहीं है।...(व्यवधान).... पहले सुन तो लो।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान).... आप उनको बोलने दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सिंह: कोई घटना भी नहीं होने दोगे आप उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह गलत...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह गलत बात है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। देखिए, मैम्बर का राइट है कि वह जो कहना चाहते हैं...(व्यवधान).... आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सिंह: लेकिन, हर घटना का राजनीतिकरण...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप भी मत कीजिए, वे भी नहीं करेंगे। मैम्बर जिस ईश्यू पर बोलते हैं, नोटिस देने के बाद बोलते हैं। अगर कल आप नोटिस दें और आपके विषय में कोई इस तरह से बोले तो आपको कैसा लगेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए।

श्री वीर सिंह: लेकिन अगर कोई गलत बात ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not supposed to intervene. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव: सर, मेरा समय अब से शुरू कराएं।

श्री उपसभापति: इनका समय दोबारा शुरू कीजिए।

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव: सर, मऊ जनपद अल्पसंख्यक बहुल जनपद है और बनारसी साड़ी का सबसे बड़ा केन्द्र है। अगर किसी कारण से मऊ जनपद में अशांति पैदा होती है तो उसका असर पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में पड़ता है।

सर, यह कल की एक घटना है। कल एक सीमेंट से लदा ट्रक आजमगढ़ जनपद से मऊ जनपद में प्रवेश कर रहा था। आजमगढ़ और मऊ जनपद की जो सीमा है, वहां पर मऊ जनपद की पुलिस थी, उसने ट्रक ड्राइवर को हाथ दिया, उसने ट्रक रोकने का काम किया। उससे पुलिस वालों ने कुछ डिमांड की, उसने ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वीर सिंह: सर, यह सच्चाई नहीं है। ये वहां थे क्या? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सच्चाई के बारे में बोलने वाले आप कौन होते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए, यह सही बात नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गंगा चरण: ये mislead कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: यह सही बात नहीं है, बिल्कुल गलत बात है। आप क्यों ऐसा करते हैं।

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव: सर, इसके बाद उस ट्रक ड्राइवर ने उन पुलिस वालों की बात सुनने का काम किया। पुलिस वालों ने कुछ और डिमांड की, ट्रक ड्राइवर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वीर सिंह : *

श्री गंगा चरण : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप proceeding रोक रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सही नहीं है, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वीर सिंह : *

श्री गंगा चरण : *

श्री कमाल अख्तर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : *

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव : आप हमारी पूरी बात सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री कमाल अख्तर : *

श्री वीर सिंह : *

श्री गंगा चरण : *

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप दो-तीन मैम्बर पूरे हाऊस को ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

*Not recorded.

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव: सर, इसके बाद ट्रक भागने लगा।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, सही मायने में जो घटना घटी है, लोग मारे गए हैं, उसके बारे में...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : मेरा कहना है कि आप भी मेंबर हैं, आपको भी हक है किसी issue को उठाने का...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: *

श्री उपसभापति: पूरा हाउस सुनने को तैयार है, तो आप क्यों नहीं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: *

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव: सर, संरक्षण दीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : एक मेंबर क्या पूरे हाउस को रोक सकता है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : *

श्री उपसभापति : आपकी बात क्यों सुनें? आप क्यों कहते हैं कि वे गलत हैं? आप कौन होते हैं यह कहने वाले कि वे जो कह रहे हैं, वह गलत है। वे विषय उठा रहे हैं, यह सरकार का काम है कि वह देखे कि यह सही है या नहीं। उनको चेयरमैन साहब ने बोलने का हक दिया है, आपको उन्हें रोकने का हक नहीं है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: *

श्री उपसभापति: आप उन्हें रोक रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: *

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, आप बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान).... आपको किसने अधिकार दिया है, यह कहने का कि वे जो कह रहे हैं, वह गलत है। आपको किसी ने अधिकार नहीं दिया है। अगर इस तरह से हाउस डिस्टर्ब होता रहा, then the Chair has to take a serious note of the hon. Members who are disturbing the House.

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव : सर, इसके बाद ट्रक का ड्राईवर ट्रक को ले जाने लगा। पुलिस का एक सिपाही ट्रक के पीछे से चढ़ गया और उसने संबंधित थाने को सूचना देने का काम किया कि इस ट्रक पर अवैध सामान लदा हुआ है और यह तेजी से भाग रहा है। संबंधित थाने के पुलिस वाले वहां आ गए। जो ट्रक का ड्राईवर था, वह घबरा गया और इससे ट्रक अनियंत्रित हो गया तथा 3 लोग उस ट्रक के नीचे आकर मर गए। इसके बाद वहां की जनता, मऊ जनपद की जनता आक्रोश में आ गई और सड़क पर आ गई। वहां के लोग प्रदर्शन करने लगे, लाशों की मांग करने लगे, उस ड्राईवर की मांग करने लगे। इस पर पुलिस ने पहले लाठीचार्ज किया, इसके बाद उसने सीधे जनता को निशाना बनाया। मऊ में माइनॉरिटी की संख्या सबसे ज्यादा रहती है, उस पर पुलिस ने फॉयरिंग करने का काम किया और 5 लोगों की मौत...(व्यवधान).... उत्तर प्रदेश में जनता को निशाना बनाने...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GANGA CHARAN: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान).... अगर वे गलत बयान दे रहे हैं तो आप प्रिविलेज नोटिस दीजिए, आपको हक है। अगर कोई मेंबर हाउस को गलत कह रहा है, तो आपको यह अधिकार है कि आप प्रिविलेज नोटिस दें, आप नोटिस दीजिए, हाउस को डिस्टर्ब मत कीजिए।

*Not recorded.

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव: सर, पुलिस की फॉयरिंग में 5 लोगों की मौत हुई, जिनका आज वहां पर पोस्टमार्टम हो रहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप समाप्त कीजिए, आपको दोबारा टाइम दिया गया है।

श्री नन्द किशोर यादव: इसके अलावा जो 7 लोग गंभीर रूप से घायल हो गए हैं, उनको बनारस रेफर किया गया है। पुलिस अत्याचार की यह घटना लगातार हो रही है — चंदौली में 4 लोगों को मारने का काम किया, मऊ में 5 लोगों को मारने का काम किया। उत्तर प्रदेश की पुलिस निरंकुश हो गई है, सरकार का उस पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से मांग कर रहा हूँ कि इस मामले में वह हस्तक्षेप करे और उत्तर प्रदेश की पुलिस जो निरंकुश हो गई है, उसको नियंत्रित करने का काम करे।

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You just associate yourself with it. Don't speak on it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR: Sir, I associate myself with it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गंगा चरण: उपसभापति जी, मुझे स्पष्टीकरण देने का मौका दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: स्पष्टीकरण देने का मौका नहीं है, रूल्स में नहीं है ...(व्यवधान).... मैंने कहा है कि आप नोटिस दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

Shortage of pulses in the country

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं बड़े ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर यहां यह प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ। इस समय देश भर में उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ी तेजी के साथ बढ़े हैं, विशेषकर खाद्यान्न वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़े हैं, सब्जी के दाम तो आसमान छूने लगे हैं। दाल एक-दो सप्ताह पहले जहां 78 रुपए किलो या 80 रुपए किलो थी, आज वह 100 रुपए किलो हो गई है। जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चीजें ध्यान में आई हैं, जो कुछ चीजें सामने प्रस्तुत की गई हैं, उनमें कोलकाता बंदरगाह के खिदीरपुर डॉक के जिस हिस्से में दाल मंगाई गई थी और इंटरनेशनल मार्केट से बकायदे तीन साल पहले यानी 2007 में 15 लाख टन दाल मंगाई गई थी। वहां से दाल आ भी गई और दाल आ जाने के बाद बोरे में वहां पड़ी रही, वहां कोई नहीं गया। वहां दाल सड़ती रही, लोग पैरों से उसे रौंदते रहे, लेकिन वहां से दाल उठाई नहीं गई। लोग बता रहे हैं कि यह जूतियों में बंट गई। हालत ऐसी निर्माण हो गई कि जिस सरकार ने दाल को मंगाया, उस सरकार ने, उस विभाग ने यह ध्यान देने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं महसूस की कि सही मायने में दाल का आयात किया गया है, काफी मात्रा में किया गया है और उसको देखा जाए, उसको बाजार में लाया जाए, आम उपभोक्ता को उपलब्ध कराया जाए, इसकी चिंता नहीं की गई। इससे हालात ऐसे पैदा हो गए कि जब कुछ पत्रकार बंधुगण गए, तो लोगों को लगा कि वहां कुछ हो रहा है। वहां पर लोग गए। वहां दाल इस प्रकार से पैरों के नीचे पड़कर पिस गई थी, सड़ गई थी और पानी पड़ने के कारण इतनी सड़ांध हो रही थी कि वहां पर नाक को दबाकर जाना पड़ा। उसको देखने के बाद लोगों को लगने लगा कि यह क्या है? जब खोल कर देखा गया, तो पता लगा कि यह दाल है। यह दाल 2007 में मंगाई गई थी। अगर इस प्रकार की प्रशासनिक उदासीनता बनी रही और इस ढंग से काम करने का हिसाब चलता रहा, तो निश्चित रूप से आम उपभोक्ता और आम आदमी की जो बात कही जा रही है, आम आदमी को जो राहत देने की बात कही जा रही है, यह केवल * है, यह केवल मिथ्याचारिता है और यह आम आदमी की जिंदगी के साथ * करने की साजिश चल रही है। जिनके द्वारा या जिन अधिकारियों के द्वारा इस तरह की हरकत की गई है, जिसके कारण आज मंहगाई आसमान छूने लगी है, ऐसे लोगों के विरुद्ध बड़ी कड़ी कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि उन्होंने सामान्य उदासीनता नहीं बरती है, बल्कि उन्होंने ऐसी उदासीनता बरती है, जो

*Not recorded.

क्षम्य नहीं है। उनके खिलाफ तत्काल कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए और उन्हें तत्काल हटा देना चाहिए। महोदय, सदन से मेरी इतनी ही मांग है। धन्यवाद।

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Inappropriate air fare being charged on Delhi-Dharmashala sector

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान एक अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ। महोदय, दिल्ली से धर्मशाला (हिमाचल प्रदेश) जाने और आने के लिए केवल किंगफिशर एयरलाइंस अपनी सेवा प्रदान करती है। प्रतिदिन एक फ्लाइट दिल्ली से धर्मशाला जाती है और वही फ्लाइट धर्मशाला से दिल्ली आती है। महोदय, सभी जानते हैं कि धर्मशाला एक पर्यटक गंतव्य है और हिमाचल के लोगों के साथ-साथ देश-विदेश से आने वाले पर्यटक भी इसी एयरलाइंस की सेवा प्राप्त करते हैं। दिन में केवल एक ही फ्लाइट होने के कारण लोगों को काफी परेशानी होती है, क्योंकि उसमें कई-कई दिनों तक टिकट नहीं मिलती है और लोगों को टिकट के लिए कई-कई दिनों तक वेटिंग में रहना पड़ता है। धर्मशाला के लिए एक फ्लाइट होने के कारण यह एयरलाइंस मनमाना किराया वसूल करती है, कई बार इसका किराया आठ हजार और नौ हजार रुपए तक पहुंच जाता है। मुंबई, बेंगलुरु, आदि अन्य स्थानों की तुलना में धर्मशाला का किराया बहुत अधिक होता है। दिल्ली-धर्मशाला दिल्ली सेक्टर पर किंगफिशर रेड की मोनोपोली बनी हुई है। मेरी सरकार से अनुरोध है कि एक एयरलाइंस की मोनोपोली और यात्रियों की अधिकता को देखते हुए सरकार धर्मशाला के लिए दूसरी एयरलाइंस को भी जल्दी से जल्दी introduce करे, ताकि यात्रियों से उचित किराया ही वसूला जा सके और यात्रियों को कई-कई दिनों की वेटिंग से छुटकारा मिल सके। धन्यवाद।

Denial of rice allocation to Kerala for festival season

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the step-motherly approach of the Central Government to the State of Kerala and the attack of the Central Government to dismantle the Public Distribution System. The Government of Kerala has submitted a memorandum for the allocation of rice under the special quota for Onam festival season. As all of us are aware, Onam is a national festival for Malayalees and the State Government has taken steps to control the price during the festival season. But the approach of the Central Government is totally negative. The Government of India denied the additional allocation beyond the present level of APL allocations. The letter from the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution stated that additional allocation beyond the present level of APL allocation to the State can be made at MSP based issue price of Rs. 10,800 per tonne for wheat and at applicable economic cost for rice. Hence the request for additional allocation of rice and wheat to Kerala on account of Onam festival requirement can be made only at the above price and not at the APL price. This is the letter from the Central Government. Then they can purchase it from FCI godowns at the economic cost of rice, which means Rs. 17.80 per kilogram

as compared to Rs. 8.90 per kilogram for APL. This would create a serious problem in Kerala. Kerala is the State where statutory rationing system was introduced with the consent of the Central Government in 1967 but the Centre has tried continuously to limit this system. Up to 2006, the allocation of rice to the APL cardholders is 1,13,420 tonnes, which has now been reduced to 17,056 tonnes only. The reduction is to the tune of 96,364 tonnes. This anti people move has been questioned by the State Government. The Chief Minister, the Ministers, and the MLAs were compelled to conduct a march to Parliament here. After the formation of the new Ministry, the Minister of State for Agriculture, Prof. K.V. Thomas, gave an assurance for reestablishing the rice quota but it remained only on paper. Now, the Government has courage to deny rice for Onam season. I urge the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution to reconsider this decision and allocate sufficient rice at APL price to Kerala during Onam season. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you just associate yourselves. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no rider in association. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Naxal attack in Orissa

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): महोदय, उड़ीसा में कल शाम एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना घटी है। इसके बारे में मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि उड़ीसा में Keonjhar जिला, जो खान में भरपूर है, मैं दैतारी थाना के अन्तर्गत ब्राह्मणीपाल बीट हाउस है, वहां के एक असिस्टेंट सबइंस्पेक्टर, जो कि बीट हाउस में प्रभारी अधिकारी हैं, और उनके सहयोगी एक कांस्टेबिल दोनों को गोली से मार कर उनका गला काट दिया गया। जो ए.एस.आई. इस दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना का शिकार हुआ उनका नाम मुरलीधर बस्तिया है। जिस बेरहमी से उनकी हत्या की गई, उसके बारे में मैं आपके सामने यह जिक्र कर रहा हूँ। इसे उग्रवाद ही कहा जाएगा, उसको अति वामवाद या लेफ्ट विंग एक्सट्रीमिज्म कहना भी मेरे विचार से ठीक नहीं है। आपको पता है कि उड़ीसा में हर दिन इस प्रकार की घटना घटती हैं। अभी दस-बारह दिन पहले सुन्दरगढ़ जिला के कोइड़ा थाना के एक पुलिस इंस्पेक्टर अजित वर्धन को भी ऐसे ही बेरहमी से मारा गया। वह साक्ष्य देने के लिए राउरकेला गए थे। अजित वर्धन की बहादुरी और साहस का जिक्र करना मेरे लिए उचित होगा। वे जब वापिस आ रहे थे तो रात को 50 लोगों ने उनको घेर लिया, अजित वर्धन के साथ अन्य चार साधारण नागरिक भी थे। जिन 50 लोगों ने इन सब को घेर लिया तो उनको अजित वर्धन ने बताया कि इनमें से मैं ही अकेला पुलिसकर्मी हूँ और बाकी अन्य चार लोग तो साधारण नागरिक हैं। तो उन साधारण चार नागरिकों को छोड़ दिया गया और अजित वर्धन को ले जाकर मार दिया गया। राज्य की सरकार जो कि सो रही है, जबकि उसको सत्ता में आए लगभग सौ दिन पूरे हो रहे हैं, अब तीसरी बार जीतने के बाद, वह अजित की हत्या के चालिस घंटे बाद मौके पर पहुंचती है। इस प्रकार से पुलिसकर्मियों को टारगेट बनाया जा रहा है। महोदय, आपने सुना होगा कि कुछ दिन पहले छत्तीसगढ़ में 36 पुलिसकर्मियों को मार दिया गया। अगर हम इसको अति वामवादी उग्रवाद कहेंगे तो गलत होगा, क्योंकि कभी भी चीन के माओ ने यह नहीं बताया था कि बेरहमी से आम नागरिकों और पुलिसकर्मियों को मारा जाए। इसलिए अगर इसको कोई माओवाद कहता है तो इस मामले को भी चीन के साथ उठाया जाना चाहिए। महोदय, मेरा इतना कहना है कि उड़ीसा, छत्तीसगढ़, लालगढ़ और रामगढ़ क्यों न हो, हर स्थान पर यह जो आतंकवाद, उग्रवाद हो रहा है, इसके प्रति केन्द्र तुरन्त ध्यान दे, और विशेषकर के उड़ीसा में जहां पर कानून और व्यवस्था बिल्कुल ध्वस्त हो गई है।

मेरे गृह जिला ढेंकानाल के गँदिया थाना के बिरिखुंटी गांव में NREGA का काम ट्रैक्टर में किया जा रहा था, मशीन में किया जा रहा था।...**(समय की घंटी)**... वही ट्रैक्टर चढ़ाके मार दिया गया।...**(व्यवधान)**... अतः मैं इस मामले की सी.बी.आई. से जांच की मांग करता हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हो गया, हो गया। Shrimati Kanimozhi. ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Mike is not working. आप बैठ जाइए।

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया (उड़ीसा): सर, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: Nothing will go on record. आप बैठ जाइए। Shrimati Kanimozhi.

Plight of Indian workers in Jeddah

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. I would like to bring to the notice of this House the plight of 400 Indian workers stranded in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. As we all know, there are workers who have been taken from India, from different States of the country to other countries and these workers actually have to sell their last assets to pay the money to the agents and go there, and when they go there, they find that the promised jobs are not given. Now, because of recession, a lot of them have been thrown out of jobs. So, over 400 workers are now stranded in Jeddah and they are living under the bridges. There are a lot of women among them. They have no money to even buy food. They have been under this bridge for nearly over a month and they have tried to approach the Embassy and they have not got much response or any help from them also. The Ministry has actually said that there is a fund called the Indian Welfare Workers Fund. This fund can be used to provide them with food and send them back. This kind of help also has not been given to them. There has been actually no help from the side of the High Commission. We should think of actually putting up redressal centres like many other countries do for their own workers. When our Indian workers approach the Embassy for help, actually no officer or no organisation or anything is there to really reach out to these people to help them. That has to be taken care of and these 400 workers have to be sent back. We have to take action to help them out.

ALL HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we associate ourselves with this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, everybody associated with this. The Minister can react to this. Why can't he react? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. Kurien,...

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I understand the magnitude of the problem, particularly the workers who are stuck there. My attention has been drawn to this situation. We will certainly get in touch with the Embassy and see that adequate arrangements are made.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up the Discussion on the working of Ministry of External Affairs. Shri Ashwani Kumar to raise the discussion on the working of the Ministry. Now, we will adjourn for lunch only after Mr. Ashwani Kumar's speech concludes.

DISCUSSION ON WORKING OF MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (Punjab): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak in this august House, on the functioning of the Ministry of External Affairs. Sir, this House has heard in the past many eminent speakers on what our Ministry of External Affairs has been able to do in aid of over-arching national interest through the pursuit of purposes and constructive diplomacy but, today's debate, Sir, I dare say, will need to be structured in the context of a fundamentally transformed world. The touchstone on which this august House, the highest forum of democracy, will judge for itself the functioning of a critical department of the Government, will be the challenges that we face in the new environment with which we are faced. Today, the inescapable reality is that no country is insulated from the externalities with which it must confront. No country can claim to say that it would, at its will, determine the course of events that positively or negatively impact the well-being of its people. That is why, today as well, what the architect of modern India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said many years ago carries its resonance. Sir, Pandit Nehru, in reference to the aims and objectives of our Foreign Policy, had said and I quote, "We may talk about international goodwill and mean what we say. We may talk about peace and freedom and earnestly mean what we say. But, in the ultimate analysis, a Government functions for the good of the country it governs and no Government dare do anything which, in the short or long run, is manifestly to the disadvantage of that country." Sir, I would like to set the tone of this debate by quoting this great son of India who, by all accounts, remains the architect of our Foreign Policy. In Pandit Nehru's vision of internationalism, peace, security, development and democracy were the four pillars and these pillars continue to be the edifice on which our endeavours, on which our diplomacy is anchored. We will, therefore, have, now, to see, whether in our functioning, whether in the pursuit of our diplomacy, we have been able to advance in a transformed world which has given rise to various new challenges which will not for us to confront in the past, has delivered or not. I would, Sir, very briefly, without elaborating on them, indicate 12 or 13 critical challenges that we, as a nation, face.

Of course, Sir, the first is the inescapable reality of globalisation and what it means. Somebody said, 'globalisation has ensured the territorial determinance of strategy and security is no longer relevance', as I said in my opening. We are not insulated from what happens abroad. Neither can, in the formulation of our diplomatic initiatives, we ignore what the rest of the country feels on certain subjects.

Sir, the other most important and inescapable reality of today's world — it is something that we must be proud of — is that the world looks to India as a Nation State that carries influence beyond its borders. Therefore, consistent with our new status, we also have to share global burdens. And, therefore, our attitude to Foreign Policy, our attitude to how we deal with other countries and, more particularly, how we deal with our neighbours is also a function of how we

and the world perceive us. And, therefore, this is a vital component of our Foreign Policy perspective.

There has been a redistribution of power in the international system. Many years ago, Paul Kennedy, in a seminal work, said that the centre of economic and political power has shifted to Asia. He has been proved to be right. And, in Asia, India, along with China and Japan, continues to be the most important power that the world looks at. Therefore, have we been true to our new found status in the conduct of our diplomacy? Have we vindicated the faith of the international community in our ability to engage with the world constructively? Have we vindicated the expectations of our people in the pursuit of our overarching national interest abroad and have we been able to enlist the support of other nations in the aid of our national imperatives? So, there are 3 sets of nations or countries with which we have to deal. The first one is friendly countries. Second is, neighbouring countries and the third one is countries indifferent to us.

And, fourth, countries that are positively inimical to us. What would be the test of our achievements on the Foreign Policy of our country? Have we been able to enlist the faith of our neighbours? Have we been able to conduct our Foreign Policy which should be conducive to peace in our neighbourhood? Have we been able to fortify our traditional friendly relationship with countries which have been friends of India for long years? Have we been able to reach out to those who are indifferent? Or, have we been able to at least neutralise those countries that have been positively inimical to us? Sir, I dare say and I will make good my submission that our Foreign Policy has performed exceptionally well on all these counts. Sir, we have engaged, as the Annual Report of the Ministry of External Affairs would demonstrate convincingly, very pro-actively and vigorously to building bridges and reinforcing our relationships with our neighbours, whether it is Bangladesh, Pakistan, Maldives, Bhutan, Afghanistan — countries of the SAARC. We have continued to give them the highest importance that they deserve as our neighbours. As somebody said, Sir, “Men and ideas shape the world, but it is geography that determines history.” We cannot choose, as the Prime Minister often says, our neighbours; we have to live with them, and the only way forward is to live with them in peace and in tranquillity. We may not always be able to achieve our objectives at will, because we are not the only actors in the game. But, at least, on our part, we should not be found or be seem to be wanting in pursuing peace and stability in our neighbourhood. India’s economic interests, India’s internal political imperatives demand that our borders are peaceful and that we do not face threats of any kind from our neighbours. Sir, we now have a new set of global challenges — pandemics, HIV AIDS, climate change, international terrorism, human rights violations. All of these are challenges that were not present in the past, but that confront us in the face today.

And India, as a responsible member of the international community, has always accepted its responsibility to engage with the rest of the world in order that the succeeding generations on

whose behalf we hold power in trust are not put to disadvantage by our non-action or ineffective action or inaction. Sir, we continue to have our issues with China. China is a very strong and a large neighbour. China is also our competitor for economic pre-eminence, for political power, for pre-eminence in world affairs. But, today, it is in our interest to continue to improve our relations with China, irrespective of the fact that there are certain boundary issues and these will continue to be a challenge for our Foreign Policy. We have, Sir, imperatives of energy security, of food security, the security of the sea-lanes, the security of many ships, etc. About 60,000 ships cross through this State of Malaka, carrying energy for us, carrying various goods of very particular importance to our country. We, therefore, have to strengthen our Navy and, in that connection, I would say that convergence of Foreign Policy with different strategy is a critical component. The recent launching of the nuclear submarine by the Prime Minister in Vishakapatnam, Sir, is a matter that the nation rejoices, because, today, we have ensured a further milestone, which will underpin our Defence and Foreign Policy objectives. Sir, information revolution is another thing given in today's world which has, Sir, as somebody said, ensured a growing horizontal bipolarity of common interests. What it really means, Sir, today, is that in a seamless world, interests have so intertwined and merged between nation States that it is impossible to look at any issue in isolation and, therefore, every country has to work with every other country. Sir, the pursuit of universal disarmament, the 1988 historic plan of disarmament unfolded by our late leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi, today, continues to inspire the world. And, even while we talk of our historic achievements in the form of the Indo-Civil Nuclear Agreement, we are not unmindful of the imperative of pursuing nuclear disarmament on a global basis.

Sir, fear of clash of faith and cultures, as vividly brought out in the seminal work on clash of civilisations, is something that India with its civilization ethos is deeply concerned with. We have believed in the confluence of civilizations, not in the clash of civilizations. Our civilizational ethos, which gave us the philosophy of '*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*', also told us that all faiths, beliefs, cultures, religions ought to be respected and deferred to. And, therefore, today, Sir, I think, India is called upon in the global fora to be in the vanguard of taking purposive steps in order to ensure that this theory of conflict of civilizations doesn't carry us to aggressiveness. These are, Sir, changes that have really re-made the world. We have to accept that we live in a completely transformed world, in a completely altered environment. But one fact remains constant. In the conduct of Foreign Policy, if there is one 'given', it is the 'given' of a power syndrome. You cannot conduct Foreign Policy from a position of weakness. As Margaret Thatcher had said many years ago, 'Peace is the dividend of power.' We have, therefore, to ensure that India's soft power, India's strategic power, India's military power, India's economic power and India's diplomatic acumen are orchestrated on the global stage, with apology to none but with faith and with confidence always ensuring, at the same time, that we use our might at every forum in the advancement of our national interest.

1.00 P.M.

But how do we do that, Sir? In an age where nuclear powers are growing, in an age where no country can win a war, the only way to pursue Foreign Policy is through dialogue; the only way to pursue our objectives is by remaining in constant engagement with the principal actors throughout the world. That is precisely what our Foreign Policy seeks to do and the proof of the pudding is in its eating.

Let us see, Sir, what is it that we have been able to achieve. Over the last few years, we have been able to achieve strategic partnerships with the United States, Russia, China, EU, Japan, etc. We have been able to reinforce our relationship with Gulf countries. Sir, 75 billion dollars of trade with the Gulf is no mean achievement. Five million Indians live in the Gulf and that is why, Sir, you would have seen, this House would have seen, the Members would have noticed that our engagement with the Gulf has increased over the years and rightly so. Today, we have received support from Gulf countries in many of our diplomatic initiatives. Sir, our 'Look East Policy' has been a singular success. We have continued to broaden our engagement with the Asia Pacific and ASEAN. We have continued to reinvigorate our relationship with Africa and Latin America. Sir, the India-Africa Forum Summit in Delhi which led to the Delhi Declaration and the India-Africa Framework for Cooperation have defined the future roadmap for ties with Africa with whom we have had strong traditional good relationship and we need African nations in support of India's global agenda, in support of our over-arching national interest.

Sir, we have not ignored other countries. Iran, Iraq, Cuba, extended engagement with Brazil, South Africa, South Korea, Canada, Nigeria, Kenya, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Eurasia, Singapore and member of the Western nations have been constantly in engagement with us on matters that we share in Commonwealth. Sir, our deepening engagement with the United States is a cause for celebration. I do not want to be apologetic for having strong relationship with the United States. Whether we like it or not, the United States is today a Super Power in the world. We do not accept a unipolar world; we want a multi-lateral world where power is diffused. That has been India's case for a long while. We want diffusion of global power. We, therefore, support multilateralism. Therefore, we have supported many initiatives within the framework of the United Nations. We continue to engage with all our other friends. We continue to engage with all other countries. But so do we continue to engage with the United States.

Sir, the Indo-US Civil Nuclear Deal has been a historic achievement. It has been one of the most complex undertakings in India's diplomatic history. I would like to take this opportunity — and, I am sure, the esteemed Members of this House would join me — to compliment our foreign policy establishment in achieving and in concluding one of the most complex negotiations ever undertaken.

Sir, I would like to add that other activities that have been carried out by our Minister of External Affairs also signify a very major achievement for our foreign policy. Sir, our support for

the Sri Lankan Tamils, support for religious and ethnic minorities in Bangladesh, in Fiji, Trinidad and Tobago and Cambodia have carried forward our national priorities. Our support for democratic movements is inevitably and inescapably an extension of our over-arching commitment to strengthening democracy within our country and everywhere else in the world. We have not abandoned NAM, Sir. NAM and the deliberations in the NAM have been, to us, a reminder of our stoic independence in the conduct of foreign policy. When Pandit Nehru was asked about NAM, he said, “NAM implies that India will judge each issue on its merit and take a stand without being influenced by one bloc or the other during the Cold War years”. And, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, our late leader, was asked a pointed question — if my memory doesn’t fail me — by a reporter in New York. She was asked, ‘Which way does India tilt in reference to Russia — USSR then — and the US? And she replied in her characteristic way, India stands upright. And that is what inspires us today. India stands upright. India stands firm. India stands committed irrevocably to the pursuit of an independent foreign policy.

Sir, the emerging relevance of India in contemporary global world is borne out by the fact of the various global fora in which India’s voice is heard with respect. In fact, India’s voice is solicited; India’s views are solicited. And I can only count, Sir: G-8, G-20, the ASEAN, East Asian Summit, the GCC, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation and the African Union, in addition to India’s membership of IRC, BRIC, IBSA and ASAM. This really clinches the point I am seeking to make that we are proud of where we have travelled since Independence. And, the Ministry of External Affairs, our diplomats and all the bureaucrats who have helped the political leadership in achieving our new status need to be complimented.

Sir, the Indian Navy today, as I said earlier, has achieved a cutting edge. And when I talk of the synergy between foreign policy and defence strategy, I take into consideration India’s nuclear capabilities as well. We always had the capability, but we have demonstrated to the world that we will continue the peaceful utilisation of our nuclear capabilities rather than becoming a nuclear threat to anyone. India, therefore, has emerged as a swing State in the global balance of power. India can no longer be ignored by any country, and if any country does so, it does so at its own peril. That, Sir, is a lasting testimony to the exemplary performance of the Ministry of External Affairs and of our diplomats.

Sir, there are four or five things that are normally missed out and I do not want to miss them out, because that really speaks of a lot of work done behind the scenes. Talking of the Protocol Division, Sir, 62 Heads of State or Vice-Presidents of Heads of Government, as Mr. Deputy Chairman knows very well, visited India in a single year, 2008. Sir, I have had the honour of accompanying the President on her various trips abroad and I have had the honour of having been nominated as the accompanying Minister to various visiting Heads of State who visited India. And I know, Sir, the exemplary efficiency with which our Protocol Division conducts these

visits abroad and at home. Sir, in the Visa Division, 53 lakh new passports have been issued, a raise of 7.5 per cent over the last year. The Public Diplomacy Division of the Ministry of External Affairs which assists the Indian Government in track-II diplomacy has also done exceptionally well. The ICCR, which projects India's soft power abroad, must receive our wholehearted compliments. As John Ice said, Sir — he was the Assistant Secretary of State with Clinton — 'the world is going to be determined by the soft power of nations and not by the hard power'.

And India has everything to gain by projecting its soft power. The soft power of its values, of its culture, of its civilisation, of its spirituality, of its commitment to the conference of civilisation and of its irrevocable commitment to the institutions of liberal democracy are all parts of India's soft power which we must project in tandem with our other strategic imperatives. Sir, the computerised kurra mechanism has enabled the *haajis* to be selected transparently through lots. This is again, Sir, a very, very major achievement of our diplomacy. Sir, may I add, and I think I cannot do better than just quoting what Mr. G.S. Bajpai, who is one of the doyens of India's diplomacy said, "We should never make the mistake of assuming that the rightness of a cause can even eventually ensure its success." As I said earlier, Sir, international diplomacy and foreign policies anchored in one given. That is the reality of the power of the nation State. And he said, "We should never make the mistake of assuming that the rightness of a cause can even eventually ensure its success." We live in a world of power. Power exercise without regard to morality is a crime against humanity. But morality cannot prevail without the backing of power. We have realised this and that is why we have strengthened our Defence Forces in aid of diplomacy. War is never a substitute for diplomacy. Diplomacy is intended to prevent conflict. That is why the Prime Minister said yesterday, Sir, while replying to a debate in Lok Sabha that unless we want war with our neighbours, there is no escape but to engage proactively in constructive dialogue. Sir, Thucydides, the great philosopher reminded us that "the question of justice only arises when the equation of power is equal; for the rest, the strong take what they can and the weak yield what they must." Sir, I have to share my very deeply felt conviction with this House and that is, Sir, this is what my former professor wrote in a seminal book 'How Nations Behave' by Prof. Louis Henkin. He reminded us that "the progress of civilisation is a movement away from force to diplomacy, from diplomacy to law." India has endeavoured to so anchor its foreign policy that it strengthens the forces of diplomacy and of law. And, history, Sir, advances in disguises, it is never contemporaneous with the present. That is why, Sir, when people say that history repeats itself, I always beg to differ.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How much more time?

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Two more minutes. All history, Sir, is contemporary history. Therefore, in the light of the position today we have to determine whether they have performed well or whether we have not. We cannot remain victims of the hypnosis of history. We cannot say that because we had had a conflicting situation waging on our borders in the past, we will continue to so conduct our dialogue with our neighbours or with other countries that perpetuates conflict rather than promote peace. India's foreign policy has to promote peace and India's foreign policy, Sir, I can assure you, as far as this Government is in power and I must say that all Governments of India will have to ensure this, we will never be. The UPA leadership, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi remain committed in ensuring that India's voice is never a pliable echo of somebody else's sentiments. But, Sir, let me now conclude in the last two minutes that I have for myself. Yesterday when the Prime Minister said that dialogue is the only way forward, he repeated what has been our constant case. He has assured the Lok Sabha, he has assured the nation that there will be no compromise with terror; there will be no dialogue without Pakistan or other countries ensuring that acts of terror against Indians is put to complete stop. Sir, the other point that was made about is Baluchistan. The Prime Minister has made it absolutely clear that we have nothing to hide; we have no role to play in Baluchistan, but if Pakistan puts its internal matters on the plate for us to comment on, all we have to say is, 'look after your own internal affairs; we have nothing to hide; our hands are clean'. That is the stated position.

What was the situation in the past? The situation in the past was that every time, we bought equipment, we had to make a statement of the end-use requirements. Today, we have evolved a statement that will become a part of all our purchase contracts. We will choose the time, the place, the methodology and the need for inspection. We have re-asserted our sovereignty. We have reasserted our autonomy. We have re-asserted our independence.

On the fourth issue, Sir, the G-8 Statement only refers to the ongoing negotiations and NSG. As Mr. Prithviraj Chavan stated during Question Hour, we have concluded bilateral agreements on nuclear civil co-operation with France, Russia and the U.S. Negotiations are on. Sir, in fact, France, which was the host when the G-8 statement was issued, assured the Prime Minister, and the Prime Minister shared that information in the Lok Sabha, that there would be no deviation with what has been agreed to. That remains the stated position. That is the position, Sir.

With these words, Sir, I only want to say, in one last sentence, that India in the conduct of its foreign policy, our diplomats in the conduct of diplomacy, our leadership in the conduct of politics, will not fail this country, will not fail the expectations of the billion-plus people of this country which it has from them, and not fail the international community in meeting our international obligations to the world.

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

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

The House reassembled after lunch at thirteen minutes past two of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Arun Shourie.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as we would expect, our good friend, Mr. Ashwani Kumar, has given us a very erudite tour of the horizon and he has drawn our attention to, and, reminded us about the transformations in the world. He has recalled a very important touchstone of Pandit ji that the way to assess what a Government does is whether it does anything which will harm the country's interest in the short run or the long run.

Thirdly, he has reminded us of a very important maxim of Shri Girija Shankar Bajpai, that is, 'never assume that just because your cause is right, it shall prevail'.

Sir, I will take everything according to these parameters, and, I will come to some suggestions about the Foreign Ministry, if there is time. My plea there would be that actually speaking, now our interests are so multifarious that we must expand our foreign service quadruple, and, similarly, our aid programmes must be quadruple. We can afford that — as Bimal always keeps reminding us, money is not in shortage now — and we must do all those things. Our alliance must not be dependent on one great super-power but there must be multi-alliances with many types of countries and so on. I will come to that later on.

Sir, yesterday, hon. Prime Minister spelt out on foreign policy what he wanted the House to believe as his vision of foreign policy. Ashwani has just now recalled most of those elements, that the choice is either war or diplomacy. The Prime Minister said yesterday, "There is no alternative but dialogue". And, the Prime Minister, basing his policy now on his assessment on his, what you call it is, belief that the current leadership in Pakistan has realised the error of its ways and are now prepared to make a serious effort on terrorism. Then, what he said was on 'trust but verified'. And, see the transmission of his vision is, the prism is, the Joint Statement that has been issued by the two Prime Ministers because that is the context in which he spoke and it is being projected as a great advance in Indo-Pak relations. So, I will use that as the prism. Sir, you will recall we had met in this House in December last year in the wake of the attacks in Mumbai. At that time, the Prime Minister had laid down two criteria. One, that the perpetrators must be brought to book. Those who were behind the perpetrators must be brought to book. And, secondly, that there must be demonstrable effective action in dismantling the infrastructure for terrorism against India which Pakistan has set up. Then, when he took over, Mr. S.M. Krishna said, I think, probably a day or two before we began the discussion on the President's Address, he reiterated these two criteria. And, by looking at what the Americans were saying, I alerted the House specifically that you would see that in the coming weeks both

these conditions will have to be given up by India and the dialogue will have to be resumed on the terms dictated by others with no pre-conditions attached at all. Now, Sir, a great distinction has been made. The Prime Minister says, everyone says, composite dialogue shall not be resumed till we are satisfied. But, just see, what they have done; what they are already doing. In the Joint Statement, they say, “The two Prime Ministers had a cordial and a constructive meeting for two hours”. He has already met the President of Pakistan. They consider the entire gamut of bilateral relations. What is the composite dialogue going to do beyond this? Then, as *The Hindu* pointed out, and then the Prime Minister confirmed, the head of the ISI, Ahmed Shuja Pasha, had actually had meetings with the military attaches of India in our Islamabad Embassy. So, the Prime Minister and the President have met; two Prime Ministers have met, the ISI chief and Indian people have met. And, then, as you will see, the roadmap for further talks has been set out in the Joint Statement. That says, Both Foreign Secretaries should meet as often as necessary and report to the two Foreign Ministers who will be meeting on the sidelines of the forthcoming UN General Assembly. So, without any of those two things having been done, exactly as people like me had alerted the House, the composite dialogue has been resumed. And just see, what are we now open to. Sir, the Statement says, “Prime Minister Singh said that India was ready to discuss all issues with Pakistan including all outstanding issues”. That is a codeword for Kashmir. Now, does this House know what is the solution on Kashmir that we are tending towards? Has anybody been taken into confidence? Has any political party or the heads of the political parties been taken into confidence? Has the House ever been taken into confidence in this? We do not know. Not only that, Sir, actually the last Resolution of Parliament on Kashmir is that only the unfinished business regarding Kashmir is retaking and taking back the Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

Does the Government stand by that unanimous resolution of Parliament or not? It has not yet been revoked. Just see what they say in the “Vision in Action.” “Both Prime Ministers recognised that dialogue is the only way forward.”

I will come to this because Ashwani has just now in his erudite speech repeated it and the Prime Minister repeated this yesterday. It says, “Action on terrorism should not be linked to the composite dialogue process and this should not be bracketed.” The Prime Minister says that this means that they must take action on terrorism even if we don’t resume composite dialogue. You read any statement of Gilani and others. In Pakistan, they say, ‘No, this means India is committed itself to resuming composite dialogue whatever happens on terrorism.’

Now the point here is that this is exactly the blunder which was committed in April 2005 in which Prime Minister Manmohan Singh agreed in the Joint Statement with President Musharraf.

One, that the 'peace process' is what he called 'irreversible.' Two, the two leaders pledged that 'they would not allow terrorism to impede the peace process.'

And what happened as a result of that? That Pakistan could continue its terrorist activities and the onus of keeping the peace process alive fell on India. Exactly that is the thing that has now been done. And you will see that the reference to infrastructure of terrorism, etc., has been completely eliminated. Everything has now been narrowed down to one point and that is that action will be taken on 26/11 perpetrators. It is very amazing.

In India, we have this eraser in our minds which is that every great assault wipes out all memory of the previous assault. Now we are only narrowing it down to 26/11. In Mumbai itself, in July, 2006, as you know, in the train blasts, 170 persons were killed. Nobody is saying that perpetrators or organisers should be brought to book.

But in this very matter just see what the Prime Minister told in his statement of yesterday. He says, "I said that it was not enough to say that Pakistan is itself a victim of terrorism." This is the phrase given out by us about Pakistan, quoting ourselves on a par with Pakistan. "They must show the same political will and take the same strong and sustained action against terrorist groups operating on their eastern border as they now seem to be taking against groups on their western border."

This is what the Prime Minister reported yesterday. But what did he say about what Pakistani representative said. That is the next sentence. "Both President Zardari and Prime Minister Gilani assured me that the Pakistan Government was serious and that effective action would be taken." But against what? 'Against the perpetrators of the Mumbai carnage,' not about 'the infrastructure on the East.' And we have to be satisfied with that.

Not only that, Sir, actually speaking, if you see the Joint Statement, on that also they did not say that we will take full action. They have put it very well.

Prime Minister Singh reiterated the need to bring the perpetrators of Mumbai attack to justice, and 'Prime Minister Gilani assured that Pakistan will do everything in its power in this regard.' Now, Sir, as you know on 6th June 2009, the case of the JuD leaders came up in the Lahore High Court. On the involvement of the leaders of the JuD in the Mumbai attacks, the Lahore High Court recorded, 'not a single document has been brought on record that Dawa or the petitioners Saeed and others are involved in the said incident. There is no evidence. Furthermore, that the petitioners have no links with Al-Qaeda or any other terrorist movement.'

So, they say that. Not only that. They further went on to say, "The security and anti-terrorist laws of Pakistan are silent on Al-Qaeda being a terrorist organisation." So, Saeed was let off. Then, when the case came up in the Supreme Court, Justice Iftikhar Chaudhry also

made oral remarks exactly on these lines saying, “Where is the evidence? There is no evidence.” So, now, Pakistan can very conveniently say that what can we do; our courts have let them off. The Prime Minister says, “I am convinced. I believe that the current rulers realise. They are wanting to take effective action.” क्या करें, सर, कोर्ट ऐसी हैं। कोर्ट वहां कैसी है, यह आप जानते हैं। मगर फिर भी आगे देखिए, on that very thing, Prime Minister Gilani said, “Pakistan has provided an updated status dossier on the investigations of the Mumbai attacks and had sought additional information/evidence.”

Our Prime Minister said that dossier is being reviewed. Now, Sir, this is a very wonderful thing. As you would have seen in the newspapers today, what have they asked for? They want foam samples from Kuber boat. उसका जो foam था, उस जहाज पर, उसका सैंपल दिया जाए Then, they say that the statement of the Magistrate who received the confession must be given. Under our law, no Magistrate records the statement. They say, “No. That must be given to us.” Then, they say, expert testimony of those persons who conducted the forensic examination of the GPS device. Then, they want expert testimony to establish that the terrorists were in touch with the handlers in Pakistan. You have given them transcripts. They say, “No. You must give them testimony which is vetted by experts.” Then, interrogation reports of those persons who were picked up. Sir, the list goes on. Sir, I had warned at that very time in this very House after Mumbai that please don’t get into this business of giving evidence to the perpetrators. You are putting them in the position of the judge and they will keep saying, “No. This does not satisfy our courts.” But, exactly that thing has happened. Sir, the next point is about Ashwani’s fine elucidation of the vision and Vajpayee’s test. Please see, what has been done now. It is said, “Both leaders agreed that the two countries will share real time, credible and actionable information on any future terrorist threats.” Sir, it is amazing. वे कुछ कर रहे हैं, अगर हमें पता लगता है कि फलां जगह अभी एक्सप्लोजन होगा, we should first give them real time actionable information. Will they not alert the persons they are handling? What does this mean? Is it, at all, likely, given the nexus between Army, ISI, Dawa and others that they will give us real time information? We have actually a good proof on that. Sir, I can’t except use the word ‘foolhardiness’. In July, 2006, the Mumbai blasts occurred. 170 people were killed. Within two months, we reached out to Pakistan and established as a great triumph a joint mechanism for fighting terrorism. Even as those meetings were taking place, my friends, two terrorist groups were trained — one, as you know, for the attack on the Kabul Embassy in July 2008 and there हमने नहीं कहा, मगर वह अमेरिकन एजेंसीज ने कहा है कि ISI was involved in this. So much for the joint mechanism! And that is in July 2008. And, then, in November 2008, the joint mechanism working, they planned the attacks on Mumbai.

So, Sir, why don't we see in this vision, and seeing Panditji's criterion and seeing Vajpayeeji's touchstone warning, that the LeT, JuD, ISI, Army are all a seamless web in Pakistan? Why do we shy away from that?

Sir, the next item, which has bothered every body, and you will see the consequences of this—is that Prime Minister Gilani mentioned: “Pakistan has some information on threats in Balochistan and other areas.” Now, the justification is, “उन्होंने कहा that they have information on threats.” They don't say threats from India. If these are threats from Russia, why would they mention it in a joint statement of India and Pakistan? ...(*Interruptions*)... व्यापक ड्राफ्ट के कारण उन्होंने सब श्रेट कह दिया।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): इसमें भूल भी हो जाती है।

श्री अरुण शौरी: आपने सही बात कही। Sir, since 2005, as you know, Balochistanis have been suppressed so strongly, ever since Zulfikar Ali Bhutto bombed them, that there is a struggle going on there. It is 40 per cent of the land area of Pakistan. They are not able to manage that struggle in spite of the atrocities and recent killings by Bukti, the Nawab. The Prime Minister said yesterday, at great length, that he categorically said to the Pakistan Prime Minister, “No, no; we have nothing to do with this, etcetera, etcetera.” Then what is the problem in putting one sentence there, saying that Prime Minister Gilani mentioned this about Balochistan and others? When Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said this, then what is the problem in saying that? And just see, “From the world's point of view, it is not what we tell each other. It is the joint statement which matters.” And Pakistan is claiming that we have brought the matters to Balochistan and other areas, unspecified other areas! That is a pragmatic phrase. Sir, as you know, for the last six months they have been holding India, and also, incidentally, the United States, responsible for the troubles in Swat! They have, even, gone to the extent of an attack on the Lahore Police Academy. They blamed India even for the attack on Sri Lankan cricketers! They blamed India. So, he says, “We have some information on that.” And there is no record of the Prime Minister having said something, in return! Just see, immediately, after the joint statement was issued, what the Pakistan Prime Minister said to the Press. He said, “The joint statement underlines—I am quoting, Sir,—our concerns over India's interference in Baluchistan and other areas of Pakistan.” General Tahirani has said exactly the same thing on his visit to the United States. The Pakistan Interior Minister has said the same thing in Islamabad. This is not a careless drafting! Actually, I believe that this statement is a faithful drafting of the vision of the Government in regard to foreign policy, which Mr. Ashwani Kumar was just articulating. Because the Prime Minister said yesterday, today also, we were told that they said, “We have, for seven months, use of bilateral and multilateral instruments.” Actually, all we have done are these meetings. Absolutely, nothing else has been done. And the fact of the matter is that given the nature of

Pakistan State and Society, till the punishment occurs, till you use instruments like water and other things, they will never desist because, for them, it is a costliest enterprise, and this choice, a binary choice, which is put by the Prime Minister yesterday, and by Mr. Ashwani Kumar, in his articulate speech today, is that the only choice is either diplomacy or war. Why don't we ask ourselves how is Pakistan able to do something in-between diplomacy and war to which we are never able to react? It is because they have built a capacity, but we have not built a capacity for that intermediate thing. That is why when we keep saying that ULFA leaders are thriving in Bangladesh, we cannot do anything. That is why when we say 'Jaluluddin operates from Muzaffarpur', we are not able to do anything.

That is why about Dawood Ibrahim we only keep petitioning to Pakistan कि पाकिस्तान इनको दे, हमने 22 नाम दे दिए, वगैरह। हम भी करते थे, आप भी वही करते हैं। It shows the failure to build up the capacity and in the end we say that we are in a situation where there is no choice, except diplomacy or war. It is a self-inflicted constraint on us. The Prime Minister then said and Mr. Ashwani Kumar repeated it today, "No, no, channels must remain open", and quoted Ex-US President Ronald Reagan's maxim of "trust but verify". But all the verifications have already shown that Pakistan is behind these things. They have acknowledged it. There was a statement of President Musharraf where he said, "Jihad is an instrument of State policy". Just now President Zardari, his successor, said, "Yes, we have spawned terrorism". So, what is the verification that we are waiting for? Mr. Chidambaram said that they are sponsoring it. The Army Chief has recently said that infiltration is continuing. But we have been fed with these homilies about "trust and verify", "channels to be kept open", etc. Why? Because the Prime Minister said — you see his speech of yesterday — that he had a belief now that the current leadership of Pakistan understands the need to seriously address terrorism. Last time, it was, "the people of India love you deeply" for President Bush. It was because of the deep love that we stomach everything that was done under the nuclear deal. Now it is "belief in the current leadership".

Sir, we have been hearing this "current leadership" for 25 years. You may remember, when Mrs. Benazir Bhutto was the Prime Minister, it was said, "No, no, she was at Cambridge at the same time when our Prime Minister was there. So, you can trust her". Then, in the case of Mr. Nawaz Sherief it was said, "No, no, he is a practical deal-maker. He is a businessman. You can trust him". Then, in the case of President Musharraf, it was said, "He is our best bet". Now it is Mr. Zardari and Mr. Gilani. They are our best bets. We have been persuaded to trust them. At the same time, whenever something is done, an assault is launched on India, even in his statement yesterday the Prime Minister said, they are non-State actors. Their leaders are saying, "These are non-State actors outside our control". We are accepting that and then saying "trust the leader; I have faith in the leader", when the leader himself is saying that he doesn't

have any control over the situation. Who are the real rulers of Pakistan? We should see that. What is that they are seriously prepared to do? They are seriously prepared to act on the western frontier. They have done absolutely nothing in regard to the infrastructure they have built up, financed, trained, motivated and organised for assaults on India. Therefore, my plea is, in this great vision, please don't look at personal trust of individual leaders who are transient birds of passage. All of us will be gone; it is the text which will survive. Those who wrote the Shimla Agreement are, unfortunately, all gone. But the fatal momentary mistake at that time, which Mr. P.N. Dhar recorded later, — you may recall, he was part of the team of Mrs. Gandhi— that there was a clause in which Mr. Bhutto had agreed — Mr. Shashi is there. Mr. Shashi has written about it. He has a good memory of these matters — that the LoC should be recognised as a permanent border. But Mr. Bhutto said, “Please trust me. I can't sign this and go back. I will do it in a few months”. But later, on that very matter, he told an Italian, Oriana Fallaci, in an interview, “I am very skillful. I can take away the eggs from under the bird and she will not know it”. She did not know it. So, this vision based on trust should not be the criterion. The hard-headed criterion of Mr. Girja Shankar Bajpayi and others should be the one. I had warned and I had alerted the House, at the time, that we will be made to give up these preconditions. Unfortunately, that has already come true. I now would alert the House on three matters which will come true in the coming months. Please, we should be alert to this. The first is that the only outlet for Pakistan on this matter will be to deflect militancy back into India. The second is, the US will do nothing in this regard because to manage Afghanistan they are dependent on Pakistan. The third is, they will force us for that purpose to mollify Pakistan to do their work, they will force us to make concessions first in regard to Siachen and then in regard to the so-called autonomy for Kashmir. उस समय रोने से कोई फायदा नहीं है, अभी से जागना चाहिए। Sir, this is just one dimension of the problem. Much has been said. Ashwaniji has just said about this End-Use Monitoring Agreement. Yesterday, the Prime Minister said and he also just now said that the venue of the testing and the timing should be in our control. They give us a reactor. They want to inspect. We say, “No, no, no, we will bring the reactor to India Gate, you can't come to our reactor.” They give us F-16 aircraft. We say, “You can't come to the airbase, we will bring them to the Indira Gandhi International Airport. We will take out the optical devices from there and show you in the Rashtrapati Bhawan.” That is just not the case. This is a red herring by which we are being fooled. As I had pointed out in the discussion on the 123 Agreement, Condoleezza Rice and Nicholas Burns repeatedly assured the House Committees in the US that we will have fall back safeguards, that is, in the event we are not satisfied with IAEA inspection, we will have the right to inspect. We will ensure that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: I am just concluding. Unfortunately, all these things have come true. Those things were built into the 123 Agreement. I showed that. All that was done was that the word 'inspectors' was changed to 'experts'. And India was obliged to ensure, to facilitate the visit of those experts. This End-Use Monitoring Agreement now operationalises that clause of the 123 Agreement. That is why, my good friend Ashwaniji, please read the statement of the State Department of the US, made by a man called Philip Crowley, the Assistant Secretary of State, who said that this is a fulfilment of the understanding which was arrived at during the nuclear deal negotiations.

Similarly, full is not going to be full. Just see how the sentences are inserted. I had read out, again and again, what Bush had said, what Condoleezza Rice had said, what everybody had said that full shall not mean full civil nuclear cooperation. I had shown you the clauses. 'No, no, full shall mean full and these laws abroad do not apply to us. We are only bound by the 123 Agreement and that does not mention this.' Sir, now just see what the Prime Minister has — I do not want to use the word 'slipped in' — said. What has he now said? Those laws were not to apply to us. Now he says, "At that time also there were attempts to make a distinction, but we got a clean exemption which means that the Nuclear Suppliers Group, consisting of 45 countries, has agreed to transfer all technologies which are consistent with their national laws." What are the national laws? The 1954 Act, which prohibits the transfer, the Hyde Act which prohibits the transfer. Now on October 1st, 2008, they incorporated the 123 Agreement into their Act and in Section 204 they say, "Reprocessing technology, spend fuel technology, etc., these shall not be transferred. The US will work with other NSG countries to ensure that they also do not transfer these."

At that time, we were told, "No; no; there is a clause saying that the Agreement can be amended." The U.S. Congress said, "There is no need to amend this Agreement." So, if it was really the case, when the Prime Minister says, "We have technology for the full cycle", then, why is it that in Tarapur, the spent Uranium has been piled up, and we have not reprocessed it? Sir, because of the pressures which are being put, — these are pressures which will be put on us to sign NPT, CTBT, FMCT — we are getting tied into a net, while, we are fixated on *Sach Ka Saamna* and quality of ads. on TV!

Sir, I do not want to take more of your time. I want to come to the suggestions. But I would just make one final point. Pakistan, as I mentioned in the course of discussion on the President's Address, is the minor part of the problem. The real problem is going to be China. They are continuing to do exactly the same things. They have taken the land at Spanduk; that is what I

told you. The Government has not come up with any refutation. In fact, now, when you denied things about Sikkim, you had to move heavy armours there; you had to move fresh deployments in the North-East. And, you are continuing to keep the House and the people of India in darkness about what is happening. This is exactly what happened between 1959 and 1962.

Sir, my final one minute will be on what I think are the conclusions and recommendations which I would make to the Government. First, it is a treacherous situation. Secondly, in dealing with that situation, we have become precariously dependent on the United States. We are, therefore, for a partnership with the United States; but you are ensuring subservience to the United States. We must aim for a much more diversified alliance system. For that, I believe, under fine Foreign Secretaries and others — the size of our Foreign Service today, as Sushilji knows, is that of a Scandinavian country; it is really that in numbers — we must quadruple our aid programmes. If necessary, get better draftsmen. And, do not delude yourselves and our country that because you can manage stories in the media, you have managed the situation on the ground. Thank you very much.

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): डिप्टी-चेयरमैन सर, मैं अपनी बात उर्दू के एक शेर से शुरू करना चाहता हूँ।

“जो मैं सरबे सजदा हुआ कभी, तो जमीं से आने लगी सदा
तेरा दिल तो है सनम आशना, तुझे क्या मिलेगा नमाज”

जो लोग उर्दू नहीं समझ पाए हैं, उनके लिए मैंने इसका हिन्दी तर्जुमा भी बना कर रखा है — जो मैं मंदिरों में कभी गया, तो यह देवताओं ने कह दिया, तेरे मन में तो है तेरी प्रेमिका, तुझे उपासनाओं में मिलेगा क्या।

अमेरिका का प्रेम दिल में ऐसा बैठ गया है कि इस ताल का सबसे बड़ा मौजू फॉरेन मिनिस्ट्री के बहस के बारे में, वह है इंडो-यूएस डील। हमारे दोस्त अरुण शौरी जी ने जहाँ खत्म किया है, मैं वहीं से शुरू करना चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

सर, जब मुल्क का बँटवारा हुआ, तो मेरी उम्र 19 बरस थी। चूँकि मैं अखबारनवीस हूँ, इसलिए मुझे सारी बातें याद हैं।

यह सही है कि उस वक्त जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने हिन्दुस्तान की फॉरेन पॉलिसी को बनाया था और उन्होंने नॉन-एलाइनमेंट का रास्ता अख्तियार किया था और ‘Five Principles for Peaceful Coexistence’ का रास्ता अख्तियार किया था। उस वक्त दुनिया का जो नक्शा था, उसके मुताबिक यह बिल्कुल सही पॉलिसी थी और उससे हिन्दुस्तान को फायदा भी पहुंचा। यह बात सबको मालूम है कि उस वक्त सोवियत यूनियन एक मज़बूत ताकत के तौर पर मौजूद था और सोवियत यूनियन ने हिन्दुस्तान की बेमिसाल मदद की। मुझे एक मर्तबा भिलाई स्टील प्लांट देखने का मौका मिला था और मैं उसे देख कर हैरत में रह गया कि जहां लाखों टन स्टील पैदा होता है, मज़दूरों का काम सिर्फ बटन दबाना है। सोवियत यूनियन ने बगैर किसी शर्त के आधुनिक टेक्नोलॉजी बनाकर हिन्दुस्तान की मदद की थी। ऐसी कोई भी मदद किसी अन्य साम्राज्यवादी देश की तरफ से आई हो, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं। वे अगर कुछ करेंगे तो उसके साथ अपनी शर्त लगाएंगे। इम्पीरियलिज्म का यही तकाजा होता है कि दूसरे देश कमजोर रहें ताकि उनका बिज़नेस चलता रहे। यह

सिर्फ सोशलिस्ट आइडियोलॉजी है, जो सारी दुनिया को आगे बढ़ाना चाहती है। इसलिए उस वक्त नॉन-एलाइनमेंट की फॉरेन पॉलिसी ने हिन्दुस्तान को बहुत फायदा पहुंचाया।

दूसरी बात क्या है कि उसी जमाने में वियतनाम की जंग भी हुई। दुनिया के इतिहास में एक ही ऐसी जंग है, जहां से अमरीका दुम दबाकर और शिकस्त खाकर भागा। वह जंग तीस साल तक चलती रही। सोवियत यूनियन और चीन की मदद से वियतनाम की आवाम इस जंग में कामयाब हुई। अब सोवियत यूनियन नहीं है, इसलिए दुनिया भर के मेहनतकशों को बहुत सदमा पहुंचा है। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं हुआ कि जिस आधार पर सोवियत यूनियन बना था, वह आधार गलत था। ऐसी बात नहीं थी। वक्त का पहिया हमेशा आगे की तरफ चलता है, वह कभी पीछे की तरफ हटना जानता ही नहीं है। इसलिए सोवियत यूनियन और रूस के लोग दोबारा अपने आप को तैयार कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि सोवियत यूनियन के जमाने में उनको जो सहूलियतें थीं, वे एक-एक करके छीनी जा रही हैं और अमरीका की हिम्मत बढ़ गई है।

अमरीका ने ईराक और अफगानिस्तान के साथ जो किया, दुनिया के इतिहास में इसकी मिसाल नहीं मिलेगी। सद्दाम हुसैन वहां पर मास-डिस्ट्रक्शन के न्यूक्लियर वैपन बना रहे हैं, उनके ऊपर यह झूठा इल्जाम लगाकर हमला कर दिया गया। लाखों लोगों का कत्लेआम हुआ और बाद में पता चला कि नहीं, वह इल्जाम बेबुनियाद था। बुश साहब ने खुद ही इस बात को माना कि यह गलत था, लेकिन इस बीच जो कई लाख लोग कत्ल हो गए, उनका क्या होगा? उनके लिए कौन जवाबदेह होगा? क्या बुश के ऊपर मुकदमा चलेगा? सद्दाम हुसैन को तो फांसी पर चढ़ा दिया, लेकिन इतने बड़े कत्लेआम की जिम्मेदारी कौन लेगा, इसका अभी कोई जवाब नहीं मिलता है। अगर कोई यह समझे कि अब सोवियत यूनियन नहीं है, एक ही सुपर पावर रह गई है और इसलिए हमारी खारिजी पॉलिसी, फॉरेन पॉलिसी उसी के मुताबिक बननी चाहिए, तो वह धोखा खाएगा। जब यहां 2004 में यूपीए की गवर्नमेंट बनी थी, उसी वक्त क्या तक्राजा था, “It is relevant to recall that, in 2004, when the United Progressive Alliance Government was formed, its National Common Minimum Programme contained in its foreign policy section the following, and I quote, “The UPA government will pursue an independent foreign policy keeping in mind its past traditions. This policy will seek to promote multi-polarity in world relations and oppose all attempts at unilateralism”. It is also significant that on relations with the United States, the National Common Minimum Programme stated, “Even as it pursues closer engagement and relations with the USA, the UPA Government will maintain the independence of India’s foreign policy position on all regional and global issues”.

तो फिर Indo U.S. Nuclear Deal करने की क्या जरूरत पड़ गयी? क्या हम ने यह सोचा कि अब तो सोवियत यूनियन नहीं है, अब तो सिर्फ अमेरिका है और बगैर अमेरिका के गुजारा नहीं होगा।

सर, असल में यह कोई मामूली एग्रीमेंट नहीं है। यह एक strategic alliance है, strategic partnership है। इस में दो बातें बहुत ही खतरनाक लिखी गयी हैं। एक बात तो यह है कि इस एग्रीमेंट के बाद भारत की विदेश नीति अमेरिका की विदेश नीति के मुताबिक होगी और यह अमेरिकी विदेश नीति के मुताबिक है या नहीं, इस बात का सर्टिफिकेट अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति साल में एक मर्तबा अमेरिकी कांग्रेस में पेश करेंगे। बताइए, इस से ज्यादा शर्मनाक बात क्या हो सकती है? सर, फिर हमारी Independent Foreign Policy कहां गयी? उसे क्या हो गया? फिर इतने दिनों बाद अभी जब हिलैरी क्लिंटन साहिबा यहां आयी थीं और उन के साथ जो Joint Statement हुआ, उस में लिखा है कि जो कुछ अमेरिका देगा, उस का inspection, अमेरिकी experts करेंगे। सर, हमारे जितने defence installations हैं, उन के ऊपर भी उन का अख्तियार चलेगा।

3.00 P.M.

वे उन का inspection करेंगे। सर, इस Indo US Nuclear Deal में एक और खराब बात है कि जो रिएक्टर अमेरिका देगा, हिंदुस्तान को लेना पड़ेगा। सर, हिंदुस्तान में जो वैज्ञानिक हैं, scientists हैं, उन के ऊपर हमें फख्र करना चाहिए, लेकिन हम ने उन के हाथ-पांव बांध दिए हैं। अगर हिंदुस्तान रिएक्टर बनाने लगे तो उस से यहां बहुत जबर्दस्त डवलपमेंट हो सकता है, लेकिन नहीं बनाएंगे। उसकी वजह यह है कि अमेरिका में दसों वर्ष पुराने जो रिएक्टर बनकर रखे हुए हैं, दुनिया में जिन का कोई खरीददार नहीं है, वे सब हिंदुस्तान के सिर पर थोप दिए जाएंगे।

सर, अमेरिका देखने में बहुत ताकतवर लग रहा है, लेकिन वह अंदर से खोखला हो गया है। मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा है कि इस साल का जो बजट Obama Administration ने पेश किया है, उस में 1.75 ट्रिलियन डॉलर का खसारा है यानी deficit budget है, तो यह कभी ओबामा साहब कहां से पूरी करेंगे? Indo US Nuclear Deal से रिएक्टर सप्लाई कर के करेंगे? सर, अगर वह किसी मौके पर रिएक्टर सप्लाई को रोक ले तो हमारे सारे कारखाने ठप्प पड़े रहेंगे और बिजली की पैदावार का हमारा सपना, सपना रह जाएगा। वह कभी साकार नहीं होगा। सर, इसी को किसी दूसरे मुल्क का मोहताज होना कहते हैं और हम लोगों ने जानबूझकर यह मोहताजगी की है। सर, हम तो हमारे मुल्क से गरीबी, बेकारी, भुखमरी और रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान के सवाल को हल करने के लिए एक चीज मानते हैं, “मिले सूखी रोटी जो आजाद रहकर, तो है वह गुलामी के हलवे से बेहतर” इसलिए फिर एक साल बाद यह बात एक मर्तबे सामने आ गयी है कि वाम-पंथियों ने पिछली सरकार से समर्थन वापस क्यों लिया? क्यों हम ने मना किया था कि उस तरफ मत जाइए? सर, चार साल तक वामपंथियों ने जो समर्थन सरकार को दिया था, हमारी उस में कोई गर्ज नहीं थी। हम तो चाहते थे कि यह देश हित में हो। आप सिर उठाकर जीने का तरीका सीखिए और किसी के सामने सिर झुकाइए मत। सर, हिंदुस्तान को प्रकृति ने जो कुछ दिया है, उस में हमें रोटी, कपड़ा व मकान की कभी तकलीफ नहीं होगी, शर्त यह है कि बंटवारे में इंसाफ होना चाहिए। सर, election के पहले बड़ा शोर मचा था कि स्विटजरलैंड की बैंक में जितना रुपया है, वह सारा हम यहां ले आएंगे। अगर आप वह लाएं तो उसी से सारा मसला हल हो जाएगा, और कुछ करने की जरूरत नहीं होगी, लेकिन आप को कुछ बड़े-बड़े चोरों को पकड़ना होगा। अगर आप के अंदर यह हिम्मत है तो आगे आइए और अगर हिम्मत नहीं है तो बड़ी-बड़ी बातें बनाने से फायदा नहीं है।

सर, इस के अलावा हिंदुस्तान की विदेश नीति में बहुत सारी बातें आ गयी हैं। सर, इतने वर्षों से अमेरिकी फौजें ईराक व अफगानिस्तान में बैठी हुई हैं। सर, अफगानिस्तान में तालिबान को रोकने के नाम पर अमेरिका ने एक खतरनाक हवाई जहाज ड्रोन भेजा है।

मैं अंग्रेजी कम जानता हूँ, मेरी समझ में तो नहीं आया कि यह ‘Dron’ क्या चीज है? बाद में जब डिक्शनरी खोली तो उसमें मिला कि ‘Dron’ का मायने यह होता है कि जो मधुमक्खी का छत्ता होता है, उस मधुमक्खी का जो male होता है, यानी मधुमक्खा, Dron माने मधुमक्खा। वह बड़ा जहरीला होता है। अफगानिस्तान के लोगों पर अमरीका उसी Dron से यानी मधुमक्खा से बार-बार हमले करा रहा है। किसी जगह अंजुमने अकवामे मुत्तहिदा में या और कहीं भी भारत सरकार की तरफ से कोई प्रतिवाद नहीं किया गया है। क्या कहीं कहा गया है कि अमरीकन फौजें अफगानिस्तान से या इराक से वापिस बुलायी जाएं? ओबामा साहब आये तो लोगों को बड़ी उम्मीदें लगीं कि शायद अब कुछ होने वाला है, क्योंकि ओबामा च्चराक हुसैन ओबामाछ हैं, आधे मुसलमान, आधे ईसाई, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। जो बात याद रखने की है, वह यह है कि जिन फोर्सज ने बुश को प्रेजिडेंट बनाया था, उन्हीं फोर्सज ने ओबामा को भी प्रेजिडेंट बनाया है और वह है Finance Capital of America. वे उनके मफ़ाद के बाहर कभी जा नहीं सकते। इराक में तो तेल है, पेट्रोल है।

इसे हर कोई समझता है। ये सारी बातें अलग हैं। इस जंग के अंदर से, इस कत्ल और खून के अंदर से पेट्रोल की बू निकलती है, लेकिन अफगानिस्तान में क्या है? अब तक कुछ समझ में नहीं आया। अभी ओबामा ने अफगानिस्तान में अमरीकी फौज को डबल कर दिया है, वहाँ और फौज भेजी गई हैं, लेकिन दुनिया का इतिहास बताता है कि जो भी अफगानिस्तान में गया, वहीं उसकी कब्र बन गई और इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि एक दिन अमरीका की कब्र भी उसी अफगानिस्तान में बन जाएगी, क्योंकि उनका उससे कुछ लेना-देना नहीं है।

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

इसमें कुछ अच्छी बातें जो जरूर हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की खारजी पॉलिसी में अभी जो शंघाई कॉर्पोरेशन और BRIC — BRIC मायने ब्राजील, रशिया, इंडिया और चाइना — तो यह दो काम आपने अच्छा किया है। मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। यह BRIC जो है, वह आधी दुनिया है। दक्षिण अमरीका में, जिसको लैटिन अमरीका कहा जाता है, वहाँ परिवर्तन की हवा नहीं बल्कि एक आंधी चल रही है। अभी देखिए, कल वहाँ अल-सल्वाडोर में प्रेजिडेंट का चुनाव हो गया जो वामपंथी हैं। पहले जहाँ अकेले क्यूबा था, अभी क्यूबा के साथ वेनेजुएला, बोलिविया, कितने ही देश! लोग यह कहते हैं कि अब साल दो साल का मामला है, पूरा दक्षिण अमरीका, अमरीका के कब्जे से बाहर निकल जाएगा, आजाद हो जाएगा। अगर उसके साथ अगर इंडिया रहता है तो यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। हम समझते हैं कि इंडिया उसमें एक्टिव रोल प्ले करे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अभी तक अंजुमने अकवामे मुत्तहिदा की सलामती काउंसिल में हिन्दुस्तान को कोई जगह नहीं मिली ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is one more Speaker. Shri Sitaram Yechury. That's why I am saying. Please conclude.

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन: सर, दो मिनट।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): One minute. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन: यह हर कोई जानता है कि अमरीका इसमें रुकावट डाल रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष: आपकी पार्टी के एक और स्पीकर हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री सीता राम येचुरी जी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन: मैं आपसे आखिरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 12 दिनों के फ़र्क से दो स्टेटमेंट्स लोक सभा में दिये। एक स्टेटमेंट उन्होंने 17 जुलाई को पाकिस्तान के सिलसिले में दिया जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि it has been and remains our consistent position that the starting point of any meaningful dialogue with Pakistan is a fulfilment of their commitment in letter and spirit. 12 दिनों के बाद कल जो स्टेटमेंट उन्होंने दिया, देखिए, उसमें वह कहते हैं कि I have said time and again and I repeat it right now again that it is impossible for any government in India to work towards full normalization of relations with Pakistan unless the government of Pakistan fulfils it in letter and spirit. ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ये दो बयान दो किस्म के हो गये। 12 दिनों के अंदर किस ताकत ने दबाव डाला है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने अपना बयान बदल लिया। जब वह जवाब देंगे तो मेहरबानी करके इस प्वायंट का भी जवाब दें। अब मैं फिर अपना एक शेर सुना कर आपसे रुखसत लेना चाहता हूँ—

वतन की फिक्र कर नादां, मुसीबत आने वाली है,
तेरी बरबादियों के मशवरे हैं आसमानों में,
न समझोगे तो मिट जाओगे ऐ हिन्दोस्तां वालों,
तुम्हारी दास्तां तक भी न होगी दास्तानों में।

جناب محمد امین (پشچہمی بنگال) : ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر، میں اپنی بات اردو کے ایک شعر سے شروع کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

جو میں سر بہ سجدہ ہوا کبھی، تو زمیں سے آنے لگی صدا

تیرا دل تو ہے صنم آشنا، تجھے کیا ملے گا نماز

جو لوگ اردو سمجھ پاتے ہیں، ان کے لئے میں نے اس کا ہندی ترجمہ بھی بنا کر رکھا ہے "جو میں مندروں میں کبھی گیا، تو یہ دیوتاؤں نے کہہ دیا، تیرے من میں تو ہے تیری پریمکا، تجھے اپساناؤں میں ملے گا کیا"۔

امریکہ کا پریم دل میں ایسا بیٹھ گیا ہے کہ اس سال کا سب سے بڑا موضوع فارن منسٹری کے بحث کے بارے میں، وہ ہے انٹو-یو-ایس۔ ڈیل۔ ہمارے دوست ارون شوری جی نے جہاں ختم کیا ہے، میں وہیں سے شروع کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

سر، جب ملک کا بنتوارہ ہوا تو میری عمر 19 برس تھی۔ چونکہ میں اخبار نویس ہوں، اس لئے مجھے ساری باتیں یاد ہیں۔ یہ صحیح ہے کہ اس وقت جواہر لال نہرو جی نے ہندوستان کی فارن پالیسی کو بنایا تھا اور انہوں نے نان-الائنمنٹ کا راستہ اختیار کیا تھا اور 'Five Principles for Peaceful Coexist' کا راستہ اختیار کیا تھا۔ اس وقت دنیا کا جو نقشہ تھا، اس کے مطابق یہ بالکل صحیح پالیسی تھی اور اس سے ہندوستان کو فائدہ بھی پہنچا۔ یہ بات سب کو معلوم ہے کہ اس وقت سوویت یونین ایک مضبوط طاقت کے طور پر موجود تھا اور سوویت یونین نے ہندوستان کو بے مثال مدد کی، مجھے ایک مرتبہ بھلانی اسٹیل پلانٹ دیکھنے کا موقع ملا تھا اور میں اسے دیکھ کر حیرت میں رہ گیا کہ جہاں لاکھوں ٹن اسٹیل پیدا ہوتا ہے، مزدوروں کا کام صرف بٹن دبانا ہے۔ سوویت یونین کے بغیر کسی شرط کے آدھنک ٹیکنالوجی بنا کر ہندوستان کی مدد کی تھی۔ ایسی کوئی بھی مدد کسی دیگر سامراجیہ وادی دیش کی طرف سے آئی ہو، یہ مجھے معلوم نہیں۔ وہ اگر کچھ کریں گے تو اس کے ساتھ اپنی شرط لگائیں

گئے۔ ایمپرنلزم کا بھی تقاضہ ہوتا ہے کہ دوسرے دیش کمزور رہیں تاکہ ان کا بزنس چلتا رہے۔ یہ صرف سوشلسٹ انیڈیولوجی ہے، جو ساری دنیا کو آگے بڑھانا چاہتی ہے۔ اس لئے اس وقت نان-الائنمنٹ کی فارن پالیسی نے ہندوستان کو بہت فائدہ پہنچایا۔ دوسری بات کیا ہے کہ اسی زمانے میں ویتنام کی جنگ بھی ہوئی۔ دنیا کے اتہاس میں ایک ہی ایسی جنگ ہے، جہاں سے امریکہ دم دبا کر اور شکست کھا کر بھاگا۔ وہ جنگ تیس سال تک چلتی رہی۔ سوویت یونین اور چین کی مدد سے ویتنام کی عوام اس جنگ میں کامیاب ہوئی۔ اب سوویت یونین نہیں ہے، اس لئے دنیا بھر کے محنت کشوں کو بہت صدمہ پہنچا ہے۔ لیکن اس کا مطلب یہ نہیں ہوا کہ جس آدھار پر سوویت یونین بنا تھا، وہ آدھار غلط تھا۔ ایسی بات نہیں تھی۔ وقت کا پہلہ ہمیشہ آگے کی طرف چلتا ہے، وہ کبھی پیچھے کی طرف ہٹنا جانتا ہی نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے سوویت یونین اور روس کے لوگ دوبارہ اپنے آپ کو تیار کر رہے ہیں، کیوں سوویت یونین کے زمانے میں ان کو جو سہولیتوں تھیں، وہ ایک ایک کر کے چھینا جا رہی ہیں اور امریکہ کی ہمت بڑھ گئی ہے۔

امریکہ نے عراق اور افغانستان کے ساتھ جو کیا، دنیا کے اتہاس میں اس کی مثال نہیں ملے گی۔ صدام حسین وہاں پر ماس-ڈسٹرکشن کے نیوکلیئر ویپن بنا رہے ہیں، ان کے اوپر یہ جھوٹا الزام لگا کر حملہ کر دیا گیا۔ لاکھوں لوگوں کا قتل عام ہوا اور بعد میں پتہ چلا کہ نہیں، وہ الزام بے بنیاد تھا۔ بش صاحب نے خود ہی اس بات کو مانا کہ یہ غلط تھا، لیکن اس بیچ جو کئی لاکھ لوگ قتل ہو گئے، ان کا کیا ہوگا؟ ان کے لئے کون جوابدہ ہوگا؟ کیا بش کے اوپر مقدمہ چلے گا؟ صدام حسین کو تو پھانسی پر چڑھا دیا، لیکن اتنے بڑے قتل عام کی ذمہ داری کون لے گا، اس کا ابھی کوئی جواب نہیں ملتا ہے۔ اگر کوئی یہ سمجھے کہ اب سوویت یونین نہیں ہے، ایک ہی سپر پاور رہ گئی ہے اور اس لئے ہماری خارجی پالیسی، فارن پالیسی اسی کے مطابق بننی چاہئے،

تو وہ دھوکہ کھانے گا۔ جب یہاں 2004 میں یو پی اے کی گورنمنٹ بنی تھی، اسی وقت کیا تقاضہ تھا۔۔

“It is relevant to recall that, in 2004, when the United Progressive Alliance Government was formed, its National Common Minimum Programme contained in its foreign policy section the following, and I quote, “The UPA government will pursue an independent foreign policy keeping in mind its past traditions. This policy will seek to promote multi-polarity in world relations and oppose all attempts at unilateralism”. It is also significant that on relations with the United States, the National Common Minimum Programme stated, “Even as it pursues closer engagement and relations with the USA, the UPA Government will maintain the independence of India’s foreign policy position on all regional and global issues”.

تو پھر انڈو-یو۔ایس۔ نیوکلنر ڈیل کرنے کی کیا ضرورت پڑ گئی؟ کیا ہم نے یہ سوچا کہ اب تو سوویت یونین نہیں ہے، اب تو صرف امریکہ ہے اور بغیر امریکہ کے گزارا نہیں ہوگا۔

سر، اصل میں یہ کوئی معمولی ایگریمنٹ نہیں ہے۔ یہ ایک strategic alliance ہے، strategic partnership ہے۔ اس میں دو باتیں بہت ہی خطرناک لکھی گئی ہیں۔ ایک بات تو یہ ہے کہ اس ایگریمنٹ کے بعد بھارت کی ودیش نیٹی امریکہ کی ودیش نیٹی کے مطابق ہوگی اور یہ امریکہ ودیش نیٹی کے مطابق ہے یا نہیں، اس بات کا سرٹیفکٹ امریکی راشٹرپتی سال میں ایک مرتبہ امریکی کانگریس میں پیش کریں گے۔ بتائیے، اس سے زیادہ شرمناک بات کیا ہو سکتی ہے؟ سر، پھر ہماری Independent Foreign Policy کہاں گئی؟ اسے کیا ہو گیا؟ پھر اتنے دنوں بعد ابھی جب ہلیری کلنٹن صاحبہ یہاں آئی تھیں اور ان کے ساتھ جو Joint Statement ہوا، اس میں لکھا ہے کہ جو کچھ امریکہ دے گا، اس کا انسپیکشن، امریکی ایکسپرٹ کریں گے۔ سر، ہمارے

جتنے ڈفینس انسٹالیشنس ہیں، ان کے اوپر بھی ان کا اختیار چلے گا۔ وہ ان کا انسپیکشن کریں گے۔ سر، اس انڈو-ایس۔ نیوکلنیر ڈیل میں ایک اور خراب بات ہے کہ جو ریڈکٹر امریکہ دے گا، ہندوستان کو لینا پڑے گا۔ سر، ہندوستان میں جو ویگیانک ہیں، سائنٹسٹ ہیں، ان کے اوپر ہمیں فخر کرنا چاہیے، لیکن ہم نے ان کے ہاتھ پاؤں باندھ دئے ہیں۔ اگر ہندوستان ریڈکٹر بنانے لگے تو اس سے یہاں بہت زبردست ڈیولپمنٹ ہو سکتا ہے، لیکن نہیں بنائیں گے۔ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ امریکہ میں دسیوں سال پرانے جو ریڈکٹر بن کر رکھے ہوئے ہیں، دنیا میں جن کا کوئی خریدار نہیں ہے، وہ سب ہندوستان کے سر پر تھوپ دئے جائیں گے۔

سر، امریکہ دیکھنے میں بہت طاقتور لگ رہا ہے، لیکن وہ اندر سے کھوکھلا ہو گیا ہے۔ میں نے اخبار میں پڑھا ہے کہ اس سال کا جو بجٹ اوہاما ایڈمنسٹریشن نے پیش کیا ہے، اس میں 1.75 ٹریلن ڈالر کا خسارہ ہے یعنی deficit budge ہے، تو یہ کمی اوہاما صاحب کہاں پوری کریں گے؟ انڈو-ایس۔ نیوکلنیر سے ریڈکٹر سپلائی کر کے کریں گے؟ سر، اگر وہ کسی موقع پر ریڈکٹر سپلائی کو روک لے تو ہمارے سارے کارخانے ٹھپ رہیں گے اور بجلی کی پیداوار کا ہمارا سپنا، سپنا رہ جائے گا۔ وہ کبھی ساہکار نہیں ہوگا۔ سر، اسی کو کسی دوسرے ملک کا محتاج ہونا کہتے ہیں اور ہم لوگوں نے جان بوجھ کر یہ محتاجگی لی ہے۔ سر، ہم تو ہمارے ملک سے غریبی، بیکاری، بھکمری اور روٹی، کپڑا اور مکان کے سوال کو حل کرنے کے لئے ایک چیز مانتے ہیں۔ "ملے سوکھی روٹی جو آزاد رہ کر، تو بے وہ غلامی کے حلوے سے بہتر"۔ اس لئے پھر ایک سال بعد یہ بات ایک مرتبہ سامنے آگئی ہے کہ وام-پنتھیوں نے پچھلی سرکار سے سمرتھن واپس کیوں لیا؟ کیوں ہم نے منع کیا تھا کہ اس طرف مت جائیے؟ سر، چار سال تک وام-پنتھیوں نے جو سمرتھن سرکار کو دیا تھا، ہمارے اس میں کوئی غرض نہیں تھی۔ ہم تو چاہتے تھے کہ یہ دیش ہت میں ہو۔ آپ سر اٹھا کر جینے کا طریقہ سیکھنے اور کسی کے سامنے سر جھکائیے مت۔ سر، ہندوستان کو پرکرتی نے

جو کچھ دیا ہے، اس میں ہمیں روٹی، کپڑا اور مکان کی کبھی تکلیف نہیں ہوگی، شرط یہ ہے کہ بٹوارے میں انصاف ہونا چاہئے۔ سر، الیکشن کے پہلے بڑا شور مچا تھا کہ سوئزر لینڈ کی بینک میں جتنا روپیہ ہے، وہ سارا ہم یہاں لے آئیں گے۔ اگر آپ وہ لائیں تو اسی سے سارا مسئلہ حل ہو جائے گا، اور کچھ کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہوگی۔ لیکن آپ کو کچھ بڑے بڑے چوروں کو پکڑنا ہوگا۔ اگر آپ کے اندر یہ ہمت ہے تو آگے آئیے اور اگر ہمت نہیں ہے تو بڑی بڑی باتیں بنانے سے فائدہ نہیں ہے۔

سر، اس کے علاوہ ہندوستان کی ودیش نیٹی میں بہت ساری باتیں آگئی ہیں۔ سر، اتنے سالوں سے امریکی فوجیں عراق و افغانستان میں بیٹھی ہوئی ہیں۔ سر، افغانستان میں طالبان کو روکنے کے نام پر امریکہ نے ایک خطرناک ہوائی جہاز "ٹرون" بھیجا ہے۔ میں انگریزی کم جانتا ہوں، میری سمجھ میں تو نہیں آیا کہ یہ "ٹرون" کیا چیز ہے؟ بعد میں جب ڈکشنری کھولی تو اس میں ملا کہ "ٹرون" کے معنی یہ ہوتا ہے کہ جو مدھومکھی کا چہنہ ہوتا ہے، اس مدھومکھی کا جو male ہوتا ہے، یعنی مدھومکھا، ٹرون معنی "مدھومکھا"۔ وہ بڑا زہریلا ہوتا ہے۔ افغانستان کے لوگوں پر امریکہ اسی ٹرون سے یعنی مدھومکھا سے بار بار حملہ کر رہا ہے۔ کسی جگہ انجمن اقوام متحدہ میں یا اور کہیں بھی بھارت سرکار کی طرف سے کوئی پرتیواد نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔ کیا کہیں کہا گیا ہے کہ امریکن فوجیں افغانستان سے یا عراق سے واپس بلانی جائیں؟ اوہاما صاحب آئے تو لوگوں کی بڑی امیدیں لگیں کہ شاید اب کچھ ہونے والا ہے، کیوں کہ اوہاما 'براک حسین اوہاما' ہیں، آدھے مسلمان، آدھے عیسائی، لیکن کچھ نہیں ہوا۔ جو بات یاد رکھنے کی ہے، وہ یہ ہے کہ جن فورسز نے بش کو پریزیڈنٹ بنایا تھا، انہیں فورسز نے اوہاما کو بھی پریزیڈنٹ بنایا ہے اور وہ ہے Finance Capital of America۔ وہ ان کے مفاد کے باہر کبھی جا نہیں سکتے۔ عراق میں تو تیل ہے، پیٹرول ہے۔ اسے ہر کوئی سمجھتا ہے۔ یہ ساری باتیں الگ ہیں۔ اس جنگ کے اندر سے، اس قتل اور خون کے اندر سے پیٹرول کی بو نکلتی ہے، لیکن

افغانستان میں کیا ہے؟ اب تک کچھ سمجھ میں نہیں آیا۔ ابھی اوہاما نے افغانستان میں امریکی فوج کو ڈبل کر دیا ہے، وہاں اور فوج بھیجی گئی ہیں، لیکن دنیا کا اتھاس بتاتا ہے کہ جو بھی افغانستان میں گیا، وہیں اس کی قبر بن گئی اور اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ ایک دن امریکہ کی قبر بھی اسی افغانستان میں بن جائے گی، کیوں کہ اس سے کچھ لینا دینا نہیں ہے۔

(اپ سبھا ادھیکش (پروفیسر پی جے کورنن) پیٹھاسین ہونے)

اس میں کچھ اچھی باتیں جو ضرور ہیں کہ ہندوستان کی خارجہ پالیسی میں ابھی جو سنگھائی اور BRIC- BRIC معنی برازیل، ریشیا، انڈیا اور چائنا - تو یہ دو کام آپ نے اچھا کیا ہے۔ میں اس کا سمرتھن کرتا ہوں۔ یہ BRIC جو ہے، وہ آدھی دنیا ہے۔ دکشین امریکہ میں، جس کو لیٹن امریکہ کہا جاتا ہے، وہاں پر یورتن کی ہوا نہیں بلکہ ایک آندھی چل رہی ہے۔ ابھی دیکھنے کل وہاں ال سلواٹور میں پریزیڈینٹ کا چناؤ ہو گیا جو وام پنتھی ہیں۔ پہلے جہاں اکیلے کیوبا تھا، ابھی کیوبا کے ساتھ وینزویلا، بولیویا، کتنے ہی دیش! لوگ یہ کہتے ہیں کہ اب سال دو سال کا معاملہ ہے، پورا دکشین امریکہ، امریکہ کے قبضے سے باہر نکل جائے گا، آزاد ہو جائے گا۔ اگر اس کے ساتھ اگر انڈیا رہتا ہے تو یہ بڑی خوشی کی بات ہے۔ ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ انڈیا اس میں ایکٹیو رول پلے کرے۔۔۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ ابھی تک انجمن اقوام متحدہ کی سلامی کاؤنسل میں ہندوستان کو کوئی جگہ نہیں ملی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There is one more Speaker. Shri Sitaram Yechury. That's why I am saying. Please conclude.

جناب محمد امین : سر، دو منٹ۔

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): One minute. ... (Interruptions)...

جناب محمد امین : یہ ہر کوئی جانتا ہے کہ امریکہ اس میں رکاوٹ ڈال رہا ہے۔

Transliteration in Urdu Script.

اپ سبھا ادھیکش : آپ کی پارٹی کے ایک اور اسپیکر ہیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ شری سینارام
یچوری جی ہیں۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب محمد امین : سر، میں آپ سے آخری بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ہمارے پردھان منتری
جی نے 12 دنوں کے فرق سے دو اسٹیٹمینٹ لوک سبھا میں دئے۔ ایک اسٹیٹمینٹ انہوں
نے 17 جولائی کو پاکستان کے سلسلے میں دیا جس میں انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ [it has
been and remains our consistent position that the starting point of any
meaningful dialogue with Pakistan is a fulfillment of their commitment in
letter and spirit. بارہ دنوں کے بعد کل جو اسٹیٹمینٹ انہوں نے دیا، دیکھئے، اس میں
وہ کہتے ہیں کہ I have said time and again and I repeat it right now again
that it is impossible for any government in India to work towards full
normalization of relations with Pakistan unless the government of
Pakistan fulfils it in letter and spirit.]۔۔۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ یہ دو بیان دو قسم کے
ہو گئے ہیں۔ 12 دنوں کے اندر کس طاقت نے دباؤ ڈالا ہے کہ پردھان منتری نے اپنا
بیان بدل لیا۔ جب وہ جواب دیں گے تو مہربانی کر کے اس پوائنٹ کا بھی جواب دیں۔ اب
میں پھر اپنا ایک شعر سنا کر آپ سے رخصت لینا چاہتا ہوں:-

وطن کی فکر کر ناداں، مصیبت آنے والی ہے
تیری بربادیوں کے مشورے ہیں آسمانوں میں،
نا سمجھو گے تو مٹ جاؤ گے اے ہندوستان والوں،
تمہاری داستان تک بھی نہ ہوگی داستانوں میں

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेश मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों पर चर्चा हो रही है और इसी के ज़रिए हम अपनी पूरी विदेश नीति के बारे में चर्चा करेंगे।

महोदय, चाणक्य ने कहा था कि किसी भी देश की विदेश नीति का जो मुख्य मकसद या मुख्य लक्ष्य होता है, वह सुरक्षा और देशहित होता है। इन दोनों के संदर्भ में ही हमें अपनी विदेश नीति का मूल्यांकन करना

Transliteration in Urdu Script.

चाहिए। परन्तु, अगर हम शुरू से अपनी विदेश नीति पर दृष्टि डालते हैं तो हमें यह लगता है कि हमारी विदेश नीति के दो मुख्य आधार रहे हैं — एक निजी महिमा मंडन और दूसरा दलगत स्वार्थ। निजी महिमा मंडन का मतलब यह है कि जैसे पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू दुनिया के बहुत बड़े नेता थे, हमारे जितने भी प्रधान मंत्री हुए, उनको बड़े जोर-शोर से प्रचारित किया गया, परन्तु जो हमारी बुनियादी समस्याएं थीं, उनको हम सुलझा नहीं पाए, वह हमारी कसौटी नहीं रही। जैसे पंडित जी के जमाने में ही कश्मीर का मामला था, नागालैंड का मामला था, क्योंकि उस समय ये दोनों मामले प्रधान मंत्री के मातहत होते थे, परन्तु वे दोनों मामलों में उलझ के रह गए और उनका कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला और आप देखते हैं कि आज भी कश्मीर का मामला हमारे सिर पर सवार है और पाकिस्तान के रिश्ते के बारे में हम आज भी चर्चा कर रहे हैं। उसी प्रकार से जो दलगत स्वार्थ हैं, उनके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी आप देखिए पिछली बार हम लोगों ने देशहित में परमाणु करार पर कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार का समर्थन किया, जैसा कि कहा जाता है कि विदेश नीति राष्ट्रीय सहमति पर भी बनती है, हमने समर्थन किया और आपने दलगत स्वार्थ में उसका इस्तेमाल किया। हमारी विदेश नीति का जो आधार है, सही नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह है कि इधर दो-तीन सप्ताहों के अंदर जो घटनाएं घटी हैं, उनसे एक तरफ तो मेज पर हमारी कूटनीतिक विफलता हुई और उसी के साथ ही साथ जितने विरोधाभासी बयान आए, उनसे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में हमारी जग हंसाई हुई। अब मैं उसके नुक्तों पर नहीं जाना चाहता, जो साझा वक्त शर्म अल-शेख में दिया गया, कल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी उसका उत्तर दिया। कोई नहीं चाहता कि किसी भी देश के साथ, विशेषकर जो पड़ोसी देश हैं, उनसे हम युद्ध करें। हम युद्ध नहीं चाहते, वार्ता चाहते हैं, शांति चाहते हैं, परन्तु पाकिस्तान की बनावट के बारे में भी हमारा दिमाग साफ होना चाहिए कि जब भारत का बंटवारा हुआ और पाकिस्तान अलग हुआ तो पाकिस्तान के उस बंटवारे को हम सब लोग कृत्रिम बंटवारा, नकली बंटवारा मानते थे, वह स्वाभाविक बंटवारा नहीं था और पाकिस्तान में भी, जो हिस्से जोड़े गए, वे भी नकली थे और इसीलिए हमारे नेता, डा. लोहिया ने इस बात की भविष्यवाणी की थी कि पाकिस्तान की जो बनावट है, जियोग्राफिकल जो उसकी बनावट है, उसके आधार पर वे एकजुट नहीं रह सकते, धर्म के नाम पर या भाषा के नाम पर किसी राष्ट्र को एक सूत्र में नहीं पिरोया जा सकता, इसलिए वे लोग अपनी अस्मिता के लिए संघर्ष करेंगे और पाकिस्तान की जो सरकार होगी, वह हमेशा इसके लिए भारत को दोषी मानेगी। आपने बंगला देश देखा, पख्तूनिस्तान हमेशा अपनी आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ता रहा। खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां, जो विभाजन के विरोधी थे, उनकी बात नहीं मानी गई, वे बराबर लड़ाई लड़ते रहे। बलूचिस्तान के अब्दुल समद खां थे, वे भी अपनी स्वायत्तता की लड़ाई लड़ते रहे हैं।

इन प्रदेशों के जो लोग हैं, उनको वहां दूसरे नंबर का नागरिक माना जाता है। हमें अगर इस हकीकत का, इस सच्चाई का अहसास नहीं है, जानकारी नहीं है, तो पाकिस्तान के संबंध में हमारी क्या नीति होगी, यह स्पष्ट नहीं होगा। हम तो मानते थे कि अगर हम अपनी विदेश नीति को ज्यादा सृजनात्मक बनाएं, तो हम भारत, पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश को भी उसमें शामिल कर सकते हैं और एक ढीला-ढाला महासंघ बनाया जा सकता है, परन्तु उसमें खुलकर बात होनी चाहिए, दृष्टि साफ होनी चाहिए।

इसी के साथ ही साथ जो गलती हुई है, मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की सदाशयता की तारीफ करता हूं, वे बड़े उदार हैं, बड़े मीठे हैं, बड़े मधुर हैं, लेकिन कभी-कभी जो सरकार का अगुआ होता है, देश का नेता होता है, उसको बहुत भावुक नहीं होना चाहिए, उसमें बहुत सदाशयता नहीं होनी चाहिए, उसको देश के सम्मान का भान होना चाहिए, जो असलियत है, उसका ज्ञान होना चाहिए और जैसे इस बार गलती हुई है, उसी प्रकार 2006 में जब हवाना में प्रधान मंत्री श्री मनमोहन सिंह की तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपति, श्री मुशर्रफ से मुलाकात हुई थी, तो उन्होंने बातचीत के दरम्यान ऐसे ही कह दिया कि हमारी तरह पाकिस्तान भी आतंकवाद झेल रहा है। इसका अर्थ क्या हुआ? इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि हमारा और पाकिस्तान का, दोनों का दुश्मन एक है, दोनों समान हो गए, यह गलती हुई।

इसी के साथ ही साथ हमने जो साझा बयान दिया, उसमें आतंकवाद और समग्र वार्ता, इन दोनों को अलग कर दिया। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने चाहे जितने तर्क दिए, माननीय अरुण शौरी जी ने उन तर्कों के बखूबी जवाब दिए, लेकिन कोई भी प्रधान मंत्री जी की सफाई को और उनके तर्कों को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। जब स्वयं उनके विदेश सचिव कहते हैं कि “badly drafted” और उनके राज्य मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं, वे कहते हैं कि “it is not a legal document,” ये जो दोनों बातें थीं, उनका कोई जवाब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि जो G-8 की मीटिंग हुई, उस मीटिंग में जितने भी न्यूक्लियर सप्लायर ग्रुप हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि चाहे CTBT हो, चाहे NPT हो, जब तक हम उस पर दस्तखत नहीं करेंगे, तब तक जो परमाणु संवर्धन और पुनर्संशोधन की सहूलियत है, वह हमें नहीं मिल सकती। तो जो G-8 के सम्मेलन का प्रस्ताव था, वह भी हमारे खिलाफ था। भारत-अमरीका परमाणु करार के 7 महीने बाद भी यह हालत है। अभी हिलेरी क्लिंटन भारत आई थीं, अमरीका के जो वाणिज्यिक हित थे, उनके बारे में उनसे बात हुई, और सारी बातें हुई, परन्तु यह बात नहीं हुई कि परमाणु करार समझौते का अमली जामा कब से शुरू होगा, बिजली कब से बनने लगेगी? उन्होंने गुजरात में और महाराष्ट्र में ताप विद्युत भट्टियां लगाने की बात कही, जो करीब 50,000 करोड़ रुपए का सौदा था, परन्तु उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि वे यह काम कब से शुरू करेंगे, यहां बिजली का उत्पादन कब से शुरू होगा, क्योंकि उस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देश को आश्वासन किया था कि 3 रुपए प्रति यूनिट बिजली मिलेगी, परन्तु जैसा कि आज सबुह भी एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा जा रहा था कि समय का कोई आश्वासन सरकार नहीं दे रही है कि इसमें कितने साल लगेंगे — 10 साल, 15 साल, 20 साल। इतने समय में हो सकता है कि यह 3 रुपए प्रति यूनिट की बिजली की कीमत 30 रुपए प्रति यूनिट हो जाए। जैसे अभी रूस में पनडुब्बी जहाज Gorshkov का दाम कितना बढ़ गया है। कम से कम देश को यह तो बताना चाहिए कि यह कब से operationalize होगा। इस बारे में कोई ठोस नतीजा नहीं निकल रहा है, यह बात सरकार को साफ करनी चाहिए।

महोदय, जलवायु परिवर्तन के बारे में भी अमरीका, भारत के मुकाबले 20 गुना ज्यादा गैस उत्सर्जित करता है और जो विकसित देश हैं, वे विकासशील देशों और पिछड़े देशों पर दबाव बनाना चाहते हैं कि हम उस पर मात्रात्मक रोक लगाएं, कैसे रोक लगा सकते हैं? पहले तो हमको अपने विकास के पथ पर जाने के लिए आगे बढ़ना पड़ेगा। स्वाभाविक है कि उसमें गैस का उत्सर्जन बढ़ेगा, लेकिन हमारे ऊपर लगाने से पहले, अमरीका और दूसरे विकसित देश, अपनी गैस के उत्सर्जन पर रोक लगाएं, तभी तो न्यायपरक बात होगी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में भारत सरकार का जो स्टैंड है, वह ठीक है, विशेषकर जयराम रमेश जी से मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे इस पर टिके रहें। मान्यवर, दूसरी बात यह है कि आतंकवाद के बारे में भी हमारा विभिन्न-विभिन्न प्रकार का नजरिया है। अभी हिलेरी क्लिंटन आई थी और उन्होंने कहा कि पाकिस्तान पिछले साल, डेढ़ साल से आतंकवाद पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए बड़ी मेहनत कर रहा है। अब जिन आतंकवादी गुटों से अमेरिका त्रस्त है, चाहे वह अलकायदा हो या कोई और हो, उसके लिए तो वह आंख दिखाता है और विश्व स्तर पर लड़ाई की बात करता है। हम जिन आतंकवादी गुटों से पीड़ित हैं, उसकी वह चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता है। वह हमें सलाह देता है कि आप वार्ता कीजिए, बातचीत कीजिए और उसी के दबाव में, उसी की सलाह में शायद यह जो संयुक्त बयान है, वह हमें जारी करना पड़े। यह दोहरा मापदंड आप कैसे करेंगे? अगर आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ना है और ईमानदारी से लड़ना है, तो इसके लिए दुनिया के लोगों को मजबूती से कोई कदम उठाना चाहिए। इसमें चाहे विकासशील देश हों या ताकतवर देश हों या चाहे कमजोर देश हों, दोनों को मिलकर इस तरफ जाना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, हमारे जो पड़ोसी देश हैं, आज उनसे हमारे रिश्ते ठीक नहीं हैं। पचास के दशक में जब इन देशों में समाजवादी लोगों का राज था, तब हमारे रिश्ते बहुत ही बेहतर थे। आज नेपाल के साथ हमारे रिश्ते कैसे हैं? आज नेपाल में लोकतंत्र है, परंतु वहां माओवादी शक्ति या जो माओवादी गुट है, वह हमेशा भारत विरोधी प्रचार करता रहता है। आज उसकी ताकत बढ़ गई है। उसी प्रकार से बर्मा है। आज बर्मा में क्या स्थिति है? हम तो कहते हैं कि हमारी विदेश नीति का जो आधार है लोकतंत्र, आज बर्मा में उसी लोकतंत्र की हत्या हो रही है। वहां की जो नेता सुकी है, वह कितने वर्षों से जेल में बंद है और उसके ऊपर झूठा मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है। एक तरफ मुकदमा चलाया जाए और दूसरी तरफ चुनाव की घोषणा कर दे और हमारे मंत्री या हमारे जो प्रतिनिधि वहां जाते हैं, वह एक लफ्ज भी, कोई बात नहीं करना चाहते हैं। इस प्रकार से आज बर्मा में चीन का असर बढ़ रहा है। मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन पड़ोसी देशों के साथ भी हमारे रिश्ते कैसे हों, इस पर हमें सोचना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, दूसरी तरफ चीन पिछले कई सालों से जो भी मुद्दे भारत को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाले हैं, उन्हीं मुद्दों पर वह ज्यादा बोलता है, चाहे वह सुरक्षा परिषद में स्थायी सदस्यता का मामला हो, चाहे परमाणु समझौता हो, चाहे एशियन बैंक से कर्ज लेने की बात हो और चाहे अरुणाचल प्रदेश का मामला हो। इतिहास के जिस भ्रामक व्याख्या का सहारा तिब्बत और अरुणाचल के मामले में चीन करता है, कभी अशोक का भी राज शेनयांग तक था और चीन पर मंगोल लोग राज करते थे। बीसवीं सदी में इतिहास में बड़ा परिवर्तन हुआ, इसलिए तिब्बत की आज़ादी को चीन को स्वीकार करना चाहिए। हमारी विदेश नीति चीन की संवेदनशीलता को आघात पहुंचाने वाली नहीं रही है, इसलिए मैं यहां पर यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1936 में पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जब ऑल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमिटी के अध्यक्ष थे, तो उन्होंने ऑल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमिटी का एक विदेश विभाग बनाया था और उस विदेश विभाग के सचिव डॉ. राम मनोहर लोहिया को नियुक्त किया था। उस समय Non-Alignment यानी “बिन लगाव नीति” की जो बुनियाद रखी गई, उसका आधार यह था कि दुनिया के जो साम्राज्यवादी देश हैं या जो सैनिक गुट हैं, उन गुटों से अलग रह कर, भारत एक तीसरी दुनिया की ताकत बनाएगा और इन तत्वों यानी साम्राज्यवाद और सैनिक तानाशाही या सैनिक गुटों के खिलाफ लड़ेगा ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो.पी. जे. कुरियन): तिवारी जी, आप समाप्त कीजिए, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री वृजभूषण तिवारी: मान्यवर, मैं बस दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज विकसित देशों के छोटे और बड़े दो गुट हैं, वे तीसरी दुनिया के खिलाफ खड़े हैं। आज 118 देशों के छः अरब में से पांच अरब लोग भूख, गरीबी और कुपोषण के शिकार हैं। तीसरी दुनिया का जो भद्र वर्ग है, जिसकी जीवनशैली और दिमाग विकसित देशों के भद्र वर्ग के समान है। डॉ. लोहिया ने दुनिया में सात अन्यायों का जिक्र किया था, जिनके विरुद्ध अंतराष्ट्रीय सिविल नाफरमानी की आवश्यकता है और उसका प्रथम अंग यह होगा कि हम इनके खिलाफ एक मोर्चा खड़ा करें और दूसरी तरफ जो भद्र वर्ग हैं, उनकी जीवनशैली और दिमाग को भी बदलने की कोशिश करें।

मान्यवर, इसी के साथ-साथ विदेश विभाग की तरफ से कई संस्थाएं चलाई जा रही हैं। उसमें एक Indian Council of World Affairs है, आज उसकी स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है। यह राजनैतिक लोगों की शरणस्थली बन गई है। जिस विदेश विभाग के अधिकारी को सजा देनी हो, Indian Council of World Affairs को उसके जिम्मे कर दिया जाता है।

उसी प्रकार से इंडियन कौंसिल ऑफ रिसर्च, इंडियन कौंसिल ऑफ कल्चरल रिलेशंस का है। उनकी क्या स्थिति है? भारत का, क्या विजन है दुनिया में हमारे गांधी के बारे में? हमारे जो नेता हैं, पुरखे हैं, उनके बारे में क्या हमारी कोई दृष्टि है, हम सांस्कृतिक रूप से अपने तमाम ऐसे देश, जो पड़ोसी देश हैं, उनसे बेहतर रिश्ते कर सकें, इसके लिए रीजनल डिप्लोमेसी पर बहस की आवश्यकता है। उसी के साथ ही साथ इन्स्टिट्यूट

ऑफ डिफेंस स्टडीज एण्ड एनालिसिस में भी जो हमारे विकसित देश हैं, पड़ोसी देश हैं उनके साथ हमारी क्या रणनीति होगी? वह देखना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे सार्क देश के विद्यार्थी आते हैं, उनको उतनी ही फीस देनी पड़ती है जितनी अमेरिका के लोगों को। तो मेरा यह कहना है कि इनकी फीस आप कम करिए। उसी के साथ ही साथ जब श्री चन्द्रशेखर प्रधान मंत्री थे, उन्होंने कोइराला फाउण्डेशन बनाया था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसी प्रकार से मुजीबुर्हमान, आंगसान के ऐसे तमाम फाउण्डेशन बनाना चाहिए, जिससे हमारे रिश्ते अच्छे हो सकें। अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि...(व्यवधान)....

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): बस हो गया।

श्री वृजभूषण तिवारी: मैं सरकार को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इतिहास और संस्कृति से विदेश नीति को जोड़िए और उसी के साथ ही साथ इस विदेश नीति को, जैसा चाणक्य जी ने कहा, सुरक्षा और देश हित के आधार पर बनाइए, तभी देश का स्वाभिमान, देश की सुरक्षा और देश का हित साधन हो सकेगा। महोदय, मैं इन्ही शब्दों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you Tiwariji. Now, Dr. Malaisamy. You have seven minutes.

DR. K. MALAISAMY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you not only for having given me a chance to speak but also for your prospective patient hearing without causing any hindrance. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am fully conscious that I should not take away the Chair's precious time unnecessarily, unless you are extra-considerate under special circumstances and on merit.

Sir, now, I come to the subject. On seeing the outlay and the outcome, we are happy to note that the allocations have been increased by about Rs. 1,300 crores this year over and above the last few years allocations to achieve the objectives of the Ministry of External Affairs, namely, to promote and to maintain the peaceful and stable external environment throughout the length and breadth of the world, besides enhancing the socio-economic development of the country. Besides, they have also to do some other things in terms of our international relations. Sir, to achieve this objective, one should have an organisation, structure, manpower and operation. Sir, the Ministry of External Affairs has got about 175 missions throughout the length and breadth of the world and it has got its own headquarter, centre and sub-centres, and by means of their bilateral, regional and international relations they are functioning throughout the world. So, this is how we are given to understand. When I look at the Plan and the Non-Plan allocations, I find that the Non-Plan allocations are much more than the Plan allocations. And, they have given a sizeable chunk of the allocations for major projects in the neighbouring countries like Afghanistan, Myanmar, Bhutan, etc.

Sir coming back to the point, ever since we attained Independence, we have been maintaining a unique policy in the foreign affairs in terms of non-alignment, without joining either this group or that group. I mean, we have been maintaining our own Non-alignment policy ever since from the date of Pandit Nehruji. We have been one of very few countries which speak against racial discrimination, undemocratic ways and against all other unethical things. In other

words, a forward-looking, a revolutionary approach was being adopted by India since very beginning. But, unfortunately, Sir, over a period of time, the policy followed by India earlier, like the policy of Non-Alignment and other foreign policies like that, started becoming weak and there was a decline and fall. They may try to give many other reasons for this. Sir, I am also inclined to agree that globalisation and many other issues, namely, financial crisis, climate, recession, terrorism, nuclear disarmament, etc., are responsible for macro-level and international level problems.

Sir, I would also like to mention about energy and food security. Coming to very core area, the major issue, which has a direct bearing on our foreign affairs relationship, is our relationship with Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Ever since Pakistan was born from India, I am sorry to say, it is an eyesore in every way. Pakistan always happens to be troublemaker but India, unfortunately, could never become a trouble-shooter. When there is a troublemaker, there should be a trouble-shooter. Unfortunately, we could never become a trouble-shooter, and, with the result, what happened was, from that day when Pakistan was born till date, India could not maintain a good relationship with Pakistan. Sir, as a result of it, what happened was, in every way, whatever has been your strategy, whatever has been the relationship, whatever manageability and manoeuvrability you have, nothing was paid and the relationship remained as it ever was. I think, it is going from bad to worse. I would like to mention here two major incidents. In Jammu and Kashmir, we have not been able to control terrorism. The law and order situation has been bad there. There is also outbreak of violence. As a result of all this, terrorism in our country is growing every day. Due to terrorism, two major incidents that took place was Kabul incident and the Mumbai blasts on 26/11. These are the major incidents about which everyone is aware of and we are not able to forget them. This is the way the Pakistan is taking its relationship.

Sir, my speech will never be complete unless I touch upon Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka is an eyesore not only to Tamil Nadu but to the entire India. Sir, you are fully aware of it. You are from the adjoining State of Tamil Nadu. You are fully aware of the problems which are there in Sri Lanka. I have talked about this many times. I have expressed my views in several fora that the approach of the Government of India always happens to be slack, slow, sluggish in handling the Sri Lanka issue. Sri Lanka depends on India in so many ways. Sir, from the figures one can see that India is the largest supporter of trade in terms of turnover. One-sixth of their total turnover depends upon India. Secondly, Sir, we are given to understand that India is the fourth largest investor in Sri Lanka. There are several MoUs which show that Sri Lanka depends on India in various ways. But in spite of all the powers with us, in spite of the supremacy that India has, we are not able to handle the Sri Lankan problem. On the other hand, the big genocide took place and a large number of people killed. A large number of men and women of Srilankan Tamils were killed. Hospitals were bombarded; schools were bombarded. What I am trying to say is, in spite

of all that, the Government of India could not stand up and did nothing at all. On the other hand, now they are trying to mention several other things. I will come to that later on. So, these are the two major things which have arisen.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have to conclude.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, due to paucity of time, I am leaving the Ceylon issue, the Sri Lankan issue here. I am coming to the fishermen problem. Mr. Vice-Chairman, you must be aware that on 26.10.2008, a special envoy from Rajapakse was asked to come to Delhi and an understanding was reached between India and Sri Lanka that if any fisherman happens to cross the International Maritime Boundary Line, then on how it should be handled and how the interests of the fisherman should be taken care of. But even today, what is happening? ...*(Time-bell)*... Sir, I have not yet touched the core issue. I am only halfway through.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have made the most important point already, about Sri Lanka. Your time is over.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, I thought I had ten minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, you had only seven minutes. You have already taken eight minutes. You may take one more minute.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, you have been kind to me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Then you can take one-and-a-half minutes!

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, the core point that I wish to make is about the failures of our foreign policy. The hon. Minister must take serious note of how we have failed in one after the other issue. Instead of maintaining our unique place, we have failed miserably. The first issue is about our failure with neighbours. Talking of Pakistan, we are not able to teach a lesson to Pakistan. We did not know how to proceed in our talks with them. In my opinion, after having come back to power with a big mandate, the Government can now afford to be a little stronger and assertive and even aggressive; a tough language can be used. They must know how to deal with Pakistan. It is 50 years and they are still learning. So, my first point is about how they have failed with Pakistan. I am told — the hon. Minister should correct me if I am wrong — during the time of Musharraf, it would have been done well, but unfortunately, in their quest to find a more opportune moment, they delayed it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't go into details; you have already said it.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: I have already talked about Sri Lanka. Sir, in Nepal, the Maoist regime was not accepted. They failed in Myanmar because they did not know enough about the fundamental issues in Myanmar.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Leave some points for others too.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, the border issue is yet to be resolved with China.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Leave it for others.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, we have failed on all these issues. There is an impression that they are under pressure from USA. Is it good? We are a rising power. How can the Government give an impression that we are still under the control of some other country? Sir...
...(Interruptions)... there is lack of a proper anti-terror policy. They must give serious thought about how to defend the country, how to make measures more effective, adequate and manageable. The most important point, Sir, is that we have got regions, the South, North, East and West. They must develop and strengthen regions so that these regions could fight for us. That needs to be developed.

Lastly, Sir, the Indians living abroad are of the impression that they are not being taken care of adequately by the embassies in the foreign countries. They should be taken care of. Secondly, Malaysia, Singapore and Ceylon are places where lots of Tamilians reside. In such places, Tamil-speaking, Tamil-knowing Ambassadors could be posted. These are my two major requests.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But you did not speak in Tamil! Shri N.K. Singh.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, I would like to refer to an anecdote here. When I joined the Indian Foreign Service as a Commissioner before moving over to the Indian Administrative Service, I had jokingly enquired from many of my colleagues of what diplomacy would mean for me... (Interruptions)... and they said, it is not doing very much; it is about alcohol, protocol and Jerry Tol! I think, obviously, many things have moved ahead of that and I think that the new Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and the Foreign Affairs Minister would be finding themselves perilously perched always between a cliché and an indiscretion. Now, overlooking the fact that you would be embroiled in either of these clichés or indiscretion, in a more serious vein, Henry Kissinger, writing on Essays in History, describes diplomacy as 'a constant struggle to anticipate events and to remain ahead of the curve of history'. The question that I want to ask myself is, whether the present Ministry of External Affairs, in the way in which they are organised, the way in which their institutions work, in which their research institutions work and the way they function, is poised to remain ahead of the curve of history and to be able to anticipate events?

The answer regrettably, Sir, is no. Therefore, in that spirit, I have a few suggestions to make. First and foremost, the Ministry of External Affairs is perhaps the only unique Ministry in all the Central Ministries which combines three or four different kinds of functions. First and foremost, it is the principal organ for the formulation of foreign policy; it is also the arm for implementing the policy; it also involves dynamics of implementing the policy and, at the same time, they are themselves managing the huge manpower resource of the Ministry of External

Affairs. It is managing 160 missions abroad, imparting training and fostering the kind of research which is required for policy making. Sir, international analysts have said that this is a very poor way of organising External Affairs Ministry. We have three Secretaries. But two Secretaries always crane for meaningful work because the entire work of the Ministry of External Affairs — the policy making work, implementation of the work and the conduct and diplomacy abroad — is all concentrated in the hands of the Foreign Secretary, no matter, however, competent they are. We have had a tremendous, stellar record of competent Foreign Secretaries including the present one. Sir, the first thing that I urge the Minister is how that you are likely to have a new Foreign Secretary in the next few days, would you consider re-organising the Ministry of External Affairs so that the functions of policy making and policy formulation on one side, manpower management, skill inculcation and research on the other side, are segregated into entities which are reasonably autonomous and can function in a manner which makes them efficient?

Sir, my second point is, look at the kind of research organisations that we have. The two or three research organisations which the External Affairs Ministry itself sponsors are strapped of funds and strapped of talent and they need to be vastly rejuvenated. We do not have a single world-class think-tank and research organisation to be able to give the kind of advice and policy options which enables us to anticipate events and remain ahead of curve of history. Mr. Minister have a look at the kind of research organisations, rejuvenate existing ones, renovate them, reinvent others, seek the best collaboration and seek the best international benchmarking so that India can have its own research organisations instead of being dependent on — as my great friend, Arun Shourie, was doing to quote constantly — from research works done in organisations elsewhere in the world with little or no contribution made from indigenously-based research organisations.

Sir, my third point is the point which Arun Shourie has mentioned, but I would like to just elaborate on it. Look at the kind of meagre resources and the paucity of funds with the External Affairs Ministry. The present Foreign Secretary, who is likely to demit office in the next few days, had taken upon his first commitment to double the resources of the Ministry of External Affairs. The fact that the former Foreign Minister is now the Finance Minister should, in some way, melt his heart. Let us look at some of the figures that we have. We have thirty times less resources than, perhaps, many of the other developing countries, as a percentage of our Budget. The MEA's expenditure as a percentage of national Budget is just 0.75 per cent compared to 1 per cent of Singapore, compared to 2 per cent of Scandinavian countries and compared to thirty times which is there in some of the other countries. Please have a look at the paucity of funds because you cannot run India as an important economic and political power with the kind of paucity of resources. And, what is worse? The ratio of deployment between the headquarters and between the embassies abroad is skewed up. It is one is to four. We cannot have such a

skewed up ratio. First of all, the resources are poor and ratios are skewed up. Please have a look at that.

Sir, unfortunately, when Hillary Clinton comes — she is the Secretary of State — there is the huge stamp of the Foreign Office in the making of American policy and the making of global policy. Compared to that, the centrality of the role of External Affairs Ministry in our policy-making matrix is next to negligible. Nobody listen to them. The External Affairs Ministry has little reach, for instance, in petroleum diplomacy, in economic affairs diplomacy and in commerce diplomacy. Without taking over the functions of these Ministries which I will certainly not like to advocate, a coordinated mechanism needs to be brought in which can assign to the Ministry of External Affairs a centrality of role.

Now, my fourth point, and I will quickly go over this. As India increasingly becomes an economic super power hopefully, and increasingly becomes more than more inter-dependent with the world, the External Affairs Ministry has to serve many challenges. Is it the best way in which we are serving the challenge of promoting India's commercial interest, promoting the brand image, seeking investment opportunities abroad, serving the interests of Indian corporates as we compete with the Chinese say in seeking oil equities, in Africa in seeking coal equities, in Australia, and seeking equities in Latin American countries? Not regrettably so. So, how does the Ministry begin to induct more talent, induct professionals, induct people with domain knowledge, maybe on a contractual basis, but to be able to strengthen itself to serve our needs of investment, commerce and a brand creation? ...(*Time-bell*)... So, in some ways, the Ministry has to really re-invent itself.

Finally, Sir, the Ministry needs to have a rolling plan. ...(*Time-bell*)... I will just take one or two minutes and seek your indulgence, Sir. The Ministry needs to have a rolling plan on acquisition of new properties, on upgrading its properties, and, hopefully, tweaking up the entertainment allowance of Missions abroad which is largely spent on Members of Parliament like us when we are travelling, and be able to have a kind of an entertainment allowance which enables them to entertain people in the way in which entertainment is expected. Please, have a rolling plan on some of these important supporting things which can strengthen the institution. Institutional reform, Sir, is central. If you do not have institutional reform, you will be in trouble. I will end only by saying what Lord Palmerston had said about foreign policy and diplomacy in 1784 that we have no eternal allies and we have no perpetual enemies. Our interests are eternal and perpetual. And, it is our duty to serve these interests. I am afraid that the conduct of our diplomacy, the institutions designed to conduct diplomacy, the process of decision making, the delegation of authority, is not well designed to serve this interest eternally or perpetually. Archaic institution will yield only poor drafts. We will then debate who is the author of the poor drafts and how to assign responsibilities in one ...(*Time-bellings*)... or the other. Reform the archaic institution. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, for many years, after independence, the one area, where there was a national consensus, was foreign policy. Even though there were sharp differences in our domestic policies between parties, in the matters of foreign policy, there was a national consensus. But, during the last few years, especially, after early 90s, the processes changed and there was a shift in foreign policy. Now, it has become a very controversial issue. The reason is that the shift occurred in our internal policy. Generally, we used to say that the foreign policy is the extension of domestic policy. And, in the domestic policy, the main change was in the economic policy. The induction of the neo-liberal economic policy from early 90s has affected our foreign policy thrust. It has culminated in the Indo-US nuclear deal. I have no time to explain the details. Shri Ashwani Kumar has truthfully said that it is one of the biggest achievements during the last many years. He has mentioned and appreciated the role played by our diplomats, officials and politicians. But, he omitted one segment — the role played by the corporate houses in India and in America. Recently, in the U.S. Senate, it was said that big lobbying was done and some corporate firms in India had lobbied for Indo-US nuclear deal.

Why did they spend millions of dollars for the Indo-US nuclear deal? It is because of their interests. That is what we are paying for it.

Hon. Arun Shourie *ji* spoke about the Hyde Act and said that the touchstone of all the policies of America towards India now is this act. The abiding the American law, that is, Hyde Act will affect. According to a provision in the Hyde Act, all the actions or policies of Government of India must be in tune with the United States, and, must be in conformity with the interests of the United States. So many examples are there. Take the latest case of Indo-Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline. What is its fate? Occasionally, we say that it is there but, practically, we are out of the project.

On climate change, even yesterday, hon. Prime Minister said that we do not agree with the capping of the greenhouse gas emissions. But if you read the Major Economies Forum statement on climate change and the G-8 statement together, then, you can say that we are yielding to the pressure of the United States to put some cap on gas emissions because it is in the interests of the United States. They are compelling us to do this because if India yields to the pressure of the United States on this score, then, they can line up all other developing countries, and, other developing countries will not be in a position to withstand the pressure of the United States on this issue. That is the position. Now, the shift in the foreign policy of India is in favour of the United States and is in favour of the multinational corporations and corporate houses in India. ...*(Time-bell)*... Sir, my next point is about our relationship with our neighbours ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have one minute more.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, practically, our relationship with our neighbours is not so good, but even on the issue of efforts to normalise our relations with Pakistan, I differ with what

Shourie *ji* has said. We must make all efforts to improve relations with Pakistan.
...(Interruptions)...

Sir, my last point is that in trying to improve our relations with our neighbours, we must not compromise with our principles, especially, with Myanmar. It is a military dictatorship. We cannot ignore the fighting people of Myanmar ...(*Time-bellrings*)... the democratic forces of Myanmar. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, it is already seven minutes.
...(Interruptions)... What can I do? Instead of five minutes, he has taken seven minutes.
...(Interruptions)... I gave him two more minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. It's not that, Raja *ji*. Instead of five minutes, he took seven minutes. That is why, I stopped him.
...(Interruptions)... That is your view.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, howsoever noble they may be, please don't invoke the past generations by calling him 'Raja *ji*'. Call him, Mr. Raja, or, Shri Raja.
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It is our comrade Raja*ji*. Now, Shri Ram Jethmalani. So, that is a 'Ram'. Either Raja or Ram or Sita is coming.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, all are on this side.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That's true. Yes, Mr. Jethmalani.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Nominated): Sir, may I first clear up the time factor? I have my time. I have the time of the RJD party and I have the time of all the Independents who are not participating.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I should clarify it. In case of Independents, Others have 44 minutes and there are 13 names; Independent Nominated have nine minutes and you are the only one. So, you will get full nine minutes.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: But, Sir, I should have nine minutes plus RJD time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. You please start.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, above all, I am told that in this House, maiden speeches are entitled to some special indulgence. Mine is not a maiden speech; mine is a separation speech. It's a welfare speech and perhaps the last speech which I am making on the floor of the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. We don't agree.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: My term is coming to an end and I am not coming back.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You are not a prophet.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: All right, Sir. So, at least, bear that in mind.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, one thing is very consistent about Shri Ram Jethmalani is, he always keeps coming back.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): He always promises that he will not come, but he comes back.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He does not come. Somebody brings him here.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I have heard with great attention the opening speech of my friend, Ashwani, and then the next speech of my friend, Arun, on this side, and, of course, I have heard all the other interesting speeches. There is one point with which I heartily agree in Ashwani's speech. What he said was that India must cultivate what is called 'soft power'. But, Sir, 'soft power' does not come from the pursuit of foreign policy. 'Soft power' comes from the presence of intellectuals in this country, our ancient civilization, our scientists, our free Press, our journalists and our great democracy that we practise in this country. Whenever I go abroad, I am looked upon as a citizen of the great Indian democracy. That brings me respect and attention from every quarter where I go. And, Sir, after the last Elections, that took place in May, admiration of the free world for India has risen sky high, particularly the respect for our Election Commission. People ask me that what is this Election Commission that you have got which manages this vast country containing more than a billion people and so many voters, so many constituencies, so many ballot boxes and so on.

So, Sir, I am very happy that the people of this country have placed their destiny for the next five years in the hands of this Government. But I do wish to tell this Government that people have paid and shown gratitude for the qualities of the Prime Minister, and his highest quality is his integrity. And, if any thing happens which dilutes that reputation, I am afraid, our democracy will be in a bad shape and the ruling party of today will perhaps find it hard to maintain its power and prestige.

Sir, I will talk of one or two subjects which deal with this aspect of the matter. But I do not propose to deal with the whole spectrum of foreign policy. I wish to concentrate only on five items. And I will devote a couple of minutes to each of these items.

Sir, the first item is our relations with Pakistan. We must understand Pakistan. We must understand Pakistan's difficulties. There is one point, which must be noticed, and which does not seem to be noticed at all, is that we have had accentuated problems with Pakistan whenever Pakistan's democracy has been eclipsed and some military dictator has taken over. And whenever democracy has returned — unfortunately, those periods are very, very brief — to Pakistan our relations have eased up and we have always found ourselves in a position to sit across the table and decide and find solutions to all our problems.

Sir, I do not wish to go into the past because of paucity of time. But let me talk of this vital change that has taken place today in Pakistan. Have you ever heard in the history of Indo-Pak relations a Prime Minister of Pakistan openly declaring in public that those persons who are creating trouble for India and Kashmir are terrorists? No other Prime Minister of Pakistan has

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ever said it. And what was our response to this statement of the Prime Minister of Pakistan? We should have publically acknowledged the value of this statement. We should have held his hand. And what is important is that the Pakistan Army should not leave its barracks and assume power and the governance of the country in Pakistan.

The more we attack elected leaders of Pakistan and try to score brownie points over them through verbal battles that are going on in this country, the more we weaken Pakistan's democracy and give its army an opportunity to leave barracks and gain into positions of power. How have they sustained their military power whenever they have gained into the positions of the power?

Sir, they have done it only by setting up the bogey of India's threat to their independence. With that threat, they managed to deprive the Americans of the Soviet money, which the Americans have poured into Pakistan. This whole ISI and Army combination has come into existence only because they have succeeded in creating the bogey of India being a danger to Pakistan.

Sir, my friend, Arun Shourie, and all others who are here who are making so much noise and big argument about what the * Prime Minister of India said in Sharm el-Sheikh statement of his. It is all fighting over words which do not matter.

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

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I address him as our distinguished Prime Minister and my beloved Prime Minister. These certificates do not matter at all.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But it is from an erudite lawyer.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, in my opinion, this statement has to be understood in the context of some events about which I suspect hon. Members do not know.

Sir, in 2006, in India, our politicians and some of our people in power made statements about Pakistan's atrocities and its use of force to curb democratic dissent in the State of Balochistan. Pakistan rudely retorted, 'Please mind your own business, and don't interfere in the affairs of Balochistan. It is our internal problem.'

Sir, it is true that in a sense it is an internal problem of Pakistan. But modern international law also recognises that the manner in which you deal with your own subjects and deny human rights to your own subjects is no longer a subject of domestic jurisdiction, but is a matter of international concern. But, Sir, these modern notions of international law are also not widely known and we should have politely, and in a friendly manner, told Pakistan that we are only giving you friendly advice that don't curb dissent with atrocious force and violence and please

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

deal with them more gently and on a more rational plane. But, Sir, unfortunately, our relations have been such that nobody has taken it seriously and I am not surprised that the Prime Minister of Pakistan told our Prime Minister that you have been attacking us on Balochistan, let us discuss this Balochistan problem and that's how Balochistan came to be included because of the events of 2006. Sir, all that has been said is that we will deal with other problems, with all other problems which bedevil our relations, but, we shall not merely make them contingent upon the solution of the problem of terrorism.

Sir, the one question that the Ministry of External Affairs must consider is, terrorism is a problem which we have to consider. Terrorism is a problem which, unfortunately, is backed by religious considerations. This is a fact which also complicates the problem. But, what is the solution of this problem? The solution of this problem is that we must first attack the ideological foundations of the terrorist movement which is causing so much problem for us and problems throughout the world today. The ideological foundation of terrorism is founded on religion.

Sir, when I talk of religion, I don't mean to be disrespectful of the great religion of Islam. I personally think that it is one of the greatest religions. I believe that the Prophet of Islam was one of the greatest Prophets of the world. But, Sir, that Islam has to be explained and the greatest responsibility, in my opinion, and I mean no disrespect to anybody, is on the shoulders of the intellectuals who profess the religion of Islam, who know Islam better and whose words will carry greater weight than my weight or the weight of Mr. Arun Shourie or the weight of the Foreign Minister.

Sir, I am very happy that Darul Uloom called for a meeting where they had about 1000 clerics drawn from the world over and condemned terrorism as being wholly, wholly opposed to the teachings of the Prophet of Islam. Sir, our great Bollywood actor, Shah Rukh Khan, the other day, made a statement and said that unfortunate part of today's current scene is that there are two kinds of Islam — one is the original Islam of the Prophet of Islam and the other is counterfeit Islam which is being talked about by some misguided Mullahs who are trying to indoctrinate younger minds who are prepared to sacrifice their lives and kill others. Sir, the ideological foundations of terrorism are that there is a duty, and a religious duty, of *jihad* created by the Holy Koran. Sir, I am a student of the Holy Koran. I have read the Holy Koran from the first word to the last word. The word '*jihad*' does not exist in the whole of Koran. There is a word '*mujahideen*' which occurs in a different context altogether. But, has Koran ever said that *jihad* be conducted, and particularly, the *jihad* of the kind, for example, which took place on 26th November in Mumbai that you kill innocent people who are having their dinner, shoot them down, shoot down children and women, shoot down people sleeping comfortably in their beds and you are promised that you are going to heaven? And, in heaven, you will get the pleasures of heaven which have been described by some people. Sir, I have been telling my friends, to whomsoever I can speak to, that please understand the implications of this doctrine that is being

briefed that you go there, you will get into the paradise and you will soon get the beauties of paradise at your command. Sir, God is not running a brothel for the benefit of these terrorists. ...*(Time-bell)*... This is what they are doing to their God who has 99 names in the Holy Koran, in the Muslim literature. Sir, therefore, you find and attack the doctrinal foundations of terrorism. The Ministry of External Affairs will have to put their heads together, take the help of other intellectuals and make them go round the world and put these terrorists to shame. Sir, therefore, you don't have to humiliate Pakistan by asking them for a confession. You confessed that terrorists are coming from Pakistan. You confessed that these are Pakistanis. But these do not serve any purpose at all. Tell the Pakistan Prime Minister as President Musharraf did on the 12th of September, 2001. What he did was, he told the Mullahs that please close down these madrasas, and in these, the education would have to be improved. Sir, instead of talking to Pakistan about other things, you should tell the Prime Minister of Pakistan that we want to go round and see that all those madrasas in which hate and hatred are being propagated and 'Hindu India' is told as the devil, which has to be incarcerated for all time....*(Time Bell rings)*...

SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, give a few minutes from my time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Rajniti Prasadji, you have no time, but you are giving him time! How is that possible? ...*(Interruptions)*... Your name is not there. How many more minutes will you take?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, I will take three or four minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Fine.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, July 20 is the date on which 20 years expire, when one of the greatest women of the world was put under house arrest in Burma. In my opinion, she is the icon of modern democracy. She is the woman who has been fighting for the human rights of the people of Myanmar, and, Sir, out of 20 years, she has passed 13 years under house arrest,, and 7 years, in the jail, in prison. In the prison, what is the charge against her? And, Sir, the verdict is coming tomorrow. 31st July is the date for the delivery of the judgment against that poor woman. What is the case against her? The case against her is, "You have broken your detention rules by meeting an unidentified American." Who that unidentified American is, nobody knows. "He came to your house!" How did he come to her house? He came by swimming through a river. By swimming through a river—because her house is so constructed that you cannot get in unless you swim through a river—an unknown man met this woman, and it is on this false charge that this woman is being detained, for the last seven years! Her verdict is coming tomorrow. I want, Sir, that my Prime Minister—and this is his greatest achievement that he has entered into a partnership with the Americans for the propagation of democracy, for the increase in the area of democracy and for conferring the benefits of democracy on those people who are willing to imbibe the benefits—should take an initiative. What have we done in execution of the

object of this partnership, of spreading democracy? And you cannot speak for this woman who, for 20 years, has suffered, whose husband died! She was told, “We are prepared to extern for the rest of your life. You can go and talk to your children, and talk to your husband.” She said, “No, I will not go on those terms. I will go as a free leader of freedom movement! And I want to return to my country after seeing my husband!” She has not seen her husband, who died! She has not seen her children. Sir, have we not picked up some self-respect that we can speak up in favour of those who are fighting for democracy and human rights?

And, Sir, one minute more. Sir, I have a lot to say about Iran because my friend Ashwani Kumar said that we must develop our relations with Iran. I want to make it clear that it is not in the interest of this country that Iran should become a nuclear power, a country which openly nurtures finances and gives hug and harbours the Hezbollah. The Hezbollah is the holy the creation of Iran. It is the terrorist organisation which is playing havoc. On one side are the Sunni terrorists. These are the Shia terrorists. And these terrorists are as great a danger, if not a greater danger than others, as others are. It is not in the interest of India that any terrorist-favouring country should acquire nuclear arms. Kindly read the book, written many, many years ago, called “The Fifth Horseman” where a terrorist group, a gang, acquired a nuclear weapon and how they could put the whole world, the whole of New York, the whole of Washington and the whole of the United States in a state of terror and panic, and cause consternation. It is the greatest duty of this Government to see that no terrorist organisation acquires a nuclear weapon. We will be just nowhere. We will be subject to threats, panic, coercion of all kinds and we will have to give up everything that we hold here. I don’t want the Government to make any kind of allowances for Iran. To build a pipeline through the territory of Iran and through the territory of Pakistan is the most foolish venture that you can think of. It can’t be done until conditions of perfect trust, confidence and friendship are established between these two countries. That is all I have to say. I have a lot more to say but I have to submit myself to your ruling. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar. He is not here. Shri Sabir Ali. He is not here. Shri Bhartkumar Raut. He is not here. Sardar Tarlochan Singh. You have five minutes.

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH (Haryana): Okay, Sir. जो तीन लोग चले गए, उनका समय भी मुझे ही मिलेगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No. There are 13 more names. That is the problem.

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह: सर, आज हम सब Foreign Ministry की working पर अपने-अपने बयान दे रहे हैं। मेरे पास समय थोड़ा है, इसलिए मैं सिर्फ एक ही मुद्दे पर बात करना चाहता हूँ, which concerns my community. सर, सबको पता है कि इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर अगर कोई इंडियन recognise होता है, तो वह हम हैं। हम इंडिया का flag bearer हैं। कहीं कोई पगड़ी वाला नजर आता है, तो लोग कहते हैं कि इंडियन

जा रहा है। हम वह हैं, जिन्होंने कनाडा में नौ मेम्बर elect किया, कनाडा के डेमोक्रेसी में एक Prime Minister elect किया, अमेरिका में दिलीप सिंह सौध को पार्लियामेंट का पहला मेम्बर बनाया, सिंगापुर में दो पार्लियामेंट के मेंबर हैं और अभी क्वालालंपुर के election में दो सरदार जीते हैं, लेकिन भारत सरकार की MEA हमसे कैसा बर्ताव करती है? सर, 1984 में Blue Star हुआ था, लेकिन आज भारत सरकार की एक ब्लैक लिस्ट कायम है। वे सिख जिन्होंने 1984 में demonstration किए, वे इंडिया नहीं आ सकते हैं। आपने उनका वीजा बंद कर रखा है। You are creating enmity. वह NRI जिन्होंने अमेरिका की वोट आपको दिलाई, अमेरिका के सेंटर को किसने win over किया? वह हमारे लोगों ने किया, लेकिन वह इंडिया नहीं आ सकते हैं, क्योंकि आप कहते हैं कि उस वक्त उन्होंने ऐसा किया था।

Sir, For God's sake, यह ब्लैक लिस्ट समाप्त किया जाए। Every Sikh should be allowed to go to the 'Golden Temple'. हम रोज अरदास करते हैं कि मरने से पहले 'Golden Temple' जाएं, लेकिन आप उनको allow नहीं करते हैं। आप एक तरफ tourism करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि वर्ल्ड एक है, लेकिन उनको allow क्यों नहीं करते हैं?

सर, एक बड़ी अजीब सी बात है। इस वक्त कनाडा एक मुल्क है, जहां सबसे ज्यादा इंडियन रहते हैं, लेकिन कोई इंडियन प्रधान मंत्री वहां नहीं गए। मुझे यह पॉलिसी समझ में नहीं आती है कि इंडियन प्रधान मंत्री कनाडा क्यों नहीं जाते हैं, जब कि वहां से request आती है, तो भी क्यों नहीं जाते हैं?

सर, हम बहुत function करते हैं। अभी Parliament of Canada में बैशाखी मनाई गई, वहां Indian Ambassador नहीं गए। हम हर जगह function करते हैं, लेकिन Indian Ambassador हमारे function में नहीं आते हैं। पता नहीं उनकी क्या समझ है कि Indian Embassy hate करती है, not only us but also ordinary NRIs are not being supported. सर, इस पॉलिसी को बदलिए। जो लोग बाहर बैठे हैं, वह इंडिया के लिए बैठे हैं, लेकिन Indian Embassy वहां उनकी कोई मदद नहीं करते हैं।

सर, मैं एक नई बात कहना चाहता हूँ। Everyone is aware that बहुत लोग illegally इंडिया से बाहर गए। अब illegal वर्ड हमारे लिए अच्छा नहीं है। इंडिया गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि हम उनको क्यों ट्रीट करें, लेकिन fact यह है कि लाखों लोग इंडिया से बाहर बैठे हैं और उनके पास पासपोर्ट नहीं है। अभी दो देश, स्पेन और इटली, ने अपने rules को liberalise किया और कहा कि जो illegal बैठे हैं, वे अपने identity certificate लाएं, पर भारत सरकार उनको सर्टिफिकेट देने को तैयार नहीं है। ऐसा दो बार हुआ और उसका benefit पाकिस्तान ले गया। Pakistan Embassy always stands by their countrymen. Indian Embassy ऐसा नहीं करती है। अगर वह identification certificate लोगों को मिले तो thousands of people will get citizenship. Why are you denying that? This is your duty to help the Indians, लेकिन यह नहीं हो रहा है। Spain की Embassy के बाहर इंडियन का रोज demonstration हो रहा है। सर, उनको आप देखिए। ऐसा ही इटली में है। सर, मैं यह आपसे बात करता हूँ। सर, इसके अलावा और देखिए। फ्रांस के स्कूलों में सिख बच्चों की टर्बन पर बेन है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां अभी चीफ गेस्ट बनकर गए, लेकिन अभी तक वहां टर्बन का ये बेन दूर नहीं हुआ। सर, सोचिए, हम सब सेक्युलर हैं। मिडिल ईस्ट में सिख टेम्पल नहीं बन सकता, सिर्फ अब दुबई में एक एलाउ हुआ है और एक ईरान में। बाकी कंट्रीज को हम यह नहीं मना सके कि वहां हिन्दू और सिख टेम्पल बने। इसके लिए कोई MEA कभी कुछ नहीं करना चाहती, जबकि वहां हमारे लाखों लोग रहते हैं। सर, इससे आगे जाइए, अभी पाकिस्तान में क्या हुआ? स्वात वेली का झगड़ा हुआ, स्वात में सिख रहते थे। उनको कहा कि जजिया दीजिए, Jajiya means a non-Muslim should pay tax. दो करोड़ रुपया सिखों ने दिया। लेकिन जजिया लेने के बाद भी उनको वहां से निकाल दिया गया। अब पिछले तीन महीने से सिख रिफ्यूजी बनकर एक गुरुद्वारे में रह रहे हैं। अभी तक भारत सरकार का, क्योंकि मैंने रिटेन सवाल किया था जिसके जवाब में कहा गया Not a single officer of the MEA has gone to the Gurudwara to meet those refugees. आप

श्रीलंका को तो जाते हैं, ठीक है, हम उसको वेलकम करते हैं लेकिन जब सिखों का इस्सू होता है तो आप चुप हो जाते हैं। Why aren't you helping those Sikhs who are there in Pakistan? जिन पर जजिया भी लग गया और घर से भी बाहर चले गए।...(समय की घंटी)... सर, अभी बस दो मिनट लूंगा, ज्यादा नहीं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): बस, एक मिनट।

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह : सर, मेरी एक और राय है, लास्ट ईयर भी मैंने कुछ बोला था, उस समय फॉरेन मिनिस्टर श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी थे, जिसको अब मैं पुनः दोहरा रहा हूँ। Our founder Guru Nanak is the only prophet in the world who went to many countries. मैंने कहा था Let the Indian Embassies take advantage of that. There are ten countries which were visited by Guru Nanak, 500 years ago. Why don't you celebrate those days in those countries? That will create goodwill for India. You can invite others also. The Minister of Foreign Affairs made a promise here. एक साल हो गया, Nothing has happened. आपने उस बात को नहीं किया। सर, एक बात और है, हमारे यह जो दो पंजाब हैं, एक पाकिस्तान में और एक हमारे यहां। हमारी प्ली शुरू से यही रही है कि यह People to people movement हो, वह दो पंजाबों की हो सकती है। यह दोनों पंजाब हम एक ही जुबान बोलते हैं But you do not allow visas to Pakistani intellectuals. They do not allow visas to our intellectuals. Why can't we have Visa Offices in Lahore and Amritsar? अगर दो जगह दफ्तर खुलें तो उससे क्या होगा कि People to people movement जो दो पंजाबों की है, यह बढ़ेगी, इसमें ट्रेड बढ़ेगी, Economically, it is beneficial to both of us. पीस के लिए इन पंजाबों में People to people movement करिए, और लोग वहां जाएं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan. You have 15 minutes.

SHRIMATI JANYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I will be very obedient. My colleague, who has initiated the debate, has already covered the entire working of the Ministry. I am sorry Shri Arun Shourie is just leaving. I am sure he will come back. I really want to address myself to a few points that Shri Arun Shourie raised. I would like to confine myself to those points. Of course, Sir, I cannot possibly hope to match the erudition and the dramatic inflections that he brought into his speech, which made his speech so very effective and totally impressed the House. But I would just like to rebut with a few facts certain points that he has raised which are of interest to all of us because all of us share the same interest, the same concern and the same commitment, all of us sitting in this House, to our Foreign Policy and to our shared goals and vision.

Sir, it is actually a bit of cliché to say, at this juncture, that India is at a critical time in its engagement with the world or that the tasks before the Ministry of External Affairs are unprecedented in challenge and in magnitude because it can be argued that the tasks before the Ministry of External Affairs, at any point of time, from Independence, have always been monumental, whether it is in the 1950s or 1980s or in the New Millennium. But the first point I would like to make is that there is something markedly different about these times. In these times, I do believe that it would be no exaggeration to say that global diplomacy is buffeted by a terrible storm, a kind of hydra-headed war, with terrorism springing up on the one side, with an economic meltdown springing up on the other side, with issues of climate change on the third side, and for India, in the pursuit of Foreign Policy goals, with all these hydra-headed problems

that face us, pursuing those goals, therefore, becomes that much difficult. It was the point, that was pointed out, in a different way, by Shri N.K. Singh, who spoke a little before me. Also, Sir, India is a country, which is one of the most affected in the world by terror factories, which are just next door to us, in Pakistan and in other countries, which target ordinary people. It breaks our hearts when we see it, and it breaks the heart of every Indian and every right thinking citizen of the world, when they see the kind of attacks that are made upon innocent citizens and civilians in India. We also have to navigate, at the same time of pursuing our foreign policy goals, millions and millions of our brethren out of poverty, until the last person in the last village, the most affected and disadvantaged person, rises out of their condition; there are 400 million such people. At the same time, while we are talking with developed countries about climate change, about environment, about carbon emission, we have to insist and ensure, and this is a commitment that this Government, and I am very sure, the Prime Minister has already assured the nation that no matter what the Major Economic Forum Declaration says, — I have it with me — we will not renege on our commitment as far as climate change is concerned, as far as our development is concerned. Therefore, the point that I really wish to make is that this is a Foreign Policy Charter like no other. Other Governments, before in India, never had to face this kind of a challenge. Therefore, the Foreign Policy today, I would submit to you, needs new ideas, new solutions, new thinking and innovative diplomacy. And this is not a job that can be left, howsoever efficient, howsoever erudite, howsoever learned and howsoever spectacular, a particular Department is, to the Ministry of External Affairs. The point that I am really trying to make is that it is a national enterprise. It is a shared obligation. And, in a sense, all of us, sitting in this House, must think and contribute in the manner to which our country should meet and address these external factors, these internal factors, external actors and internal actors. That is why it disappoints me, in a sense, that the leading party in the Opposition, and other Opposition parties, seek to reduce the level of this debate. I would like to thank Shri Shourie. He made his points with a punch, certainly, with a barbed punch, but he did not reduce it to a level which was reduced, — I am not mentioning the proceedings of the other House; I am only referring to what was mentioned in the newspapers — by the BJP leaders, and what they have called the Prime Minister of our nation. They have said that the Prime Minister has walked into the Pakistani camp. I am grateful that Shri Shourie did not make those remarks. At the same time, Shri Shourie also, in his extremely erudite way, made very, very serious charges against the intention, the motive and the content, both of the Communique, and of the intentions and the ramifications thereof. What should be an elevated debate on the Foreign Policy, I humbly submit, has been reduced to an attempt to put the Government in a bad light, has been politicised in that way, and, thereby, the answers, that are being given by my learned colleagues in the Opposition, are really old templates for new solutions. We are confronted with the whole host of

problems which need a whole host of new solutions. What they are offering are old templates. In the past few days, particularly, in the context of the Prime Minister's visit to Italy, France, Egypt, and his talks with the Prime Minister of Pakistan, I feel that many have proved singularly incapable of appreciating contemporary realities. It is a personal disappointment in some ways, and I think, it is a national let down that there is no national consensus in seeing this matter in an objective way. I believe that attacking the ruling party, for the sake of attacking a party or a Prime Minister, is not the way that we should evolve a Foreign Policy. It is really good for the nation to have a core debate. What is the core debate?

I would like to concentrate and focus only upon that. The core foreign policy debate in the past few days has centred upon Pakistan. Yesterday, I watched, as many of us did, the debate *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You cannot pass remarks on the debate in the other House. You speak without referring to that.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I take that sentence back, Sir. Please delete it.

I was reading in the newspapers about the debate that took place in the Lok Sabha, Sir. What is the substance of what the Opposition is saying? What is the substance? "Don't talk to Pakistan; don't even think of talking to Pakistan". What do we do then? Do we go to war? Do we immediately call in the Army? Mr. Arun Shourie said in a different context, not today — not "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, but — "an eye for two eyes and a tooth for all your teeth". Do we do that?

The second point: "if you talk to Pakistan, the Government is selling out and betraying the victims of terrorism".

The third point: "if you even talk to Pakistan or the Prime Minister or any human being in Pakistan, you are breaking from a tradition of consensus on foreign policy and terrorism".

I read a newspaper report, Sir, where the BJP has said that history did not begin on the day the UPA Government came to power in 2004. No, history did not begin on that day; nor did it end when the BJP laid down office! There has been foreign policy before 2004 and there has been foreign policy before 1998 also when the BJP took office. Every postulate, every action of the NDA Government in the six years, cannot be our guide, Sir. Therefore, the limited point I am making is that foreign policy, a consensus on foreign policy, does not mean that they have to listen to every postulate that is offered by the Opposition. We have to have a debate; we have to understand each other; we have to go forward with enlightened self interest, with benign, enlightened self interest in the national interest.

*Withdrawn by the Hon'ble Member.

Sir, on December 13, 2001, this building, this temple of democracy, was attacked by terrorists, inspired and abetted by masterminds in Pakistan. How did the BJP Government respond, Sir? What did the Prime Minister at that point of time say? Prime Minister Vajpayee said that this would be a definitive battle, ‘आर-पार की लड़ाई’! The largest troop mobilisation in Indian history was undertaken. Sir, seven lakh troops were mobilised on Indo-Pakistan border for ten months under Operation Parakram. Now, what did we hear? This is coercive diplomacy. I am not going to utilise this occasion to assess the failures of Operation Parakram or whatever dubious benefits it had. I am only saying that, Sir, that after mobilising seven lakh forces for ten months, because Pakistan made some assurances which have remained on paper and which were broken immediately, all the troops were brought back! So, in 2003, Prime Minister Vajpayee then extended the hand of friendship in April 2003 to Pakistan. Should I say — I am not saying; should I suggest, as Mr. Shourie has suggested — that this was due to outside pressure? What made him change his mind? Why do you question the credentials of the Prime Minister of the country? Things have happened. Things happen to change. You have to keep moving forward. You have to engage with your neighbours. We did not accuse Prime Minister Vajpayee of giving in to outside pressure. What happened? Contrast this with the behaviour of this Government, of this UPA Government, after the terrible attacks in Mumbai, Sir. No troops were moved; no belligerent noises were made. Astute, determined, unrelenting diplomacy was resorted to. Crucial evidence, hard investigation by our police was furnished to the Government of Pakistan and the international community. The results are there for all to see. The United Nations has placed sanctions on Lashkar-e-Toiba and associated organisations and the establishment in Islamabad has admitted, after initial reluctance, that the terrorists who so violated our country and our sovereignty, were Pakistanis and operated from Pakistani soil. Has any NDA Government, any BJP Government, ever managed this achievement in the past? I can say without any fear of contradiction that the coercive diplomacy that they believe in did not work. Our Prime Minister, the nation’s Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh’s diplomacy, the work of so many officers in the Foreign Service that Mr. Singh was talking about, all their hard work in all their Missions worked and the international community came around to our side.

To get Pakistan to acknowledge such a thing, Sir, is no mean achievement. This culpability that they have acknowledged, without moving tanks and regiments to the border, without the fanfare of jingoism and jargonism, just quiet, efficient, ruthless, focussed diplomacy, and yet, the NDA say, call them the NDA, yet the Opposition says, “No, no. We did it better.” Sir, I would like to say that what actually the Opposition did at that point of time is wild swings. Either you demonise Pakistan, call them the devil, or, you romanticise and fantasise; either it is an unmitigated evil, or, you extend a hand of friendship. Only what they do is right, but what we do is wrong. Mr. Vajpayee went on a bus-ride to Lahore. Pakistani troops were infiltrating in Kargil. Over 500 of our brave jawans lost their lives. Their families are still suffering. What happened, Sir?

Six months after that, roughly, Mr. Musharraf was invited for a Summit in Agra. He came to the summit. After that, Sir, there was the attack on Parliament. Why is it that when they do it, it is fine; but when we do it, it is immediately suspected and we are giving in to outside pressure. I would like them to reflect on this, Sir. I just want to make one point over here, Sir. I would like to read from a book which Mr. Advani himself has written, and here he says, in his Autobiography, I don't want to waste the time, I am very conscious of the time, he is talking about the time when this entire issue was in focus, and he says, "The six months long break in combat operations was drawing to a close." This is after the bold initiative in November, 2000. And, he says that at that time, I quote now, "I was in close contact with a senior Pakistan diplomat, with Karan Thapar, a noted journalist, whom I have known for many years, acting as an intermediary. My discussions with this diplomat were not only amiable but also earnest, and convinced me that the time was now ripe to restart the dialogue with Pakistan." And on the Pakistani side, this is after Kargil, when they are inviting President Musharraf to India, he was convinced by a Pakistani diplomat to invite Musharraf to India and the Opposition has the temerity to accuse Dr. Manmohan Singh of having given in to the Pakistanis. "...My discussions with this diplomat were not only amiable but also earnest, and convinced me that the time was now ripe to re-start the dialogue with Pakistan. And on the Pakistani side, it seemed, General Musharraf, who had since then assumed the tag of President was keen on ending his country's isolation. I said to myself, we should test the mind of this military ruler who does not carry political baggage and seems to be his own master in a country where democratically elected leaders have never exercised dual powers." And he says that was the reason why the Agra Summit took place.

Sir, I want to read what Karan Thapar himself has written about this. Please bear with me just for a couple of more minutes. Karan Thapar writes in the *Hindustan Times* dated 29.3.2008. Sir, I am going to read it very quickly. "Perhaps, this is self-indulgence", but I am going to elaborate on a little footnote in history. Now that L.K. Advani has mentioned it in his memoirs and spoken of it in interviews, I feel I can tell the full story. He was not the hidden hand that sabotaged the Agra Summit, he was the architect. How do I know? I helped set it up, although I was not the intermediary.

The story goes back to 1998. At the time, Ashraf Qazi was Pakistan's High Commissioner and a close friend. Eager to establish a personal rapport with the NDA Government, he asked if I would help. George Fernandes was my initial choice and I set up a few meetings, usually over quiet dinners at my home." Sir, I am skipping a few paragraphs, Sir. I again quote, "I would like to meet Mr. Advani," Ashraf announced one day in early 2000. George Fernandes arranged the meeting and I was asked to drive Ashraf to Advani's Pandara Road residence. It was fixed for 10.00 p.m. No one else was informed. Over the next year, there were perhaps twenty such clandestine meetings" This is what Karan Thapar says. "The vast majority were at night. I was the chauffeur and the guards at Pandara Road were only given my name. Soon a routine was

established. The two As, Ashraf and Advani would disappear into Advani's study. I would sit with the family." I don't want to mention their names in the House.

When the conversation was over, they would join us over a cup of tea. Then he mentions about somebody stumbled on it and how he hit. Then, finally, Sir, I just want to say what really upset me. He was talking about the Agra Summit that failed. He said in the end and I quote Karan Thapar. ...*(Time-bell ring)*... Sir, please bear with me for just 2-3 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, I am quoting Karan Thapar. "Ashraf's and Advani's best efforts were in vain. But the bond they formed did not snap. There were two further memorable meetings." And, I say this with the greatest regret, Sir. I quote Karan Thapar, "The day after the attack on Parliament at the Pioneer's 10th anniversary dinner", Mrs. Advani insisted Ashraf meet her husband. Ashraf was hesitant to do so. He felt it would be embarrassing...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You should authenticate. Otherwise ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I am authenticating it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have only said that she should authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*... She said she would.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, it is the version of Mr. Karan Thapar only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIKRAM VERMA (Madhya Pradesh): Anybody can write any article! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I am only quoting Karan Thapar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I know she is quoting. I only said that she should authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I will authenticate it with full responsibility. I am repeating, Sir: "The day after the attack on Parliament at the Pioneer's 10th anniversary dinner, Mrs. Advani insisted Ashraf meet her husband. Ashraf was hesitant to do so. He felt it would be embarrassing. But when he did, Advani grasped his hand and greeted him warmly." The day after the Parliament was attacked, with the Pakistan High Commissioner! "What an amazing man," Ashraf said afterwards. Six months after the terrorist attack at Kaluchak...", Sir, you remember 31 people were killed at Kaluchak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Do not go on speaking like this. Maintain time, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I will take only one minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... One sentence only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विक्रम वर्मा: आप उसके मास्टरमाइंड को फाँसी नहीं दे पाए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप उसको कोट कर रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... You are quoting that article only. जो उसका मास्टरमाइंड है, जिसको फाँसी की सजा दी गई, उसको आप फाँसी नहीं दे पाए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I will stop with one sentence. "After the Kaluchak attack on May 14, 2002, Ashraf was asked to leave the country." After that, the day he was to leave the country, he was called to a farewell dinner. And, "Mrs. Advani said, 'Gale lagao'. And tears welled up in Advani's eyes." I say * ...**(Interruptions)**... So, Sir, ...**(Time-bell rings)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, your time is over.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, one more minute. Sir, I will quickly rush through.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You see, other than the quotations, whatever she mentioned against the hon. Member of the other House, will be expunged. ...**(Interruptions)**... Other than quotation. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, he is the Leader of the Opposition. We are keeping quiet because of the sanctity, Sir. It should not be mentioned on Mr. Advani or his wife. This is not fair, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is all Karan Thapar's version. All will have to be expunged. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ravi Shankarji, please take your seat. ...**(Interruptions)**... You did not raise this point, I myself have said. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, I am on some other subject. You can take whatever decision you want.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let me do my job. Please, now listen.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Your decision is final, you can take whatever decision you want to take.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Other than the authenticated quotation, whatever you said, mentioning about the Member or the Leader of the Opposition will be expunged.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: All right, Sir. Sir, the principal Opposition party should not think that they have a patent on patriotism. Actually they have the patent on * . Consider the evidence. Only four points in just one minute. When the NDA Government signed the end user...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your time is over. No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, Mr. Shourie took 45 minutes.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, then your party has two more speakers. Their time will be reduced.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I will not take time, I will finish in one minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, their time will be reduced. I do not have problem, I will reduce the time of your party.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: When the NDA Government signed the end user or similar agreement, the BJP said, "It is taking India to the modern age."

On 17.4.2002, in the case of weapon locating radar, the NDA signed an agreement and the end-use agreement about which they are saying now that we are selling out the country. When G-8 Resolution threatened India with sanctions after Pokhran nuclear test, the BJP said that it is not legally binding and individual G-8 country would resume business with India. But when we go ahead with what we are doing, this is a sell-out to G-8 even though the Prime Minister assures us. Sir, let me say the last sentence, you do not want me to go further, and I will abide by it. Sir, the UPA Government, and the Ministry of External Affairs will do and the Prime Minister has said and we stand strongly by it, they are utmost to ensure that India stands tall in the comity of nations strong, free and resolute. That is the goal of our foreign policy. It is the last, a goal that is totally foreign to some of those who are in the Opposition. Also, finally, about Sri Lanka let the Government kindly take major steps for the rehabilitation of all Tamils who are suffering in Sri Lanka now. Thank you.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am grateful that you have given me the opportunity to speak upon the management of India's External Affairs Ministry. I just heard the very eloquent speech of my good friend, Jayanthi Natarajanji. Let me first begin with clarifying certain facts. We can ignore history but we cannot ignore geography at all. Yes, Pakistan is our neighbour. We have to undertake dialogue with them. But on what terms and in what context is the crucial question. There has been a national consensus. It is my respectful charge that this Government has broken that consensus and I will come to that a little later separately. Yes, ...*(Interruptions)*... आप जरा मुझे बोलने दीजिए, प्लीज़, मैंने उनको डिस्टर्ब नहीं किया। Yes, Kargil happened, yes, Agra happened. Agra failed because Musharraf had not agreed to accept the menace of terrorism emanating from that country. And thereafter only on 6th of January, 2004, when President Musharraf and Mr. Vajpayee for the first time agreed that Pakistan shall not permit its territory to be abused for terrorist attacks against India. For the first time it had happened, therefore, the dialogue was based on that premise. Someone mentioned about the attack on this House. It was unfortunate. Terrorism has been taking place even now. What happened - five were killed in the premises, rest convicted and the mastermind for the last three years has not been hanged by them in spite of the Supreme Court giving the seal of approval. ...*(Interruptions)*... Who is doing hypocrisy that is the important point to be noted.

For the sake of votes, you are doing it. कभी यूपी हार जाएंगे, यूपी हार गए, कभी गुजरात हार जाएंगे, गुजरात हार गए, कभी कर्नाटक हार जाएंगे, कर्नाटक हार गए। ठीक है, आज लोक सभा जीत गए, लेकिन कभी हिम्मत दिखाई है आपने? No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Bagrodia, you are a senior Member, please. What I am trying to say is that let us not have a lesson about hypocrisy from them. But, Sir, let me begin, yes, we did go for a nuclear explosion in 1998. The whole world imposed sanctions against us. Sitting here the then Leader of the Opposition said that it is wrong, India would really break. But what happened? We did not compromise at all, the entire world removed the sanctions, and India was recognised as a major responsible nuclear power. That is also the achievement of the NDA Government led by Shri Vajpayee. But today she said that why should we criticise. Yes, my good friend, Jayanthi Natarajan, — she is there — there is a consensus but we also retained the right to criticise if we feel that national interest is being compromised. Let me give three instances. Is our foreign policy conducted in a very *ad hoc* manner? My good friend, Shashi Tharoor, we are very good friends right from the New York days to Delhi days. Sir, here is the joint agreement. This is the Press Information Bureau, Government of India release, 16th of July, 2009. “The two Prime Ministers meet.” The terms and conditions Mr. Shourie has already mentioned, I will not repeat them. But the very eminent, learned, internationally acknowledged Mr. Shashi Tharoor, the MoS says that it is not a legal document.

How should we react to it? Is it not a very casual way of managing foreign policy? The distinguished Foreign Secretary I am told will be demitting office tomorrow, I wish him well in retirement. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can speak after my speech is over.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): Mr. Vice-Chairman, I won't take any time. In response to the Hon'ble Member, I said it is not a legal treaty, which manifestly is not. It is a joint statement by two heads of Government. It is not a legal treaty. That is all what I said.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I saw your statement boldly in the newspaper Shashi. It is not a legal paper. Fair enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Someone read Karan Thapar very extensively from the newspaper. The point I am trying to say is, the distinguished Foreign Secretary, who I am told, is demitting office tomorrow. I wish him good luck in retirement and in service of the country. Now he makes a statement that there may have been an error in drafting. That means there is something fundamentally wrong in the management of Foreign Policy. Now, Sir, when this Agreement was signed in Sharm-el Sheikh, it is rightly called the shame for the country. What happened? The Prime Minister of Pakistan comes out and says Pakistan has made a good diplomatic victory. When it is told to the Prime Minister of India, he is embarrassed and comes and says, ‘I will not be able to carry the people of India with me if Pakistan does not deliver in demolishing the infrastructure of terrorism’. Therefore, there is something very wrong. My very good friend, Jayanthi, the eminent spokesperson of her party was found to be wanting

when pressmen used to question her, she says, 'the PM will say'. The Congress Party was hesitant. Why is this hesitation? Sir, what is the problem? There is a very fundamental difference between them and us, presently, the present leader of the Government. Yes, Pakistan is our neighbour. Yes, we need to talk. But, yesterday only the prime Minister used the expression, 'verify and trust'. I would say, Mr. Foreign Minister, 'Verify and then trust.' You don't trust and verify and that is the consensus as far as handling of Pakistan is concerned that over the years — right from the era of Indira Gandhi as well, though Simla Agreement was in some way a disaster — you must verify Pakistan first and then learn to trust. Take the case here. After 26/11, Prime Minister told this House and that House that unless it is demolished, there won't be any talk at all. Terrorism must end. Good luck, we appreciated that. Then what happens? Before that we heard of Cuba. Pakistan is a victim of terrorism. We have to go together in the fight against terrorism. Thereafter, comes another statement. Pakistan must punish those responsible, not the conspirator. And while coming from G-8, he further dilutes that Pakistan must give the assurance that they will be punished. What was happening? Hafiz Sayeed was detained and, then, released by Lahore High Court. When they made noise and the world was really angry, they went to Supreme Court. There they don't produce evidence against him. Thereafter, Mr. Rahman, the Home Minister of Pakistan says, 'there is no evidence against Hafiz Sayeed'. Then, why should they arrest? Let them give the evidence. In spite of this background, if you say that terrorism shall not be bracketed with composite dialogue process then, there is something fundamentally wrong in the State of Denmark. It is quite contrary to the stipulations of January, 2004 Agreement. Sir, because of shortage of time I will not be elaborating it much but I have two to three quick issues on this aspect which I would like to make. My good friend, Ashwani Kumar said, I hope he is present here, 'Baluchistan has been taken. We are an open book. Our intentions are pious'. Fair enough, it is a height of naivety, if I say with great respect. By this you have given the chance to Pakistan to allege our involvement in fomenting dissent in Baluchistan and we will be required to explain it to the entire world. Our allegations against Pakistan on terrorism would be responded to that we are also involved. Sir, let me ask a question. If we are so much of an open book, Pakistan has many other concerns as well. Pakistan says, 'minority in India is being victimised'. Pakistan says, 'terrorism in India is home-grown'. Pakistan says, 'Kashmir needs to be subjected to self-determination in the light of UN Resolution'.

Would you include all this in the Joint Declaration? Therefore, I am saying that this whole approach, with profound respect, is very, very casual and we will have to suffer a long-term damage as far as Indian's interest is concern.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Ravi Shankarji, I have a problem. The total time allotted to your party is over.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Just three minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. I agree. I will give you. But, there are two more speakers in the list from your party. That is my worry.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am told that there is only one speaker.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is my worry.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, you just give me three minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. You take only three minutes.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I will finish very quickly.

Sir, there is one more fundamental difference between their approach and ours. Hon. Prime Minister says that the destiny of India and Pakistan is the same, and India cannot reach its rightful place in the comity of nations unless it has friendship with Pakistan. Sorry, hon. Prime Minister. We differ with you with great respect. We will talk. But, a democratic, secular, civil India cannot have parity with a theocratic, Islamic and military Government in Pakistan. If it is people-to-people, I can understand.

Secondly, has Pakistan jettisoned the basic approach of bleeding India by thousand cuts? Today, India is rising economically, commercially and there are elements in Pakistan which wanted to bring down India through the instrument of thousand cuts. Therefore, there can be no parity as he sought to be made. Yes, we shall talk; but, with caution and in keeping India's self-interest in mind. Therefore, Sir, I say with profound respect that this Agreement, including the explanation given by the hon. Prime Minister, as has been widely reported in the newspapers today, is, certainly, not going to mitigate the sufferings of India. On the contrary, India is going to suffer in the long-run.

Sir, about the End-Use Agreement, I have to say only one thing. Hon. External Affairs Minister, we have learnt, in this whole sale agreement, which was there with the radar part with the USA when we were in power, there has been no End-Use Agreement at all. That is our information. A completely wrong statement has been made. We would like a proper clarification from you. We would like to be enlightened on this End-Use Agreement — we have also crosschecked the facts — by the hon. Minister. There was nothing like this at all. But, Sir, on the End-Use Agreement, I have to raise 3 points. The establishment in India has sought to play it down. But, America is publicly claiming that this Agreement is in great interest of America and India is coming under the Non-Proliferation Regime. What is the real fact? Now, we are told that the machinery will be shifted. Arunji, in his own imitable way, has explained this. But, I have only one serious objection. The most damaging thing is that the right is given to America to check if India is using any purchased weapon for the purpose for which it intended. Does it mean that if a different system is deployed to strengthen Defence against China, then, it cannot be deployed against Pakistan, because End-Use Monitoring Agreement gives US the right to verify a transfer system was not being used for purpose other than those agreed upon. Therefore, it is a very sweeping End-Use Monitoring Agreement which has been executed. I am sorry to say that we have long-term implications on that as well.

Sir, I wish to make three quick points before concluding. What is our relation with Bangladesh? Sir, Huji elements are creating havoc for India as far as terror attacks are concerned. Sir, we remember, during the regime of Mr. Vajpayee, Bhutan was persuaded to take a strong action against the ULFA elements there and they ran away. Are we not able to persuade even a democratic Bangladesh?

Secondly, we talked of soft power. There are Indian students, today, world over. We are proud of them. They give money. Their parents give money. But, they are the object of target in Australia. We hear disturbing reports from other parts of the world as well. We have our goodwill Ambassadors there. What concrete action the Government is taking so that their life remains secure? Sir, as a former I & B Minister, I can tell...*(time-bell rings)*... Just one minute. Are you making any concerted efforts on the establishment of the Foreign Policy to promote Indian films world over which is the biggest ambassador of our soft power? I do not see any proper coordination. That needs to be improved.

Lastly, please give proper training to your officers, in addition to infrastructure. How many IFS Officers know Nepali, Pashto, Sindhi and other local languages which are very important? I think, there needs to be a new vision. I am told that the training of these languages is not of that level which is required to be there. Sir, I do not want to say anything about drafting part as we have already mentioned about it.

But, Sir, lastly, I will tell you one thing again. The real object of management of the Foreign Policy is promoting and protecting the interest of India. I regret to say that there are some questions on that. Thank you.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the external affairs is not my field, but I speak, normally, as a citizen of India.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Bajaj, you have only five minutes.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Sir, I will finish in eight minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, not at all. You will have to finish in five minutes. Now, you start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Sir, everybody has taken more than the allotted time, why there is a limit for Independents. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: Your mike is not on.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Okay, now, it is on. I won't repeat what I have said because I want to save my time. Sir, I cannot speak with the passion with which Jayanthi, Ravi Shankar, Arun and Ashwani spoke because I am speaking on a bipartisan basis, neither to criticize here, nor to criticize there. I speak neither to be critical nor to give them *shabaashi*; that is not my job, Sir. I speak as a businessman to see how we can further promote — this is not my field, I admit,

Sir — the interests of India, the Indian economy and the Indian industry the world over. It has improved much in the last few years, but we, still, have a long way to go, Sir. It is undeniable that our role is increasing in the global economy. It is also undeniable, I believe, that this is, to some extent, linked to our better economic and political relations with that great country, the United States. But it is also true, I believe, Sir that our political stature has not risen to the same extent. While we have a voice, we lack the corresponding influence in global affairs. Sir, this is my first point.

Secondly, Sir, China has played out its hands much better. It does have a stronger economy that helps, but the fact remains — this is what Ravi Shankarji said in a different context — that they have managed to protect and enlarge their interests. Whatever they believe is in their interest, they do and they do it much better than we do it. I believe this is so because they have single-mindedly pursued their national interests. They have a belief in their national destiny. I recently read some placards in China which said, “Without haste, without fear, we shall conquer the world.”

Thirdly, Sir, we want friends but we have to decide to what extent we have to go further to meet the demands of other countries, including the United States. Sir, I do not want to get into the politics, delinking and all that. But the reference to Baluchistan in the recent Indo-Pak joint statement and our inability to leverage our strength in Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka are, essentially, a result, I believe, Sir, of this mindset that how much we should listen to their interests rather than our interests.

Sir, we want and need friends in the world. But we don't have to be lackeys of any one. We are a billion people. We still revere Maharana Pratap for his fight for independence. No one, today, remembers, Sir, Jaichand, except in a very derisive way.

Be it the climate change, be it the WTO and be it our relations with Pakistan, I hope we will ensure that our national interest is not compromised just to please — yes, I am a supporter of the United States, but they are very large, very big — the United States.

In the world today, Sir, the countries which are pursuing their national interests aggressively are the ones growing in influence like China. People make friends with the powerful, not with the weak-kneed, not with those who are lackeys of others.

Fourthly, Sir, I believe that during the next decade, there will be opportunistic and shifting alliances between the United States, the European Union, Japan, China, Russia and India in different combinations on different issues.

It seems that the United States, probably, wants to build a coalition in Asia as a counter to China. This would include Japan and South Korea, the two countries with whom the United States has security pacts, and also ASEAN and, maybe, India.

I believe, Sir, from whatever little I have seen in the world, though the External Affairs Ministry knows it much better, that it is better for India to stay out of this great power game. This would be more in our interest but it will not be easy and it would call for this Bismarckian finesse.

5.00 P.M.

We should be following a friend-with-all policy but, strategically, our interests lie more with the US-Japan-ASEAN axis than China. But we should not leave the non-aligned policy, Sir. So, we have to be a practitioner of sophisticated real politic. And I will mention this, Sir, that we do not have to be unprincipled in our behaviour; we have to go by principles but, once in a while, depending on what that principle is; Myanmar was an example; China wants to become very important there; we have to see our long-term interests as well.

Finally, Sir, deepening economic relations are an important component of world relations today. A country is an ally if it can give investment, if it can import things from the other country and we have to do that through Indian companies, Sir. If Tatas could start something in Bangladesh, it gives us the political advantage also...*(Interruptions)*... rather than General Motors and Ford doing it through subsidiaries in India. So, strengthen Indian economy; strengthen Indian Industry. This would also help India and Indian political situation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Ganga Charan. Please, be brief.

श्री गंगा चरण (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे विदेश नीति पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जब हमारा देश आज़ाद हुआ, उस समय हमारे सामने विश्व में दो महाशक्तियाँ थीं — अमरीका और सोवियत रूस। भारत के प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने उस समय हमारे देश की विदेश नीति की आधारशिला रखी और उन्होंने यह कहा कि न हम अमरीका के साथ रहेंगे, न हम रशिया के साथ रहेंगे, हम दुनिया के गरीब मुल्कों को एक करके, गुट-निरपेक्ष आंदोलन चलाकर एक स्वतंत्र भारत की विदेश नीति रखेंगे। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की सोच समाजवादी थी, उनके बाद श्रीमती इंदिरा जी आई, उन्होंने भी उसी विदेश नीति का अनुसरण किया, उन्होंने कभी भी अमरीका के सामने घुटने नहीं टेके और उन्होंने गरीब मुल्कों को एक करके अपने स्वाभिमान को बरकरार रखा। इंदिरा जी के समय कभी भी अमरीका में हमारे विदेश मंत्री के कपड़े नहीं उतरवाए गए, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि जब से डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी प्रधान मंत्री बने हैं, वे कांग्रेस की विदेश नीति में परिवर्तन लाए। चूंकि उनकी सोच पूंजीवादी है, वे वर्ल्ड बैंक के अध्यक्ष रहे हैं, उन्होंने IMF में काम किया है, अमरीका से उनकी दोस्ती रही है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) पीठासीन हुई]

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Madam, this is not right. It is not correct to make such aspersions. Just because the Prime Minister was once in the World Bank, he is making these kinds of comments. Such things should not go on record.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTI NATARAJAN): Okay, I will take care. Mr. Ganga Charan, please, take care not to cast aspersions.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Madam, casting aspersions on the Prime Minister is not right.

श्री गंगा चरण: मुझे सब पता है, आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN(SHRIMATI JAYANTI NATARAJAN): Please, take care not to cast aspersions.

श्री गंगा चरण: महोदय, मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंदिरा जी के समय तक उस नीति का अनुसरण किया गया, लेकिन आज उन्हीं की पार्टी ने उस गुट-निरपेक्ष नीति को पलट दिया है और अमरीका के साथ दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ा लिया है। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन मुल्कों ने अमरीका के साथ दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाया, आप देख लीजिए कि उन मुल्कों का क्या हश्र हुआ? अमरीका, साम्राज्यवादी सोच का है, वह किसी भी गरीब देश को आगे नहीं बढ़ने देना चाहता है। आज उसने पाकिस्तान का क्या हश्र किया है, यह आप देख लें, यह सबके सामने है। इसलिए मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो विदेश नीति है, वह गुट-निरपेक्ष होनी चाहिए, जो आपके नेता पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने रखी है, इंदिरा जी ने रखी है, उस नीति पर भारत को कायम रहना चाहिए। मैं आपके हित की बात कह रहा हूँ। हमारी विदेश नीति के कारण आज हमारे सारे पड़ोसी मुल्क हमारे दुश्मन बन गए हैं। हम कहना चाहते हैं कि जब हम लोग यूरोप जाते हैं या अमरीका जाते हैं, तो हमें “एशियन” कहकर पुकारा जाता है, हमको हीन दृष्टि से देखा जाता है, हमको अधूत माना जाता है। जिस तरह से यूरोप एक हो गया है और यूरोप डॉलर चलने लगा है, मुद्रा चलने लगी है, क्या हम सभी गरीब मुल्क, जो एशिया के हैं, जिसमें भारत, चीन, पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश, श्रीलंका, आदि है, एक जुट नहीं हो सकते हैं? जब तक हमारा mission एक नहीं होगा, हम गरीब मुल्कों को एक नहीं करेंगे और अमेरिका और यूरोप की शोषणवादी नीति के खिलाफ आवाज नहीं उठाएंगे, तब तक ये गरीब मुल्क हमारे साथ नहीं जुट सकते हैं। हमें आतंकवाद के नाम पर लड़ाया जाएगा। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह आतंकवाद किसने फैलाया? किसने पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिए हैं? वह अमेरिका ने दिए हैं। अफगानिस्तान में आतंकवाद किसने फैलाया और अफगानिस्तान को हथियार किसने दिए? चेचन्या में जब विद्रोह हुआ, तो वहां किसने हथियार दिए? जब रूस आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ रहा था, तो यही अमेरिका अफगानिस्तान की मदद कर रहा था। जब 09/11 को Twin Tower पर हमला हुआ, तो उसे एहसास हुआ और तब वह आतंकवाद के खिलाफ मुहिम चलाने लगा। सारे विश्व के आतंकवादियों को हथियार देने वाला सिर्फ अमेरिका है और कोई देश नहीं है, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गरीब मुल्कों को एक होना पड़ेगा। क्यूबा एक छोटा सा देश है, यह लेटिन अमेरिका का एक छोटा सा मुल्क है, लेकिन क्यूबा ने अमेरिका के सामने घुटने नहीं टेके और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जी ने अमेरिका के सामने घुटने टेक कर हमारे देश को लज्जित करने का काम किया है और हमारे स्वाभिमान को गिराने का काम किया है।

महोदय, मेरा सुझाव सिर्फ इतना ही है कि हम भी पार्लियामेंट में किसी के साथ नहीं हैं, न यूपीए के साथ हैं और न ही एनडीए के साथ हैं, हम भी गुट निरपेक्ष हैं। यहां सदस्य एक-दूसरे पर हमला कर रहे हैं, कांग्रेसियों ने कहा कि जब एनडीए की सरकार थी, तब संसद पर हमला हुआ और कारगिल पर हमला हुआ। जब बीजेपी का नंबर आया, तो इन्होंने कहा कि इनके समय में मुंबई पर हमला हुआ। पर मैं कहता हूँ कि बहन मायावती को प्रधान मंत्री बना दो, न कारगिल पर हमला होगा, न संसद पर हमला होगा और न मुंबई पर हमला होगा। आतंकवाद से लड़ने वाली एक ही आयरन लेडी है और वह है बहन कुमारी मायावती और दूसरी इंदिरा गांधी थी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, हमला तो नहीं होगा, लेकिन घर जलाए जाएंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया: महोदय, वह तो यूपी में भी नहीं रह पाएगी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गंगा चरण: महोदय, मेरा यह सिर्फ सुझाव है। हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, जो बहुत योग्य हैं। हम एशियन कंट्री के लोग गरीब लोग हैं, हम सब भी एकजुट होकर एक मुद्रा चलाएं, आपस में व्यापार बढ़ाएं। इससे भाईचारा बनेगा। इस समय हम और चीन आर्थिक दृष्टि से ऊपर उठ रहे हैं। यदि हम श्रीलंका, बंगलादेश, पाकिस्तान, अफगानिस्तान के साथ आर्थिक सहयोग करेंगे, चूंकि आर्थिक सहयोग ऐसी चीज है,

जो सबको प्रेम से जोड़ देती है, यदि आर्थिक सहयोग करके हम इसको एक साथ बांध दें और इन मुल्कों को एक करके, जो शोषणवादी ताकते हैं, जो अमेरिका और इंग्लैण्ड जैसी साम्राज्यवादी ताकते हैं, इनके खिलाफ मुहिम चलाएं तो मैं निश्चित तौर पर कह सकता हूँ कि तभी पाकिस्तान, अफगानिस्तान और चीन एकजुट होकर हमारा साथ देंगे और भारत उसका नेतृत्व करेगा और भारत विश्व की एक बड़ी ताकत बनकर उभरेगी। यह नीति हमारी नहीं है, यह नीति पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की है, यह स्वर्गीय श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की नीति है। आप इस नीति का पालन कीजिए, इसी से सभी समाजवादी लोग जुड़े थे। कॉम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग भी इंदिरा जी का समर्थन इसलिए करते थे, क्योंकि उनकी विदेश नीति समाजवादी थी और उनकी सोच समाजवादी थी। यदि आप अपनी सोच बदल देंगे और समाजवादी दर्शन से भटक जाएंगे, तो आप कहीं के नहीं रहेंगे। यह अमेरिका की दोस्ती आपको ज्यादा दिन तक लाभदायक नहीं होगी। मैं उदाहरण के तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से रूस में कॉल्ल मार्क्स ने गरीबों को एकजुट करके कहा कि पूंजीपति लोग तुम्हारा शोषण कर रहे हैं, इसलिए तुम लोग एक जुट हो जाओ और सभी गरीब एकजुट हो गए। इसी तरह चीन में माउत्सेतुंग ने कहा कि हे गरीब लोगों, तुम सब एकजुट हो जाओ और गरीब आपसी लड़ाई भुलाकर एकजुट हो गए। क्यूबा में फिडेल कास्त्रो ने कहा कि हे गरीब लोगों, तुम सब अमेरिका के खिलाफ एकजुट हो जाओ और गरीब लोग एकजुट हो गए। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस दिन भारत कहेगा कि हे गरीब देशों के लोग, तुम सब शोषणवादी देशों और विकसित देशों के खिलाफ एकजुट हो जाओ, तो भारत के नेतृत्व में ये सभी देश एकजुट हो जाएंगे और भारत उसका नेतृत्व करेगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद, जय हिन्द, जय भारत!

श्री कमाल अख्तर (उत्तर प्रदेश): मैडम, मायावती जी हिन्दुस्तान में तो प्रधान मंत्री नहीं बन पाएंगी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन): यह तो point of order है। यह क्या बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री कमाल अख्तर: मैडम, विदेश नीति के तहत कोई ऐसी नीति बना दीजिए कि विदेशियों का वोट पड़ जाए और वह प्रधान मंत्री बन जाए।

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, this Joint Statement of two countries will reflect the functioning of the Ministry of External Affairs. This is the manifesto of the Congress Party, "The Mumbai attacks have cast long shadow on the ongoing dialogue and engagement process. It is now entirely up to Pakistan to break the impasse by taking credible action." Maybe because of the circumstances, the Government might have felt now that dialogue is the way out. Maybe now, it is vital component of our diplomacy also. I am not finding fault with the Prime Minister's credibility or integrity. But, it is not one-man show. It involves the pride of the nation. Therefore, the Government might have shared their opinion with the people of India through various channels like all-Party meetings, or with the eminent people, or with the editors, or with the retired bureaucrats, or some interaction with the small groups like Observer Research Foundation, Delhi Policy Group, Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies. Of course, they are small groups, but they might have given some little inputs. Even CII and FICCI also now have attained some stature. They have expanded their operations to include variety of events and exchanges including high-profile series of strategic dialogues with the US-based Aspen Institute which are just like think-tanks. Of course, we are a democratic country. They can explore all these available channels. But, who has to do this? It is the bureaucratic machinery. But, it is outmoded and outdated. With humbleness, I am not going to find fault with the bureaucracy. There are lot of eminent people who can deliver the goods and who can take up

these challenges also. They are incapacitated because of lack of infrastructure. There is no mid-career training, or, there is no specialisation also. Because of all these things, they are unable to deliver the goods. We have not learnt the lesson from China how with limited resources, they have been delivering the goods. We may not be following the U.S. model because of our economic resources. But, at least, we can adopt the Chinese model. Madam, I can say one thing that a recent phenomenon has come up where business is prevailing over diplomacy. During the visit of the Secretary of State, Ms. Hillary Clinton, the Government had to announce the selection of two nuclear sites in India. But, on 16th July, 2009 itself, the US-India Business Council released a Press statement indicating that Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat had been identified for allotment of nuclear sites using US technology. This is clear indication of the fact that business overpowers foreign relations. But, because of ambiguity, indecisiveness, we lost initiatives with democratic group movements in Myanmar, and also in Sri Lanka, and also anti-Monarch movements in Nepal. We are unable to control the attacks on Indians who are staying abroad. Even though we want to extend friendly hand to the neighbouring countries, they are looking suspiciously at us. At least, for the sake of peace and prosperity in this country, some specialisation is required. We have to wake up and start some high-quality in-house analysis for a better understanding of the psyche of leadership of our neighbouring countries.

श्री राशिद अल्वी (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): मैडम, पिछले 60 साल के अंदर आज़ादी के बाद हमारे मुल्क की फॉरेन पॉलिसी कभी controversial नहीं रही, इख़िलाफ़ नहीं रहा, छोटे-मोटे इख़िलाफ़ात होते रहे, लेकिन कोई बड़ा इख़िलाफ़ नहीं हुआ। हिन्दुस्तान में 60 साल के अंदर जितने चुनाव हुए, बहुत मुद्दे चुनाव के अंदर बने, लेकिन फॉरेन पॉलिसी किसी चुनाव के अंदर मुद्दा नहीं रही। उसकी वजह शायद यह रही कि हम सब का कमिटमेंट अपने देश के लिए रहा। अपोजिशन के अंदर रहे, वह एक अलेहदा बात है, लेकिन देश के लिए कमिटमेंट था, इसलिए कभी चुनाव के अंदर भी हम गए, तो हमने फॉरेन पॉलिसी पर कभी कोई चुनाव नहीं लड़ा। मुल्क आज़ाद हुआ, पूरी दुनिया को यह यकीन नहीं था कि यह हिन्दुस्तान का existence भी रहेगा या नहीं रहेगा। मुझे याद है कि इंग्लैंड के प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने एक बार कहा था कि अमेरिका की डेमोक्रेसी कोई बड़ी बात नहीं, इंग्लैंड की डेमोक्रेसी कोई बड़ी बात नहीं, अगर बड़ी बात है, तो हिन्दुस्तान की डेमोक्रेसी है। चूंकि उन्हें यकीन नहीं था कि हिन्दुस्तान अपने पांव पर खड़ा हो जाएगा। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के अपने पांव पर खड़े होने का क्रेडिट हिन्दुस्तान की लीडरशिप को जाता है और इसमें वह दिशा और वह सिम्ट जो foreign affairs के मामले में इस देश ने दिखाई, उसका एक बड़ा हाथ है। आज 60 साल के बाद जहां हम पहुंचे हैं, वहां हमारी ambitions, हम दुनिया में एक बड़ी ताकत बनना चाहते हैं, हम यूनाइटेड नेशन्स की सिक्योरिटी काउन्सिल के मेम्बर बनना चाहते हैं, हम दुनिया की जो बड़ी ताकतें हैं, उनके बराबर खड़ा होना चाहते हैं। मैडम, कैसे खड़े होंगे? क्या हम outright कह दें कि हम अपने पड़ोसियों से बात नहीं करेंगे? क्या हम यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के मेम्बर बन पाएंगे? क्या दुनिया हमारा साथ देगी? फॉरेन पॉलिसी का यह अहम है कि हमारे पड़ोसियों के साथ कैसे रिश्ते हैं? यहां मैं इस तरीके की जुबान नहीं बोलना चाहता हूं, जो कही गई, कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर गए और उन्होंने कहा कि बहुत मुहब्बत मुझे मिली है यहां पर। कहा गया कि सात समुद्र के पानी से वह शर्म नहीं धुलेगी, इस तरीके के अल्फ़ाज का मैं इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहता हूं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज की दुनिया बहुत छोटी हो गई है और इस छोटी दुनिया के अंदर सबसे बड़ा हथियार

अगर कोई हो सकता है, तो वह Diplomacy हो सकती है। दुनिया के अंदर Diplomacy से बड़ा कोई हथियार नहीं होता। यह एक ऐसी तलवार है, जंग के अंदर तलवार की धार एक तरफ होती है, वह सिपाहियों की गर्दन एक तरफ से काट सकती है, लेकिन Diplomacy की तलवार ऐसी होती है कि अगर इसे ठीक तरीके से इस्तेमाल किया जाए, तो यह दोनों तरफ काट सकती है। Diplomacy के बिना कोई फॉरेन पॉलिसी नहीं चल सकती है, कोई आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने 17 सितम्बर, 1955 को जो दूसरे हाउस के अंदर फॉरेन पॉलिसी में पंचशील का एक पैगाम दिया था, एक दिशा दी थी, एक सिम्त दी थी, वही Non-Aligned Movement में सन् 1983 के अंदर चार्टर बना। जब अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी देश के प्रधान मंत्री बने, तो अटल जी ने भी कहा कि यह वही फॉरेन पॉलिसी है देश की, जो पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने बनाई थी, उसी रास्ते पर हमें चलना है। अटल जी का भी यही स्टेटमेंट उसी हाउस के अंदर हुआ था। मैडम, मैं इससे पहले कि अरुण शौरी जी की बात पर आऊं और पाकिस्तान पर आऊं मुख्तसर वक्त में, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जो...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : अटल जी के बारे में पंडित जी ने भविष्यवाणी की थी कि वह देश के प्रधान मंत्री बनेंगे।

श्री राशिद अल्वी: वह इसीलिए की थी, उन्हें मालूम था।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कलराज मिश्र: मैं आपकी बात का समर्थन कर रहा हूं।

श्री राशिद अल्वी: मैडम, जो एनुअल रिपोर्ट हमारी आई है, उसको हमारे सभी साथियों ने पढ़ा होगा, इसलिए मैं उसकी ज्यादा चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता हूं। लेकिन, मुख्तसर अल्फाज़ में कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले एक साल के अंदर मौजूदा सरकार ने उस अरब वर्ल्ड से बेहतर से बेहतर रिश्ते बनाने की कोशिश की, जो हमें 70 फीसदी energy देती है, crude oil देती है। जहां पर करीब 50 लाख हिन्दुस्तानी काम करते हैं और करीब-करीब 10 बिलियन डॉलर हर साल हिन्दुस्तान फॉरेन एक्सचेंज के अंदर इजाफ़ा करते हैं। मैडम, फिलिस्तीन एक अहम मुद्दा है। फिलिस्तीन के अंदर जो कुछ हुआ है, उसके अंदर पिछले 20 व 25 साल से लगातार हिन्दुस्तान कहता चला आ रहा है कि इज़राइल अपनी जगह है, लेकिन फिलिस्तीन के existence पर कोई कम्प्रोमाइज़ नहीं किया जा सकता। अभी प्रेजिडेंट ओबामा इजिप्ट में जो तकरीर करके आए और जो बात उन्होंने कही, पूरी दुनिया ने उसकी वाह-वाह की। यह बात हम पिछले 25 साल से कह रहे हैं कि फिलिस्तीन के साथ इज़राइल को अमनो शांति के साथ रहना होगा। हमारी सरकार ने फिलिस्तीन को 10 मिलियन डॉलर की सपोर्ट की। इसके साथ-साथ अफ़गानिस्तान, भूटान और नेपाल के साथ हमने financial support की। हमने अफ़गानिस्तान को करीब 1.2 बिलियन की मदद पार्लियामेंट की बिल्डिंग और दूसरी चीजों के लिए की। हमने भूटान को development के लिए, mega project के लिए 10 हजार करोड़ रुपया दिया। हमें वहां से बिजली मिलेगी। हमने नेपाल में democracy लाने के लिए मदद की। चाइना के साथ लम्बे अर्से से disputes होने के बावजूद, हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर वहां गए। मैं यहां चाइना की बात कर रहा हूं। चाइना ने फरवरी में जो अपना economic Survey of China इस्यू किया है, उसमें कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान हमारा largest trading partner है, लेकिन मैं गर्वनमेंट की इस सोच को एप्रिसिएट करता हूं कि balance of payment हमारे फेवर के अंदर नहीं है और सरकार को इस बात की चिंता है। मुझे यकीन है कि हम इस चिंता का समाधान जल्द करेंगे। मैं हज़ के बारे में दो जुम्ले जरूर कहूंगा। यहां पर मुस्लिमानों का एक बड़ा ओकेज़न होता है, इसमें गर्वनमेंट subsidy देती है। यहां मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि हम इस तरीके के बहुत सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स बना सकते हैं, जिनमें subsidy देने की जरूरत न रहे। हमारे बहुत से लोगों को इस पर ऐतराज है। उनका कहना है कि हज़ के अंदर subsidy नहीं दी जानी चाहिए, चूंकि किसी दूसरे मज़हबी लोगों को subsidy नहीं दी जाती। मैं भी

यही कहता हूँ कि ऐसा एक रास्ता निकल सकता है कि जितना खर्चा होता है, उसी खर्चे के अंदर हाजी जा सकते हैं। हमारे यहां से करीब-करीब डेढ़ लाख हाजी जाते हैं। उनके लिए हम इस तरीके का एक कम्पोजिट प्रोग्राम बना सकते हैं, जिसमें हमें subsidy न देनी पड़े। सरकार को इसकी तरफ तवज्जोह देनी चाहिए। चूंकि वक्त कम है, तो अब मैं उस burning मुद्दे की तरफ आता हूँ, जिसके बारे में शौरी साहब ने लगातार कहा है। उसे देखकर ऐसा लग रहा था कि फॉरेन एक्सट्रनल एफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री की वर्किंग पर बहस नहीं हो रही है, बल्कि अमेरिका और पाकिस्तान के रिश्तों पर बहस हो रही है। यह बिला शुबहा जब से पाकिस्तान के साथ बना है, कभी हमारे रिश्ते अच्छे होते हैं और कभी खराब होते हैं। हमारे सामने एक बड़ी मुश्किल है कि पाकिस्तानी यहां आकर कुछ बोलते हैं और वहां जाकर कुछ बोलते हैं। वे नाकाबिले ऐतबार रहे। मैं कहीं इस बात में शुबहा नहीं करता। उनके साथ डिप्लोमेसी करना और उनके साथ किसी भी तरीके की बात करना, मुश्किल काम है। “पत्थर को निचोड़कर पानी को निकालना” उनके साथ बिल्कुल इसी तरीके की डिप्लोमेसी है। “पत्थर को निचोड़कर पानी निकालना, बहुत मुश्किल काम है, बहुत दिनों से दोस्तों, ये काम कर रहे हैं।” हम लगातार पत्थर में से पानी निकालने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन वह पानी निकलना मुश्किल हो जाता है। दूसरे हाउस में, इस मामले पर प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने बहुत वाजेह तौर पर कहा, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): You can't quote what was said in the other House. Refer to newspaper reports or what you have heard.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : बिल्कुल ठीक है, मैं अपने अल्फ़ाज को दूसरे तरीके से कह दूंगा। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि कम्पोजिट डॉलोग के साथ टेरेरिज्म को लिंक नहीं किया जा सकता। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि हम पाकिस्तान को डीएस्टेब्लाइज नहीं करना चाहते। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा, ‘unless we want to go to war with Pakistan, dialogue is the only way forward.’ इसके अलावा कौन सा दूसरा रास्ता है? या तो हम तय कर लें कि हमें पाकिस्तान के साथ जंग करनी है या डायलॉग के अलावा और दूसरा रास्ता कौन सा हो सकता है? हम पाकिस्तान के पड़ोसी मुल्क हैं और खतरा बढ़ा है। अगर टेरेरिस्ट लोगों के हाथों में पाकिस्तान चला गया तो क्या होगा? अगर उन लोगों के हाथों में, जिनसे पूरी दुनिया को खतरा है, उनके हाथों में पाकिस्तान चला गया तो उसके बाद हमारे पास क्या रेमेडी होगी? आज डायलॉग के अलावा दूसरी कोई रेमेडी नहीं हो सकती है। कम्पोजिट डायलॉग की बात राजीव गांधी जी ने शुरू की थी। उसके बाद लगातार गुजराल जी के जमाने में, वाजपेयी जी के जमाने में कम्पोजिट डायलॉग की बात होती रही है। मैं 20, 21 फरवरी को याद दिलाना चाहूंगा। 20, 21 फरवरी, 1999 को अटल जी देश के प्रधानमंत्री थे। मैं उनकी बड़ी इज्जत करता हूँ, वे लाहौर गए थे। लाहौर के किले के अंदर अटल जी का बहुत वेलकम हुआ था और लाहौर में अटल जी ने जो तकलीफ़ महसूस की थी, उनके अल्फ़ाज में मुझे कहीं न कहीं मौलाना आजाद जी की शकल नजर आ रही है। अटल जी ने लाहौर के अंदर जाकर कहा कि मैं आज इस तारीखी किले के अंदर आया हूँ, जिस किले के अंदर शाहजहां पैदा हुआ, जिस किले के अंदर अकबर ने अपना बचपन गुजारा। अटल जी ने कहा, सलमान मसूद, पर्शियन के बहुत बड़े शायर हैं, उसका एक शेर पढ़ा — शुद दर लाहौर रवानम यारब, शूद दर लाहौर रवानम यारब, यारब के दर आरजुए अनम यारब। ए खुदा, मेरे कदम लाहौर की तरफ रवाना हो रहे हैं। ए खुदा, यही मेरी आरजू है कि मैं लाहौर पहुंच जाऊं। आज वे लोग जो यह बात कह रहे हैं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जाकर कहा कि मुहम्मद का पैगाम लाया हूँ, अरुण शौरी जी ने कहा, मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह अटल जी थे, जिन्होंने यह शेर पढ़ा था। यह उनके स्टेट्समैनशिप की एक निशानी थी। इसे क्रिटिसाइज भी किया जा सकता है। आज देश के प्रधानमंत्री ने पाकिस्तान के अंदर जाकर कोई नई बात नहीं की है। अटल जी ने कहा, वहां पर जाकर जो बयान दिया, उसमें कहा कि इसके अलावा कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है कि हम बातचीत करें। अटल जी ने कहा कि मुझे नजर नहीं आता है कि ऐसा भी कोई इश्यू है, जो बातचीत के अलावा तय किया जा सके। यह सिर्फ बातचीत से ही तय किया जा सकता है। फिर मई 1999 के अंदर कारगिल हुआ। अटल जी ने...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): You have one more minute.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : मैडम, फिर मैं क्या बोलूंगा, मुझे पांच मिनट दीजिए, जितना शौरी जी बोले हैं, उसका वन थर्ड तो दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) : No, it is not like that. The time allotted to your party is over. Please conclude in one minute.

श्री राशिद अल्वी : मुझे पांच मिनट दीजिए। मई, 1999 के अंदर कारगिल हुआ, 25 दिसम्बर, 1999 को कंधार गए, जहां मौलाना अहजुरुद्दीन को रिलीज किया गया। अगस्त, 2000 में आगरा में समिट हुआ। मैं आपसे बहुत अदब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या तब आपने ये शर्तें रखी थीं? अटल जी ने कहा था हम कश्मीर के अंदर पाकिस्तान से कोई बात नहीं करेंगे। मैं आपको वह बयान भी पढ़कर सुना सकता हूँ, जिसमें अटल जी ने कहा था कि अब पाकिस्तान से बात होगी, तो इस कश्मीर की बात नहीं होगी, उस कश्मीर की बात होगी। उसके बाद मुशर्रफ साहब आए, वहां पर बात आई और बगैर किसी बात के मुशर्रफ साहब चले गए। मुशर्रफ साहब ने अभी 25 तारीख को यह इंटरव्यू दिया, जिस इंटरव्यू में उन्होंने कहा, जो 26 तारीख को सी.एन.बी.सी. के अंदर भी दिखाया गया, उन्होंने कहा कि क्या आपको कारगिल से कोई फायदा हुआ? क्या आप समझते हैं कि कारगिल पाकिस्तान के हक में था? जनरल मुशर्रफ ने कहा कि हां, हमारे हक में था। अगर हम कारगिल न करते तो आगरा के अंदर कश्मीर पर बात नहीं हो सकती थी। हिंदुस्तान के लीडर्स आगे बढ़े और उन्होंने कहा कि हम कश्मीर पर बात करेंगे, यह अभी तीन दिन पहले का जनरल मुशर्रफ का बयान है।

सवाल रह जाता है बलूचिस्तान का। मैं बहुत अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ ...(समय की घंटी)... मैं कोई controversy create नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन शौरी जी, इसी हाउस के अन्दर आपने कहा था कि आँख के बदले में आँख चाहिए। आपने कहा था कि अगर कश्मीर के अन्दर पाकिस्तान कुछ करता है, तो हमें बलूचिस्तान के अन्दर करना चाहिए। यह जुमला हिन्दुस्तान में किसी ने नहीं बोला था। यह जुमला आपने इस हाउस के अन्दर बोला था। अगर आज पाकिस्तान इस तरह की बात कर रहा है, मैं माफी के साथ कहता हूँ कि हमें ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी के साथ बोलना चाहिए, ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहना चाहिए। कौन जानता है कि आपकी ज़बान से निकले हुए अलफाज़ पाकिस्तान तक पहुँच गए। जो declaration हुआ है, उसके अन्दर इंडियन गवर्नमेंट ने न 'हाँ' कही है, न 'ना' कही है। सिर्फ एक ही जुमला है। Prime Minister Gilani mentioned that Pakistan has some information on threats. यह उनका internal मामला भी हो सकता है। शायद आप मुझसे ज्यादा इतिहास जानते हों, पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद बलूचिस्तान में लगातार अमन और सलामती नहीं रही।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन): अल्वी साहब, आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राशिद अल्वी: मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

वहाँ पर सरदारों के अन्दर झगड़े होते हैं। वहाँ पर सन् 1970 में भुट्टो साहब ने उन्हें समझाने की कोशिश की, वहाँ पर उनको निबटाने की भी कोशिश की। पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद बलूचिस्तान ने अफगानिस्तान के साथ merge करने की भी कोशिश की। बलूचिस्तान ने ईरान के साथ merge करने की कोशिश की। कोई ऐसा नहीं है कि बलूचिस्तान में जो आज हो रहा है, वह पहले नहीं होता था। बलूचिस्तान हमेशा controversial रहा है और वहाँ पर इस तरह की बगावतें होती रही हैं। मेरे पास टाइम नहीं है। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने पाकिस्तान के साथ जो joint declaration किया है, वह देश के हक में है और देश के हित में है।

मैं सिर्फ दो जुमलों में अमेरिका के End Use Monitoring Agreement के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा। 'End Use' का मतलब ही यह है कि आप जो हथियार खरीद रहे हैं, उसका इस्तेमाल आखिर में क्या करेंगे। अमेरिका का वह एग्रीमेंट 82 देशों के साथ है, सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान के साथ नहीं है। अमेरिका का वह एग्रीमेंट यूरोप के उन तमाम देशों के साथ है। हम रूस से जो हथियार लेते रहे, उसका सर्टिफिकेट हम देते थे कि हम इसका

क्या इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। आज उस एग्रीमेंट के बाद हम पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है कि हम जाकर जबर्दस्ती वे weapons खरीदेंगे। यह हमारी मर्जी के ऊपर है कि हम उन weapons को खरीदते हैं या नहीं खरीदते हैं। लेकिन अगर आप नहीं खरीदना चाहते, तो black market से खरीदिए। तीसरा कोई रास्ता नहीं है। मैं उन मुल्कों का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे दबाव बना सकते हैं कि हम अमेरिका के साथ कोई एग्रीमेंट न करें, ताकि black market से हमें वे हथियार खरीदने पड़ें। हमें ताकतवर बनना है। जो मुल्क ताकतवर नहीं होता, मैडम, मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ, जो मुल्क ताकतवर नहीं होता है, उसकी दुनिया के अन्दर इज्जत नहीं होती है। इकबाल ने कहा है, “तकदीर के क़ाज़ी का यह फ़तवा है अज़ल से, है जुर्म ज़इफी की सज़ा मर्गे मफ़ादात” जो इंसान कमजोर होता है, मौत उसका मुक़दर बन जाती है। जो मुल्क कमजोर होता है, मौत उसका मुक़दर बन जाती है। मैं आपको इतिहास के पन्नों से कितनी मिसालें दे सकता हूँ। मौत हमारा मुक़दर नहीं बन सकती। आज जो foreign policy है, वह हिन्दुस्तान को एक बड़ी ताकत बनाएगी। आने वाला मुस्तक़बिल हिन्दुस्तान का है, ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ। आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Shri Shreegopal Vyas. Your party time is already over. So, please be brief. ...*(Interruption)*... Allotted time for BJP is over. So, please be brief.

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS (Chhattisgarh): Then, I will give the time to the Leader of Opposition and let him speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): You can take a few minutes.

धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया। पहले तो मैं विदेश मंत्रालय को संभाल रहे मंत्री एवं उनके सहायक दोनों को शुभकामना देता हूँ। हमारे श्री शशि थरूर साहब तो विश्व के एक बहुत बड़े संगठन के लिए भारत की ओर से प्रयास कर रहे थे। आपका वह अनुभव यहां पर भी काम में आएगा और फिर एक बहुत ही अनुभवी वरिष्ठ साथी के साथ इस मंत्रालय का काम भारत के कल्याण के लिए होगा, यह शुभकामना मैं आपको देता हूँ।

मैं अपने मित्र अश्विनी जी की ओर नहीं देख रहा हूँ, जिन्होंने आज यह डिबेट शुरू किया है। पिछली बार राष्ट्रपति महोदया के साथ-साथ अश्विनी जी के साथ भी मेरा सहवास पॉलैंड और स्पेन दो देशों में हुआ था। उस समय उनसे काफी गपशप होती रही थी। मैं उनकी कुछ बातों को जरूर याद करता हूँ और उनकी दो बातों पर सहमति के साथ मैं आगे की बात कहूंगा। पहला, उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारे सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों को हमने ‘वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्’ के रूप में व्यक्त किया है। दूसरा, उन्होंने यह कहा कि इन मूल्यों की रक्षा के लिए शक्ति की आवश्यकता है। मैं उनकी इन दोनों बातों से सहमति जताता हूँ और याद करता हूँ कि यह शक्ति निर्माण करने का काम एवं भारत को विश्व के राष्ट्रों में प्रथम पंक्ति में खड़ा करने का काम श्रीमान् अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के नेतृत्व में सम्पन्न हुआ, जब हमने अणु शक्ति ऊर्जा का विस्फोट दुनिया के सामने किया।

अभी हमारे पिछले वक्ता ने कहा कि ये लोग शक्ति की भाषा समझते हैं। आप लाख अच्छी बातें कहें, लेकिन शक्ति के बिना हमारी बात कोई नहीं मानता। मैं इसके बाद आगे की बात कहूंगा, चूंकि यह बहुत महत्व के बिन्दु हैं, नीतियों के बिन्दु हैं और उनमें से अधिकतर हमारे अरुण शौरी जी एवं अन्य वक्ताओं ने कहे हैं, इसलिए उन पर मैं नहीं जाऊंगा। मैं यह समझता था कि आज का विषय मंत्रालय के कामकाज पर चर्चा के लिए है।

माननीया उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जब आप उस तरफ विराजमान थीं, तब मैं सोच रहा था कि मैं मर्वैट ऑफ वेनिस से शैक्सपीयर को कोट करूँ, परन्तु अब नहीं कर सकता हूँ, क्योंकि अब आप चेयर पर विराजमान हैं।

जो भी हो, मैं समझता हूँ कि आप मेरा इशारा अवश्य समझेंगी। इसके पहले मैं आगे कुछ कहूँ, चूँकि श्री तरलोचन सिंह जी भी यहां आ गए हैं, जिनकी हर बात के साथ मैं सहमत हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है, उन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखकर, जो आवश्यक बातें हैं, भारत सरकार उन पर जरूर कदम उठाएगी।

महोदया, मैं सीएजी की रिपोर्ट से चलना चाहता हूँ। वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के पेज नम्बर 186 पर एक टिप्पणी है, जिसे मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ। इसको किसी प्रकार से अन्यथा न लिया जाए, उसको मैं केवल एक टेक्निकल प्वाइंट के रूप में रख रहा हूँ।

“The Ministry’s approval for unwieldy large Haj goodwill delegations to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for long duration of 18-20 days, which is inconsistent with the role of the delegations, renders it extravagant. No criteria have been established for nomination of the members of the delegations. The Ministry arranges hotel accommodation for the accompanying spouse or family members of the delegates at Government’s cost which is irregular.”

Kindly keep this in mind and do the needful. मैं 2007-08 की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को बहुत ढूँढ़ रहा था कि वह कहाँ है, लेकिन वह नहीं मिली। शायद अभी वह उपलब्ध नहीं है, परन्तु मैं उसके कुछ बिन्दुओं की ओर आपका ध्यान जरूर आकर्षित करूँगा। उसमें कहा गया है कि पब्लिक डिप्लोमेसी डिवीजन बनाया जाएगा। भारत के थिंकटैंक्स और मीडिया पर्सन्स, सभी से बात-चीत की जाएगी और उसके आधार पर आप कुछ नीतियाँ बनाएंगे। यदि वह नीतियाँ बन गई हों और उसकी रिपोर्ट मिल गई हो, तो कृपया उसे सदन को देने की कृपा कीजिएगा।

आपने कुछ नये पासपोर्ट ऑफिसिज़ खोलने के लिए कहा था। मैंने 2006-07 की रिपोर्ट देखी थी, इसलिए उसी के आधार पर कह रहा हूँ कि चूँकि रायपुर और शिमला में पासपोर्ट ऑफिसिज़ खुल गए हैं, यदि देहरादून में भी पासपोर्ट ऑफिस खुल गया हो, तो कृपया बता दीजिएगा और न खुला हो तो खोलने का प्रयास कीजिएगा।

Indian Cultural Centres के बारे में आपने प्रॉमिस किया था, हो सकता है मंत्रालय ने योजना बनाई थी और तब आप लोग शायद न भी रहे हों, चूँकि यह मंत्रालय पर चर्चा हो रही है, इसीलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ। जहाँ Indian Cultural Centres खोलने थे, उनमें बीजिंग शामिल है, तेहरान शामिल है और वाशिंगटन शामिल है। मुझे इस बात का बहुत आश्चर्य है कि हम जिन देशों के साथ इतने बड़े-बड़े समझौते कर रहे हैं और उनसे लाभ भी उठा रहे हैं, अभी तक उनके यहां हमारा कोई कल्चरल मिशन नहीं था। And if it is a fact, this should be a matter of grave concern to you. आप कृपा करके इसका पता कीजिए और यदि अब भी नहीं खुला है, तो इसे तुरन्त खोला जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं Cultural centres की बात कर रहा था। मैं वह रिपोर्ट पढ़ रहा था कि वहां कला के काफी जत्थों को भेजा गया है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, कला से किसी का विरोध नहीं है, जब तक कि वह किसी समाज के मूल्यों पर आघात नहीं करती है, परन्तु भारत केवल कला के लिए मशहूर नहीं है। वास्तव में भारत उस के आध्यात्म के कारण जाना जाता है, लेकिन मैंने उन पृष्ठों में यह कहीं नहीं पढ़ा। आप ने भारत के जीवन दर्शन, हिंदू व्यापक जीवन दर्शन, सारा विश्व जिस के लिए भारत का कृतज्ञ है, उस के लिए आप ने उन समूहों के लोगों को भेजा हो, ऐसा मुझे वह रिपोर्ट पढ़ने से नहीं लगा। महोदया, मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सारी दुनिया में अपने आध्यात्मिक मूल्यों के कारण जाना जाता है, वह उस के सृष्टि के आदिकाल से लिए गए सिद्धांतों के कारण जाना जाता है, वह भगवान बुद्ध के शांति के संदेश के कारण जाना जाता है। इसलिए आप ऐसे Missions की कार्यवाहियों को देखिए। आप कला के लोगों को भेजिए, इस में किसी को आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन उन समूहों को भेजने पर भी विचार कीजिए।

महोदया, तत्काल पासपोर्ट की व्यवस्था के बारे में कुछ झंझट चल रही है, आप उस में सुधार लाइए। महोदया, मैं एक-एक बात, एक-एक देश के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी फ्रांस गए थे, शायद आप लोग भी वहां जाएंगे। मैं आप को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि 100 साल पहले स्वातंत्र्य वीर सावरकर ने वहां के मर्सिली बंदरगाह पर एक जहाज से निकल कर अपने पराक्रम का परिचय दिया था। महोदया, मैंने मांग की है कि वहां उन की स्मृति बननी चाहिए। उस के लिए वहां के मेयर ने अनुमति दी है, परंतु मुझे खेद है कि आप का मंत्रालय उस में आनाकानी कर रहा है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप दोनों महानुभाव उस प्रस्ताव को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र clear कर देंगे। महोदय, वे तैयार हैं और यहां भारत की संस्थाएं तैयार हैं, अगर आप इसे मंजूर कर देते हैं तो आप एक बहुत बड़ा काम करेंगे। कृपा कर के इस ओर ध्यान दीजिएगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please finish now. You have taken seven minutes.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: महोदया, मैं एक बात और कहकर अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूंगा। महोदया, मैं नेपाल के बारे में संक्षिप्त में बोलना चाहता हूं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): That will be the last.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: नेपाल में लोकतंत्र की वापसी हुई है, हम इस का स्वागत करते हैं। वह नेपाल का राजतंत्र जैसे भी चलाएं, हम उस का भी स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन मैं एक बात जरूर सोचता हूं कि हमारी सीमा नेपाल के साथ ही क्यों खुली है और किसी देश के साथ क्यों नहीं खुली है, तो मुझे सोचने पर बाध्य होना पड़ता है कि वहां जीवन दर्शन, हिंदू जीवन दर्शन होने के कारण, भारत और नेपाल की सीमाएं खुली होंगी। वह पशुपति नाथ से लेकर रामेश्वरम तक एक संस्कृति व्याप्त है, इस कारण खुली होंगी। महोदया, हिंदुत्व के हट जाने से दुख हो जाना चाहिए था क्योंकि हिंदुत्व एक विराट जीवन दर्शन है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Now you conclude.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : सारी दुनिया उसे मानती है। कृपया इस पर सांप्रदायिक दृष्टि से मत सोचिए। यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तो मैं सोचता हूं और जो विचार खड़े होते हैं, उन्हें एक वाक्य में कहना चाहूंगा, “जो स्वयं अपने खाने के लिए दूसरों को लूटता है,” वह विकृति है, जो स्वयं कमा कर खाता है, वह उसकी प्रकृति है और जो स्वयं कमा कर सब को खिलाता है, वह उस की संस्कृति है। भारत उस संस्कृति का वाहक है। इसलिए आप ऐसा कुछ काम कीजिए कि भारत इस दिशा में चल सके।

धन्यवाद। महोदय, कुछ ज्यादा समय लिया, इस के लिए कृपया क्षमा करें।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Madam, the basic contours of India's Foreign Policy, as outlined by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, have been broadly adhered to by all political parties since our independence. As a result, despite many changes in the Government at the Centre, the Foreign Policy of the country is, by and large, remained consistent. India has been able to earn the respect of the world community by refusing to be part of any camp and withstanding all international pressures where its national interest is involved.

Our stand on CTBT and NPT has been firm and consistent, and I hope that no Government will ever buckle in or make any compromises on such sensitive issues in the future.

Geographically, with Myanmar, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Afghanistan, on the one side, and Sri Lanka, on the other, we are surrounded by small politically destabilised neighbours who have on occasions allowed their soil to be misused for terrorist activity against our country.

Despite numerous provocations, successive Governments have been able to create harmony and goodwill in the neighbourhood through effective use of forums like SAARC and ASEAN. However, in spite of our best efforts, relations with Pakistan have always been tense. We have been a victim of several terror attacks emanating from that country, including the attack on the Parliament and 26/11 in Mumbai. Yet, we have always shown extreme patience.

As the situation now stands and as the Prime Minister is reported to have said yesterday, we have two choices; either go to war with Pakistan, a country that possesses nuclear missiles and a confused and irresponsible leadership structure or start a composite dialogue process with them. Anyone in the right mind would rule out the possibility of the former. However, it is obvious that we can engage Pakistan in talks only if we are reassured by concrete Pakistan actions to contain the terrorist activity against India from its soil.

By showing restraint and behaving in a manner which portrays India as an extremely responsible nation that wishes to foster world peace, we gain the admiration, support and sympathy of the civilized world. That to my mind is not only good diplomacy but good politics as well. Madam, I am of the view that we must endeavour to find lasting peace with Pakistan. It will not be an easy task given the conflicting power centres in Pakistan, but we must not give up hope and continue the dialogue process, and I repeat, provided, there are tangible signs that Pakistan leadership is trying to contain terrorism against India from its territory.

We in Punjab have a vested interest in creating a harmonious relationship with Pakistan, as we have been on the receiving end of two wars with Pakistan and a decade of proxy war by way of intense terrorist activity in the State, resulting in the loss of 40,000 innocent lives and a completely derailed economy. Opening up of our borders with Pakistan will result in an economic boom for both sides of Punjab.

My colleague, Sardar Tarlochan Singh, has highlighted certain points regarding the plight of Punjabis abroad. I hope the hon. Minister will pay attention to it.

Madam, the world has undergone a sea change since the end of the Cold War and collapse of the Soviet Union. It is an accepted reality that today the US is the only superpower in the world. Obviously, it is in our interest to strengthen our ties with them, more so when India is also becoming strategically important for them from their geopolitical point of view in this subcontinent.

However, it is a delicate tightrope walk. The challenge before our foreign policy establishment is to leverage the US strengths to our advantage without compromising on basic issues which are of vital interest to our nation, as spelled out by my colleague, Shri Arun Shourie.

The US is our single largest trading partner and I am certain that fostering closer political relations with them will also lead to a much higher level of trade between our two countries. China's trade with the US, in 2008, was 409.2 billion dollars, while ours was only 44.4 billion dollars. There is obviously much untapped potential in this area.

In the new world order, trade and industry will determine relationships and alliances and access to markets and sources of energy supply will create new friends and foes. India with over one billion people, 35-40 per cent of whom are middle class, has become the second largest emerging market after China. The developed world would endeavour to capture our markets by offering liberal subsidies to their farmers and companies. At the same time, they would like to protect their own domestic market by putting non-tariff barriers on imports from developing nations. The Government must take all diplomatic and economic steps to protect and enhance our markets. Madam, diplomacy today encompasses complex economic, political and social issues. To meet these new challenges, we will have to re-look at human resource skills as well as funds available to our Foreign Policy Establishment, as mentioned by my friend, Shri N.K. Singh. We need trained manpower to deal with intricate subjects such as global warming and environmental protection, GATT negotiations, human rights issues as well as multilateral and bilateral trade pacts. Accordingly, I would like to suggest that our IFS officers must be provided with specialised training both in the political and in the economic fields. Within five years of an officer joining the service, a detailed evaluation of the officer's aptitude must be carried out and a business orientation be given to those officers who are inclined towards economics. They must be sent for specialised courses to the best Business Schools in the world in order to develop their ability to comprehend and debate complex Global Economic Issues. Those, with a political bent of mind, must be given more exposure to think-tanks both within the country and abroad. We must liberally fund foreign policy think-tanks outside the Government and involve academicians, economists, scientists, journalists and leading business personalities in such think-tanks to interact constantly with our Foreign Policy Establishment.

In the end, I would like to say that as our economy grows, and, when globally, India's human and technological potential gain recognition, the world community, including the developed nations, look at us with envy and respect. The Government must leverage this strength and endeavour to find for India its rightful place as a Permanent Member of the Security Council.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Shri Rajeev Shukla. You have thirteen minutes.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, विदेश मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों पर हो रही बहस में मैं सरकार के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदया, इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि भारत की विदेश नीति, जो पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी के जमाने में शुरू हुई, वह आज तक उसी तरह कायम है। बीच में जितनी सरकारें आईं, सबने कमोवेश उसी नीति का

समर्थन किया। बीच-बीच में सदस्यों ने ये बातें उठाई कि यह सरकार नेहरू जी की नीति से हट गई, मैं इस बात को बिल्कुल नहीं मानता। चाहे वह गुट निरपेक्ष की नीति हो और चाहे भारत को विश्व के भूगोल में ऊपर रखने की बात हो, हर जगह भारत सुप्रीम रहा, उसके कहीं झुकने का प्रश्न नहीं है, यह बात इस सरकार ने साबित की है।

महोदया, बहुत ज़िक्र हो रहा है ज्वाइंट स्टेटमेंट का। इस बारे में बड़ी बातें कही जा रही हैं, राष्ट्रपति भवन तक प्रतिनिधिमंडल जा रहे हैं, तरह-तरह के आरोप लगाए जा रहे हैं कि गिलानी से ड्राफ्ट कराकर ले आए और वही बांट दिया। क्या है उसमें? कौन सा पहाड़ टूट पड़ा है उसमें? ऐसा क्या हो गया, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता? मैंने एक बार, दो बार, तीन बार उसे पढ़ लिया, मुझे उसमें ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं लगी। फिर कहा गया कि फॉरेन सैक्रेट्री ने कहा है कि ड्राफ्ट में गलती हो गई। फॉरेन सैक्रेट्री ने यह नहीं कहा। संसद के लाइब्रेरी भवन में हुई मीटिंग में उन्होंने कहा कि “Even if we are accused of bad drafting, then, also, our intentions were right.” यह नहीं कहा कि हमने कोई bad drafting की, लेकिन वह चल गया, लगातार। और बलूचिस्तान पर क्या कह दिया, भाई? अगर कोई मुल्क आ रहा है और कह रहा है कि भाई साहब हमारे अंदर की समस्या आप इंटरनेशनल फोरम पर डिस्कस करिए, तो आप कह रहे हैं कि उसको मेंशन कर दो। हम यह कह रहे हैं कि हम नहीं इंटरफियर कर रहे। हमने कब कहा कि हम बलूचिस्तान में इंटरफियर कर रहे हैं या बलूचिस्तान में कुछ कर रहे हैं? वह अपने घर की समस्या, अपने घर वालों का मसला या अपनी बीबी का मसला आपके पास लेकर आ रहा है और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंच पर लेकर आ रहा है और हम परेशान हो रहे हैं कि आपने क्यों ज़िक्र कर दिया! इसमें क्या बात है? और उसी में कश्मीर का कहीं ज़िक्र नहीं है। यह ऐसे ही है जैसे कि इस देश में नक्सलपंथियों की समस्या है, उसका हम पाकिस्तान में जाकर ज़िक्र करें और कहें कि हमारे फलां राज्य में नक्सलपंथियों का बड़ा जोर चल रहा है, क्या आप इसमें कुछ कर रहे हैं, हमारे खिलाफ नक्सलियों को बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। तो इस तरह की बात है, वह तो इंटरनल मैटर डिस्कस कर रहा है और हम उसमें हाथ तौबा अगर खुद ही मचाने लेंगे, तो इस तरह से तो हम लोग पाकिस्तान की मदद कर रहे हैं, बजाय हिन्दुस्तान की मदद करने के।

इस बात को आप लोगों को समझना चाहिए। आप जितना यहां चिल्लाते हैं, अब तो सब टी.वी. पाकिस्तान पहुंचते हैं, उतना ही वहां का प्राईम मिनिस्टर फूलकर कुप्पा हो जाता है और अपनी वाहवाही करता है कि गिलानी साहब ने क्या कर दिया है। तो आप यह करके एक तरह से पाकिस्तान की मदद कर रहे हैं। वैसे आपका इतिहास भी जो है, वह पाकिस्तान की मदद करने का है। जब 6 साल आपको सत्ता में मिले, आपने लगातार पाकिस्तान की मदद की, यह मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ, इसका उदाहरण मैं पेश करता हूँ। शौरी साहब यहां नहीं हैं, मैं उनकी जैसी एक्टिंग तो नहीं कर पाऊंगा, पीछे हाथ करके, आगे हाथ करके उन्होंने जिस तरह से प्राईम मिनिस्टर का मजाक बनाया, लेकिन अगर मैं उनको बताने की कोशिश करूँ कि जब उनकी सरकार थी, तो उन्होंने क्या-क्या किया, तो उन्हें अचंभित नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं खुद लाहौर गया था, उस दिन मैं लाहौर में था, जब वाजपेयी जी बस ले गए थे। उस दिन उनका एक तरह से अपमान हुआ था, जब पाकिस्तान का थल सेनाध्यक्ष या पाकिस्तान का आर्मी चीफ उनको वहां रिसीव करने नहीं आया था। इसके बाद लाहौर के उसी गवर्नर हाउस में जहां पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, पार्टीशन के declaration के 6 दिन बाद गए थे और जब वे साइन करके, लाहौर को हैंडओवर करके चलने लगे, तो उनके साथ जो लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल था, उसने उनसे पूछा कि “सर, आपने लाहौर, पाकिस्तान को दे दिया? “Lahore is the epicentre of Punjabi culture”. इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि “When bigger decisions are taken, it hardly makes any difference whether one city stays here or goes there”, क्योंकि पंडित जी को कश्मीर बचाना था और कश्मीर बचाने के लिए उन्होंने वे बड़े डिसेशन लिए थे। उसी दिन उस भावना की हत्या हो गई, जब नवाज

शरीफ के साथ पहला ज्वाइंट स्टेटमेंट लाहौर के गवर्नर हाउस में साइन हुआ और उस दिन NDA regime के प्राईम मिनिस्टर ने वहां पर सरेंडर किया और ज्वाइंट स्टेटमेंट में कश्मीर का जिक्र आया कि हम कश्मीर पर बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार हैं। तो पहली गलती वहां से शुरू हुई, आज तो आप बलूचिस्तान का रोना बेवजह रो रहे हैं। उसके बाद लगातार दूसरे दिन मीनार-ए-पाकिस्तान गए और मीनार-ए-पाकिस्तान के नीचे के रजिस्टर में क्या लिखकर आए हैं, जरा आप सब लोग पढ़वा लीजिए और वहां से इसकी तसदीक करवा लीजिए कि उन्होंने किस तरह से वहां पाकिस्तान का गुणगान किया है।

[उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए]

फिर तो सिलसिला चालू हो गया। उन दिनों प्राईम मिनिस्टर और तब के डिप्टी प्राईम मिनिस्टर में एक कंपीटीशन चलता था, अगर प्राईम मिनिस्टर कुछ करें, तो डिप्टी प्राईम मिनिस्टर एक कदम आगे रहते थे। उसके बाद आडवाणी जी, जिन्ना की मजार पर जो लिखकर आए हैं, वह भी आप दिखवा लीजिए और वहां पर जो ब्रोशर मिलता है, उसमें इंडिया के बारे में और जिन्ना के मुताल्लिक क्या लिखा हुआ है और ये क्या सर्टिफिकेट देकर आए हैं, वह भी आप दिखवा लीजिए।

शौरी साहब कह रहे थे कि राजीव गांधी जी ने बेनजीर भुट्टो की 1988 में तारीफ की थी कि — “Both our young leaders and the chemistry matches”. मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब बेनजीर भुट्टो यहां आई थीं, तो क्या हुआ था? वे किसके घर में बुलाई गईं, किसने उन्हें कराची की कढ़ी खिलाई, किसने उनके साथ बैठकर आंसू बहाए और जैसा कि जयन्ती नटराजन जी ने कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**... अरुण जी, उस समय आप नहीं थे, जयन्ती जी ने एक आर्टिकल को quote किया कि आडवाणी जी की और पाकिस्तानी हाई कमिश्नर की 50 मुलाकातें हुईं, जब वे सरकार में थे, आगरा declaration से पहले। मैं तो यह डिमांड करूंगा कि उसमें जो है * मीटिंग अगर वे * मीटिंग थीं, तो उनमें क्या हुआ? मुझे लगता है कि BJP को इस पर White Paper देना चाहिए और आडवाणी जी को राष्ट्र को स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: आप * मीटिंग कह रहे हैं, यह official version है या अखबार की खबर है?

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: यह करण थापर ने लिखा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे मीटिंग कराने वाले थे, जो कहते हैं कि मैं लेकर जाता था पाकिस्तानी हाई कमिश्नर को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : अखबार में लिखी हुई बात को ...**(व्यवधान)**... गृह मंत्री की * मीटिंग नहीं होती ...**(व्यवधान)**... Don't make such remarks ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप केवल मीटिंग बोलिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन: रात में जो होता है * मीटिंग। किसी के घर में, किसी को न बताकर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: आपको कैसे पता कि रात में हुई? आपको किसने बताया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: करण थापर ने लिखा है।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: होम मिनिस्टर किसी के घर जाए और किसी को मालूम नहीं, उसकी सुरक्षा को मालूम नहीं, अखबार वाले ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : अहलुवालिया जी, अखबार वाला नहीं था ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो शक्स मीटिंग करा रहा था ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into the expression * ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: नहीं, नहीं, कैसे लगा देंगे * मीटिंग? क्या मतलब है? What do you mean by this?

*Not recorded.

6.00 P.M.

श्री उपसभापति: यह * रिकॉर्ड से हटा दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: जो शक्स मीटिंग करा रहा था, उसने लिखा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: सर, एक होम मिनिस्टर ...(व्यवधान)... Should I believe that the Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, is having a * meeting today? Should I believe that? What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, जो शक्स मीटिंग करा रहा था, उसने लिखा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप मीटिंग बोलिए, * क्यों बोल रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, जो mediator था, उसने लिखा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए न।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): महोदय, वह गलत बोल रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Today, Mr. Chidambaram is not having his security. He can have * meetings. But, Advaniji was having Z security. ...*(Interruptions)*... He cannot have a * meeting. There is a difference in it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: जो mediator था, उसने लिखा है ...(व्यवधान)... अहलुवालिया जी, आप पढ़ा-लिखा कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... आप पढ़ते-लिखते नहीं हैं ...(व्यवधान)... यह आपकी कमजोरी है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: That is not the point ...*(Interruptions)*... नहीं, नहीं, आप गलत बात बोल रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: जो mediator है, उसने लिखा है ...(व्यवधान)... जो meeting करा रहा था, उसने लिखा है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: वह नाम निकाल दिया गया है, तो आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए न ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: बीजेपी को पूरे राष्ट्र को बताना चाहिए कि रात के अंधेरे में पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति के साथ हमारे देश के गृह मंत्री क्या कर रहे थे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया: महोदय, यह उस समय एनडीए में थे ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए न ...(व्यवधान)... वह तो निकाल दिया गया है ...(व्यवधान)... * नहीं है meeting है ...(व्यवधान)... बैठिए, बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: जब संसद पर हमला हो रहा था और संसद पर हमले के तत्काल बाद जो पाकिस्तान से सांठ-गांठ हो रही थी, उसका कच्चा चिट्ठा देश के सामने आना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: महोदय ...(व्यवधान)... आप ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, यह उनके विचार हैं ...(व्यवधान)... यह भी बोल रहे हैं और वह भी बोल रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: आप इसको स्वीकार करो न ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कलराज मिश्र: महोदय, यह उस समय उसके मेम्बर थे ...(व्यवधान)...

*Not recorded.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : हम कहीं भी मेम्बर हों, उससे क्या फर्क पड़ता है ...(व्यवधान)... अहलुवालिया जी भी तो उधर मेंबर थे ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : यह पहले एनडीए में थे ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : अहलुवालिया जी भी तो उधर से मेंबर थे ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : पाणि जी, आप बैठिए न ...(व्यवधान)... बस, बस, पाणि जी, आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)...
Nothing will go on record. ... (Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : *

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया : अगर मैं एक-एक बात कहूंगा, तो उसको मैं authenticate करूंगा ...(व्यवधान)... आप authenticate करोगे ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : हां, मैंने authenticate किया है ...(व्यवधान)... हां, मैंने authenticate किया है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : मि. अहलुवालिया जी ...(व्यवधान)... मि. राजीव शुक्ल जी, आप जो बात करना चाहते हैं, वह बात कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... आप झगड़ा क्यों कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I have authenticated it. ... (Interruptions)... I am authenticating it. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: He is having all the information about * meetings. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... आप बोलिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : आइना दिखा दिया, तो इतने परेशान हो गए ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Yes. ... (Interruptions)... Sir, * ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That he said it in the other House. We cannot quote it here. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, it appeared in the newspapers. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you cannot do it. He is a Member of that House. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री कलराज मिश्र : प्राइम मिनिस्टर के नाते वह सब करेंगे ही ...(व्यवधान)... वह तो करना पड़ता है, वह तो करेंगे ही ...(व्यवधान)... वह आप भी कर रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)... कल क्या होना चाहिए, क्या नहीं होना चाहिए, इस पर तो चर्चा होती ही है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : संसद पर आज हमला हो और कल आप पाकिस्तानी हाई कमिशनर से मिल लीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : कलराज जी, आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... आप तो सीनियर मेम्बर हैं ...(व्यवधान)... आप तो बैठिए न ...(व्यवधान)...

*Not recorded.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: संसद पर आज हमला हो और कल आप पाकिस्तानी हाई कमिशनर से मिल लीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: यह किताब आडवाणी जी ने स्वयं जाकर सोनिया जी को दी थी...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: हां, तो उससे क्या हो गया ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या उससे उसके तथ्य गायब हो गए?...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: शुक्ल जी, अब ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, उन्होंने मुझे disturb किया न। अभी तो मेरे दो ही मिनट हुए हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए न ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कब तक बैठेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, अभी तो मेरे दो ही मिनट हुए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी तो छः मेम्बरो को participate करना है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री कलराज मिश्र: जो डिबेट है, उसकी चर्चा करो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, इसके बाद 19-20 फरवरी, 1999 को दिल्ली-लाहौर बस सर्विस का inauguration हुआ। In May and July, 1999, India and Pakistan fought a limited eleven week battle in Kargil region of Kashmir. इधर आप झुक रहे थे और उधर वह आप पर हमला कर रहा था। इसकी पूरी chronological order में इस प्रकार से है: 12 अक्टूबर को मुशर्रफ साहब आ जाते हैं, 24 दिसंबर को इंडियन एयरलाइंस प्लेन की hijacking हो जाती है, मैं उसमें जाना नहीं चाहूंगा, वरना ये फिर खड़े हो जाएंगे कि hijacking के बाद क्या हुआ और टेरोरिस्ट को कैसे छोड़े गए, कैसे हमने घुटने टेके, कैसे हमने देश के सामने सरेण्डर किया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: महोदय ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या आप बताएं कि शुक्ल जी को क्या बोलना है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: हमने बड़ी बहादुरी पाकिस्तान के साथ दिखाई ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने क्या किया, यह पूरे देश को पता है...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं उस पर नहीं बोलूंगा, वरना ये परेशान हो जाएंगे...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी उनके 13 मिनट हैं।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, इसके बाद 20 मार्च को छत्तीसगढ़पुरा में 35 सिख मारे गए and on 19th November, Prime Minister, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, announced unilateral ceasefire in Jammu and Kashmir. जब सिख मारे जाते हैं। 20 दिसंबर को बढ़ा दिया, India extended unilateral ceasefire for another month. उसके बाद लाल किले पर अटक हो जाता है।....**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: कलेंडर ऑफ इवेंट्स क्यों पढ़ रहे हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: अहलुवालिया जी, ऐसा है कि तुम करो तो पुण्य और हम करें तो पाप।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : कलेंडर ऑफ इवेंट्स के साथ इन्होंने कहा है कि...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : क्या कलेंडर ऑफ इवेंट्स हम नहीं पढ़ सकते?...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : अगर वह खराब इतिहास था तो अटल जी ने खराब पहल की, उनसे बात नहीं करनी चाहिए थी। तो छोड़ो न, आप क्यों बात कर रहे हो।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: यहां सवाल जवाब नहीं है, आप बैठिए।...**(व्यवधान)**... आपस में मेंबर्स में ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए, उन्हें बोलने दीजिए। अगर वे सवाल करें तो आप क्यों बोलते हैं, यह ठीक नहीं

है।...*(व्यवधान)*... Please bring to my notice anything unparliamentary. We will remove it. But what the Member says, what he should not say, if it suits you it is all right, if it does not suit you and you object, is not correct. Whatever he wants to say, he has every right to say whatever he wants to. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ahluwalia, whatever he wants to say he can say on the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am talking about the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, he is not speaking on the subject! ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: आप मुझे बताएंगे कि सब्जेक्ट क्या है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should not decide that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, he is not speaking on the subject. That is important. We are discussing about the working of the Ministry of the present Government and not the working of the previous Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is on the Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Within the rules if he is speaking, how can you stop? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, यह कौन तय करेगा कि हम सब्जेक्ट पर बोल रहे हैं या नहीं? यह आप तय करेंगे या अहलुवालिया जी तय करेंगे?...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: He is deputy leader. ...*(Interruptions)*

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन नहीं बोल रहे हैं, इन्हें ज्यादा परेशानी है।...*(व्यवधान)*... जब कोई भी बोले, उसके ऊपर खड़े होकर बोलने लगेंगे।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am allowing the deputy leader and the leader; some times, when they intervene, we respect it. That does not mean that everybody gets up and speaks. Do not do it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, इनको खाली एक सुझाव दे दीजिए कि ये क्रिकेट के बहुत बड़े चैम्पियन रहे हैं, तो वह क्रिकेट करा दें।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, वह क्रिकेट का मामला है, अपने टाइम पर करेंगे।...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बोलिए।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: मान्यवर, इस सरकार के नेतृत्व में पहली बार यह हुआ है कि मुम्बई इंसीडेंट के बाद हमने पाकिस्तान को दुनिया के नक्शे में एकदम एक्सपोज कर दिया कि यह एक आतंकवादी देश है। आज तक कभी 60 साल में ऐसा नहीं हुआ था कि हम पाकिस्तान को इस तरह से दुनिया की निगाहों में एक आतंकवादी देश के रूप में दर्शाते।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप छोड़िए न, यह कैसी बात है। उनको बोलने दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह क्या बोल रहे हैं?...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: अगर अहलुवालिया जी ऐसे ही करते रहे तो मैं बता रहा हूँ कि मैं इनको नहीं बोलने दूंगा, जब वे खड़े होंगे। हमें इनके हुनर पता हैं कि वे क्या हैं, इनकी काट क्या है वह भी हमें पता है।...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए आप शांत बैठिए, आपका नम्बर बहुत बढ़ गया है।

श्री उपसभापति: डिस्टर्ब मत करो।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: आज पाकिस्तान के चाहे स्टूडेंट्स हों, चाहे पाकिस्तान के लोग हों, चाहे बिजनेसमेन हों, उन सबको पूरे विश्व में दिक्कत आ रही है कि उनको वीजा नहीं मिलता। पाकिस्तानी कम्पनियों को

लोग अपने यहां आने नहीं देना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि जिस तरह से उनकी बदनामी पूरे विश्व में हुई है और जिस तरह से पहली बार उनको यह स्वीकार करना पड़ा कि मुम्बई में जिन लोगों ने हमला किया था, उनके खिलाफ चार्जशीट देनी पड़ी, उनके खिलाफ केस करना पड़ा और उनके खिलाफ उन्हें अदालत में जाना पड़ा। भले ही अदालत ने उन्हें जमानत पर छोड़ दिया हो, लेकिन पाकिस्तान को ये सारी चीजें स्वीकार करनी पड़ीं। यह अचीवमेंट पहली बार इस सरकार के नेतृत्व में हुई है। मान्यवर, इसके बाद जो सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट बात है, वह यह है कि भारत...

श्री उपसभापति: राजीव शुक्ल जी, अब आप समाप्त करिए।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, उन्होंने मुझे बोलने नहीं दिया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: बोलने दिया या नहीं बोलने दिया, लेकिन समय समाप्त हो गया है।
...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सर, हमारा तो एक ही पाइंट हुआ है।(व्यवधान)... शौरी साहब ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर का मजाक बनाया कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जाकर बुश से कहा कि "Mr. Bush, every Indian loves you." मैं भी कह सकता हूं। अहलुवालिया जी, मैं तो बोल नहीं रहा हूं। मैं भी करना शुरू करूं कि जब क्लिंटन राष्ट्रपति... ..(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: किसको रिकार्ड से निकालूं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: सर, हाउस में कैरीकेचर नहीं किया जाता है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन: सर, अरुण शौरी जी ने किया, हमने कुछ नहीं किया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज, आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सर, हाउस में क्या होना चाहिए, इसके बारे में आप बताएं या वह बताएं।
...(व्यवधान).... सर, यह व्यवस्था का सवाल है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, आप सवाल-जवाब को छोड़िए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सर, हाउस में क्या होगा, इसको क्या अहलुवालिया जी तय करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप अच्छा बोल रहे हैं। आप अच्छे पाइंट्स बोल रहे हैं। आप सवाल-जवाब में उलझ जाएंगे, तो कुछ भी नहीं बोल सकेंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सर, इस बात को आप तय करेंगे, या अहलुवालिया जी तय करेंगे, यह एक बार स्पष्ट हो जाए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, इनके बोलने का टाइम समाप्त हो गया है।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no other option but to adjourn the House.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, यह तय करके आए हैं कि मुझे हाउस में बोलने नहीं देना है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने कहा है कि ऐसा मत करिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, इनके बोलने का समय समाप्त हो गया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: पाणि जी, मैंने आपको कह दिया है कि आप बीच में इंटरप्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं। आपको इस बात की इजाजत नहीं है कि आप हर वक्त उठकर इंटरप्ट करें। आपके लीडर्स बैठे हैं, अगर कोई इंटरवीन करना है, तो वह करेंगे, आप क्यों करते हैं? इसके लिए न उन्होंने आपको पॉवर आफ अटॉर्नी दी है और न हाउस ने आपको कहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन: जब अरुण शौरी जी ने कैरीकेचर किया था, तब आप कहाँ थे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : नहीं किया।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : प्राइम मिनिस्टर का कैरीकेचर किया। ...(व्यवधान).... पी.एम. का कैरीकेचर बनाकर किया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : अहलुवालिया जी, चाहे इधर से करो या उधर से करो, दोनों गलत है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : सर, अरुण शौरी जी ने बोलते वक्त किसी की आवाज बनाकर नहीं कहा ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : प्राइम मिनिस्टर की आवाज में कहा। ...(व्यवधान).... उन्होंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर की आवाज की नकल उतारी। आप क्या बात रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए। ... (व्यवधान).... देखिए, शुक्ला जी। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, मैं अपना भाषण दे रहा हूँ और वह बार-बार खड़े हो जाते हैं। यह आप बताएंगे कि क्या होना चाहिए या वह बताएंगे? ... (व्यवधान).... मैंने तो नहीं कहा जब उन्होंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर के बारे में बोला।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप यह तय करिए कि इस तरह से हाउस में कब तक चलेगा? आपके सवाल-जवाब कब तक चलेंगे? ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, ये बार-बार बीच में खड़े हो जाते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलते जाइए। You don't take notice of his interruptions. ... (Interruptions)... Whatever we are saying that will go on record and whatever Mr. Ahluwalia says that will not go on record. You go ahead. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : जार्ज बुश के लिए अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति के लिए ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not identified you. ... (Interruptions)... You cannot get up like this and say whatever you want to say. ... (Interruptions)... Please.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Why are you naming me only? ... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Because Ahluwalia is doing it, so I said "Ahluwaliaji". ... (Interruptions)... Mr. Ahluwalia, at present you are interrupting. When tomorrow Mr. Pani interrupts, I will tell him. ... (Interruptions)... I request you to please cooperate. ... (Interruptions)... Let the debate go on. ... (Interruptions)... Please cooperate. ... (Interruptions)... I will not tolerate Mr. Pani.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: आप क्यों बार-बार बोल रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान).... यह कहा कि वह अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति से जाकर बोलते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, he has to address the Chair.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: मैं आपकी तरफ नहीं देख रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप मेरी तरफ देखिए।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: उपसभापति जी, मैं वही कह रहा हूँ कि उन्होंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर का मज़ाक बनाया और कहा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति से जाकर कहते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, वह सब सब्जेक्ट कह दिया, अब आप आगे बढ़िए।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि मैं भी यह बात कह सकता था कि जब अमेरिका के तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपति क्लिंटन भारत आए थे, तो उनके पीछे-पीछे कौन घूम रहा था? क्लिंटन को छोड़ दीजिए, उस समय की सरकार के लोग उनकी बेटी को लेकर जोधपुर से लेकर हर जगह पर, * करते हुए कौन घूम रहे थे? जो लोग बेटियों तक की * कर सकते हैं, वे हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर पर इल्जाम लगाते हैं कि बुश के लिए उन्होंने कहा, 'Every Indian loves you'. बोलने से पहले सोच लेना चाहिए। हो सकता है कि आप बहुत अच्छे वक्ता हों, प्रभावशाली वक्ता हों, लेकिन किसी के लिए कुछ भी बोल देना, ठीक नहीं है। किसी का भी मज़ाक बना देना का आपको कोई सर्टिफिकेट या अधिकार नहीं मिला है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग खामोश रहिए। Nothing will go on record. यदि कोई बैठकर बात करे, तो Nothing will go on record. Please conclude Mr. Shukla.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: मैं उन बातों में नहीं जा रहा हूँ। सर, जहाँ तक CTBT पर साइन करने की बात है, end use का सवाल है, तो अगर Strobe Talbott की किताब उठा लें, तो उसमें उन्होंने खुद लिखा है कि उस समय की सरकार इस बात के लिए तैयार थी कि हम CTBT पर signature करें। उनको इसका जवाब देना चाहिए। जब ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन बोलेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से यह बताएं कि जो Strobe Talbott की किताब में लिखा है कि उस समय CTBT पर साइन करने के लिए उस समय के प्राइम मिनिस्टर, NDA की गवर्नमेंट तैयार थी या नहीं थी, तब end use वाली बात आगे आएगी।...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं एक बात अलग से रखना चाहता हूँ कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में भारत का रोल लगातार बढ़ता चला जा रहा है और अब भारत 3rd world country की तरह नहीं देखा जाता है। जितनी 6 अहम कमेटियाँ हैं, उनमें भारत की राय को बहुत महत्व दिया जाता है। आज वहाँ अमेरिका का बोलबाला इसलिए है कि युनाइटेड नेशन्स में सबसे ज्यादा कंट्रीब्यूशन अमेरिका का है। मुझे लगता है कि इसमें कोई हर्ज नहीं है। भारत एक developing economy है। हम ज्यादा कंट्रीब्यूट कर सकते हैं और मुझे लगता है कि वहाँ कंट्रीब्यूशन बढ़ाना चाहिए, ताकि भारत का किरदार बहुत अहम किरदार हो सके। एक बात सरदार तरलोचन सिंह जी ने उठाई थी कि चाहे किसी भी तरीके से या भले ही agents के जरिए, सिख या पंजाबी लड़के यूरोप में पहुँच गए हैं, वे वहाँ पर बहुत परेशानी में हैं। जो कंट्रीज उनके वीजा को वैधता प्रदान कर सकते हैं या उनके पासपोर्ट बना सकती हैं, तो इस मामले में हमें उनकी मदद करनी चाहिए। सर, मैं एक और बात के लिए सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि जो चाइनीज गुड्स हैं, उन पर धीरे-धीरे प्रतिबंध लग रहा है। मुझे लगता है कि इंडियन इंडस्ट्री को बढ़ाने के लिए इस तरह के और प्रतिबंध लगाए जाएं, तमाम दूसरे गुड्स पर भी प्रतिबंध लगाए जाएं, यह मैं चाहता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI A.A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, no peace or amicable relationship is prevailing around us with the neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, China, Nepal and Sri Lanka. Infiltration from Bangladesh has posed a great problem for our internal peace. Pakistan is a source of producing terrorism and exporting the same to our country. All the Members have spoken in detail. For a long time the discussion was going on. Sir, I will put an end to the matter about Pakistan. Yesterday while making a statement in the Parliament, Lok Sabha, the hon. Prime Minister of India said that the doors are open for dialogue, provided Pakistan fulfils the commitment to root out anti-Indian terrorist activity from

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

its soil. Now, I draw the attention of the House about the barbaric racial attack on the Indian students by the Australians. In spite of assurances given by the Prime Minister and others of Australian Government, the Indian students are subjected to innumerable torture because of the arrogance of the Australians.

Yesterday, an Indian woman journalist was brutally assaulted for writing an article exposing educational scam.

Now, I would like to understand the current political scenario prevailing in Sri Lanka. Sir, 3 lakh Tamils — men, women, children, old and diseased — are kept behind an electrical fence by the Sri Lankan Army. The Red Cross and media are prevented from seeing them. They are put to a lot of inconvenience and are unable to express their position to anybody in the world. Our Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi, has extended his co-operation and helped by providing 4 vessels full of articles for their help and also sent Rs. 25 crores. The Government of India, under the able guidance of the Chairperson of the UPA Madam Soniaji and under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh, has allotted Rs. 500 crores in the Budget for rehabilitation of Tamils. I would like to request the External Affairs Ministry to exchange useful dialogue to save their rights and see that they are given equal position with Sinhalis. During the ethnic battle, a lot of their local leaders were assassinated. I would like to remind you of the incidents that took place when Martin Luther King was advocating a theory of eradication of caste, colour and creed. He was fighting for the people of Negroes or Blacks. The Blacks were earlier considered and taken as slaves. He has taken a lot of steps and agitations for the upliftment of the Blacks. But, now, due to the steps taken by Martin Luther King — of course he was assassinated later — they are getting the benefit. They are now being treated equal to Americans and now they are called as African-Americans.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Sir, here, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister of External Affairs that some of the Secretaries from the Ministry are going there and talking with President Rajapaksa and getting his advice and coming back. They do not have the curtesy to go and meet Tamils or the people who are suffering there. This is like *pallukkum kaaval, poonaikkum thozhan*. It means, 'guarding milk as well as friendly with cat.' If this is so, they cannot get justice. There are 3 lakh Tamils who lost their houses.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Mr. Jinnah.

SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Yes, Sir. I am concluding.

They are losing their property. They have become homeless. They are not even having clothes to wear. They are not having food to eat. The situation is very worse. So, I request the hon. External Affairs Minister to personally visit Sri Lanka along with some of the Members from

both the Houses of Parliament to take stock of the real situation and try to help the Tamils in Sri Lanka in real sense. Thank you.

श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): मोहतरम डिप्टी-चेयरमैन साहब, आज तमाम बहस सुनने के बाद मेरा अहसास ऐसा है कि तमाम लोग इस बात पर इत्तिफाक करते हैं कि हमारे मुल्क की खारजा पॉलिसी जिस तरह पहले आज़ाद थी, वैसे ही आज़ाद रहनी चाहिए। अगर वह आज़ाद नहीं रहेगी, तो उसमें इख़्तिलाफ़ पैदा हो सकता है। Right or Left, दोनों तरफ से जो आवाज़ें आई हैं, जो कुछ बात कही गई है, सब इस बात पर मुत्तफिक हैं कि हमारे मुल्क को जिस तरह से अब तक चलाया गया था, आज़ाद खारजा पॉलिसी, peaceful co-existence, non-interference, दूसरे मुल्कों के मामलात में मुदाखलत न करना, सबके साथ जहाँ तक मुमकिन हो दोस्ताना ताल्लुकात रखना और नावाबस्तगी, non-alignment, हमारी यह पॉलिसी कायम रहनी चाहिए। दोनों तरफ की बहस सुनने के बाद मेरा अहसास यह है कि हम सब इस बात पर मुत्तफिक हैं कि यह पॉलिसी सही थी और इस पर हमको कायम रहना चाहिए। यह बहुत जरूरी है।

हमारे वजीर-ए-आज़म साहब ने जो भी मुश्तरका बयान जारी किया है, उसके बारे में जितनी भी बहस हुई है, उसमें बुनियादी बात यह है और वह बात कभी खत्म नहीं हो सकती है कि कोई भी पड़ोसी मुल्क हो, पाकिस्तान हो या कोई भी मुल्क हो, पड़ोसी हो या गैर-पड़ोसी हो, सारी दुनिया का मामला है, हमें उन लोगों के साथ ताल्लुकात रखना है। इस दुनिया में हम सबसे लड़ कर, अलग-थलग होकर नहीं रह सकते हैं। उसके लिए गुप्तगू बन्द न हो, बात चलती रहे। अब यह बात जरूर सही है कि हालात के तहत आगे-पीछे कुछ हो सकता है। मुम्बई में पिछले साल नवम्बर महीने में जो वाक़या हुआ था, 7-8 महीने से हमारे दरम्यान बातचीत बन्द थी। हम लोग एक-दूसरे से बात कर रहे थे, लेकिन दूसरे अंदाज से कर रहे थे कि तुमको यह करना है, वह नहीं करना है। लेकिन अब अगर हमारे वजीर-ए-आज़म साहब यह समझते हैं कि हमें इस बात को फिर शुरू करना चाहिए, तो उसमें कोई गलत बात मेरे ख्याल में नहीं है, हमें ऐसा करना चाहिए। इस बात का लिहाज रखना बहुत जरूरी है, अब यह इत्तिफाक की बात है कि हमारा जो बहुत ही करीबी पड़ोसी मुल्क है, पाकिस्तान, वह एक झगड़ालु मुल्क है। झगड़ालु शायद इसलिए है कि यह बँटवारे के नतीजे में आया है, यह हमारा natural पड़ोसी नहीं है। अब उसके बँटवारे के नतीजे में जो झगड़े थे, उन झगड़ों को लेकर वे अभी तक चल रहे हैं। हमारी कोशिश यह है कि उन बातों का निबटारा बातचीत के जरिए कर दिया जाए। वहाँ की हुकूमत या वहाँ की जो सियासी पार्टियाँ हैं या वहाँ जब कभी फौजी हुकूमत आती है, उसमें वे जो पॉलिसी अख्तियार करते हैं, वह उनका काम है, लेकिन हमारा काम यह है कि हम पाकिस्तान को, वहाँ के लोगों को यह समझाने की कोशिश करते हैं कि दोनों मुल्कों का मफाद इसमें है कि हम मिल-जुल कर रहें, अपने मामलात को सुलझा लें और जो भी झगड़े हैं, उनको खत्म करें, पुरानी बातों को लेकर न चलें, बुग़ज़ और अदावत हमारे बीच में नहीं होने चाहिए। यह हमारी कोशिश रहती है और यह आगे भी रहेगी। हमारे वजीर-ए-आज़म साहब ने अगर इसकी तरफ कदम उठाया है, तो मैं इसके लिए उन्हें मुबारकवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन मैं इसमें एक बात और जोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि हुकूमतों के साथ तो हमारी बातचीत जब भी चलेगी या नहीं चलेगी, जो भी होगा, लेकिन पाकिस्तान की आवाम के साथ हमें अपना relation कमजोर नहीं होने देना चाहिए, क्योंकि जो बुनियादी बात होती है, वह किसी भी मुल्क की कौम होती है। हुकूमतें आती हैं और जाती हैं और पार्टियाँ भी बनती हैं और बिगड़ती रहती हैं, लेकिन उस मुल्क की आवाम, उस मुल्क की कौम रहती है। हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के जो लोग हैं, दोनों मुल्कों की जो कौम हैं, उनके दिल में एक-दूसरे के लिए अदावत, बुग़ज़ और कीना नहीं है। वे जब भी एक-दूसरे के साथ मिलते हैं, तो मोहब्बत का बर्ताव करते हैं। ये

खून के रिश्ते रहे हैं। अलग कर दिए गए हैं, मसनूई बुनियादें बना दी गई हैं, बॉर्डर बना दिए गए हैं, लेकिन इसके बावजूद दिलों के अन्दर एक मोहब्बत है। दोनों मुल्कों के अन्दर है। हमें आवाम के साथ अपना रिश्ता कायम रखना चाहिए। उस रिश्ते को कायम रखने के लिए मैं अपने वज़ारत-ए-खारिजा से यह दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 7-8 महीने से जो सिलसिला बन्द है, हमने नहीं बन्द किया है, हालात की वजह से बन्द हुआ है, अब उस सिलसिले को फिर हमें शुरू करना चाहिए। वहाँ के जो अच्छे लोग हैं, वहाँ जो सियासी लोग हैं, वहाँ जो अदबी काम करने वाले लोग हैं, जर्नलिस्ट्स हैं, जो cultural groups हैं, अब उन लोगों के साथ हमारा exchange होना चाहिए। कुछ यहां के डेलिगेशन वहां जाएं और कुछ वहां के डेलिगेशन यहां आएँ। इंडिया-पाकिस्तान की फ्रेंडशिप को डेवलप करने के लिए हमें कदम उठाने चाहिए, क्योंकि हम इस पूरे मामले को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। अब जहां तक रह गई बात बलूचिस्तान की, बलूचिस्तान का यह केवल एक लफ़्ज़ आ गया है। मुझे तो इस बात का ताज्जुब है कि वहां के वज़ीर-ए-आज़म साहब ने सिर्फ बलूचिस्तान का ज़िक्र किया है और हम पर इल्ज़ाम लगाने के खयाल से ही किया है, ऐसे ही झूठ-मूठ नहीं कर दिया है। यह तो कहिए कि उन्होंने तालिबान का मामला भी हमारे साथ नहीं जोड़ दिया और यह नहीं कह दिया है कि तालिबान के साथ उनकी जो लड़ाई चल रही है, वह भी हम ही करा रहे हैं। लेकिन वह उनकी अपनी पॉलिसी है, हमारा बलूचिस्तान को उनसे अलग करने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। हमारे कई भाइयों ने यह बात कही है और मैं भी उस पर उनसे इतिफ़ाक़ करता हूँ कि बलूचिस्तान का मामला कोई आज का नहीं है। पाकिस्तान बनने के साथ ही साथ वह क्रिस्सा भी वहां पर शुरू हुआ था। वह उनका मामला है और उसको उन्हें ही तय करना होगा, हमें उस झगड़े में कोई दखल नहीं देना है।

आखिरी तौर पर मैं सिर्फ एक बात और अर्ज़ करके अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ, चूंकि यहां दो बातों का ज़िक्र आया है, इसलिए उनका कहना बहुत जरूरी है। हमारा मुल्क दूसरे मुल्कों में जब पहचाना जाता है, तो हमारी खारिजा पॉलिसी के ज़रिए पहचाना जाता है। अभी यहां एक ज़िक्र आया कि सउदी अरब वगैरह में जो हज डेलिगेशन जाता है, हमारे मुल्क से डेढ़ लाख हाजी वहां जाते हैं। सारी दुनिया के लोग वहां पहुंच कर जमा होते हैं। हमारा मुल्क अगर वहां पर रिप्रेजेंट होता है, तो वह बिल्कुल सही तौर पर रिप्रेजेंट होना चाहिए। हमारा हज डेलिगेशन वहां जाता है, तो वह जाना बहुत जरूरी है। जहां तक हज के लिए सब्सिडी देने का सवाल है तो वह मसला अपनी जगह पर है। हज सब्सिडी कुछ और नहीं है, हमारी जो एअर सर्विसिज़ हैं, उसमें जितना हमारा खर्चा होता है, यह उनसे जुड़ा हुआ है। उस पर तो अगर हम लोग एक कार्पोरेशन बनाते, बजाए इसके कि हम हज कमेटियों के ज़रिए इस धंधे को चलाते, तो अब तक यह मसला कब का हल हो चुका होता। मैं अपने वज़ीरे खारिजा साहब की तवज्जोह सिर्फ एक बात की तरफ करके अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ और वह यह है कि हमारे यहां से हज कमेटी के ज़रिए डेढ़ लाख के करीब जो हाजी जा रहे हैं, उनसे हम कोई सर्विस टैक्स चार्ज नहीं करते हैं। यहां तक कि एअरपोर्ट का भी हम लोग उनसे कोई टैक्स नहीं लेते हैं। कुछ हाजी हज करने तो जाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हज कमेटियों के ज़रिए नहीं जाना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि उनको मौक़ा नहीं मिलता है, चूंकि कुरे में, लॉट्री में उनका नाम नहीं आया होता है। इसलिए वे हमारी विज़ारते खारिजा के अंडर ही जो प्राइवेट ऑपरेटर हैं, उनके ज़रिए जाना चाहते हैं। अभी खबर मिली है कि उनसे सर्विस टैक्स मांगा जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे वज़ीरे खारिजा साहब को इस पर तवज्जोह देनी चाहिए कि अगर हम यह करेंगे तो यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हो जाएगा। हमारी विज़ारते खारिजा हज कमेटी भी चला रही है, हमारी विज़ारते खारिजा प्राइवेट ऑपरेटरों को भी लाइसेंस दे रही है और उनको ऑथोराइज़ भी कर रही है। चूंकि जो सर्विस टैक्स है, वह सर्विस यहां नहीं दी जा रही है, वह सर्विस फॉरेन कंट्री में दी जा रही है, तो उसके ऊपर सर्विस टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिए।

مैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी जो फॉरेन पॉलिसी है, उस मसले में हमारी विज़ारते खारिजा को आज़ाद, इंडिपेंडेंट पॉलिसी पर चलना चाहिए। इसी से दुनिया के अन्दर हमारी पहचान है और इसी से हमारी इज्जत है। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

جناب احمد سعيد مليح آبادی (پشچہمی بنگال) : محترم ڈپٹی چئیرمین صاحب، آج تمام بحث سننے کے بعد میرا احساس ایسا ہے کہ تمام لوگ اس بات پر اتفاق کرتے ہیں کہ ہمارے ملک کی خارجہ پالیسی جس طرح پہلے آزاد تھی، ویسے ہی آزاد رہنی چاہئے۔ اگر وہ آزاد نہیں رہے گی، تو اس میں اختلاف پیدا ہو سکتا ہے۔ رائٹ اور لیفٹ، دونوں طرف سے جو آوازیں آئی ہیں، جو کچھ بات کہی گئی ہے، سب اس بات پر متفق ہیں کہ ہمارے ملک کو جس طرح سے اب تک چلایا گیا تھا، آزاد خارجہ پالیسی، peaceful co-existence, non-interference دوسرے ملکوں کے معاملات میں مداخلت نہ کرنا، سب کے ساتھ جہاں تک ممکن ہو دوستانہ تعلقات رکھنا اور ناوابستگی، نان-انٹرمینٹ، ہماری یہ پالیسی قائم رہنی چاہئے۔ دونوں طرف کی بحث سننے کے بعد میرا احساس یہ ہے کہ ہم سب اس بات پر متفق ہیں کہ یہ پالیسی صحیح تھی اور اس پر ہم کو قائم رہنا چاہئے۔ یہ بہت ضروری ہے۔

ہمارے وزیر اعظم صاحب نے جو بھی مشترکہ بیان جاری کیا ہے، اس کے بارے میں جتنی بھی بحث ہوئی ہے، اس میں بنیادی بات یہ ہے اور وہ بات کبھی ختم نہیں ہو سکتی ہے کہ کوئی پڑوسی ملک ہو، پاکستان ہو یا کوئی بھی ملک ہو، پڑوسی ہو یا غیر پڑوسی ہو، ساری دنیا کا معاملہ ہے، ہمیں ان لوگوں کے ساتھ تعلقات رکھنا ہے۔ اس دنیا میں ہم سب سے لڑ کر، الگ تھلگ ہو کر نہیں رہ سکتے ہیں۔ اس کے لئے گفتگو بند نہ ہو، بات چلتی رہے۔ اب یہ بات ضرور صحیح ہے کہ حالات کے تحت آگے پیچھے کچھ ہو سکتا ہے۔ ممبئی میں پچھلے سال نومبر مہینے میں جو واقعہ ہوا تھا، 7-8 مہینے سے ہمارے درمیان بات چیت بند تھی۔ ہم لوگ ایک دوسرے سے بات کر

رہے تھے، لیکن دوسرے انداز سے کہہ رہے تھے کہ تم کو یہ کرنا ہے، وہ نہیں کرنا ہے۔ لیکن اب اگر ہمارے وزیر اعظم صاحب یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ ہمیں اس بات کو پھر شروع کرنا چاہئے، تو اس میں کوئی غلط بات میرے خیال میں نہیں ہے، ہمیں ایسا کرنا چاہئے۔ اس بات کا لحاظ رکھنا بہت ضروری ہے، اب یہ اتفاق کی بات ہے کہ ہمارا جو بہت ہی قریبی پڑوسی ملک ہے، پاکستان، وہ ایک جھگڑالو ملک ہے۔ جھگڑالو شاید اس لئے ہے کہ وہ بنٹوارے کے نتیجے میں آیا ہے، یہ ہمارا نیچرل پڑوسی نہیں ہے۔ اب اس کے بنٹوارے کے نتیجے میں جو جھگڑے تھے، ان جھگڑوں کو لے کر وہ ابھی تک چل رہے ہیں۔ ہماری کوشش یہ ہے کہ ان باتوں کو نبٹا رہ بات چیت کے ذریعے کر دیا جائے۔ وہاں کی حکومت یا وہاں کی جو سیاسی پارٹیاں ہیں یا وہاں جب کبھی فوجی حکومت آتی ہے، اس میں وہ جو پالیسی اختیار کرتے ہیں، وہ ان کا کام ہے، لیکن ہمارا کام یہ ہے کہ ہم پاکستان کو، وہاں کے لوگوں کو یہ سمجھانے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں کہ دونوں ملکوں کا مفاد اس میں ہے کہ ہم مل جل کر رہیں، اپنے معاملات کو سلجھالیں اور جو بھی جھگڑے ہیں، ان کو ختم کریں، پرانی باتوں کو لے کر نہ چلیں، بغز اور عداوت ہمارے بیچ میں نہیں ہونے چاہئیں۔ یہ ہماری کوشش رہتی ہے اور یہ آگے بھی رہے گی۔ ہمارے وزیر اعظم صاحب نے اگر اس کی طرف قدم اٹھایا ہے، تو میں اس کے لئے انہیں مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔ لیکن میں اس میں ایک بات اور جوڑنا چاہتا ہوں کہ حکومتوں کے ساتھ تو ہماری بات چیت جب بھی چلے گی یا نہیں چلے گی، جو بھی ہوگا، لیکن پاکستان کی عوام کے ساتھ ہمیں اپنا رلیشن کمزور نہیں ہونے دینا چاہئے، کیوں کہ جو بنیادی بات ہوتی ہے، وہ کسی بھی ملک کی قوم ہوتی ہے۔ حکومتیں آتی ہیں اور جاتی ہیں اور پارٹیاں بھی بنتی ہیں اور بگڑتی رہتی ہیں، لیکن اس ملک کی عوام، اس ملک کی قوم رہتی ہے۔ ہندوستان اور پاکستان کے جو لوگ ہیں، دونوں ملکوں کی جو قوم ہیں، ان کے دل میں ایک دوسرے کے لئے بغز، عداوت اور کینہ نہیں ہے۔ وہ جب بھی ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ ملتے ہیں، تو محبت کا برتاؤ کرتے ہیں۔ وہ

خون کے رشتے رہے ہیں۔ الگ کر دئے گئے ہیں، مصنوعی بنیادیں بنا دی گئی ہیں، بارڈر بنا دئے گئے ہیں، لیکن اس کے باوجود دلوں کے اندر ایک محبت ہے۔ دونوں ملکوں کے اندر ہے۔ ہمیں عوام کے ساتھ اپنا رشتہ قائم رکھنا چاہئے۔ اس رشتے کو قائم رکھنے کے لئے میں اپنی وزارت خارجہ سے یہ درخواست کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پچھلے 7-8 مہینے سے جو سلسلے بند ہیں، ہم نے نہیں بند کیا ہے، حالات کی وجہ سے بند ہوا ہے، اب اس سلسلے کو پھر ہمیں شروع کرنا چاہئے۔ وہاں کے جو اچھے لوگ ہیں، وہاں جو سیاسی لوگ ہیں، وہاں جو ادبی کام کرنے والے لوگ ہیں، جرنلسٹ ہیں، جو کلچرل گروپس ہیں، اب ان لوگوں کے ساتھ ہمارا exchange ہونا چاہئے۔ کچھ یہاں کے ٹیلیگیشن وہاں جائیں اور کچھ وہاں کے ٹیلیگین یہاں آئیں۔ انڈیا-پاکستان کی فرینڈشپ کو ڈیولپ کرنے کے لئے ہمیں قدم اٹھانے چاہئیں، کیوں ہم اس پورے معاملے کو ختم کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ اب جہاں تک رہ گئی بات بلوچستان کی، بلوچستان کا یہ کیول ایک لفظ آ گیا ہے۔ مجھے تو اس بات کا تعجب ہے کہ وہاں کے وزیر اعظم صاحب نے صرف بلوچستان کا ذکر کیا ہے اور ہم پر الزام لگانے کے خیال سے ہی کیا ہے، ایسے ہی جھوٹ موٹ نہیں کر دیا ہے۔ یہ تو کہنے کہ انہوں نے طالبان کا معاملہ بھی ہمارے ساتھ نہیں جوڑ دیا اور یہ نہیں کہہ دیا ہے کہ طالبان کے ساتھ ان کی جو لڑائی چل رہی ہے، وہ بھی ہم ہی کر رہے ہیں۔ لیکن وہ ان کی اپنی پالیسی ہے، ہمارا بلوچستان کو ان سے الگ کرنے کا کوئی سوال نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے کئی بھائیوں نے یہ بات کہی ہے اور میں بھی اس پر ان سے اتفاق کرتا ہوں کہ بلوچستان کا معاملہ کوئی آج کا نہیں ہے۔ پاکستان بننے کے ساتھ ہی ساتھ وہ قصہ بھی وہاں پر شروع ہوا تھا۔ یہ ان کا معاملہ ہے اور اس کو انہیں ہی طے کرنا ہوگا، ہمیں اس جھگڑے میں کوئی دخل نہیں دینا ہے۔ آخری طور پر میں صرف ایک بات اور عرض کر کے اپنی بات ختم کرتا ہوں، چونکہ یہاں دو باتوں کا ذکر آیا ہے، اس لئے ان کا کہنا بہت ضروری ہے۔ ہمارا ملک دوسرے ملکوں میں جب پہچانا جاتا ہے، تو ہماری خارجہ پالیسی کے ذریعے پہچانا جاتا ہے۔ ابھی

یہاں ایک ذکر آیا کہ سعودی عرب وغیرہ میں جو حج ڈیلیگیشن جاتا ہے، اس میں ہمارے ملک سے ڈیڑھ لاکھ حاجی وہاں جاتے ہیں۔ ساری دنیا کے لوگ وہاں پہنچ کر جمع ہوتے ہیں۔ ہمارا ملک اگر وہاں پر ریپریزینٹ ہوتا ہے، تو وہ بالکل صحیح طور پر ریپریزینٹ ہونا چاہئے۔ ہمارا حج ڈیلیگیشن وہاں جاتا ہے، وہ جانا بہت ضروری ہے۔ جہاں تک حج کے لئے سبسڈی دینے کا سوال ہے تو وہ مسئلہ اپنی جگہ پر ہے۔ حج سبسڈی کچھ اور نہیں ہے، ہماری جو انٹرسوز ہیں، اس میں جتنا ہمارا خرچہ ہوتا ہے، یہ ان سے جڑا ہوا ہے۔ اس پر تو اگر ہم لوگ ایک کارپوریشن بناتے، بجائے اس کے کہ ہم حج کمیٹیوں کے ذریعے اس دھندے کو چلاتے، تو اب تک یہ مسئلہ کب کا حل ہو چکا ہوتا۔ میں اپنے وزیر خارجہ صاحب کے توجہ صرف ایک بات کی طرف کر کے اپنی بات ختم کر رہا ہوں اور وہ یہ ہے کہ ہمارے یہاں سے حج کمیٹی کے ذریعے ڈیڑھ لاکھ کے قریب جو حاجی جا رہے ہیں، ان سے ہم کوئی سروس ٹیکس چارج نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ یہاں تک کہ ان رپورٹ کا بھی ہم لوگ ان سے کوئی ٹیکس نہیں لیتے ہیں۔ کچھ حاجی حج کرنے تو جاتا چاہتے ہیں، لیکن حج کمیٹیوں کے ذریعے نہیں جانا چاہتے ہیں، کیوں کہ ان کو موقع نہیں ملتا ہے، چونکہ قرعہ میں، لائٹری میں ان کا نام نہیں آیا ہوتا ہے۔ اس لئے وہ ہماری وزارت خارجہ کے انڈر ہی جو پرائیویٹ آپریٹر ہیں، ان کے ذریعے جانا چاہتے ہیں۔ ابھی خبر ملی ہے کہ ان سے سروس ٹیکس مانگا جا رہا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمارے وزیر خارجہ صاحب کو اس پر توجہ دینی چاہئے کہ اگر ہم یہ کریں گے تو یہ ڈسکریمنیشن ہو جائے گا۔ ہماری وزارت خارجہ حج کمیٹی بھی چلا رہی ہے، ہماری وزارت خارجہ پرائیویٹ آپریٹروں کی بھی لائسنس دے رہی ہے اور ان کو اتھارائز بھی کر رہی ہے۔ چونکہ جو سروس ٹیکس ہے، وہ سروس یہاں نہیں دی جا رہی ہے، وہ سروس فارن کنٹری میں دی جا رہی ہے، تو اس کے اوپر سروس ٹیکس نہیں لگنا چاہئے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہماری جو فارن پالیسی ہے، اس مسئلے میں ہماری وزارت خارجہ کو آزاد، انڈیپنڈنٹ پالیسی پر چلنا چاہئے۔ اسی سے دنیا کے اندر ہماری پہچان ہے اور اسی سے ہماری عزت ہے۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔ (ختم شد)

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय। आज सदन विदेश मंत्रालय के कार्य-कलापों की चर्चा कर रहा है। पिछले चंद वर्षों में जो इस वर्तमान सरकार ने विदेशी नीति को लेकर जो कार्य किया है, उस पर यहां काफी लोगों ने प्रकाश डाला है। यहां इस बात की भी लोगों ने चर्चा की और स्वीकार किया कि हमारी आजादी के बाद इस देश की विदेश नीति की जो आधारशिला रखी गई, वह हमारे पहले प्रधान मंत्री, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी के द्वारा रखी गई, जिनको हम विदेश नीति का आर्किटेक्ट भी कह सकते हैं। उन्होंने जब हमारे देश की विदेश नीति की आधारशिला रखी तो उनके सामने एक ही लक्ष्य था और वह यह था कि हमारी विदेश नीति का जो आधार होना चाहिए, वह हमारे देश के हितों को ध्यान में रखकर होना चाहिए। हमको किसी भी गुट में जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। भारत को किसी भी ब्लॉक में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है और एक गुट-निरपेक्ष देश की हैसियत से आगे बढ़ने का काम हमको करना चाहिए जहां भी, जिस देश से भी हमारे देश के हितों की सिद्धि होती है, हम उन के साथ समझौता करें, हम उन से बातचीत करें और उन के साथ agreement करें। महोदय, इस उद्देश्य से पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू बहुत दूरदर्शी थे। उन्होंने इस बात को महसूस किया कि दुनिया के अंदर जो विकासशील देश हैं, जो अविकसित देश हैं, जिन की आवाज बड़े देशों तक नहीं पहुंचती है या जिन की तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता है, उन की रक्षा कैसे की जाए, उन की मदद कैसे की जाए, इसी उद्देश्य से पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने नासिर और टीटो के साथ मिलकर निर्गुट आंदोलन की शुरुआत की और उन्हीं के प्रयासों से भारत को बहुत लंबे समय तक उस आंदोलन का नेतृत्व करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ। भारत ने दुनिया के उन गरीब और पिछड़े देशों की नुमाइंदगी की और उन की समस्याओं का समाधान करने का प्रयास किया, लेकिन पिछले कुछ वर्षों से निर्गुट आंदोलन में सुस्ती आ गयी थी, उस आंदोलन में कुछ कमी आ गयी थी। अभी हाल ही में निर्गुट देशों का सम्मेलन हुआ, जिस में भाग लेकर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री वापस लौटे हैं। महोदय, आज एक बार फिर इस बात को दुनिया में महसूस किया जा रहा है कि इस निर्गुट आंदोलन को फिर से मजबूत करने की आवश्यकता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, भारत एक शांति प्रिय देश है। हम ने हमेशा विश्व शांति के लिए काम किया है। जब कभी भी किसी देश ने किसी कमजोर देश को अपने अधीन करने की कोशिश की है या अपना वर्चस्व बनाने का प्रयास किया है तो भारत ने उस का विरोध किया है। इसी के साथ-ही-साथ भारत ने अलग-अलग ढंग से उस की कीमत भी चुकायी है, लेकिन हम कभी भी विश्व शांति से पीछे नहीं हटते हैं। हमारा हमेशा यही प्रयास रहा है, हमारी यही भूमिका रही है कि दुनिया में शांति हो क्योंकि जब तक दुनिया में शांति, व्यवस्था नहीं रहेगी, खास तौर से जो विकासशील देश हैं, developing countries हैं, उन का विकास अवरुद्ध रहेगा, वे तेजी से आगे नहीं बढ़ पाएंगे।

उपसभापति महोदय, भारत की विदेश नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा यह भी है कि हम अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ अच्छे संबंध बनाकर रखना चाहते हैं, मधुर संबंध बनाकर रखना चाहते हैं। महोदय, चाहे हमारा पड़ोसी देश चीन हो, बांग्लादेश हो, नेपाल हो, श्रीलंका हो या पाकिस्तान हो, हम चाहते हैं कि सब के साथ हमारे मधुर संबंध हों। महोदय, हमारा मानना है कि जब तक पड़ोस के देश में राजनीतिक स्थिरता नहीं होगी, हम को भी उस का नुकसान उठाना पड़ेगा। हम अपने किसी भी पड़ोसी देश को राजनीतिक आधार पर अस्थिर नहीं करना चाहते हैं। हमारी हमेशा यही कोशिश रही है और इसी बात को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है। महोदय, पिछले दिनों हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसी सदन में एक बहुत अच्छी बात कही थी कि, हम अपने दोस्त बदल सकते हैं, हम अपने मित्र बदल सकते हैं, लेकिन हम अपने पड़ोसी नहीं बदल सकते हैं। इसलिए इस जमीनी सच्चाई पर कि हम अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ कैसे संबंध रखना चाहते हैं, हमें सोचने की जरूरत है और इस में कोई संकोच की बात नहीं है। अगर हम अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ अच्छे संबंध बनाने की कोशिश करते हैं तो इस में कोई बुराई नहीं है, लेकिन अगर हम किसी देश के साथ शांति चाहते हैं, अगर उस से अच्छे

संबंध बनाना चाहते हैं और कोई पड़ोसी देश अगर उसे हमारी कमजोरी समझता है, तो यह भी उस की भूल है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे संबंध सभी के साथ अच्छे हों, लेकिन अगर वह यह सोचता है कि वह हमारे देश के अंदर आतंकवाद को बढ़ावा देकर हमारी व्यवस्था को destabilize कर देगा, तो यह संभव नहीं है।

उपसभापति महोदय, ताली दोनों हाथों से बजती है। अगर हम संबंध बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, सुधारना चाहते हैं तो दूसरे देश को भी इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ना होगा और मैं मानता हूँ कि, अभी यहाँ राम जेठमलानी जी, जो एक eminent वकील हैं, ने भाषण दिया, मैं उनकी बात से बहुत सहमत हूँ कि आज पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का जो एंग्रीमेंट हुआ है या जो बातचीत हुई है, उसको उस आईन में देखना चाहिए, उस तरीके से देखना चाहिए कि किस तरह से हम पाकिस्तान के अंदर — यह बात स्पष्ट हो गई है कि वहाँ दो शक्तियाँ उभरकर सामने आई हैं, जब से वहाँ जम्हूरियत बनी है, जब से वहाँ लोकतांत्रिक सरकार बनी है ..(समय की घंटी).. उस सरकार और वहाँ की जो फौज है, उसके बीच में एक gap है, उस gap का लाभ हमको उठाना चाहिए। अगर हम कोशिश करें, तो वे लोग जो चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान आतंकवाद का साथ न दे, जो लोग यह चाहते हैं कि भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच अच्छे संबंध हों, उन शक्तियों को मदद करने की हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए ताकि पाकिस्तान में उनको उससे ताकत मिल सके। आज जो पाकिस्तान की स्थिति है, जिस तरह से वह आतंकवाद से जूझ रहा है, यह खुद उसकी अपनी पैदाइश है। यह स्थिति खुद उन्होंने बनायी है और मैं समझता हूँ कि आज कम से कम वहाँ के एक सैक्शन को इस बात का जरूर अहसास हो रहा है कि जो काम उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के लिए किया था, जो खाई उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के लिए खोदी थी, उससे अब खुद उन्हें नुकसान हो रहा है।

अंत में, मैं यह कहूँगा कि इस मंत्रालय ने हर क्षेत्र में अच्छे काम किये हैं। भारत की एक भूमिका United Nations को मजबूत करने में और United Nations Security Council को revitalize करने की दिशा में भी हमारे मंत्रालय और हमारी सरकार ने काफी अच्छा किया है क्योंकि जो world orders बदल रहे हैं, उनको देखते हुए आज आवश्यकता है कि जो United Nations है और जो United Nations Security Council है, उसमें तब्दीली आनी चाहिए और उसमें भारत की भी हिस्सेदारी हो। तीसरी दुनिया के जो देश हैं, उनकी हिस्सेदारी भी उसमें हो। इस बात की कोशिश होनी चाहिए। हमारा काम Economic and Technical Co-operation में भी बहुत ही significant रहा है। खास तौर पर, IRC (India-Russia-China), BRIC (Brazil-Russia-India-China), IBSA (India-Brazil-South Africa), Indo-US Civil Nuclear Agreement, Europe और European Union के सभी देशों के साथ हमारे आर्थिक रूप से आदान-प्रदान के संबंध बने हैं, जिसका फायदा हमें मिल रहा है। South-East Asia पर हमारा विशेष ध्यान है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि South-East Asia के सभी देशों के साथ हमारे संबंध अच्छे हों। हमने 'Look East' Policy अपनायी है। हमको उसका भी फायदा हो रहा है। विशेष रूप से अफ्रीका, जो कि बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, इस दुनिया में उसके साथ भी हमने अपने संबंध सुधारने की कोशिश की है। India-Africa Forum Summit जो नयी दिल्ली में हुआ, वह भी एक ऐतिहासिक Summit था। उसके जरिये हमारे संबंध African countries के साथ अच्छे हुए हैं और हमने उनको जोड़ने की कोशिश की है। इसी तरह से, अप्रैल 2006 में Diplomacy Division of MEA, जो इस बात के लिए बनाया गया कि India की foreign policy को दूसरे देशों के साथ — जैसे हमारा delegation exchange करके या seminar, symposium और workshop करके हमारी जो foreign policy है, उसे लोगों तक पहुँचाया जा सके।

अंत में, मैं हज-यात्रियों की समस्या के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा, जिसे अभी हमारे पूर्व वक्ता ने भी यहाँ रखा है। उन्होंने यह ठीक कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान से एक बहुत बड़ी संख्या में, करीब डेढ़ लाख हाजी हज करने के लिए सऊदी अरब जाते हैं। वहाँ सारी दुनिया के लोग जमा होते हैं। वहाँ हमें अपनी diplomacy, अपना रिश्ता बनाने का एक मौका मिलता है। इसलिए भारत सरकार को उस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए और ऐसी कोई कार्यवाई नहीं

होनी चाहिए, जैसे सर्विस टैक्स की बात कही गई या और किसी तरह की जो उनकी परेशानियाँ हैं, उनको दूर करने का काम करना चाहिए।

मैं चाहूंगा, हमारे विदेश मंत्री यहां मौजूद हैं, इन बातों पर ध्यान दें। इसके साथ-साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि Disarmament Movement, जो 1988 में श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने चलाया था, उस आन्दोलन को फिर मजबूत करने की और भारत को उसकी अगुवाई करने की जरूरत है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): सर, मैं इस मंत्रालय के साथ जुड़ी हुई कुछ बातों और समस्याओं को आपके जरिए हमारे मंत्री महोदय के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ। सर, आज यहां तमाम बहस हुई है विदेश नीति या फॉरेन पॉलिसी पर, इसी तरह से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे नार्थ-ईस्ट से भी इस मंत्रालय के साथ जुड़ी हुई बहुत बातें और समस्याएं हैं। शायद आप लोगों को पता हो कि नार्थ-ईस्ट पांच फॉरेन कंट्रीज के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है — नेपाल से लेकर भूटान, चाइना, म्यांमार और बंगला देश। इन देशों के साथ बहुत अच्छी तरह से सम्पर्क बहुत जरूरी है। जिस तरह से पाकिस्तान के साथ Terrorist समस्या को लेकर आज यहां पर डिस्कशन हो रहा है, उसी तरह से बंगला देश, भूटान, चाइना, नेपाल को लेकर नार्थ-ईस्ट में बहुत समस्या हो रही है। आज बंगला देश में, उधर से हूज़ी की activities ही नहीं हैं, हमारे देश के extremist shelter लेकर यहां activities कर रहे हैं और हम, उनके साथ अच्छे relations नहीं बना पाने के कारण, आज भी वहां से arms आने से नहीं रोक सके हैं, आज भी India के extremists को वहां जाकर ट्रेनिंग लेने से हम रोक नहीं सके हैं। इसके लिए उन लोगों के साथ हमारी External Affairs Ministry की तरफ से अच्छे relations बनाकर इन activities को बंद करने का काम करना बहुत जरूरी है। चाइना के साथ भी आज कुछ extremists सम्पर्क कर रहे हैं, ये भी हमारे लिए एक भयानक स्थिति लाएंगे। आज माओवादी, असम में जो भूटान बॉर्डर है, वहां तक activity हो रहा है कि वे उधर पकड़े गए हैं, वे लोग नेपाल से आकर activities कर रहे हैं। तो यह हमारे लिए danger स्थिति है। इसके लिए हमें नेपाल के साथ अच्छे relations बनाने पड़ेंगे, ताकि इसको हम रोक सकें।

इसी तरह से वहां पर कुछ development के लिए जो हमारी neighbour countries हैं, उनके साथ बात करनी पड़ेगी। मैं आज जानना चाहूंगा कि वहां के लिए एक Trilateral Highway Project announce किया गया था — भारत, म्यांमार और थाइलैंड के बीच — वह project आज किस स्थिति में है और यह कब तक complete होगा? असम के Lidu से चाइना के Kungming via म्यांमार एक रास्ता है, जो आज तक बंद है, अगर इस रास्ते को हम open कर सकेंगे तो वह वहां की development के लिए भी और उन देशों के साथ हमारे सम्पर्क के लिए भी बहुत काम आएगा, लेकिन पता नहीं क्यों आज तक हमारे देश की तरफ से ही इसके लिए रुकावट है। न तो म्यांमार ने उसको रोका है और न ही चाइना ने रोका है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से इस बारे में भी जानना चाहूंगा।

इसी तरह से असम की ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी चाइना से आती है, लेकिन हम सुन रहे हैं कि चाइना वहां Dam बनाकर उस नदी की stream को divert करके उसे चाइना की तरफ ही बहाकर ले जाने के लिए कुछ प्रोजेक्ट बना रहा है। अगर यह प्रोजेक्ट चाइना करता है तो इससे असम, वेस्ट बंगाल और बिहार में पानी की बहुत समस्या हो जाएगी, जिसके बारे में आप बहुत चिंतित भी हैं, हर समय हम लोग drought के बारे में बात भी करते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर चाइना यह प्रोजेक्ट करने जा रहा है तो हमारी External Affairs Ministry इसके बारे में अच्छी तरह से खबर ले और इसको रोकने की कोशिश करे।

भूटान में कुछ Power Projects करने के कारण असम का जो Northern part है, बोडोलैंड एरिया है, उसमें बहुत ही flood और erosion की नई-नई situations पैदा हो रही हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि भूटान के साथ बात

करते हुए उसको भी देखा जाए, ताकि जब भी कोई प्रोजेक्ट लिया जाए तो कम से कम वे हमारी मिनिस्ट्री से concern करें, वहां के लोगों के साथ concern करें, ताकि भविष्य में इस तरह के प्रोजेक्ट्स को लेकर कोई समस्या भारत में न आए। तो आप इसकी भी व्यवस्था करें, मैं इसके लिए भी अनुरोध करता हूं।

इसी तरह न्यूक्लियर डील को लेकर आज सब लोग इस पर बहस कर रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि सिर्फ न्यूक्लियर डील ही नहीं, बल्कि हमारे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के जितने भी रिसोर्सेज हैं, इनको हम अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ मिलकर काम में ला सकते हैं, यूटिलाइज कर सकते हैं। इसलिए आप हमारे देश की उन्नति के लिए, economic development के लिए भी चिंता करें, इसके लिए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं। आज हमारा विदेश मंत्रालय, पृथ्वी के विभिन्न देशों के साथ संपर्क कर रहा है। इसी तरह हमारे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के जो पड़ोसी देश हैं, मैं 5 देशों के बारे में बोल रहा हूं, उनके साथ जब भी आप deal करें, तो कम से कम नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को confidence में लेते हुए, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को consult करते हुए यदि deal करेंगे, तो अच्छा रहेगा। आज भूटान में भारत सरकार की तरफ से बहुत काम हो रहा है, आज वहां 3,000 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा सड़क भारत सरकार ने बनाई है, वह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन वहां के जो बॉर्डर एरिया के भारतीय नागरिक हैं, उनके साथ अगर बात करके, दोनों देशों के नागरिकों की भलाई के लिए कोई प्रोजेक्ट करें, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। इसी तरह आप वहां जो पावर प्रोजेक्ट कर रहे हैं, उसमें भी भारत का हाथ है, भारत की कोई कंपनी ही वहां काम कर रही है, लेकिन यदि दोनों देशों के नागरिकों के भविष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए, दोनों देशों के नागरिकों की बात सुनकर यह प्रोजेक्ट किया जाता, तो बहुत अच्छा होता। फिर इस तरफ flood and erosion की प्रॉब्लम को भारतीय लोगों को नहीं झेलना पड़ता। इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करता हूं कि आप भविष्य में इन बातों का ध्यान रखें और मैं उम्मीद रखता हूं कि कम से कम foreign dealing में आप नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को प्रतिनिधित्व देंगे और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की भलाई के लिए भी कुछ पालिसीज बनाई जाएंगी, यह आशा रखते हुए, मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, 20वीं सदी में दो वाकयात हुए, जिसने दुनिया की सियासत को बड़े रंग दिए। पहला वाकया हिटलर की मौजूदगी का था। जब हिटलर ने अपनी पूरी ताकत हासिल कर ली, तो इस दुनिया ने जंग और बरबादी देखी। दूसरा वाकया था — जब रशिया यानी USSR collapse हुआ, उस वक्त अमरीका की कुव्वत इतनी बढ़ी कि दुनिया ने फिर ईराक, अफगानिस्तान और हर तरफ एक अजीब तमाशा, एक अजीब तरह की बेबसी देखी, लेकिन हिंदुस्तान के साथ यह खुशनसीबी थी कि हिंदुस्तान की खारजा पालिसी, गांधी का ख्वाब और नेहरू की समझ ने हमको दुनिया की एक अज़ीम कुव्वत बनाकर छोड़ा था। हिंदुस्तान की खारजा पालिसी अपने इंतहाई उरुज को तब पहुंची, जब हिंदुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई हुई और बंगला देश आज़ाद हुआ। पाकिस्तान एक मुस्लिम कंट्री था, वह टूटा और बंगला देश बना। दुनिया की 50 से ऊपर मुस्लिम रियासतों ने हिंदुस्तान का साथ दिया, यह हिंदुस्तान की खारजा पालिसी के अज़ीम होने की निशानी है, लेकिन न जाने क्या हुआ है कि हम कहीं न कहीं बहक रहे हैं, हम अमरीका की तरफ इस तरह चले गए हैं कि हमारी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि यकीनी तौर पर अमरीका एक बहुत बड़ा मुल्क है, उसके पास बड़ी कुव्वत है, लेकिन अगर कद्रों के एतबार को देखा जाए, तो वह एक खोखला मुल्क है और एतबार से अगर देखा जाए, तो हिंदुस्तान, आज दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी कुव्वत है और हमको इन कद्रों को कायम रखना चाहिए। हमारा यह ख्याल है कि हम कहीं पर बहके हैं और बहके वहां हैं, जो ये बी.जे.पी. के लोग आज हंगामा उठा रहे हैं, ये वे लोग हैं, जिन्होंने हमारी पालिसी में dent लगाया था। मुझे

याद है कि श्री रोमेश भंडारी साहब की एक किताब मैंने पढ़ी थी और उन्होंने इराक के सिलसिले में एक वाक्या लिखा है। उन्होंने यह लिखा है कि बंगला देश के आजाद होने के बाद, हिंदुस्तान को पेट्रोल की शदीद जरूरत थी, इसलिए मोहतरमा इंदिरा गांधी ने रोमेश भंडारी से बहैसियत ambassador यह कहा कि मुझको 30 दिन का पेट्रोल क्रेडिट पर दिलवा दो और सद्दाम हुसैन ने यह कहा कि मैं 30 दिन के क्रेडिट पर नहीं, मैं 30 दिन का फ्री पेट्रोल अपनी बहन को तोहफे में भेज रहा हूँ, यह सब उस किताब में लिखा हुआ है। और जब सद्दाम हुसैन, जिसने 30 दिन का पेट्रोल हिन्दुस्तान को फ्री दिया, जब उसको वक्त पड़ा, उस वक्त एनडीए की सरकार थी, उनके खारजा वजीर जब हिन्दुस्तान आये, तो उनसे मुलाकात नहीं की गई। उसे पूरी तरह से तबाह कर दिया गया, जो हमारा साथी मुल्क था। मैं अपने फॉरेन मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने दोस्तों को पहचानिये। जो शख्स जिसका नाम यासिर अराफात था, इंदिरा गांधी को सिर्फ बहन का रुतबा देता था, किस तरीके से बर्बाद होकर मर गया। इन जालिमों ने घेर लिया। आज यहाँ जेटमलानी साहब ने बड़े रुआब के साथ कहा कि ईरान हमारा दुश्मन मुल्क है, उससे कोई इत्तिहाद न किया जाए, इसलिए कि वह हजबुल्लाह को लेबनान में **असलहा** देता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस्रायल क्या है? क्या इस्रायल से बड़ा कोई आतंकवादी है? अगर आतंकवाद का नाम लेना है, तो आपको यकीनी तौर पर इस्रायल के साथ दूरी पैदा करनी पड़ेगी। इस्रायल वह मुल्क है, जो फिलिस्तीन के लिए गांधी ने अपनी जिंदगी में यह कह दिया था, उन्होंने इस्रायल से यह कह दिया था कि फिलिस्तीन की जमीन अरबों की है। आज 60 साल से वे लोग बेबस हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ निगाह दिखाते हैं और यही हिन्दुस्तान उनकी मदद करता था, लेकिन न जाने हमने क्या सोचा है? अपने दोस्तों को खोते चले जा रहे हैं। आज भी हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ दुनिया के सारे मुमालिक, चाहे वे मुस्लिम मुल्क हों, चाहे फारस के हों, चाहे एशिया के हों, चाहे अफ्रीका के हों, उन्हें आपकी जरूरत है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे मुल्क की खारजा पॉलिसी फिर वैसी ही हो और हम फिर कायद बनें। आप यकीनी तौर पर अमरीका को दौलत के एतबार से बड़ा मुल्क कह सकते हैं, लेकिन कद्रों के एतबार से दुनिया में उस मुल्क की कोई हैसियत नहीं है। यह हमारी शिनाख्त होनी चाहिए, यह हमारा हौसला और फैसला होना चाहिए कि जितने भी मुमालिक, जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की पॉलिसी पर यकीन रखा है और यही वह पॉलिसी है जो दुनिया में इंसाफ और दुनिया में अमन पैदा कर सकती है।

आज बीजेपी के लोग एक हंगामा मचा रहे हैं और यह कह रहे हैं कि साहब, हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने बातचीत क्यों की है? मुझे बताइये कि यह बातचीत न करें तो फिर क्या करें? जैसा अभी कहा कि *गुफ्तगू बंद न हो, बात से बात चले/जब* बात से बात चलेगी, तभी कोई फैसले होंगे। लेकिन, हमको अपनी फॉरेन पॉलिसी पर इतना एतमाद होना चाहिए और हमको वे सभी साथी को साथ लाना चाहिए जो इंदिरा गांधी ने लाकर दिखाये थे। अभी मैंने जैसा आपसे कहा कि सबसे बड़ा इम्तिहान सन् 1971 में हिन्दुस्तान पर आया था। सारे के सारे मुल्क हिन्दुस्तान के साथ खड़े थे। पाकिस्तान टूटा था, तीन मुल्क उसके साथ थे और दुनिया के सारे मुल्क हमारे साथ थे। हम अपने को क्यों हटा रहे हैं? क्यों अपनी निशानदेही कर रहे हैं? यकीनी तौर पर अगर आपको अमरीका से मुआहिदा करना है तो आप यह उससे कहिये कि तुम अगर तालिबान से लड़ाई लड़ना चाहते हो तो उसके हाथ पाकिस्तान से रोक दो। आज ये तालिबानी कौन हैं? यह आपको भी पता है। अमरीका ने रशिया को निकालने के लिए पाकिस्तान को पैसे दिये। वे पैसे वहाँ के मदरसों में गये। वे मदरसे दौलतमंद बन गये और तालिबान की शकल अख्तियार की। जब रशिया वापिस चला गया तो वही लोग कश्मीर भेज दिये गये। क्या हम पाकिस्तान से यह नहीं कह सकते कि आओ, हमसे हाथ मिलाओ? लेकिन शर्त यह है कि अमरीका जो तुमको अफगानिस्तान में जुल्म करने के लिए पैसे दे रहा है, उससे हाथ हटा लो। अगर हमने पाकिस्तान के साथ मुआहिदा कर लिया तो खुद-ब-खुद अमरीका को यहाँ से हटना पड़ेगा। हम अमरीका के

دشمن نہیں ہیں، لیکن امریکا کی پالیسی ہمارے ساتھ کبھی اختلاف نہیں کر سکتی، کبھی نہیں جوڑ سکتی، اس لیے کہ وہ ہمارے concept کو نہیں سمجھ پاوی ہے، ہمارے بارے کو نہیں سمجھ پاوی ہے۔ ہماری جو سائنسی ترقی ہے، وہ اس کی سمجھ سے باہر ہے۔ اس کے پاس صرف دولت کمانے کا کام ہے۔ وہ اپنی economy کو مضبوط کرنے کے لیے اسلحہ بناتا ہے۔ ... (سہ ماہی)... ہم اپنی economy کو بڑھانے کے لیے اسلحہ نہیں بناتے ہیں۔ ہم جو کچھ کھاتے ہیں، اپنے ممالک میں بانٹنے کے لیے بناتے ہیں۔ ان اعلیٰ کے ساتھ میں پرائمری مینسٹر کے اس حکام کی پوری طریقے سے ترقی کرتا ہوں اور یہ کہتا ہوں کہ گلوبل بند نہ ہو، بات سے بات چلے اور یہ ہم کو برابر کام رکھنا چاہیے۔ بہت-بہت شکریا۔

جناب محمد ادیب (ایئر پریذیڈنٹ): آپ سب سے پہلے، 20 ویں صدی میں دو واقعات ہوئے، جس نے دنیا کی سیاست کو بڑے رنگ دیے۔ پہلا واقعہ ہٹلر کی موجودگی کا تھا۔ جب ہٹلر نے اپنی پوری طاقت حاصل کر لی، تو اس نے دنیا میں جنگ اور ترقی دیکھی۔ دوسرا واقعہ تھا۔ جب روس یعنی USSR collapse ہوا، اس وقت امریکہ کی قوت اتنی بڑھی کہ دنیا میں پھر عراق، افغانستان اور ہر طرف ایک عجیب تماشہ، ایک عجیب طرح کی بے بسی دیکھی، لیکن ہندوستان کے ساتھ یہ خوش نصیبی تھی کہ ہندوستان کی خارجہ پالیسی، گاندھی کا خواب اور نہرو کی سمجھ نے ہم کو دنیا کی ایک عظیم قوت بنا کر چھوڑا تھا۔ ہندوستان کی خارجہ پالیسی اپنے انتہائی عروج کو پہنچی، جب ہندوستان اور پاکستان کی لڑائی ہوئی اور بنگلہ دیش آزاد ہوا۔ پاکستان ایک مسلم کٹری تھا، وہ ٹوٹا اور بنگلہ دیش بنا۔ دنیا کی 50 سے اوپر مسلم ریاستوں نے ہندوستان کا ساتھ دیا، یہ ہندوستان کی خارجہ پالیسی کو عظیم ہونے کی نشانی ہے، لیکن نہ جانے کیا ہوا ہے کہ ہم کہیں نہ کہیں بہک رہے ہیں، ہم امریکہ کی طرف اس طرح چلے گئے ہیں کہ ہماری سمجھ میں نہیں آ رہا ہے کہ یقینی طور پر امریکہ ایک بہت بڑا ملک ہے، اس کے پاس بڑی قوت ہے، لیکن اگر قدرے کے اعتبار کو دیکھا جائے، تو وہ ایک کھوکھلا ملک ہے اور اعتبار سے اگر دیکھا جائے، تو ہندوستان، آج دنیا کی سب سے بڑی قوت ہے اور ہم کو ان قدروں کو قائم رکھنا چاہیے۔ ہمارا یہ خیال ہے کہ ہم

کہیں پر بہکے ہیں اور بہکے وہاں ہیں، جو یہ بی جے پی کے لوگ آج ہنگامہ اٹھا رہے ہیں، یہ وہ لوگ ہیں، جنہوں نے ہماری پالیسی میں ٹینٹ لگایا تھا۔ مجھے یاد ہے کہ شری رومیش بھنڈاری صاحب کی ایک کتاب میں نے پڑھی تھی اور انہوں نے عراق کے سلسلے میں ایک واقعہ لکھا ہے۔ انہوں نے یہ لکھا ہے کہ ہنگامہ دیش کے آزاد ہونے کے بعد، ہندوستان کو پیٹرول کی شدید ضرورت تھی، اس لئے محترمہ اندرا گاندھی نے رومیش بھنڈاری سے بہ حیثیت ایمبیسٹر یہ کہا کہ مجھے کو 30 دن کا پیٹرول کریڈٹ پر دلوا دو اور صدام حسین نے یہ کہا کہ میں 30 دن کے کریڈٹ پر نہیں، میں 30 دن کا فری پیٹرول اپنی بہن کو تحفے میں بھیج رہا ہوں، یہ سب اس کتاب میں لکھا ہے۔ اور جب صدام حسین، جس نے 30 دن کا پیٹرول ہندوستان کو فری دیا، جب اس کو وقت پڑا، اس وقت این ڈی اے کی سرکار تھی، ان کے وزیر خارجہ جب ہندوستان آئے، تو ان سے ملاقات نہیں کی گئی۔ اسے پوری طرح سے تباہ کر دیا گیا، جو ہماری ساتھی ملک تھا۔ میں اپنے فارن منسٹر سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ اپنے دوستوں کو پہچانئے۔ جو شخص جس کا یاسر عرفات تھا، اندرا گاندھی کو صرف بہن کا رتبہ دیتا تھا، کس طریقے سے برباد ہو کر مر گیا۔ ان ظالموں نے گھیر لیا۔ آج یہاں رام جیٹھ ملانی صاحب نے بڑے رعاب کے ساتھ کہا کہ ایران ہمارا دشمن ملک ہے، اس سے کوئی اتحاد نہ کیا جائے، اس لئے کہ وہ حزب اللہ کو لبنان میں اسلحہ دیتا ہے۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اسرائیل کیا ہے؟ کیا اسرائیل سے بڑا کوئی آتنک وادی ہے؟ اگر آتنک واد کا نام لینا ہے، تو آپ کو یقینی طور پر اسرائیل کے ساتھ دوری پیدا کرنی پڑے گی۔ اسرائیل وہ ملک ہے، جو فلسطین کے لئے گاندھی جی نے اپنی زندگی میں یہ کہہ دیا تھا، انہوں نے اسرائیل سے یہ کہہ دیا تھا کہ فلسطین کی زمین عربوں کی ہے۔ آج 60 سال سے وہ لوگ بے بس ہیں۔ ہندوستان کی طرف نگاہ دکھاتے ہیں اور یہی ہندوستان ان کی مدد کرتا تھا، لیکن نہ جانے ہم نے کیا سوچا ہے؟ اپنے دوستوں کو کھوئے چلے جا رہے ہیں۔ آج بھی ہندوستان کی طرف دنیا کے سارے ممالک، چاہے وہ مسلم ملک ہوں،

چاہے فارس کے ہوں، چاہے ایشیا کے ہوں، چاہے افریقہ کے ہوں، انہیں آپ کی ضرورت ہے۔ ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ ہمارے ملک کی خارجہ پالیسی پھر ویسی ہی ہو اور ہم پھر قائد بنیں۔ آپ یقینی طور پر امریکہ کو دولت کے اعتبار سے بڑا ملک کہہ سکتے ہیں، لیکن قدروں کے اعتبار سے دنیا میں اس ملک کی کوئی حیثیت نہیں ہے۔ یہ ہماری شناخت ہونی چاہئے۔ یہ ہمارا حوصلہ اور فیصلہ ہونا چاہئے کہ جتنے بھی ممالک، جنہوں نے ہندوستان کی پالیسی پر یقین رکھنا ہے اور یہی وہ پالیسی ہے جو دنیا میں انصاف اور دنیا میں امن پیدا کر سکتی ہے۔

آج بی جے پی کے لوگ ایک ہنگامہ مچا رہے ہیں اور یہ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ صاحب، ہمارے پرانے منسٹر نے بات چیت کیوں کی ہے؟ مجھے بتائیے کہ یہ بات چیت نہ کریں تو پھر کیا کریں؟ جیسا ابھی کہا کہ گفتگو بند نہ ہو، بات سے بات چلے۔ جب بات سے بات چلے گی تبھی کوئی فیصلے ہوں گے۔ لیکن ہم کو اپنی فاری پالیسی پر اتنا اعتماد ہونا چاہئے اور ہم کو وہ سبھی ساتھیوں کو ساتھ لانا چاہئے جو اندرا گاندھی نے لاکر دکھائے تھے۔ ابھی میں نے جیسا آپ سے کہا کہ سب سے بڑا امتحان سن 1971 میں ہندوستان پر آیا تھا۔ سارے کے سارے ملک ہندوستان کے ساتھ کھڑے تھے۔ پاکستان ٹوٹا تھا، تین ملک اس کے ساتھ تھے اور دنیا کے سارے ملک ہمارے ساتھ تھے۔ ہم اپنے کو کیوں بٹا رہے ہیں؟ کیوں اپنی نشاندہی کر رہے ہیں؟ یقینی طور پر اگر آپ کو امریکہ سے معاہدہ کرنا ہے تو آپ یہ اس سے کہنیے کہ تم اگر طالبان سے لڑائی لڑنا چاہتے ہو تو اس کے ساتھ پاکستان سے روک دو۔ آج یہ طالبان کون ہیں؟ یہ آپ کو بھی پتہ ہے۔ امریکہ نے رشتیا کو نکالنے کے لئے پاکستان کو پیسے دئے۔ وہ پیسے وہاں کے مدرسوں میں گئے۔ وہ مدرسے دولت مند بن گئے اور طالبان کی شکل اختیار کی۔ جب رشتیا واپس چلا گیا تو وہی لوگ کشمیر بھیج دئے گئے۔ کیا ہم پاکستان سے یہ نہیں کہہ سکتے کہ آؤ، ہم سے ہاتھ ملاؤ؟ لیکن شرط یہ ہے کہ امریکہ جو تم کو افغانستان میں ظلم کرنے کے لئے پیسے دے رہا ہے، اس سے ہاتھ بٹا لو۔ اگر ہم نے پاکستان کے ساتھ معاہدہ کر لیا تو خود بخود امریکہ کو یہاں سے ہٹنا پڑے گا۔ ہم امریکہ کے دشمن نہیں ہیں، لیکن امریکہ کی پالیسی ہمارے ساتھ کبھی اختلاف نہیں کر سکتی، کبھی

7.00 P.M.

نہیں جوڑ سکتی، اس لئے کہ وہ ہمارے کنسپیٹ کو نہیں سمجھ پاتی ہے، ہمارے بھائی چارے کو نہیں سمجھ پاتی ہے۔ ہماری جو ساجھی وراثت ہے، وہ اس کی سمجھ سے باہر ہے۔ اس کے پاس صرف دولت کمانے کا کام ہے۔ وہ اپنی اکانومی کو مضبوط کرنے کے لئے اسلحہ بناتا ہے۔۔۔(وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ ہم اپنی اکانومی کو بڑھانے کے لئے اسلحہ نہیں بناتے ہیں۔ ہم جو کچھ کھاتے ہیں، اپنے بھائیوں میں بانٹنے کے لئے بناتے ہیں۔ ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں پرائم منسٹر کے اس اقدام کی پوری طریقے سے تائید کرتا ہوں اور یہ کہتا ہوں کہ گفتگو بند نہ ہو، بات سے بات چلے اور یہ ہم کو برابر قائم رکھنا چاہئے۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔
(ختم شد)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Discussion on the working of the Ministry of External Affairs will continue tomorrow. Two speakers, the Leader of Opposition and Shri Sitaram Yechury, will be participating. All other speakers have spoken and no more speaker will be entertained. After that, there will be reply immediately after the Question Hour.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform hon. Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on 30th July 2009 has allotted time for the Government business as follows:—

Business	Time allotted
1. Consideration and passing of the Constitution (One Hundred and Ninth Amendment) Bill, 2009	Half-an-hour
2. Consideration and passing of the Rubber (Amendment) Bill, 2009, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	Two Hours

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand for taking strict action to check heavy inflow of spurious chinese drugs into the country

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the heavy inflow of spurious Chinese drugs into our country. Recently, it has

become a frequent story that a large consignment of spurious Chinese bulk drugs were being found at Chennai Port. Bulk drugs are active pharmaceutical ingredients used in the manufacturing and processing of medicines or formulations. Such drugs, when used in our country, can cause harm not just to patients in our country but can also pose a threat to the health of people in other countries as India is a major supplier of drugs to several countries across the globe. Currently, China is the largest supplier of raw material for bulk drugs to India and controls over 70 per cent of the Rs.15,000 crore annual market for imported bulk drugs. Amongst such huge amount of raw materials, sometimes, spurious drugs are also imported. Presently, there are no adequate officials in the office of Drug Controller General of India, especially in Southern Region, to check the quality of drugs being marketed in the country, and also, the quality of drugs being imported and exported from our country. Therefore, I urge the Government to place adequate officials in the office of Drug Controller of India and keep a stringent check on the quality and efficacy of medicines to prevent such huge inflow of spurious drugs.

**Need to cancel allotment of coal blocks to companies which have
failed to commence production**

SHRI R. C. SINGH (West Bengal): Sir, coal is one of the primary sources of energy and is accounting for nearly 70% of our energy needs. We have world's 4th largest coal reserves and we are largely adopting open-cast mining for extraction of coal. Coal blocks are allotted to cater to the captive coal requirements of allottees. This objective has been negated by companies. This becomes clear if one looks at the performance of companies to which coal blocks are allotted. As of May, 2009, 201 coal blocks have been allotted with reserves of about 45 billion tonnes of coal. The intention behind allotting the coal blocks is to quicken the process of extraction of coal. But, till now, production has commenced only in 25 coal blocks and total amount of coal so far extracted is only 30.02 million tonnes. Every State and people's representatives are taking strong exception to the way in which production of coal is taking place from these mines and demanding cancellation of allotment to those companies which have failed to commence production of coal. Even the Standing Committee on Coal and Mines has recommended, when the issue of allotment of new coal blocks came up, to cancel allotment of coal blocks to companies which have failed to commence production and recommended auctioning of those coal blocks as per new guidelines.

In view of this, I request the Government to immediately cancel allotment to those companies which have failed to start production and auction afresh those blocks immediately which helps in meeting the energy requirements of the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at two minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 31st July, 2009.