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SK/1A/11.00

The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

— — — —

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, yesterday we ..(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. Let us hear the Leader of the Opposition.

**RE. DEMAND FOR CONTINUING THE DISCUSSION ON THE
LOKPAL AND LOKAYUKTAS BILL, 2011**

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I have given a notice on a matter of importance for suspension of the Question Hour and for raising this issue. When the proceedings of this House took place on the 29th of December, 2011, the debate on the Lokpal and the Lokayukta Bill was inconclusive. The Members had spoken and the Minister had substantially concluded his reply. Thereafter, there was some disturbance and the hon. Chairman, during the disturbance, was pleased to observe that the House could not continue because of disturbance. And, therefore, the House was adjourned *sine die*. Sir, I am drawing your attention and the attention of the House to the provisions of Rule 257 of the Rules of Procedure

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and the Conduct of Business in the Council of States. No person who disturbs the House can have a veto to have a debate abandoned or indefinitely postponed. The Rule is very clear, and I will read out the Rule. “In the case of grave disorder arising in the Council, the Chairman may, if he thinks it necessary to do so, adjourn the Council or suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him”. Therefore, there are two or three things which clearly emerge out of this Rule that in the case of a disturbance by a Member, in order to ensure orderly conduct of the House, the Chair can ensure that there is an interruption and, therefore, the House is adjourned or a sitting suspended. But the debate can't be indefinitely abandoned. The debate must continue. The issue must be put to a close after voting or otherwise by unanimity. Therefore, this interruption must be for a time to be specified by the Chair. So, every time there is a disturbance in the House, the House is adjourned for fifteen minutes or one hour or half-an-hour. Therefore, the essence of the Rule is that even the power of the Chair, which is circumscribed by the Rule, is that in the event of a disturbance when the debate is to resume must also be named. Now, I take it because it was the last day of the

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session and, therefore, the hon. Chair was pleased to observe that the House was adjourned *sine die*. The House has since then met. The first day it was adjourned after the obituary references. Yesterday, some of our friends raised the issue in relation to the position of the Tamils in Sri Lanka. Therefore, when the regular sitting of the House is beginning, since a time when the debate is to resume was not named in terms of Rule 257, the debate must now continue, and since today it appears to be one of the first regular days when the functioning of the House on various issues is to go on, our appeal to the hon. Chair would be that the debate must now continue because the intention of the Rule is very clear that a Member creating a disorder cannot, at his will, have a debate indefinitely postponed and we don't know when the debate will resume. It is an important issue. The whole country expects us to legislate on this issue. Therefore, indefinitely postponing the debate without addressing the key issues on this will not be in consonance with either a national aspiration on this issue or in consonance with the spirit of the Rule itself. Since it was the last day and we quite appreciate the fact that the House then had to be adjourned *sine die*, the debate must be deemed to continue

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when the House resumes its proceedings in the next Session. The Government now can't say that it will indefinitely postpone this debate and bring it whenever the debate is required. The hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Bansal, on 29th of December, was pleased to intervene and say that there are several amendments. Sir, there were broadly only three amendments, though technically the count of the amendments was very, very large, it was substantial, and we in the Opposition who were supporting those amendments stated it. One was in relation to the powers of the State to enact on the Lokayukta part of the Bill...

(Contd. by ysr/1B)

-SK/YSR-DS/11.05/1B

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY (CONTD.): ..and whether that should only be a model legislation in terms of Article 253 or should be a binding provision in terms of Article 252. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him continue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The second was with regard to the appointment procedure and the removal procedure. And the third was with regard to the independence and the autonomy of the

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investigative agency. The hon. Minister had said that he wanted time to apply his mind to these amendments. They have had almost more than two-and-a-half months of time to apply themselves to these amendments. If there is an honesty of purpose with regard to the intention of the Government, then the Government should have come up straight and told us that this is what their view with regard to these amendments is.

The first statement of the Government in terms of the President's Address has come. We have had various minute details mentioned on various issues in the Address. But we find that it is conspicuously silent on what the Government wants to do on these three issues. A Member, who disturbs the House, should not and should never have the veto to have a debate abandoned. It can be adjourned. It can be suspended. But that can only be a temporary interruption. That is the spirit of the Rule. And that is why the most important words are that the Chair will adjourn it or suspend it for a time to be named by the Chair. And I assume, if I read the Rule, that at the time it's being adjourned *sine die*, then it must resume on the very first day. Otherwise, we are left with a situation when the debate

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was interrupted because of a disturbing Member and the House is in the dark as to when it will resume again. Therefore, we urge the hon. Chair to kindly consult various political parties and start the debate immediately, if possible. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please. ...(Interruptions)...One by one, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (WEST BENGAL): Sir, it is a very serious issue. Every political party should give its opinion on this particular issue. The last time the House was adjourned *sine die*, the debate was going on. We demand that this particular issue should be discussed once again and all the political parties interested to participate should take part in this debate. The Government's side abruptly adjourned the House.

(Ends)

...(Interruptions)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, disturbing Member पर क्या कार्रवाई की गयी?..(व्यवधान).. सर, न्याय तो होना चाहिए!..(व्यवधान)..

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Let's hear the Members one by one.

...(Interruptions)... तिवारी जी, आप कुछ कहना चाहते हैं?

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): सभापति जी, जो लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त बिल मूव किया गया था, उस पर हम लोगों ने भी अपनी पार्टी की ओर से अमेंडमेंट दिया था, लेकिन यह पता ही नहीं चला कि सरकार ने उस अमेंडमेंट को कबूल किया या नहीं। उस दिन माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने यह कहा कि अमेंडमेंट्स इतनी बड़ी तादाद में आये हैं कि सरकार ने उन अमेंडमेंट्स पर अपना माइंड अप्लाई नहीं किया है। जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई, जिसके कारण हाउस को adjourn करना पड़ा और बहस अधूरी रह गयी, तो पूरा देश यह जानना चाहता है कि लोकपाल के मामले में यह हाउस और हम लोग क्या करने जा रहे हैं? हमारी भी यह गुजारिश होगी कि नेता, प्रतिपक्ष ने जो माँग उठायी है, उसके अनुसार जो बहस continued थी और disturbance के कारण अधूरी रह गयी थी, उसको पूरा किया जाए और उसको natural culmination तक पहुँचाया जाए।

(समाप्त)

SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU): Sir, on 29th December, the House adjourned on a very sad note. It sent a wrong message across the country. The people were hoping that Parliament would pass the

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Lokpal Bill and the country would get a very strong and effective legislation to fight corruption. That did not happen.

Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition referred to Rule 257. I think it has merit, and the Government will have to consider this. The Government took the plea that there were more than 180 amendments. Sir, the number of amendments shows how vibrant our Parliament is. The Government should have taken it in that spirit. Parliament is vibrant. That is why you got many amendments. But the processing of amendments cannot be a plea for the Government to run away from the debate. I have confidence in the competence of our Ministers. I have confidence in the competence of our bureaucrats. If they had the will, they could have processed the amendments and the House could have disposed of the Bill.

(Contd. by VKK/1C)

-YSR/VKK-MCM/1c/11.10

SHRI D. RAJA (CONTD.): Now, I am interested to know what is the fate of this Bill. Once Rajya Sabha passes a Bill, even if it is not passed by Lok Sabha, I think, it remains alive. Now, Lok Sabha passed the Bill but Rajya Sabha could not. Then, what is the fate of

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this Bill? That is why, Rule 257 has a merit and we will have to continue the process of passing that legislation. I do not know the response of the Government. I would like to know the response of the Government. I insist upon the Government to agree to the demand for further discussion and disposal of this Bill. Thank you.

(Ends)

प्रो० एस०पी० सिंह बघेल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सभापति महोदय, 29 दिसम्बर, 2011 की मध्य रात्रि को जिस अवस्था में हमने उस बहस को छोड़ा था और आपने यह कह कर कि अब हाउस को अनिश्चितकाल के लिए स्थगित किया जाता है, तो इस संबंध में पूरा देश जानना चाहता है कि वह बिल अब किस स्वरूप में, किस स्थिति में और कब लाया जाएगा? उस दिन ज्यादा रात्रि होने के कारण, शोर-शराबा ज्यादा होने के कारण, हाउस डिस-आर्डर होने के कारण बहुत बे-मन से आपने हाउस को स्थगित करते हुए उसको लिंगरऑन किया था, तो पूरा देश जानना चाह रहा है कि उस दिन इसको जो मरणासन्न अवस्था में हमने छोड़ा था, वह कब और किस स्वरूप में प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा और क्या उस बहस को उसी स्वरूप में फिर हम जारी रखेंगे?

(समाप्त)

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (ODISHA): Sir, I support the question raised by the hon. Leader of Opposition and we owe to the country as

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to what steps this august House is taking to pass the Lokpal Bill. This is the desire of the nation and we should complete the incomplete discussion which was postponed on the night of 29th December. Now, it is high time that the Minister concerned should announce in this House as to when this Bill will be taken up and how this will be passed with the amendments. That is my request. Thank you.

(Ends)

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (ASSAM): Sir, on the Lokpal issue, we have also given amendment notice. The discussion on 29th December was incomplete. We hope that discussion will start immediately in the House and we will get the opportunity to express our opinion. We had given amendment on 29th December. I hope the discussion will resume and incomplete debate will continue immediately in this House. Thank you.

(Ends)

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (WEST BENGAL): Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has rightly invited the attention of the Chair to Rule 257 as to what should be done by the Chairman in case of grave disorder arising in the Council in respect of adjournment or

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suspension of the sitting. This was not a normal adjournment, in-between two Sessions but, it was because of the grave disorder that arose in this House. We, the Trinamool Congress MPs, would like to see that the amendments that we had given should come to a logical end and for that a full-fledged discussion should be held on the issue in this House. Thank you.

(Ends)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has referred to Rule 257 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States. Sir, to try to contradict him on a point of law is indeed a very daunting task for me but, nevertheless, I have to refer to that Rule again, that is, what he read. It says that in case of grave disorder, the hon. Chairman may adjourn the House or suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him. Now, there is one basic difference on which, I am sure, he would agree with me. It is not just adjourning the House for some time. Sir, you had done that. You had adjourned the House for fifteen minutes. You had said before

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adjourning the House *sine die*,’ that the House is adjourned for fifteen minutes’.

(Contd. by KR/1d)

KR/HMS/1D/11.15

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (contd.): We met again and then you were pleased to adjourn the House *sine die*. There is a difference between adjourning a sitting to meet again and adjourning the House *sine die*. Sir, the practice which the hon. Leader of the Opposition and other hon. Members who have been here for a very long time-- he had been in the Government also -- are aware that the Government gives the schedule for the session, the Government approaches the hon. President, the President summons the House and if at the end of the day, the Government feels that you have to extend the House, we on our own don't have to go to the President again, we come to the Presiding Officers of any of the two Houses seeking an extension of the House. There at times the matter may be put up before the BAC and at times otherwise. In this case because the Government was sincere and committed to the passing of a mechanism to strengthen the Lokpal system in the country, therefore, we had decided to extend

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the session for 27th, 28th and 29th. Sir, on 27th it was taken up in the other House. There were logistics. There were many, many important formalities which were required to be gone through. We could bring it here on 29th. ..(Interruptions)... Now, coming to the point, on the 29th the matter was taken up here. At that point, I thought that it could not be passed. Sir, my feeling is-- it may not be considered as imprudence on my part-- but my view is that and I hold that view even now that since there was no further extension sought by the Government, there was no option left ...(interruptions)... there was no option left ...(interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, let him finish. ...(interruptions)... Let him finish.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I can quote dozens of precedents ...(interruptions)... till the business is over.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The Leader of the Opposition has spoken and some Opposition Members have also spoken. ...(interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister complete.

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SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Don't mislead the House.

...(interruptions)... Don't mislead the House. ...(interruptions)...

The Minister should not mislead the House.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : सर, अहलुवालिया जी का यह कहना ठीक नहीं है।

..(व्यवधान)..

جناب محمد علی خان: سر، اہلووالیہ جی کا یہ کہنا ٹھیک نہیں ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: You have not heard me completely.

The Leader of the Opposition has spoken; you want to supersede him on this matter. I can't do anything. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You are responding to the demand of the House. But you are misleading the House. ..(Interruptions)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, let the hon. Minister complete.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Hon. Chairman, Sir, we are in your custody. But the point is you are the supreme authority of the House. But he should not mislead the House. You should also know the proceedings of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For 15 minutes you have allowed one speaker. ...(Interruptions)....

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SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I am misleading the House or not misleading the House, please reserve your judgment for some time. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please complete. Please go ahead.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I was submitting with uttermost humility that there was no option left to the Presiding Officer other than to adjourn the House *sine die* before 12 o'clock on the last day of the session that was 29th. I think, Sir, in pursuance of that you did it. Sir, we did not come to you. The Government did not come to you for extension of the House. There was no occasion for you to call a meeting of the BAC also. I agree, I could have stood up then and said we want the House to be extended. We are in a parliamentary democracy. That is not the right of the Opposition. With uttermost humility I say again, it is not your right to summon the House even if all the hon. Members of the House, if all the 245 Members of the House, or, 543 Members of the Lok Sabha were to go to the President and say we want the House to be summoned on such and such date. The President will not summon the House. The House would be summoned only when the Government writes to the President that we

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request you to summon the House. Then the House is summoned.

Similarly, the schedule is ...

श्री बलबीर पुंज : आप ने extension क्यों नहीं मांगा? आप बताइए कि आप ने extension क्यों नहीं मांगा?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल) : पहले तीन दिन का मांग लिया था।

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The schedule is fixed. It was extended by three days. We did not seek any extension and, therefore, in the absence of our seeking an extension, you adjourned the House.

Now the other matter is about the pendency of the matter. Sir, before the commencement of this session, we have listed it at number one. ...(Interruptions)...

(Continued by 1e/tmv)

-KR-TMV-KLG/1E/11.20

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (CONTD.): Even before the Address of the hon. President to the Members of the two Houses assembled together, we gave the list of tentative business which the Government wants to take up. At No.1, in both the Houses, in the list that we have

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submitted this is what we want to take up because any amendments can possibly come, then we will have to go back to the Lok Sabha. This is the Bill that we have mentioned at No.1. I have with me the Bulletin issued by the Rajya Sabha Secretariat. I don't know whether the Leader of the Opposition has seen it or not. At No.1 is the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill. Who has said that we don't want to take it up? Sir, in the Address of the hon. President, paragraph 4 becomes actually the first paragraph for that matter. The earlier paragraphs were only referring to other matters. On the first page in paragraph 4 the hon. President refers to the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill. From where do you infer that we don't want it to be taken up? I again say that to talk on law, it is difficult for me when Mr. Arun Jaitley raises a point. But it is apparent on the face of it. Then comes rule 225. He did not refer to it and we need not refer to it. That is only a formality. Once we bring it to the House, obviously, they will move fresh amendments. We will have to give fresh notice. He was a Minister. He knows it. I hear that people say that this can be waived. Sir, the thing could be waived before the prorogation. After prorogation, it is

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a fait accompli. How do you waive it? (Interruptions)... But that is immaterial. It can't be waived. (Interruptions)...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Rule 225 can be suspended by the majority of the House. (Interruptions)...

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

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It was not suspended. (Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The House will decide. (Interruptions)...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: You can't suspend something *ex post facto*. (Interruptions)...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: No. The notice says that you move a motion that rule 225 be suspended. Then, put it to vote. (Interruptions)...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The rule could have been suspended. (Interruptions)...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Rule can be suspended in two ways, either by the Chairman or by the House. (Interruptions)... Let the House decide. (Interruptions)...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It should have been started earlier. (Interruptions)...

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SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Let the House decide. (Interruptions)...
Not earlier. (Interruptions)...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Ahluwalia, please don't suggest something (Interruptions)...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Where is it written in the rule book that it should be earlier? (Interruptions)... Rule is rule. (Interruptions)...

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

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Please don't suggest something whereby the entire House may commit a mistake. (Interruptions)...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: No, no. (Interruptions)...

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

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It could have been suspended. (Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Mr. Pawan Kumar Bansal, you are again misleading the House. (Interruptions)... Don't mislead the House. (Interruptions)...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, my only submission on that point is that the rule could have been suspended before it came into operation. After prorogation, there is no question or there is no point

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or there is nothing before the House to be suspended. But that is not the point. (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Does the House have no power? (Interruptions)...

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

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am keeping quiet. (Interruptions)...

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

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, does this House not have any right? We have every right. (Interruptions)... What are you talking, Mr. Bansal? (Interruptions)... Why do you say this? (Interruptions)... Have we no power at all? (Interruptions)... You can suspend the rule. (Interruptions)...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: You will know if it is revoked. You can revoke only when it is in force. (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwalia Sahib, please. (Interruptions)...

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SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: When the rule is implemented, then only can it be suspended by you. (Interruptions)... Don't mislead the House. (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pany, please. (Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, हाउस को मिसलीड करने की बात हो रही है।
..(व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति: तिवारी जी, पहले मंत्री जी को खत्म कर लेने दीजिए।
..(व्यवधान)

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, हम कोई नई बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम तो यह कह रहे हैं कि जहां चर्चा अधूरी रह गई थी, वही से उस चर्चा को शुरू किया जाए।
...(व्यवधान)... यह नई बात कहां से आ रही है? ..(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. (Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, if the hon. Minister yields for a minute, I would like to say just one sentence. (Interruptions)...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Coming back, to satisfy their ego, I take back the argument on rule 225. (Interruptions)... I do it to satisfy their ego, Sir. (Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, if the hon. Minister yields for a minute, I would like to say just one sentence. (Interruptions)... The concern

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of every one is: When is this Bill coming up? What do you intend to do with these three amendments? Now you have answered everything except these two questions. (Interruptions)...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: No. I have not answered. (Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We are not interested in anything else. When is the Bill coming up? What happens to the three amendments? The President's Address doesn't say anything about it. You don't say anything about it. The whole country is in the dark. (Interruptions)...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I have not completed my submission. (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go ahead.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I have not been permitted to complete my submission, Sir. Let me begin with this. The Government is committed to put in place a strong mechanism...

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: When?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: ... to check corruption. This is one.

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After what has happened and after the contradictions in the statements, I again don't want to provoke anyone. We feel that there is a need to immediately have a meeting to discuss the matter with you. Would you be interested in that or not?

Sir, you would all recall... (Interruptions)... Let me please complete. Mitraji, I know of your competence. (Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, we have had half-a-dozen meetings with the Government before the Bill came.

(Contd. by 1F/VK)

VK/1F/11.25

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY (CONTD): And during these two-and-a-half months they don't have a meeting. Now when the House has assembled, they say we now want to.... (Interruptions).

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, they are not letting me complete what I want to say. (Interruptions).

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: He has every card to postpone the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The hon. Members would recall that Shri Arun Jaitley was one of the authors of the Resolution of that

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sense of the House. There were three points in that; I do not want to go into them. On the basis of that, the Bill was prepared. If there was a difference, if, subsequently, there was a rethink on it, it is fine. In a democracy, that happens. Therefore, a situation had cropped up where more consultations were necessary. If they do not want, it is fine, Sir. But let me say again... (Interruptions).

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, who prevented them from holding discussions? (Interruptions). In these two-and-a-half months.... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. (Interruptions).

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It will be the endeavour of the Government... (Interruptions).

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Who prevented him for two-and-a-half months..... (Interruptions).

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I come to the last point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him complete. (Interruptions). Let him complete. (Interruptions). Hon. Members, please. (Interruptions).

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Let me say that we want to bring this Bill within this part of the Session itself. (Interruptions).

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. (Interruptions). Yechuryji, let him complete. Your colleague has already expressed your Party's view. Please sit down.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, notwithstanding the primacy that is accorded by the Parliament.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, notwithstanding the primacy that is accorded by the Parliament to the financial business at the beginning of the year, let me reiterate on behalf of the Government that the Government wishes to bring this Bill for further discussion in this part of the Session itself.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I would like to mention one thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think everybody has spoken. Mr. Yechury, your colleague has expressed the views of your Party.

SHRI SITARAM YECHERY: I know, Sir. I want to raise a point. Sir, you were in the Chair at that point of time. It was almost approaching midnight and the hon. Minister was on his feet. I asked at that time, "At the stroke of midnight, what will you do?" I wanted your ruling. You said, Sir,...

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute please.

SHRI SITARAM YECHERY: Sir, please bear with me for a minute. Then you asked, Sir, "What is the clarification you want?" We wanted the clarification from the Government. I fully accepted the Minister's plea, "There are 187 amendments; many of them are contradictory; it will take some time for us to study." I said, "Very good, you please study. But what is the roadmap?" The Minister said that he would come back with a roadmap. That roadmap has not come in the entire period so far. (Interruptions). This is the assurance which he gave in the House.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The Government has studied the amendments. The Government has studied the notices of amendments. We have formulated our view.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him reply to the query that you have raised.

SHRI SITARAM YECHERY: What is the roadmap? (Interruptions).

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I am sorry, I can't agree with one simple proposal of the Leader of the Opposition that *ipso facto* anything which remains inconclusive has to be taken up first. It is not so, Sir. There are a large number of other Bills. This is not the only

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Bill. There are other Bills which were deferred, which were not conclusive..... (Interruptions).

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You have never said, "It is deferred". (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, please sit down. (Interruptions). What is this? This is not good.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, they never said that it was deferred for consultations. (Interruptions). It was never said that it was deferred for consultations with the parties. You never said that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHERY: Sir, kindly direct him to tell the roadmap. (Interruptions).

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I am left with no option but to....(interruptions)... what Shri Ahluwalia says about me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, you don't have the floor. Nobody has the floor. The Minister is speaking. Let him complete.

SHRI SITARAM YECHERY: What is the roadmap? (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

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SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: We will endeavour....
(Interruptions). Please see to it that the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address is taken up. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You came late.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Number one for this Session is the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address; number two is the Budget (Railways); number three is the General Budget. Then this will be in this part of the Session itself, not in the second part of the Session. We will give notice for this part of the Session.

(Followed by 1G)

KS-MP/1G/11.30

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Can we now go back to the Question Hour? Question 21, please. (Interruptions)

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : सर, इस मामले का क्या हुआ?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. I believe, on your subject a statement is being made by the hon. Minister for External Affairs. आप बैठ जाइए। क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने दीजिए।

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SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I had given a notice for suspension of the Question Hour. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, the Minister would be making a statement somewhere around 12 noon or 12.30 p.m. (Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, he would be making a statement at 12 'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At 12 o'clock a statement would be made.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question 21, please. Mr. N.K. Singh. (Interruptions) Now, this is over. (Interruptions) Question 21, please. (Interruptions) बैठ जाइए, let the answer be given.

(Q.No. 21 – Hon. Member absent)

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है और सारे देश ने देखा कि 4 जून की रात को रामदेव बाबा के समर्थक, जो शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से प्रदर्शन करने के लिए रामलीला मैदान आए हुए थे और वहां रात को सोए हुए थे, वहां provocation का कोई कारण नहीं था और कुछ वैसा नहीं हो रहा था, जब पुलिस ने दस हजार सोए हुए लोगों को, माताओं-बच्चों और बूढ़े लोगों को निर्ममता से पीटने के लिए पांच हजार पुलिसकर्मियों का इस्तेमाल किया। सीमा पर भी इतने जवान नहीं होते हैं, जितनी पुलिस उस रात रामलीला मैदान में लगाई गई थी।

श्री सभापति : सवाल पूछिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : मेरा सवाल यह है कि अब सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जजमेंट के बाद ये कह रहे हैं कि केवल कुछ पुलिसवालों ने लाठी चलाई और उसकी हम जांच करेंगे। वहां हमने देखा, मैंने खुद देखा था कि पुलिस कमिश्नर वहां मौजूद थे। तो मेरा पहला सवाल यह है ...

श्री सभापति : आपका एक ही सवाल है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : एक ही सवाल है, लेकिन पहला सवाल यह है कि जब पुलिस कमिश्नर खुद मौजूद थे, तो ऐसी परिस्थिति में जिम्मेदारी पुलिस कमिश्नर की बनती है या केवल चंद पुलिसकर्मियों की बनती है? किसकी जिम्मेदारी होती है, जब पुलिस कमिश्नर present होता है? ...(व्यवधान)...

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Q. NO. 21 (CONTD.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. (Interruptions) Please, hear the answer.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the question, as you would kindly notice, is on the reaction of the Government to the judgement of the Supreme Court and the action that would be taken by the Government against the persons responsible. We are discussing here, in this question, post-judgement action. Yes, there are differences of opinion and I respect the other view expressed about the police action taken on that day. But, if you would kindly allow me, the question deals with the post-judgement situation.

Post judgement, we are obliged to implement the judgement. The judgement says, and I quote a portion of it, "The evidence on record also suggested that some of the police personnel were very cooperative with the members of the assembly and helped them to vacate the Ramlila Maidan while others were violent and inflicted cane injuries." Therefore, these two classes of police personnel have to be treated differently. They have asked us to register an FIR. And, as I have said in the answer, an FIR has been registered. The police personnel who acted in excess of authority will be identified and action will be taken.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot ask a second supplementary.

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श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है। मेरा सवाल एक ही है कि पुलिस कमिश्नर की मौजूदगी में जवाबदेही पुलिस कमिश्नर की बनती है या पुलिस की बनती है? यही मेरा पूछना है और इसका जवाब नहीं आया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. (Interruptions) Shri Kumar Deepak Das.
(Interruptions)

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : सर, यह पोस्ट जजमेंट का सवाल नहीं है। वहां लाठीचार्ज हुआ था। ...(व्यवधान)... वहां लाठीचार्ज हुआ था।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : पुलिस कमिश्नर जिम्मेदार बनता है या नहीं, जब वह मौजूद हो?

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

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : जब पुलिस कमिश्नर मौजूद हो, तो वही जिम्मेदार होता है।

श्री सभापति : आपका सवाल खत्म हो गया है। Shri Kumar Deepak Das, please.
(Interruptions) Shri Kumar Deepak Das.

(Followed by 1H/KGG-SC)

Kgg/1h/11.35

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, thank you. Again, today, I would like to condemn the police action that happened on the Ramleela Maidan. Sir, innocent people facing excesses of and atrocities by the police have become a regular feature in the country. In our State, it is rampant, Sir. I

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would like to know whether the Government would form a specific policy to deal honourably with such democratic movements or gatherings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: My specific question is: Would the Government take a specific policy decision to deal honourably with such democratic movements or gatherings?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, to the best of my understanding, what the hon. Member wishes to know is whether democratic protests in all parts of the country will be dealt with fairly and honourably. I think, that is the question. I am sure, all State Governments are committed not only to maintain law and order but also to deal with democratic protests fairly. I think, all State Governments hold that as the objective. But, some times, it is possible that there comes a feeling that a democratic protest is not being dealt with fairly. Sir, it is for the State Government to answer. But, to an extent, Sir, certain general principles have been laid down in this judgment about promulgation of section 144 and how the action should be taken. Sir, the State Governments are also bound by those principles.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I hope, the hon. the distinguished Home Minister will appreciate that such a lathi charge at the sensitive place in Delhi in the dead of night would not have been decided by the local

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Thana Officer, a junior police officer, only. It had been done at the higher political level. In that connection, the accountability, Mr. Prakash Javadekar's question, is very important. I would like to have a little more forthright answer from you, Mr. Minister. But, the ancillary point is equally very important. You talked about the implications of the judgment. With profound respect, I would like to say that the judgment, in a very strange way, has initiated the doctrine of contributory negligence of the supporters of Ramdev Baba. We always do protest in a democratic society. It is peaceful. Even Gandhiji did that. In that connection, would it be a kind of the position of contributory negligence of all who indulge into having protests? I am sorry to say that that is a very disturbing doctrine initiated by the Supreme Court. Will the Minister reply as far as this implication is also concerned, impinging upon the democratic conduct of our country? Democracy is also a basic feature of our Constitution. That is what I understand.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, every judgment is open to fair criticism. In fact, the Supreme Court does not object to fair criticism of its own judgment. Many times, judges have said, "Yes, our judgments are open to fair criticism." We have heard, Sir, the criticism of a part of the judgment. But, there are other parts of the judgment which have also been criticized.

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When some of these general principles are applied by the State Governments—and I can cite, in the last six months, at least half a dozen instances where State Governments have dealt with democratic protests where lives have been lost, people have been killed in police firing, people have been injured--I think, the State Governments also will realise that some of these principles require to be revisited. So, we are studying the judgment. When we examine it more carefully, and if we think that some of the observations in the judgment require to be revisited, we shall consider what steps we can take. But, I do accept the hon. Member's argument that the judgment is open to fair criticism; he has made just now a fair criticism of the judgment.

(Ends)

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Q.No. 22

(Q.No. 22 — Hon. Member absent)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.22; the hon. Member is not present.

Can the answer be given?

(Followed by tdb/1j)

TDB-GS/1J/11.40

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, since issues of development are intricately weaved into the security response to Left-Wing Extremism, would the hon. Minister kindly inform the House whether in keeping with the spirit of Part-IX of the Constitution, the provisions of paragraph 3 of the Fifth Schedule and PESA, the planning and implementation of Government's Integrated Action Plan will be entrusted to the Panchayati Raj Institutions with effect from 1st April, 2012 as Government had indicated earlier?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: How can I answer a question on policy arising out of this question? What he is raising is an issue of policy. This is a policy not made only by the Ministry of Home Affairs. We are in discussions with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Rural Development. How IAP will be implemented after 1.4.2012 is a matter

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under discussion. I can't be expected to spell out the policy in answer to a question arising out a blast in Malkangiri in Odisha.

श्रीमती कुसुम राय : सभापति महोदय, पिछले कई वर्षों से नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सीआरपीएफ और बीएसएफ के हजारों जवान मारे जा चुके हैं, परन्तु सरकार इस विषय में मूकदर्शक बनी हुई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि नक्सलवादी क्षेत्रों में तैनात किए गए अर्ध-सैनिक बलों की सुरक्षा हेतु सरकार कौन-सा प्रभावी कदम उठा रही है?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, this will require a longish answer, but as I said, our policy is two-fold; firstly, on the one hand, appropriate police action led by the State police forces and the Central armed police forces assisting the State police forces; at the same time, go ahead with developmental action. In fact, the Integrated Action Plan is a good evidence of this Government's intention to push with developmental action. It is a remarkable success. I don't know if the Finance Minister will refer to it in his Budget Speech, but we will release figures of the number of works that have been completed in these 60 districts in the States affected by Left-Wing Extremism, and it is an enormous achievement for which I compliment all the State

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Governments, especially the district administrations concerned. Now, if any changes have to be made, as hon. Member Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar suggested earlier, we will look into that. At the same time, we have made it clear, time and again, and I make it clear once again, if the CPI (Maoists), or rather the Left-Wing Extremist groups abjure violence, we are willing to talk to them; the State Governments are willing to talk to them; the Central Government is willing to talk to them. I think, we are in this for a long haul, but I am confident — as you can see from the declining figures — that working with the State Governments, and adopting this two-pronged policy and keeping the offer of talks open, is a sincere offer to talk. Keeping the offer of talks open, I am sure, we can contain Left-Wing Extremist violence in the medium term.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : सभापति महोदय, मलकानगिरी में नक्सलवादियों के द्वारा सीमा सुरक्षा बल के जवानों की हत्या हुई है, हम इसकी भर्त्सना करते हैं और इस प्रकार की जहां भी घटनाएं होती हैं, उनकी हम निन्दा करते हैं। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि नक्सलवाद के मूल कारण क्या हैं ? जिस प्रकार से नक्सलवाद को दबाने की कोशिश हो रही है, वहां पर लड़ाई हो रही है

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और नक्सलवादियों द्वारा सीमा सुरक्षा बल पर, सीआरपीएफ और अन्य सुरक्षा फोर्सों पर अटैक हो रहे हैं, उनके मूल कारणों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या नक्सलवाद के उदय के जो कारण हैं, उनको सरकार दूर करने का प्रयास करेगी? जब सीमा सुरक्षा बल या अन्य केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा बल अथवा राज्य सरकारों के सुरक्षा बल के जवानों की मृत्यु होती है, तो क्या उनके किसी एक मृतक आश्रित को, उसकी योग्यता के अनुसार, सरकार नौकरी देने का काम कर रही है?

(1के/एससी पर आगे)

KLS/ASC/1K-11.45

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: अगर आप मुझे मौका नहीं देंगे...(व्यवधान)..

श्री सभापति : आपने हाथ नहीं उठाया है। ..(व्यवधान) आपने हाथ नहीं उठाया है। ...(व्यवधान)..

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: जब मंत्री महोदय इस जनरल क्वेश्चन का जवाब देंगे, तब वे particularly ओडिशा के context में जवाब देंगे तो ठीक रहेगा।

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए, please.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the scholars who have studied the matter and empirical evidence shows that it is the poverty and neglect

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of these areas which is the principal cause for the support that Left Wing extremists' leaders are able to draw from the people of these areas. I wish to make distinction between Left Wing extremists' leaders and the support they draw from the people. Poverty and neglect of these areas seem to be the principal cause why so many people take to violence. But as far as the leaders are concerned, let us not live under any illusion. These leaders, in my view, are motivated by a strong adherence to an ideology, which, I believe, is unacceptable in a democratic republic. The leaders believe that the parliamentary system of government must be overthrown. They believe that the Parliament is a pigsty and that armed revolution is the way to overthrow the parliamentary system. They are not driven to become leaders of Left Wing extremists' movement because of poverty or neglect. Many of them come from middle class or upper middle class families of other States. But I think the hon. Member is right that the State Governments must while taking necessary police action to maintain law and order and public order also redouble their efforts towards development. We are assisting the State Governments

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in every way and if you ask each Chief Minister individually-- collectively they may take a different view -- they will testify to the kind of support that the Central Government has given to him or her in the last three years in containing the menace of Left Wing extremism. (Interruptions)..

श्री परिमल नथवानी : Sir, please(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 23 ...(Interruptions).. I am sorry three supplementaries are over. ...(Interruptions).. Mr. Nathwani, please. ...(Interruptions).. Please... आप बैठ जाइए। ..(व्यवधान)..Three supplementaries are over. ...(Interruptions).. I will not go beyond that. ...(Interruptions)..

प्रो. एस.पी.सिंह बघेल : उनके बच्चों को क्या नौकरी दे रहे हैं? .. (व्यवधान)..

श्री सभापति : आप please बैठ जाइए। सप्लीमेंट्री पर सप्लीमेंट्री नहीं होगा। .. (व्यवधान).. सप्लीमेंट्री पर सप्लीमेंट्री नहीं होगा। आप बैठ जाइए, .. (व्यवधान)..please. Question 23.(Interruptions)..I am sorry three supplementaries are over.

(Ends)

Question NO. 23

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : सर, Presidential address में यह कहा गया है कि नेक्स्ट फेज़ जल्दी चालू करेंगे, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कब चालू करने वाले हैं और 65 cities में यह मिशन चालू है, तो उसका experience क्या है?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, the Ministry appointed a high-powered Committee headed by an eminent economist, Dr. Isher Ahluwalia. The Expert Committee has given its recommendations and it says that the requirement for urban development in next 20 years is Rs.39.2 lakh crores. There is obviously a gap between the availability and the requirement. It is also said that 1.1 per cent of the GDP should be allotted for urban development. This Report has been sent to a Committee of Planning Commission. They are judging it and we have not taken a final decision on the next phase of the JNNURM.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : सर, मैं यहां पर मुम्बई और ठाणे के बारे में यह कहूंगा कि वहां पर मिशन के जरिए ये काम करने चाहिए, जैसे transport, road, solid waste management, storm water drainage, sanitation, footpath. मेरे ख्याल से इन दोनों शहरों में ये चीजें ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रही हैं। सात साल हो गए हैं और इतने बड़े पैमाने पर पैसा दिया गया है। यहां उत्तर में लिखा गया है कि लोकल बॉडीज़ की accountability ली जाएगी। इसके बारे में क्या हो गया है?

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मुम्बई एक मुर्दा शहर बन गया है। सरकार इसके बारे में क्या सोचती है, यही मुझे जानना है?

(1L/LT-SSS पर आगे)

SSS-LT/1L/11.50/

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, I do not agree with the Member's suggestion that Mumbai has become a मुर्दा शहर. मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र में पाँच मिशन सिटीज हैं। उसके लिए सेंट्रल एलोकेशन 5,505 करोड़ रुपये था। वहाँ पर 80 प्रोजेक्ट्स were approved और उसमें से 14 प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरे हो गए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र में जो मिशन सिटीज हैं, उसमें मुम्बई है, ग्रेटर मुम्बई भी है। इनकी काफी तरक्की और उन्नति हुई है तथा आगे भी और उन्नति करने की संभावना जरूर रहेगी।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : सभापति जी, अभी तक वहाँ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री सभापति : श्री राम कृपाल यादव।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सभापति जी धन्यवाद। जवाहर लाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीकरण मिशन के अंतर्गत पूरे देश में जिन पैसठ शहरों का चयन किया गया है, उनमें बिहार से दो शहरों का चयन किया गया है, जिनमें एक राजधानी पटना और दूसरा बहुत ही धार्मिक स्थल बोधगया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर अपेक्षाकृत कुछ खास

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डेवलपमेंट नहीं हुआ। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि पटना और बोधगया शहर की एक अपनी महत्ता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार से अभी तक इन दो शहरों के लिए कितनी परियोजनाएं आईं, आपने कितनी परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति दी और इनके लिए कितनी राशि आवंटित करने का काम किया?

श्री सौगत राय : सभापति जी, basically यह सवाल solid waste management के बारे में है। आप देखेंगे कि चार नंबर पर solid waste management का सवाल है। अगर आप बिहार का टोटल एलोकेशन जानना चाहते हैं, तो मैं वह दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैम्बर्स जो जानना चाहते हैं, उससे उनका सोल्यूशन नहीं होगा। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पटना के लिए दो solid waste management के प्रोजेक्ट एपूव किए गए। एक 11,55,00,000 का था और दूसरा 36,95,00,000 का था। बोधगया के लिए कोई solid waste management का प्रपोजल नहीं था। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में जे.एन.एन.यू.आर.एम. का जितना अच्छा इम्प्लिमेंटेशन होना चाहिए, उतना अच्छा नहीं हुआ है तथा उसमें और प्रगति करने की आवश्यकता है।

SHRI N. K. SINGH: Sir, I wish to draw the hon. Minister's attention to Part (b) and Part (c) of the Statement which he has laid on the Table of the House. Clearly, there is a confession that there was a huge

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time and cost over-runs in the implementation of these projects and that experience suggests that JNNURM has run into serious implementation problems. Would the Minister wish to clarify how in the restructuring of the JNNURM projects in the Twelfth Five Year Plan these structural deficiencies are proposed to be rectified so that the challenge of urbanization can be more squarely faced?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: I agree with the hon. Member, Sir, that there has been cost and time over-runs in the JNNURM projects. As I said that the project has already been studied by several consulting agencies, including Grant Thornton, and they have given their reports. In formulating the new improved JNNURM, we shall study these reports submitted by the consulting firms as well as we shall take into account the report submitted by Dr. Isher Judge Ahluwalia's High Powered Expert Committee as also the Report of the Committee of the Planning Commission headed by Arun Maira. After all these reports come, in formulating the new improved JNNURM we shall take a final view and we shall see that in the next phase these cost and time over-runs do not happen.

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SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, solid waste management in cities has become an acute problem. The people are agitating in the most of the cities and towns of Kerala. In the Capital city of Trivandrum the solid waste management has come to a standstill. So, the local bodies alone cannot cope up with this problem.

(Contd. by NBR/1M)

-SSS/NBR-AKG/1M/11.55

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (CONTD.): So, my specific question to the hon. Minister is: Whether the Government of Kerala has approached the Union Government for financial and technical assistance in dealing with solid waste management in the cities.

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, there is no scope for the State Government to approach us for technical assistance under solid waste management schemes. The solid waste management is, actually, dealt with by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. It has laid down some rules. But, if the Government of Kerala approaches us for any specific help regarding this, we shall be glad to help.

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I may inform the hon. Member that in Kerala two solid waste management schemes are already being implemented -- one is in Kochi with an estimated cost of Rs. 88.12 crores and another one is in Tiruvananthapuram with an estimated cost of Rs. 24.56 crores. So, Sir, the Government of Kerala has not approached us for technical assistance in the matter.

(Ends)

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Q. No. 24

(Q.No. 24 — Hon. Member absent)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member absent. Are there any supplementaries? Okay, Mrs. Stanley.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will consider making it mandatory to ensure that manufacturers have a certificate of toxicity and safety.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Government has taken note of the Report which was made public by the Centre of Science and Environment which did show the presence of phthalates, which is a toxic substance, in the toys sold in the Indian market. Accordingly, conformity standards notification was issued, which is general in nature. Sir, a mandatory notification will require an amendment to the Bureau of Indian Standards Act -- the BIS which is the national standards body of India working under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. It is responsible for formulation, recognition and promotion of the Indian standards. It can be made

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mandatory under Section 14 of the said Act for the scheduled industries. Sir, toy industry is not a scheduled industry. The Cabinet, in January this year, has approved amendment to the BIS Act which will empower the Government, under the law, to make it mandatory. And, this Act will be amended.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे : सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो जवाब दिया गया है, “Government does not maintain information on the production processes adopted by the toy industry”, क्या इस प्रकार का जवाब ठीक है? भारत में बनने वाले खिलौने, भारत की भावी पीढ़ी को स्वस्थ रखने के लिए यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। जब हम भारत का ही हिसाब नहीं रख रहे हैं, तो चीन से आने वाले toys का तो सवाल ही नहीं उठता, जिसकी भारत के बाजारों में भरपूर मात्रा में उपलब्धता है। इन दोनों स्थितियों के अन्दर भारत की भावी पीढ़ी खतरे में है। उसे lungs की बीमारियाँ हो रही हैं, skin diseases हो रही हैं। सबसे बड़ी चीज़ यह है कि वह cancer-prone है। इन सब चीज़ों के ऊपर इतना हल्का जवाब कि सरकार इस प्रकार के आँकड़े नहीं रखती, सर, हम आपसे protection चाहते हैं, इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों के गम्भीर उत्तर होने चाहिए, ऐसे उत्तर नहीं हो सकते।

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SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, details as to which toy manufacturer is adopting which process are not available with the Government, because the toy industry is dispersed. The hon. Member has talked about the import of toxic toys from China. The Government had taken action, both in 2009 and 2010, by prohibiting import of such toys. Thereafter, the Government has made it absolutely mandatory to conform to the standards, both Indian and international, for toys. We have taken note of the presence of toxic substance. Therefore, as I mentioned earlier, the Government felt the need for urgent action and that is why the Cabinet has cleared an amendment to the Act itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

(Ends)

-NBR-USY/1N/12.00

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Kumari Selja, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English

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and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal, for the year 2009-10, 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.

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, I lay on the Table—

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

- (a) Fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL), Bangalore, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

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

(Ends)

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA**(I) MOTION RE.: Nomination of Rajya Sabha Members**

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to associate with Committee on Public Accounts.

(II) MOTION RE.: Nomination of Rajya Sabha Members
to associate with Committee on Public Undertakings.

(III) MOTION RE.: Nomination of Rajya Sabha Members to associate
with Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I am directed to inform that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 13th March, 2012, adopted the following motions:

(I)

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May 2012 and ending on the 30th April 2013 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

(II)

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May 2012 and ending on the 30th April 2013 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

(III)

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May 2012 and ending on the 30th April 2013 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motions, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House.

(Ends)

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE
DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That in pursuance of clause (h) of sub-section (2) read with sub-section (4) of Section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957), this House do proceed to elect in such

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manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority”.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

(Ends)

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION OF CHAIR**NEED TO ESTABLISH AN ORDINANCE FACTORY IN BIHAR**

DR. C.P. THAKUR (BIHAR): Sir, there is a need to produce good-quality weapons in India. One ordinance factory, which has been established in Bihar, is a good factory. But it is lying idle for the last many years. People had given land for that. So, I request the Government that this factory should urgently be started.

(Ends)

**ISSUE OF CHINA'S PROPOSAL TO DIVERT RIVER
BRAHMAPUTRA**

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (ASSAM): Sir, the Brahmaputra Valley Civilization, one of the ancient civilizations of our country, is under great threat today. Not only the Brahmaputra Valley Civilization, the entire North-Eastern Region and the Eastern part of

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our country is under great threat due to at-source-water-diversification planning of the river Brahmaputra by China.

It is mentioned here that Yarlung Tsangpo or Yerlung River, the highest river in the world, originated at Tamlungtso Lake in the Western Tibet, South East of Mount Kailash and Lake Mansoravar. Later, it forms the South Tibet Valley and Yerlung Tsengpo great canyon, before entering India at Tutting in Arunachal Pradesh as Siang River and takes the name of Brahmaputra in Assam.

Diversification of the River Brahmaputra by China very badly affects our rivers. According to a report of the Arunachal Pradesh Government, the reduced water level of the Siang River at GD Station, Komlingghat, is 145 metres.

According to information available, parts of Chinese area are facing water crisis. Though the Government of China has been assuring India that it would not divert the course of Brahmaputra, yet it is not true. There have also been reports that some channels have been constructed by China for its water scarce areas. Also, in the upper Mekong Basin, in Yunan Province, China has reportedly planned to construct eight big dams for hydro power generation.

PK-PSV/10/12.05

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (CONTD.): Sir, this type of first hydro power generation dam, the Memilan Dam, was constructed by China in the year 1996. Sir, Brahmaputra River is our lifeline. Without the water of the Brahmaputra River, we cannot survive. It will prove to be disastrous not only for Assam, but also for the entire North Eastern Region, Arunachal Pradesh and the Eastern part of the country. Sir, the Government has not taken this matter seriously. It is a question of life and death for the people of the North-Eastern region. But the Central Government has not taken this matter seriously. I urge upon the Government of India to take up the matter immediately, seriously and deeply; otherwise, Brahmaputra Valley Civilisation will be finished. It will prove to be disastrous for the entire North-Eastern region. The Government of India, if necessary, should take up the matter at the international level. Sir, save us from the planning of China. Please stop diversification of water of River Brahmaputra, as planned by China.

(Ends)

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SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (ASSAM): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

**INCREASING INCIDENTS OF KIDNAPPING, FORCED MARRIAGE
AND CONVERSION OF HINDU GIRLS IN PAKISTAN**

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, पाकिस्तान में लगातार हिन्दू युवतियों के अपहरण, उनके जबरन विवाह तथा धर्मांतरण की घटनाएँ बढ़ती जा रही हैं। वहाँ पर हाल ही में भारती नाम की 15 वर्ष की एक युवती का अपहरण करके उसका जबरन निकाह करा दिया गया और उसका धर्मांतरण कर दिया गया। वहाँ के मानवाधिकार संगठनों के अनुसार एक वर्ष में 300 से अधिक हिन्दू युवतियों का अपहरण करके उनका जबरन इस्लाम में धर्मांतरण कराया गया और उनकी इच्छा के विरुद्ध उनका निकाह कराया गया। इसका पाकिस्तान के मानवाधिकार संगठनों और वहाँ की मीडिया के अनेक लेखकों ने विरोध किया, जिसका हम अभिनंदन करते हैं। न केवल इस बारे में पाकिस्तान की सरकार, वहाँ की पुलिस इस तरह की आपराधिक घटनाओं को प्रश्रय देती है, बल्कि दुख की बात है कि ऐसे मानवाधिकार उल्लंघनों के विषय में अमेरिका जैसा एक देश वहाँ के हिन्दुओं का साथ देता है, लेकिन भारत सरकार उनसे कोई बात तक नहीं करती, कोई शिकायत दर्ज नहीं कराती और कोई विरोध प्रकट नहीं करती। यह सत्य है कि वह एक अलग देश है। विभाजन मजहब के

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आधार पर हुआ था और विभाजन के बाद इस बात पर एग्रीमेंट हुआ था कि हम वहाँ के अल्पसंख्यकों की सुरक्षा में दिलचस्पी लेते रहेंगे, लेकिन एक बार भी भारत द्वारा मंत्री-स्तरीय या सचिव-स्तरीय वार्ता में पाकिस्तान में जो हिन्दुओं के अपहरण, हत्याएँ, उनके जबरन निकाह तथा धर्मांतरण की घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, इस पर कोई वार्ता नहीं की जाती, कोई चिन्ता नहीं की जाती। इसका भारत के सामुदायिक और साम्प्रदायिक वातावरण पर भी एक नकारात्मक असर पड़ता है। वे चिल्ला-चिल्ला कर कहते हैं कि विभाजन हमने नहीं माँगा था, लेकिन हिन्दू होना वहाँ पर एक गुनाह बना दिया गया है, उनको मताधिकार के अधिकार से वंचित किया जाता है और उनकी कोई आवाज नहीं सुनी जाती है।

मैं माँग करता हूँ कि भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान के साथ जब भी शांति की तथाकथित कोई बातचीत करे तो पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं पर और विशेष रूप से वहाँ की हिन्दू स्त्रियों के जबरन निकाह और धर्मांतरण की बात पर अपनी चिन्ता जाहिर करे तथा भारत की जनता की ओर से एक आक्रोश और क्रोध व्यक्त करे।

(समाप्त)

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से खुद को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से खुद को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (BIHAR): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से खुद को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से खुद को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। सर, उनके मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन हो रहा है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, आप सिर्फ एसोसिएट कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज: उसकी हम भर्त्सना करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सिर्फ एसोसिएट कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज: उनके मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन हो रहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

उसकी हम निन्दा करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री बलबीर पुंज: उनके मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उसकी हम भर्त्सना करते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

(समाप्त)

SUICIDE BY A TRIBAL STUDENT IN AIIMS

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (NOMINATED): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I express my deep distress and anguish over the fact that one student, Anil Kumar Meena, a first year MBBS student in

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AIIMS, who was a tribal student belonging to Rajasthan, committed suicide on 3rd March, 2012, due to depression. He had cleared the Common Entrance Examination in Hindi with good marks, but due to his humble and disadvantaged rural background, he lacked fluency in English. This proved to be a handicap for his further studies and created a sense of lack of confidence and depression in him.

(Contd. by 1P/SKC)

1p/12.10/skc-vnk

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (contd.): This created a sense of diffidence and depression which ultimately led to his decision to commit suicide, which was most unfortunate. He approached the college authorities of AIIMS, time and again, for help and assistance, but failed to get any assistance, and AIIMS did not help in any respect.

Sir, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had earlier appointed a committee in the year 2007 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Thorat, the then Chairman of the University Grants Commission, to look into the discriminatory practices in AIIMS following the 27 per cent reservation policy of the Government for OBC students. The

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Committee had suggested in its Report several recommendations in 2007 to overcome the difficulties and formidable challenges that the SC/ST students were facing. AIIMS did not implement a single recommendation that the Thorat Committee had suggested.

Sir, there are hundreds of cases reported in the newspapers, practically everyday, of humiliation and discrimination against students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in institutions of higher learning, as a result of which they lose their precious lives as they are unable to bear the stress of depression. This is alarming. While we talk of inclusive development, of social improvement and empowerment, these incidents taking place everyday in our public life are a great stigma on our social, economic and political policies.

Sir, I would, therefore, request the Ministry of Health to appoint a high-level committee to look into all cases of discrimination, atrocities and harassment against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students and against all the disadvantaged sections, to look into their problems and submit their report to the Government.

(Ends)

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (UTTARAKHAND): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All Members associate themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

SPECIAL MENTIONS

EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL URBAN HEALTH MISSION IN GUJARAT

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (GUJARAT): Sir, I beg to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister for Health and Family Welfare towards the need for effective implementation of the NUHM policy in the State of Gujarat, particularly, in the Nagarpalika areas.

In order to effectively address the health concerns of the urban poor, the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had launched the National Urban Health Mission, NUHM, in the country, to be implemented State-wise. The NUHM would cover a total of 430 cities which have a population of above one lakh. The National Urban Health Mission aims to address the health concerns of the urban poor through providing equitable access to available health facilities, by

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rationalizing and strengthening the existing health infrastructure to improve the health of the urban poor. The duration of the Mission was supposed to be for the remaining part of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, that is, 2008-2012, and then extended for a further period.

Presently, Gujarat has 159 municipal towns and nine Municipal Corporations and the urban population of these areas projected for 2010 was 2,26,94,918, which is more than 40 per cent of the total population of Gujarat. Women and children of the rural areas have been safeguarded through a well-organized health infrastructure, but urban areas lack such a health infrastructure, especially in the Nagarpalika areas. Looking at the infrastructure need in the urban areas, such a mission is required on a priority basis to help the poor in the State of Gujarat.

I would, therefore, request the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to effectively implement the said scheme for the urban poor in Gujarat.

(Ends)

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

(1q/hk-ds पर आगे)

HK-DS/1q/12.15

**DEMAND TO TAKE EFFECTIVE STEPS TO REMOVE HUNGER
FROM THE COUNTRY.**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (RAJASTHAN): Sir, according to the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) which gives us a Global Hunger Index (GHI), India is 67th among the worst 80 countries in terms of malnourishment. With 21 per cent of its population undernourished, nearly 44 per cent of under-5 children underweight and 7 per cent of them dying before they reach five years, India is firmly established among the world's most hunger-ridden countries. The situation is better than only Congo, Chad, Ethiopia or Burundi, but it is worse than Sudan, North Korea, Pakistan or Nepal.

Data collected by GHI researchers shows that the proportion of hungry in the population has actually gone up. Today India has 213 million hungry and malnourished people by GHI estimates although the

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UN agency (FAO) puts the figure at around 230 million. The difference is because FAO uses only the standard calorie intake formula for measuring sufficiency of food while the Hunger Index is based on broader criteria. The shameful reality is inescapable -- India is home to the largest number of hungry people, about a quarter of the estimated 820 million in the whole world. NFHS, last carried out in 2004-05, had also shown that 23 per cent of married men, 52 per cent of married women and a chilling 72 per cent of infants were anaemic - a sure sign that a shockingly large number of families were caught in a downward spiral of slow starvation.

In view of above horrendous scenario of hunger, starvation and malnutrition, I would urge hon. Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution to undertake corrective steps.

(Ends)

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

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**DEMAND TO DECLARE RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT SANSTHAN AS AN
INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (UTTARAKHAND): Sir, with its 11 campuses all across the country and more than 1000 centres for non-formal Sanskrit education that have imparted training in spoken and functional Sanskrit to 6,00,000 beneficiaries, the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan has done enormous work for the promotion of Sanskrit education in the country. Besides, it has 21 Adarsh Mahavidyalayas and four Adarsh Shodh Sansthans supported under the scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

Even though Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan was given the status of a deemed university in 2002, it is practically discharging the role of a National University. It is only deemed university with multi-campus structure and is also allowed to continue affiliation of those traditional Sanskrit colleges which were affiliated to it prior to the conferment of 'deemed to be university' status. Considering the area of its jurisdictions and achievements, it certainly needs to be upgraded as a full-fledged university under legislation by Parliament. The Government of India has established an International University for Hindi at Wardha and Central Universities for English and Urdu and

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Tibetan studies. There is no Central University for Sanskrit. Presently, the Sansthan is the largest and the only multi-campus Sanskrit University all over the world.

I demand that the Government should accord the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan the status of an International University of Sanskrit by an Act of Parliament.

(Ends)

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (RAJASTHAN): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड): महोदय, इस विषय के साथ मैं स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (ASSAM): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**DEMAND TO TAKE MEASURES FOR REVIVAL OF THE MITHI
RIVER IN MUMBAI.**

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (MAHARASHTRA): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the pathetic condition of the Mithi River. The Mithi River has a stretch of 18 km and meets with the sea at the Mahim Bay.

As we all know, India's water security is in crisis. A few decades back Indian cities had abundant natural and manmade water resources but reckless urbanization has reduced all that to stinking sewers and *nalas* of BMC flowing into the Mithi River. There are unauthorized encroachments like small workshops, container yards, etc. Of late, the problem of encroachment as well as pollution has increased rapidly.

(Contd. by 1r/KSK)

KSK/12.20/1R

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (CONTD): This trend should be arrested. Mithi's scientific redevelopment is necessary from the point of view of disaster risk reduction in Mumbai.

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The Government should take a fresh look at the revival of the Mithi River. The long-term abuse of the river, as a result of neglect and haphazard urbanisation, is having widespread repercussions.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take up revival of the Mithi River on a priority basis so that the river can retain its pure flow, migratory birds can return to its rejuvenated ecology and the riverfront can become a vibrant place for arts, culture, recreation and sports open to both the poor and the rich people.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Avinash Rai Khanna, not present. Shri Parimal Nathwani, not present. Now, Shri A. Elavarasan.

**DEMAND TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE POWER TRANSMISSION
LINES TO TAMIL NADU**

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Central Government the power crisis in the State of Tamil Nadu. I would also like to urge upon the Government to intervene and ensure the easing of congestion in the electricity transmission corridor to enable our State avail of contracted power from other States. For example, Tamil Nadu had contracted 500 megawatt (MW) from Gujarat, but only 203 MW could be transmitted.

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Likewise, 727 MW of night power contracted from Dadri power station run by the NTPC in Uttar Pradesh was also curtailed. Our State also had contracted to the extent of 1,750 MW from other States for March, but the Central load dispatching authorities had released the corridor availability to the extent of only 350 MW. This situation has led our State to a state of acute power shortage. Further, major power stations to be executed by the Central public sector undertakings such as BHEL, Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) and NTPC are being inordinately delayed. Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, in the month of June last year, had also sought 1000 MW of additional power for the State for one year till the Central utilities, that supplied power to Tamil Nadu, commenced production. But unfortunately, till now, the Central Government has not taken any positive action on the representation made by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take immediate action to provide the required quantum of 1000 MW of power transmission lines to our State.

(Ends)

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SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (UTTAR PRADESH): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri E. Elavarasan.

(Ends)

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL (UTTAR PRADESH): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri E. Elavarasan.

(Ends)

NEED FOR UNIFORMITY IN USING NATIONAL EMBLEM

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (UTTAR PRADESH): Sir, our national emblem was adopted by the Government on 26th January, 1950. This emblem is an adoption from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka. It has four lions facing four directions symbolizing power, courage, pride and confidence. Below this, there is an abacus with lion, elephant, horse and bull facing towards north, east, south and west respectively guarding the nation from all directions. Between four animals, a wheel with 24 spokes, that is, Ashok Chakra has been inscribed. Ashok Chakra is also placed in the centre of our national flag. Below this abacus, 'Satyameva Jayate' has been inscribed meaning thereby, 'Truth alone triumphs'.

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Many States are using national emblem in their State emblems, whereas few other States are not using. Ours is a federal nation and there must be uniformity in using national emblem like using national flag.

Younger generation must be apprised of tradition as well as historic importance of the emblem. This will make them aware of our long as well as proud history and also our culture.

My earnest appeal to the Government is to issue circular to all States to include the national emblem in their State emblems; to bring out detailed booklets explaining/detailing about our national emblem, national flag and Ashok Chakra with 24 spokes; and to include information about national emblem in all the web sites of the Central as well as the State Governments.

(Ends)

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL (UTTAR PRADESH): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Ambeth Rajan.

(Ends)

(followed by 1s – gsp/hms)

GSP-HMS-1S-12.25

DEMAND TO EVOLVE AN EFFECTIVE MECHANISM TO CURB THE BUSINESS OF SPURIOUS DRUGS IN THE COUNTRY

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, भारत में प्रति वर्ष 85 हजार करोड़ रुपए की दवाइयों का कारोबार होता है जिस में तकरीबन 20 से 25 प्रतिशत कब्जा नकली और मिलावटी दवाओं का है। मिलावटी और नकली दवा के सब से अधिक मामले उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और हरियाणा में मिले हैं। नकली और मिलावटी दवाओं के सेवन से लोगों की बीमारी सही समय पर ठीक नहीं हो रही है बल्कि ये दवाएं लोगों को छोटी-मोटी बीमारियों में भी काल के गाल में धकेलने का काम कर रही हैं। ग्रामीण इलाकों में नकली और मिलावटी दवाइयों के खपने का कारण लोगों की अनभिज्ञता और निगरानी तंत्र का मजबूत न होना है। मीडिया रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारत के बाजार में बड़ी मात्रा में नकली दवाएं चीन से आ रही हैं। देश के कई हिस्सों में नकली और मिलावटी दवाइयां बनाने की फैक्ट्रियों को पुलिस ने पकड़ा है। देश में नकली और मिलावटी दवाइयों का खुला कारोबार चल रहा है और बड़ी संख्या में गरीब एवं असहाय लोग इस का शिकार हो रहे हैं। उधर सरकार इसे रोकने में नाकाम साबित हो रही है। एन0डी0ए0 की सरकार के समय नकली और मिलावटी दवा बेचने वालों के लिए मौत की सजा के प्रावधान पर विचार करने की बात की गयी थी। अतः सरकार से मांग है कि वह देश में नकली और मिलावटी दवाइयों के कारोबार को रोकने के लिए कानून बनाए और निगरानी तंत्र मजबूत किए जाने के लिए ठोस कार्रवाई करे।

(समाप्त)

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

(समाप्त)

**DEMAND TO MAKE AN EFFECTIVE POLICY FOR
ADOPTION OF NON-CONVENTIONAL RESOURCES
OF ENERGY IN THE COUNTRY**

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA (GUJARAT): It has been observed that due to rising industrial activities and population, the precious energy resources are deteriorating very sharply. If this situation continues, I am very much afraid that the coming generation will face severe energy scarcity. The Central Government should issue

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directives to giant industries to fulfill, at least, 10 per cent of their energy requirements by going in for non-conventional energy resources.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to hold a high-level meeting with the State Governments on this very important issue to shape out a strategy in this regard. Thank you.

(Ends)

**DEMAND TO EXPEDITE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
PROGRAMME FOR CONNECTING RIVERS**

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, देश के विभिन्न भागों में तकरीबन हर वर्ष बरसात के समय बाढ़ आती है और गर्मियों में सूखा पड़ता है। ये दो प्राकृतिक आपदाएं ऐसी हैं जो लगभग प्रति वर्ष कम या ज्यादा मात्रा में जनमानस को प्रभावित करती हैं। जहां एक ओर बाढ़ से हजारों एकड़ किसानों की भूमि पानी में डूबने के कारण बर्बाद हो जाती है वहीं दूसरी ओर सूखा पड़ने पर फसल पानी के अभाव में सूख जाती है।

महोदय, इसे ध्यान में रखकर नदी जोड़ो परियोजना को प्रारम्भ किया गया था, परंतु खेद की बात है कि इस परियोजना को वर्तमान सरकार ने टंडे बस्ते में डाल दिया है और इस परियोजना पर लगभग काम आरम्भ ही नहीं किया गया। मैं माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देश का स्वागत करती हूँ कि कोर्ट ने सरकार

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की इस ढिलाई को समाप्त कर, नदी जोड़ो परियोजना पर काम करने का निर्देश दिया है।

महोदय, यह परियोजना ऐसी है कि बरसात में जिन क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ आती है, इस के बन जाने पर उन क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ नहीं आएगी, जिन क्षेत्रों में सूखा पड़ता है और फसलें बर्बाद होती हैं, इस के बन जाने पर उन क्षेत्रों में ऐसा नहीं होगा क्योंकि नदी जोड़ो परियोजना के आरंभ होने पर नदियों के पानी के प्रवाह को समान रूप से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में वितरित कर दिया जाएगा जिस से न सिर्फ बाढ़ और सूखे के प्रकोप से निजात मिलेगी बल्कि देश में किसानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी मिलेगा। इस से किसान अपनी मनचाही फसलों को अधिक मात्रा में उपजा सकेंगे।

महोदय, मेरी मांग है कि नदी जोड़ो परियोजना में और अधिक विलम्ब न किया जाए और इस पर तुरंत पूरी ताकत के साथ काम आरंभ हो जिस से देश के जनमानस को लाभ मिल सके।

(समाप्त)

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU (KARNATAKA) : Sir, we all associate with this Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

**DEMAND TO BAN THE EXPORT OF BOVINE MEAT
FROM THE COUNTRY**

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़) : उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग के वर्किंग ग्रुप द्वारा प्लानिंग कमीशन को 12वीं योजना के संदर्भ में भेजी गयी रिपोर्ट देखने को मिली है। इस के पैरा 12.3.1 में वर्तमान में गोमांस के निर्यात पर लगे प्रतिबंध को हटाने की आवश्यकता प्रतिपादित की गयी है। जन-भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखकर संविधान में गोवध का ही प्रतिषेध करने की अपेक्षा की है। उस के मांस से व्यापार में वृद्धि करने की बात सोचना जन-भावनाओं का अनादर होगा। इस विषय पर अब तक किए गए आंदोलन, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय, खाद्य सुरक्षा की योजना, गो-उत्पादों के असाधारण महत्व की वैज्ञानिक पुष्टि, आय बढ़ाने के अतिरिक्त उपाय योजनाओं की विपुल संभावनाओं का विचार करने पर, गोमांस निर्यात का विचार सर्वथा त्याज्य है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार उक्त निर्यात के प्रस्ताव को अमान्य करे।

(समाप्त)

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड) : महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

(समाप्त)

(1टी/केएलजी पर आगे)

SK-KLG/1T/12.30

**CONCERN OVER THE PROBLEM OF MALNUTRITION IN
CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY**

DR. C.P. THAKUR (BIHAR): Sir, malnutrition is a major public health problem in India. The importance of the problem has been highlighted by the Prime Minister recently. Forty-eight per cent of children under five are underweight. One out of every five children is wasted (low weight for height). Seven out of five are anemic. Malnutrition hampers the full growth of the child, impairs cognitive developments, poor performance in school and also impairs full growth. More than one-fourth of the babies born in Bihar, Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura and Haryana are low in birth weight.

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To improve and to fight this disease, the registration of pregnancy should be made compulsory all over the country. Once known to the competent authority, care of the mother should start and delivery should be arranged in a good hospital.

After mention of this problem as national shame, we should work on all fronts of mother and child care to control this problem. Thank you.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Janardhan Waghmare; not present.
Shri Moinul Hassan; not present.

DEMAND TO MAKE DATABASE OF NGOs TO MONITOR THE INFLOW OF FOREIGN FUNDS TO PROTECT THE NATIONAL INTERESTS
SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I would like to request the Government to set up a strong surveillance system against huge inflow of foreign funds through NGOs likely to fuel unrest in the country. The Government record shows that nearly 22,000 voluntary groups have received Rs. 10,000 crores from abroad for social service during the year 2009-10. But, recently the amount of foreign donation

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has been increased manifold and finally these funds have been utilized by some anti-social elements against the Government's projects and administration. The report also discloses the donation received by some NGOs from Tamil Nadu; about Rs. 1663.31 crores were received as contribution mostly from US, UK, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. There is no centralized database on the number of NGOs in the country and the quantum of finance involved in their operations. It is found through the report that though the number of associations reporting receipt and utilization of foreign contribution is increasing yet a large number of registered associations still do not submit their statutory annual returns mandated by the law. Further, the number of NGOs getting foreign contribution is increasing day by day and the absence of surveillance system against the fund inflow and utilization may become a cause for misuse of those funds against the Government projects, administration and national security. Therefore, I request the Government to establish a national database about the details of NGOs, their activities and utilization of funds by those NGOs and set up a strong surveillance system to watch the

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inflow of foreign contributions to those NGOs in view of nation's interest. Thank you.

(Ends)

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

**DEMAND TO EXPEDITE THE SETTING UP OF SPORTS
INFRASTRUCTURE IN MADHYA PRADESH**

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश प्रतिभावान खिलाड़ियों का एक केन्द्र बिन्दु है तथा यहां के टी.टी.नगर स्टेडियम के स्टेट कोचिंग सेंटर में प्रशिक्षण ले रहे नवोदित खिलाड़ियों को आधुनिक तकनीक तथा वैज्ञानिक पद्धति के माध्यम से विभिन्न खेलों में प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है, जिससे वे राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर राज्य एवं देश का नाम रोशन कर सकें, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा खेल अद्योसंरचना के निर्माण हेतु जो केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जा रही थी, वह बंद कर दी गई है। इससे खिलाड़ियों के उत्साह एवं विकास वृद्धि में बाधा उत्पन्न हो गई है तथा भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण के मध्य क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र का निर्माण कार्य भी धीमी गति से चल रहा है, जिससे खिलाड़ियों को उचित लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इसलिए मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि वह जल्द से जल्द इन कार्यों को

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सुचारू रूप से चलाने हेतु दिशा-निर्देश जारी करें तथा जो केन्द्र की तरफ से दी जा रही राशि बंद की गई है उसे पुनः प्रारंभ करें, ताकि प्रतिभावान खिलाड़ियों का सृजन हो सके। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

-SK/YSR-NB/12.35/1U

**DEMAND TO UPDATE NATIONAL REGISTER FOR CITIZENS
BEFORE ISSUING PHOTO IDENTITY CARDS TO VOTERS IN
ASSAM**

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (ASSAM): Sir, in April 1979, the work of updating electoral rolls began and the Election Commission of India had come to the conclusion that electoral rolls of Assam included plenty of illegal foreign nationals. In 1985, the Assam Accord was signed by the Government of India and it was decided to detect, deport and delete the names of foreign nationals from the voters' list taking 1971 as the cut-off year. The constitutional responsibility of preparing authentic voters' list is that of the Government of India. Without discharging this responsibility, now the Government of India has decided to issue Photo Identity Cards to those illegal foreigners and started a pilot project for the same in the district of Kamrup. Now people are forced to participate in the process against their will and

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against the greater interest of the country. It needs immediate steps to stop such project work. On the other hand, the Government of India has stopped the working of pilot project of updating of the NRC, which was the outcome of the tripartite talks between the AASU, the Government of Assam, and the Government of India under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister of India. The urgency and inevitability of undertaking such a task should be the first priority instead of issue of Photo Identity Card to voters. It is, therefore, urged upon the Government to take immediate necessary steps to expedite the process of detection, deletion and deportation of illegal foreigners from Assam to preserve, protect and defend the culture and life of the people of Assam and for the sake of sovereignty of the country as a whole. (Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. T.N. Seema; absent.

CONCERN OVER SLOW GROWTH OF ECONOMY

SHRI N.K. SINGH (BIHAR): Sir, a combination of lower investment activity, public consumption, and export growth has ensured that India's economic growth remains significantly weaker over the past quarter. The recently released economic data showed real GDP

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growth of 6.1 per cent year-on-year in the fourth quarter, marking a fall from the 6.9 per cent recorded in the preceding quarter. The first point that stands out is the ongoing weakness of investment activity, a turnaround of which is crucial for India to stage any meaningful recovery. The gross fixed capital formation has contracted for the second straight quarter with growth coming down at -1.2 per cent year-on-year. Secondly, a rising fiscal deficit has ensured that public consumption growth remains subdued. As total revenues continue to remain deflated, public consumption growth slowed in the last quarter to 4.4 per cent year-on-year from 6.1 per cent. Thirdly, there has been a drop in quarterly export growth in national accounts from 23.3 per cent year-on-year to 13.1 per cent in the fourth quarter. From a sectoral point of view, the theme of broad-based weakness can be observed with most sectors witnessing a drop in growth in the fourth quarter. Manufacturing in particular has experienced an uninspiring quarter with growth recording a slight 0.4 per cent year-on-year. On the positive side, there was a surge in private consumption growth to 6.2 per cent year-on-year. Nonetheless, even though private consumption makes up the lion's share of the GDP, the fourth quarter

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surge was unable to lift the headline growth figure which is a testament to the overall weakness of the Indian economy. Therefore, I would like to urge the Government to create a better business environment and investment climate for boosting investment, inward capital flows, and export earnings. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

(Followed by KR/1W)

-YSR-KR-TMV/1W & 1X/12.40 & 12.45

STATEMENT RE. SITUATION IN SRI LANKA**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA):**

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to inform the House on the situation in Sri Lanka.

At the outset, allow me to convey that I fully share the concerns and sentiments raised by the hon. Members of this august House regarding the welfare of Sri Lankan Tamils.

The end of the long period of armed conflict in Sri Lanka in May 2009, left around 3,00,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) living

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in camps in Northern Sri Lanka and general devastation of infrastructure in the affected areas.

Since the end of conflict in Sri Lanka, the focus of the Government of India has been on the welfare and well being of the Tamil citizens of Sri Lanka. Their resettlement and rehabilitation have been of the highest and most immediate priority for the Government.

The Prime Minister, in June 2009 immediately after the conflict announced a grant of Rs. 500 crores for relief, rehabilitation and resettlement work in Sri Lanka. The Government of India has implemented and continues to implement a wide range of projects covering assistance projects for IDPs in the areas of housing, 'de-mining, education, connectivity, livelihood restoration, economic revival, etc. We have been informed by the representatives of Sri Lankan Tamils that the tractors, seeds and agricultural implements gifted by the Government of India have greatly benefited the people in the area.

India also announced the construction of 50,000 houses, mainly for IDPs in Sri Lanka. During my visit to Sri Lanka in January 2012, I

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handed over first lot of completed houses to the beneficiaries at Ariyalai, Jaffna and Kilinochchi. These houses have been constructed under a pilot project for construction of 1000 houses. As of end-February 2012, a total of 365 houses had been completed, another 370 houses completed up to roof level and 230 houses completed up to lintel level. It may also be kept in mind that construction is taking place in largely inaccessible areas, which in many cases has to be freed of mines and other explosive ordinance and cleared of jungle.

In December 2011, the Cabinet approved the modalities for construction and repair of the remaining 49,000 houses. A Memorandum of Understanding for construction of these houses was signed between India and Sri Lanka on 17th January 2012 in Colombo. The project is expected to be completed within three years of commencement of work on the ground.

In addition to houses, India also gifted bicycles to IDPs and handed over hospitals and schools rehabilitated under the assistance of the Government of India in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka.

I would like to underline that it is mainly as a result of our

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constructive engagement with the Government of Sri Lanka and our considerable assistance programme that a modicum of normalcy is beginning to return to the Tamil areas in Sri Lanka. There has also been progress given the withdrawal of emergency regulations by the Government of Sri Lanka and the conduct of elections to local bodies in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, our primary objective in all that we are doing in Sri Lanka is to ensure the welfare and well-being of Sri Lankan Tamils, including IDPs, and to assist in the reconstruction and development of areas affected by the conflict.

Several hon. Members of the House have raised the issue of alleged human rights violations during the protracted conflict in Sri Lanka and on the US-initiated draft resolution on 'Promoting Reconciliation and Accountability in Sri Lanka' at the ongoing 19th Session of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva.

Concerns have been expressed by various quarters on allegations of human rights violations, including as shown in the Channel 4 documentaries; it is the responsibility of the Sri Lankan

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Government, in the first instance, to investigate and inquire into them through a transparent process.

We understand that the Government of Sri Lanka has initiated a series of measures, including appointment of a Cabinet Subcommittee to monitor implementation of the proposals in the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) and reactivating the National Police Commission, in line with the recommendations of the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC) report. Separately, the Sri Lankan defence authorities are reported to have appointed a Court of Inquiry to look into allegations of human rights violations as required by the LLRC report.

The Government of India has, nonetheless, emphasised to the Government of Sri Lanka the importance of a genuine process of reconciliation to address the grievances of the Tamil community. In this connection, we have called for implementation of the recommendations in the Report of the LLRC that has been tabled before the Sri Lankan Parliament. These include various constructive measures for healing the wounds of the conflict and fostering a process of lasting peace and reconciliation in Sri Lanka.

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We have been assured by the Government of Sri Lanka, including during my visit to Sri Lanka in January this year, of its commitment towards pursuit of a political process, through a broader dialogue with all parties, including the Tamil National Alliance, leading to the full implementation of the 13th Amendment to the Sri Lankan Constitution, so as to achieve meaningful devolution of powers and genuine national reconciliation. We hope that the Government of Sri Lanka recognising the critical importance of this issue acts decisively and with vision in this regard. We will remain engaged with them through this process and in the spirit of partnership encourage them to take forward the dialogue with the elected representatives of the Sri Lankan Tamils.

Hon. Members may be aware that the Sri Lankan authorities had said that they would be happy to receive an all party delegation of Members of both Houses of our Parliament. We are working to undertake such a visit at the earliest.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, several Members have raised the issue of a draft resolution initiated by the USA at the ongoing 19th Session of the UN Human Rights Council at Geneva on the issue of reconciliation

and accountability in Sri Lanka.

(Contd. by 1Y-VK)

VK/1Y/12.50

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA (CONTD): I would like to highlight here that on such sensitive issues, we will need to consider the implications of our actions carefully. Any assertions on our part may have implications on our historically friendly relations with a neighbouring country. We would also need to examine whether our actions will actually assist in the process of reconciliation in Sri Lanka, and enhance the current dialogue between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Tamil parties, including the Tamil National Alliance.

As far as our position on the resolution is concerned, we are engaged with all parties in an effort to achieve a forward looking outcome that is based on reconciliation and accountability rather than deepening confrontation and mistrust between the concerned parties. I may mention that the issue of human rights allegations against Sri Lanka is yet to come up for formal discussion at the 19th Session of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva. A view on this issue will be

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taken as and when the time is finalized for consideration of the draft resolution on Sri Lanka in the UN Human Rights Council.

I, therefore, would like to inform this House that our objectives, as always, continue to remain the achievement of a future for the Tamil community in Sri Lanka that is marked by equality, dignity, justice and self-respect.

I may assure the House that the Government will bear in mind the views and sentiments expressed in this House, and once a final view is taken, the Government will keep the Parliament informed.

Thank you.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (TAMIL NADU): Sir, the views expressed in the statement are totally unacceptable to us. Therefore, we are walking out in protest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can seek clarifications.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (TAMIL NADU): Sir, the views expressed in the statement are totally unacceptable. (Interruptions).

SHRI A.W.RABI BERNARD (TAMIL NADU): Sir, this is totally unacceptable. In protest, we walk out.

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

SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I find that the statement is not, I am sorry to use the word, very honest and forthright. I understand India's compulsions which are not properly revealed by the hon. Minister in his statement. But, Sir, India is aspiring to become a permanent member in the United Nations Security Council. If that is the wish and ambition of our Government, our Government will have to take a moral position on the entire issue. India is the immediate neighbour. India knows fully well what has happened in Sri Lanka, better than any other country in the world. Still India does not want to speak about war crimes and human rights violations. Even the statement talks about alleged human rights violations. I ask the Minister, I ask the Government, "Don't you know there were human rights violations?" Sir, it is a very serious issue. Does India not know the war crimes which took place in Sri Lanka? Why should we wait for America to move a resolution? Why should we wait for Norway to take the initiative? Why should we wait for other countries? India should have been the first country to raise its voice on war crimes and human rights violations. India knows better.

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I do not know why India is hesitating to come out forthrightly: yes, there were war crimes; there were human rights violations. This is a serious issue and India cannot keep quiet on this issue. Why isn't the Government saying that forthrightly?

(Contd. By 1Z)

RG/12.55/1Z

SHRI D. RAJA (contd.): Then, Sir, the statement talks about LLRC. Yes; there was this Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission set up by the Sri Lankan Government. The very same LLRC has made five major recommendations. The first is that an investigation will have to be made on the excess human rights violations. The second is that if this is found true, then, action will have to be initiated against those who are responsible for these excesses. The third is that an investigation will have to be made on the issue of disappearance of thousands of Tamil youth in Sri Lanka. The fourth one is about a political resolution. The fifth one is about resettlement and rehabilitation. Since then, what actions have been taken by the Sri Lankan Government? I would like to ask the Government. Our Government is giving financial assistance. Our Minister is visiting...

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please be brief.

SHRI D. RAJA: These are the issues, and I am raising them. The Government talks about LLRC, and this LLRC has given its recommendations. It negotiated with the Tamil National Alliance and Tamil parties. But nothing has been done. Sir, the statement admits that three lakhs people have been displaced internally. Why should they be displaced? I want to know what the response of our Government is because it gives financial assistance. And it will continue to give assistance for house construction, airport construction and everything. But what remains finally, Sir? Militarisation is there in all the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka. Sinhalisation has taken place in all the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka. All Tamil identities have been wiped out and are still being wiped out. It is going on. And the Sri Lankan Government declares officially that Sri Lanka is the land of Sinhalas. They say that if Tamils and others have to live, they can live, but they cannot demand...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You only seek clarifications.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am seeking clarifications based on the statement...

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But clarifications have to be pointed.

SHRI D. RAJA: This statement has not taken into account the ground realities of Sri Lanka, and our Government is very much involved in their affairs. I will not ask this of the U.S. Government or the Chinese Government or the Russian Government. It is India which has been giving all help to the Sri Lankan Government. The Sri Lankan Government has admitted officially that without the help of India, they would not have won the war. That is what the Sri Lankan Government has stated. If that is so, then, India has the moral authority and moral responsibility to address this question. That is where I insist that India should have taken the lead. India should have demanded an impartial international investigation into war crimes and human rights violations. Now, in the Geneva meeting, why do you wait for a Resolution to be sponsored by the U.S.? India could have taken the lead. India could have moved a Resolution. India could have convinced other nations. Sir, I understand that we have a historic relationship with Sri Lanka, and I want this historic relationship to continue. Also, more than one hundred thousand Sri Lankan Tamils are living in India as refugees. I admit the fact. We have to continue the historic relation...

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: But by succumbing to certain blackmails, succumbing to certain pressures, can India act like this? Sri Lanka uses geo-political equations in its favour, and India succumbs to such geo-political pressures in taking a moral position on a vital issue. India should take a moral position. India has to take a moral position...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI D. RAJA: Only then the international community will look towards India. So, Sir, this statement is not convincing. This statement is not an honest statement. This statement is not a forthright statement. This statement conceals many things rather than answering several serious issues which were raised by us in this House. So, I do not agree with the Minister. I cannot go by what the Minister has said. Even as far as the statement goes, there is enough time, and the Government of India can utilize this time in a meaningful way, and it will have to negotiate with other countries.

Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken ten minutes. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

(Followed by 2A)

2a/1:00/ks

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (TAMIL NADU): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir.

At the outset, I am constrained to say that most of the times, the statements made by our External Affairs Minister in this House appear to be a xerox copy of what the Sri Lankan Government says. I am very sorry to say this. Whatever we have seen on the television and the media and whatever the Sri Lankan Government says is being repeated here.

Sir, before stating here something that is very, very important, I would like to point out that the statement itself says, "Any assertions on our part may have implications on our historically friendly relations with a neighbouring country". Sir, our 'historically friendly relations' have taken the lives of 40,000 innocent Tamils there. You must think what this relationship has actually fetched us. It has actually taken the lives of our people; it has butchered them. Fishermen from Tamil

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Nadu are not able to catch fish in the Indian waters. The Sri Lankan Navy has been repeatedly attacking and killing them, but you talk about 'historically friendly relations with a neighbouring country'! Such terms won't apply, especially, to Sri Lanka because of what has happened to the Tamils there. I would like to say that whatever happens in Sri Lanka would surely have an impact in India. That should not be forgotten. The southern part of this country is a very, very sensitive area. It is very safe for India. But if the colonisation that is being attempted by the Sri Lankan Government, by the Sinhalese, in Tamil areas goes on, the whole Tamil race, which is pro-India, will be wiped out. Kindly keep it in your mind that some other people who are totally anti-India would come up there. This is the basic point that we would like to make. We are not prepared to accept your 'historically friendly relations'. So many lives of our Tamil people have been lost over all these years. We have been making pleas again and again. Just because we have confidence in the Government and in this country, we come here and plead with you. Our leader had written a letter and the Prime Minister has responded with a letter saying the same thing again, "I assure you that our

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objective continues to remain the achievement of a future for the Tamil community in Sri Lanka that is marked by equality, dignity and justice and self-respect". This is all rosy but this is not so in letter and spirit. You are not able to influence a Government that you call a 'historically friendly country' to do something that they ought to.

Let me ask this of the Minister: In his statement, he says that tractors, seeds and agricultural implements gifted by the Government of India have greatly benefited the people in the area. May I know who those people are that have been benefited? Is it the Sinhalese or the Tamils who have been benefited? Sure, it might have benefited the people but what is the monitoring mechanism to see to it that whatever the Government of India is giving reaches the Tamil people there.

Sir, there is another submission, or rather, an indirect acceptance, when during his visit the External Affairs Minister said, "In addition to houses, I also gifted bicycles to IDPs and handed over hospitals and schools rehabilitated..." What does that mean? It means that schools and hospitals had been attacked during the conflict there. This merciless action has never happened in any civil

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war or any conflict. So, hospitals and schools were targeted and demolished in Sri Lanka, where innocent people who were undergoing treatment and children who were studying in schools were brutally killed. And my country is not prepared to take all this into consideration. We are extremely sorry, Sir.

Sir, there are two parts to this issue. One is, post war, the many steps which you are taking to restore normalcy. You say that you are attempting to build 50,000 houses. Firstly, 1000 houses will be constructed under a pilot project. But after a lapse of three years and after having spent Rs. 500 crores, you say that only around 300 houses have been constructed! What does that mean? The construction work is not going on at the pace at which it should. So, the Internally Displaced People are still living in camps as refugees, the worst life that one could think of anywhere, not even in Somalia. People in Sri Lanka are passing through such experience. So, we have been making pleas again and again, and you have been saying, this will happen, that will happen. The international community had, then, conceded to what the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC) appointed by the Sri Lankan Government itself,

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had said. They had said that it was the way forward. But after three years the LLRC has submitted its report to the Sri Lankan Parliament.

(cd. by 2b/kgg)

Kgg/2b/1.05

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (CONTD.): And, it has given some recommendations, which my colleague pointed out here, on the human rights violations, enforced displacements and killings of innocent people. On all these things you say that you would monitor and that you would ask them to have an investigation. How can you prevail upon a sovereign country when you say that you cannot, at all, interfere in its affairs? You cannot make them have an investigation. Only an international pressure could prevail upon the Sri Lankan Government to act. That is what we have been insisting.

I would like to say to the External Affairs Minister again that we are at the brink of our emotions. At the same time, we are under control. Otherwise, we would not have come here to raise our voice, to put up our demands. You said that the Thirteenth Amendment would be implemented. No, the provisions have been underscored by the Sri Lankan Government. The Sinhalese have colonized the Tamil

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areas. All the provisions in it are being slowly diluted. Shaking hands with you, the Sri Lankan Government is actually betraying the Indian Government.

Sir, the international community has taken note of a neighbouring country which has made excesses. Sir, the report of the LLRC was laid in Parliament on December 16, 2011. The resolution was moved in the UNHRC on January 25, after a month. The Statement which the External Affairs Minister has made gives a brief on the steps which have been taken on the LLRC recommendations by the Sri Lankan Government. What they are maintaining has been told by you here. What they have briefed in the UNHRC is being said here. We are not prepared to accept it.

Sir, the point is very simple. Kindly understand the sentiments of our people. I do not want to use terms like 'turning the blind eye', 'falling on deaf ears' and all. The Government of India is impervious to the sentiments of the Tamil Nadu people. We are not speaking here on behalf of the political parties. Yesterday, the House witnessed an unprecedented scene because the issue is like that. So, please do not say that the Draft Resolution is to be finalised and that we need to

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wait. To be very precise, I would like to say that nothing short of an assurance that the Government of India would unequivocally support the Resolution moved against Sri Lanka in the UNHRC will pacify us. We will not accept anything other than that. We do not want to resort to any other means. I would like to submit to the External Affairs Minister that this is not the voice of one political party, this is not the voice of any one individual; but, this is the mood of the people in Tamil Nadu. Sir, the impact it will have on India is very bad. You always have a foresight; kindly take these things into consideration. The Sri Lankan Government, if at all could be prevailed upon, it could be only by an international pressure. That has been moved by other countries. Kindly support that. Our leader has time and again written letters to the Prime Minister. We also raised our voice. Sir, this is our concern; this is our vow; this is our sorrow and this is what brings tears. Kindly understand this fact. If you do not understand tears, if you do not understand the misery of people, there can be no excuse. I urge upon you to take the decision of India's unequivocal support to the Resolution moved in the UNHRC without any hesitation. Thank you.

(Ends)

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SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (KARNATAKA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the statement of the hon. External Affairs Minister is totally disappointing because we are not discussing here about rehabilitation. The issue in front of the House is about the coming up of a resolution in the Geneva Conference. On that, the Minister has not said anything, at all! I agree with the Minister that the matter is very sensitive, Sri Lanka is our neighbour, we need to continue good relations with our neighbour, and we have a historical bond. So, naturally, the people expect us to keep good relations with Sri Lanka. That does not mean that we keep quiet and close our eyes. If that is so, then why did we send the IPKF to Sri Lanka? What was the need to send the IPKF? It is because we are working in tandem. We are taking each other into confidence. Even about the lessons learnt and the reconciliation process, what is the way forward so far? That is the basic issue. If they have done something, if they have taken some action, then, at least there would have been some satisfaction.

(Contd. by tdb/2c)

TDB/2C/1.10

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SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (CONTD.): Sir, Sri Lanka has not moved even an inch on that issue, and the Indian Government has miserably failed to persuade Sri Lanka through persuasive methods. As far as the BJP is concerned, we are not suggesting snapping of ties with Sri Lanka. We need to maintain good relations as Sri Lanka is our neighbour, and we have a historical bond. But, at the same time, can we close our eyes to what has happened, when thousands of people have been massacred, when hospitals and schools were attacked and destroyed during the war? That being the case, the Sri Lankan authorities themselves have constituted the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission. So, they should act on that. The Indian Government should persuade Sri Lanka to act on that. If they are not acting, then, what else could you do? That is why this demand for supporting the Resolution by other countries has come. Yesterday, I suggested the hon. Minister that Norway which is the Chief Negotiator between Sri Lanka and the LTTE is also one of the movers of the Resolution. Is the Government of India willing to take that into note, and, then, formulate its own position? It is because the Norwegians are frustrated; their attempts have failed. That is why they have come

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to this level. It is not for fancy that people want to move a resolution condemning a neighbouring country, and then spoil our relationship with that country. But, at the same time, as my colleagues have said, if the Sri Lankan Government is not acting, what else could you do? You have to persuade them; you have to use all your diplomatic skills and relationship to impress upon that country to act upon that, which they have agreed. They themselves have appointed this Commission, and they are not acting forward. That is why, first of all, I would like to know from the Government of India as to what is the position of the Government of India on this impending Resolution. Okay, you are now trying to postpone the issue, saying that it is not immediately coming up; it will come up after some time. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is ready to give an assurance that before taking a stand on this issue, he will come back to the Parliament again, or, that he will take the Parliament into confidence before formulating its response to that Resolution. After all, the Parliament is in session. When the Parliament is in session, if you are not forthcoming, if you are not able to understand the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members of this House and then formulate our position, simply going

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over there and doing something, and later coming and saying that 'okay, it is over', will not suffice. So, I urge upon the Government to take the political parties into confidence; take the Indian political parties into confidence, before you formulate your position on that Resolution. You have time. Okay, fine. But, at the same time, utilise that time, hold consultations, and then formulate your position. In the meanwhile, continue your efforts to impress upon the Sri Lankan Government to act on LLRC. That is more important. Other than that, there will be definitely unrest in this part of the country also because people's sentiments are rising, because people have a bondage. The people have a bondage; it is a historical fact. You can't deny it. The Sri Lankan Tamils and Tamils in India also have a bondage. They have affinity. So, their sentiments also have to be kept in mind before formulating your position. I would request the hon. Minister to come to the House before taking a position, or, at least, announce in the House, and go to Geneva.

(Ends)

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (TAMIL NADU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on this

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issue. My colleagues have expressed their concern on this issue. Sir, I would like to draw the hon. Minister's attention that while passing through Chennai, he met the Press, and said, "Tamils sentiments will factor our approach on this issue." I want to know from the hon. Minister as to where the Tamil sentiments are there in his statement. I want to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, whether India will ask Sri Lanka to form a credible inquiry committee, which should be done in consultation with the Tamil MPs there. That is what I mentioned yesterday. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether you will be able to use your diplomatic channels that way. It is time bound. LLRC has given five recommendations. If all the five recommendations are to be implemented, with full faith, to maintain the country's unity, to create confidence in Tamils in Sri Lanka, our Government should move.

(Contd. by 2d-cls)

KLS/2D-1.15

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (CONTD): The Sinhalese have won the war. They think that Tamil is a separate country inside India, they are one country. Because they won the war, they cannot treat the minority

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Tamils in a different way. You are helping them. What is the help which the Sri Lankan Government is giving to them? It should not be as if we are helping them, so it is our responsibility alone. What is the role of the Sri Lankan Government? They are sending their Army. If I have to arrange a marriage, I should get permission from the Army. These things are coming daily in the Press in Tamil Nadu. It creates a lot of worry. That is why I suggested that there must be a credible inquiry committee by the Sri Lankan Government in consultation with Tamil MPs to implement the five points recommended by LLRC in a time bound manner. If that is not there, again and again the same thing would come in this Parliament and the Minister will give the same answer. As correctly mentioned by Mr. Siva, it is a Xerox copy which comes again and again. India is a big country and they are our neighbours, we should be friendly to them, all those things are all right. But if a small country avoids India or its advice, then it will create problem for us. So, Sri Lanka is able to create a problem in India and that is what is happening. I request the Minister to respond to my points. Thank you.

(Ends)

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

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (TAMIL NADU): Sir, the Minister's statement has two parts. One part is about future. The sentiments expressed by the hon. Members here and also by the people of Tamil Nadu are regarding the past. The help India has rendered is for homeless, for construction of hospitals, schools and other things. The Indian Government has helped not only now but has been doing it for long. It is only the Government of India and India alone that is helping. Sir, yesterday itself I mentioned that there are more than 30 lakh Tamil people who still exist in Sri Lanka, therefore, we have to take into account their interests also. My friend on the other side took exception because I supported the stand taken by all political parties. I also told yesterday that there is no difference among political parties in Tamil Nadu with reference to any resolution which is being brought forward in Geneva. At the same time, I only caution that the Tamil people who are existing in Sri Lanka, their welfare has to be taken into account. That is the only point which I made yesterday. Sir, now coming to the statement part, there are two words which struck me. In para 18 it said that our position on the resolution with all parties in an

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effort to achieve a forward looking outcome is based on reconciliation between the existing Tamil groups and Tamil people in Sri Lanka and the ruling Sinhalese establishment. But we cannot have any objection because unless there is reconciliation between two groups, they cannot live in peace and history will repeat itself in Sri Lanka. Therefore, it is necessary that there should be reconciliation between the two groups. But the second word 'accountability' is most important. Sir, I agree with my colleague and my brother, Siva, that it is for the last several years, perhaps two years, since the LLRC Report came, Sri Lankan Government has not implemented it. Therefore, I agree with Mr. Siva that only through international pressure, Sri Lanka can be asked to implement its own report so that whoever committed the war crimes, whoever it may be, they are brought to book. Sir, when I agree on reconciliation, the Government of India must make all efforts to see that the accountability is fixed at any cost. There is no difference of opinion on this aspect. I agree with my senior colleague Shri T.K. Rangarajan and also hon. Venkaiah Naiduji, ..(Time-bell)..

(Contd by 2E/SSS)

SSS/2E/1.20

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SHRI B. S. GNANADESIKAN (CONTD.): Sir, give me just one minute.

I am not going to talk anything else. Before a final view is taken, the confidence of the hon. MPs of Tamil Nadu has to be taken into account because it affects the sentiments of the people of Tamil Nadu. The people of Tamil Nadu want to see who has perpetrated the crime. Whoever is there in the civil war has to be punished on any account. There is no difference of opinion on that account. Whatever the Government of India has to do to achieve that has to be done.

(Ends)

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: My mention about Tamil MPs is in Sri Lankan Parliament.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I am deeply distressed by listening to the statement and going through it because we have moved far, far away from the high pedestal of Nehruvian Foreign Policy to where we are today. At the time when Panditji was Prime Minister, our rate of growth was one to three per cent, at best “Hindu” rate of three-and-a-half per cent. Today, we are booming and going at the rate of nine per cent and we are considered as a major regional power; I fully appreciate. Our relationship with Sri

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Lanka should be maintained. It is a very old relationship. Buddhists went from here, and they settled there. We have a long-standing emotional relationship. But, Sir, on the issue of human rights, on the issue of ethics, how far away have we moved from the Nehruvian pedestal? Sir, India has always stood against violation of human rights anywhere in the world, and we shall, Sir, stand by that principle and object to any such violation anywhere, even if he is a very close friend of ours, we will try to make them understand our view and change their policy. Thank you.

(Ends)

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (TAMIL NADU): Sir, in the statement of the External Affairs Minister, I see a lot of hope and confidence in the Sri Lankan Government, that they will keep up their promises and there will be justice done to the Tamil people. But, I really like to know where this hope and confidence comes from because when the Sri Lankan Prime Minister was here, he had promised three years ago that 50,000 houses would be built for the Tamils there. Here, it says '300'. In truth, I don't think even 50 houses have been built for the Tamils living there. So, where does this hope come from that justice

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will be done to the Tamils there? When our own External Affairs Minister went to Sri Lanka and came back and met the Press, he promised that the Sri Lankan Government would pursue with the Thirteenth Amendment Plus approach. But, within a few days the Sri Lankan Prime Minister made a statement that it would not happen. And he had not made any promise of that kind to India. So, when a Prime Minister promises something to our External Affairs Minister and, within a few days goes back on his own words, then, where does this hope and confidence come from that the Sri Lankan Government will carry out its promises? Will there be any justice in their words and will there be any justice for our people over there? Where does this confidence and hope come from, I don't understand. One more thing I really like to know is, in the Statement the Minister says that there have been inquiries, and we believe that there will be justice at the end of it. Their own LLRC Report absolves the Sri Lankan Government of any war crimes. It says 'the Sri Lankan Government does not have any part in the killing of 40,000 civilians including women and children'. It absolves the Sri Lankan Government of any of these crimes, of playing a part in this. Then

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where does this hope, where does this confidence about the Sri Lankan Government come from? We talk about traditionally India keeping away. We say we cannot interfere with our neighbour's civil affairs.

(Contd. by 2F/NBR)

-SSS/NBR-DS/2F/1.25.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (CONTD.): But, we know, the whole world knows, about the part India played in the 1971 Bangladesh War.

When our Prime Minister went to South Africa, he proudly proclaimed, 'Even before our Independence, in 1946, we have taken apartheid as an issue in the United Nations and we also supported when the UNHRC had brought, on January 9, 2009, a Resolution against human rights excesses by Israel in the Gaza Strip. We did support it.' So, when it comes to Tamils in Sri Lanka, when it comes to the sentiments of South India and Tamil Nadu people, why should we abstain? Why should we say that we cannot make a clear statement? Or, we have to wait. We are not asking for anything more. We are just asking whether the Government of India will support an enquiry into the human rights excesses which have taken

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place there. Nobody in this world can say that it has not happened. Sir, 40,000 people gone missing; 40,000 lives have gone away or wiped away. How can we be silent spectators? Everybody keeps talking about Tamil sentiment, Tamil sentiment. It is not Tamil sentiment. It is the issue of human rights violations. Tamil Nadu, we believe, is still a part of India. When we raised this issue, people talk as if we are separatists. No, we are not. We are looking at you. And, Sir, you have to reply to this. It is not a Tamil issue; it is the issue concerning India. It is the issue of human rights. The world understands that. The Government of India should also understand and give us a proper reply. So, we cannot accept a statement like this. Thank you.

(Ends)

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Sir, I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have sought certain clarifications on the basis of the statement that I had just made in this august House.

All of them did pointedly refer to the historical relationship that we have had with Sri Lanka and none of them have struck a

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discordant note while defending the cordial relations that we enjoy with one of our close neighbours -- Sri Lanka. The lessons learnt, and the Conciliation Commission is a move by the Sri Lankan Government itself. It has, as hon. Member Shri Raja has mentioned, made a number of recommendations. And, during the course of my talks with the Sri Lankan leadership when I was there, I think, one thing came out and that is the Sri Lankan Government is fully committed to see that the lessons learnt and the Reconciliation Commission recommendations are implemented. A part of the statement which I have made, Sir, referred to the Cabinet appointing a Committee which is due to go through this. We, the whole India, realize the tremendous concern that we have for the people of Tamil-speaking Sri Lankans and I think, hon. Member, Smt. Kanimozhi, did bring out this.

(CONTD. BY USY "2G")

-NBR-USY/2g/1.30

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA (CONTD.): Sir, I do not find any divergence between the Tamil sentiments and the Indian sentiments. They indeed converge; the Tamil sentiments are woven into the Indian sentiments.

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So, when the Foreign Minister of this country goes to Sri Lanka and takes up an issue, he takes up that issue as the Indian Foreign Minister. It is a question that is agitating the entire country from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Gujarat to West Bengal. So, I would like to assure the hon. Members that we are committed to see that the Government of Sri Lanka will implement the major recommendations of Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission.

Some hon. Members, particularly Shrimati Kanimozhi, questioned about the number of houses that have been built. Well, the statement itself provides a way out. I have suggested that a parliamentary delegation can go to Sri Lanka. And, in fact, the Leader of the Opposition, in the Lower House, was supposed to go to Sri Lanka. She was very particular to visit where these houses were being built. We did convey to the Government of Sri Lanka that the Leader of the Opposition would visit their country. But, unfortunately, she had to postpone her visit to Sri Lanka.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It was because there were elections in some States.

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SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I know that the Leader of the Opposition in the Lower House as well as the Leader of the Opposition in the Upper House have enormous commitments. But, anyway, whenever they are ready to go, the Government of Sri Lanka, I think, would be willing, and we would also convey to them that they will be coming as representatives of the Parliament of India.

Then, hon. Member, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, brought a degree of constructive contributions in the short discussion. He did speak about the limitations that we have because in meddling with the internal affairs of another country is certainly not in the best traditions of India's foreign policy. And, Mr. Bandyopadhyay recalled Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Well, times have changed. In the last 50 years, the world has gone through various transformations. Today, there is no Cold War. We have to take decisions based on the merits of a particular issue, without being influenced by any other country. All that we need to be influenced is the wellbeing of the people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka. And, I think, that is going to be our highest priority.

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Hon. Member, Shri Rangarajan, also did mention about the treatment of Tamilians. We would like the Tamil-speaking citizens of Sri Lanka to be treated with equal dignity and they should have an equal status with Sinhalese citizens. And, this is the basic approach of India's Foreign Policy in Sri Lanka.

Hon. Member, Shri Gnanadesikan, did mention about the resolution that is coming up.

(Contd. by 2h —PK)

-USY/PK-HMS/2H/1.35

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA (CONTD.):Sir, there are delicate diplomatic talks going on. We do not know what would be the ultimate language of the Resolution that is going to come up before the Human Rights Commission. As and when we near that date, we should be in a position to have cordial talks with other friendly countries. India has always been known for its sobriety in its approach to such issues. But let me underscore the point that when human rights are violated, India is not going to be lulled into a sense of complacency. India, certainly, values the human rights. Keeping the limitations that are imposed, we, certainly, would like Sri Lanka to look at this human

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rights issue in a very serious manner. Shrimati Kanimozhi also mentioned about the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka. When I met the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, I did put this question, whether he is still committed to the 13th Amendment plus concept of the Sri Lankan Constitution. Then, he said, “Yes, I stand by what I have said.” When I came to India, then, I asked him whether I could say this to the media, to the outside world, he said, “Yes, you can”. When I came out of my meeting with President Rajapaksa, I did convey to the media that I distinctly put this question to the Sri Lankan President and the President’s answer was in the affirmative. He says that he is still committed to the implementation of the 13th plus Amendment. That is why I have mentioned in the last paragraph of my Statement that the vote on the discussion in the Human Rights Commission is likely to come up on 23rd of this month. ..(Interruptions)..

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir,... ..(Interruptions)..

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, I will come to(Interruptions)..

So, we still have ten more days between now and 22nd . I think much could happen. So, we will closely monitor whatever is happening on that front and, then, ultimately, take a view. We should

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be in keeping with whatever sentiments have been expressed by this august House. When a final view is taken, certainly, as I have said, we will keep the Parliament informed. Once again, I would like to thank all the Members who participated in the discussion. ... (Interruptions) ..

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, (Interruptions) ..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No clarifications for clarifications. .. (Interruptions) ...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Minister has not given any assurance that the stand of the Indian Government of supporting... .. (Interruptions) ..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No clarifications for clarifications. .. (Interruptions) ..

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: In his reply, he has not given us any assurance. .. (Interruptions) .. In protest, we are walking out.

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned for one hour lunch break.

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

2j/2.35/skc

**The House re-assembled after lunch at
thirty-nine minutes past two of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister of Railways to lay
The Budget (Railways), 2012-13.

THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS), 2012-13

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Sir, I lay
on the Table a statement (in English and Hindi) of the estimated
receipts and expenditure of the Government of India, for the year
2012-13, in respect of Railways.

(Ends)

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 2011-12

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Sir, I lay
on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the
Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), for the year 2011-12.

(Ends)

(fd. On 2k/hk)

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (उत्तराखंड) : उपसभापति जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति के प्रति निम्नलिखित रूप में कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित की जाए -

"राष्ट्रपति ने 12 मार्च, 2012 को संसद की दोनों सभाओं की सम्मिलित बैठक में कृपया जो अभिभाषण दिया है, उसके लिए राज्य सभा के सदस्य, जो सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में उपस्थित हैं, राष्ट्रपति के प्रति अपनी हार्दिक कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित करते हैं।"

उपसभापति जी, जैसाकि हम सब जानते हैं, राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण सरकार की नीतियों का, सरकार की दिशा का एक आईना होता है, एक दस्तावेज़ होता है। सरकार की नीतियों के अनुरूप जो उपलब्धियां हासिल की गई हैं, जिन कार्यक्रमों को लागू किया गया है, उन उपलब्धियों के आधार पर सरकार इस अभिभाषण के माध्यम से भविष्य की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत करती है कि आने वाले वर्ष में वह किस दिशा में, किन कार्यक्रमों को प्राथमिकता देगी। इन सब चीजों को इस दस्तावेज़ में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। राजनीतिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक परिस्थितियों के आकलन के आधार पर सरकार अपनी प्राथमिकताएं निर्धारित करती है और उन्हीं प्राथमिकताओं को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कार्यक्रमों की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत की जाती है।

उपसभापति जी, इसी आकलन के आधार पर वर्तमान सरकार ने देश के सामने जो चुनौतियां हैं, उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए और उन चुनौतियों

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को पार करके देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को, शासन तंत्र को और देश की जनता के हितों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए जिन कार्यक्रमों को परिलक्षित किया है, उस आधार पर पांच प्रमुख प्राथमिकताएं निर्धारित की गई हैं और उचित ही की गई हैं।

सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि अगर देश आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत नहीं होता, देश की अर्थव्यवस्था अगर सुदृढ़ नहीं होती है, तो विकास के कार्यक्रम पूरे नहीं किए जा सकते। इसलिए पहली आवश्यकता यह है कि देश को आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत होना चाहिए, इसीलिए आर्थिक सुरक्षा को पहली प्राथमिकता के रूप में लिया गया है। दूसरे, इस देश के लाखों-करोड़ों शिक्षित और गैर-शिक्षित लोग अपनी आजीविका के लिए चिंतित हैं। उनकी आजीविका, उनका रोजगार सुनिश्चित करने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की होती है। ऐसे कार्यक्रम बनाकर, ऐसी नीतियों को लागू करना सरकार का जिम्मा होता है, जिनसे न केवल सीधे तौर पर रोजगार दिया जा सके, बल्कि साथ ही साथ ऐसा वातावरण और ऐसे अवसर पैदा किए जा सकें, ताकि इस देश के नौजवानों को रोजगार उपलब्ध हो सके, वे अपने पांवों पर खड़े हो सकें और आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत हो सकें। आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत जनता ही एक मजबूत राष्ट्र बनाती है।

उपसभापति जी, यदि हमें विकास करना है, तो ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता तो होगी ही और जिस गति से हमारा देश पिछले वर्षों में आर्थिक

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धरातल पर और औद्योगिक धरातल पर विकास कर रहा है, उसको देखते हुए ऊर्जा की आवश्यकताएं दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ने वाली हैं और ऊर्जा की इन आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करना सरकार की बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। उसके बिना विकास की सारी गतिविधियों पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। इसलिए इस देश के लिए तीसरी सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता ऊर्जा की है और इसी को राष्ट्रपति महोदया के अभिभाषण में रेखांकित किया गया है।

महोदय, पर्यावरण आज दुनिया भर में चिंता का विषय बन चुका है और आज सभी देश इस बात को लेकर चिंतित हैं कि विश्व के बदलते हुए पर्यावरण को संरक्षित रखने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाएं? विभिन्न देशों के बीच में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कई दौर की चर्चाएं हो चुकी हैं। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने इसमें महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है और यह आज भी जारी है।

(21/MP पर क्रमशः)

MP/2L/2.45

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (क्रमागत) : एक विकासशील देश होने के नाते हमारी चिंता है कि हमारे देश का जो जैविक पर्यावरण है, हमारे देश की जो ecology है, इस पर्यावरण को, इसके मौसम को हम कैसे संरक्षित करें? यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होता है। यदि किसी भी देश का पर्यावरण नष्ट हो जाए, तो उसके भविष्य की पीढ़ियों के लिए एक बड़ा संकट उत्पन्न हो सकता है, इसलिए पर्यावरण सुरक्षा को प्राथमिकता देना, यह एक बहुत उचित बात थी और इस बात को सरकार ने

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राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में महत्व दिया है। आखिरी बात आंतरिक और बाहरी सुरक्षा के संबंध में है। देश के नागरिक सुरक्षित रहें, देश के अंदर सुरक्षा का वातावरण रहे, हम देश के अंदर उथल-पुथल करने वाले ऐसे अलगाववादी तत्वों के खिलाफ, आतंकवादियों के खिलाफ प्रभावी कार्यवाही कर सकें, प्रभावी नीति बना सकें और ऐसा तंत्र खड़ा कर सकें, जो उनकी मंशाओं को, उनके मनसूबों को सफल होने से रोक सके और वक्त से पहले हम अपने नागरिकों को सुरक्षा दे सकें, यह सबसे बड़ी ज़रूरत होती है। देश की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा करना हमारी जिम्मेदारी है और वह भी हमें पूरी तरह सजग होकर करनी होगी, इसलिए आंतरिक और बाहरी सुरक्षा को प्राथमिकता क्रम में रखा गया है। ये वे प्राथमिकताएं हैं, जिनको सरकार ने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में प्रतिपादित किया है। उपरोक्त चुनौतियों का मुकाबला करते हुए विकास कार्यों को आगे बढ़ाना, राष्ट्र के धरातल को मज़बूत करना, लोगों के जीवन-स्तर को सुधारना — इन्हीं सब उद्देश्यों को लेकर अभिभाषण में जिन बातों का उल्लेख किया गया है, उनमें से सभी नहीं, परंतु कुछ प्रमुख बिन्दुओं पर मैं प्रकाश डालने का प्रयास करूंगा, उन्हें रेखांकित करने का प्रयास करूंगा। कुछ अन्य बिन्दुओं पर हमारे अन्य सहयोगी साथी प्रकाश डालेंगे, यह व्यवस्था हमने इसलिए की, ताकि बातें दोहराई न जाएं।

श्रीमान्, हमारे देश में संसदीय प्रणाली है और संसदीय लोकतंत्र की सबसे अच्छी व्यवस्था के रूप में विश्व में हमारी मान्यता है। सरकार की यह

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जिम्मेदारी, दायित्व और कर्तव्य है कि वह अपनी नीतियों के अनुरूप कार्यक्रमों को लागू करे और शासन-तंत्र को संचालित करे। लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष की एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। एक सकारात्मक विपक्ष सरकार को भटकने से रोक सकता है। एक सकारात्मक विपक्ष कठिनाई के समय पर सरकार को सम्बल भी दे सकता है और एक सकारात्मक विपक्ष, यदि सकारात्मक हो, तो वह देश के निर्माण में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका इस तरह से अदा कर सकता है कि वह सरकार को निरंकुश होने से भी रोकता है और दूसरी ओर सरकार को समय-समय पर सुझाव भी देता है। लेकिन श्रीमान्, कुछ दिनों से, विशेष रूप से कुछ वर्षों से, एक विचित्र परिवर्तन देखने को मिला है। विपक्ष सकारात्मक आलोचना करे, रचनात्मक आलोचना करे, इसका तो स्वागत है, लेकिन विचित्र बात यह है कि वही विपक्ष जब सरकार में होता है या सत्ता में होता है, तो उसका आचार, व्यवहार, भाषा, नीतियां, कार्यक्रम - ये सब अलग होते हैं। वही विपक्ष जिन बातों को सत्ता में रहते हुए उचित मानता है, जब वह सत्ता से बाहर हो जाता है, तो उन्हीं बातों का, वह विरोध करने लगता है और अगर सरकार उन्हीं कार्यक्रमों को लागू करने का प्रयास करे, तो उसकी आलोचना पर आमादा हो जाता है। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं कुछ बातों का जिक्र करना ज़रूरी समझता हूं। अगर एन.डी.ए. की सरकार अमेरिका के साथ परमाणु समझौते की बातचीत करे, तो ठीक है, कोई बुराई नहीं, लेकिन अगर यू.पी.ए. की सरकार परमाणु समझौता करने की दिशा में अमेरिका से कोई समझौता करे, तो वही लोग, जो

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अपने शासन-काल में परमाणु समझौता करना चाहते थे, वे विरोध पर उतारू हो जाते हैं।

(2M/SC पर क्रमशः)

[-mp/sc-gsp/2.50/2m](#)

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (क्रमागत) : एनडीए की सरकार के ज़माने में तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने एक लाहौर बस सेवा शुरू की थी। वे करें, तो बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन अगर श्रीनगर से मुज़फ़्फ़राबाद बस यूपीए सरकार के ज़माने में वहां के नागरिकों की सुविधा के लिए चला दी जाए तो यह घोर आपत्ति की बात है। सेतु समुद्रम परियोजना मूलतः एनडीए की परियोजना थी और तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री जी ने चेन्नई में इस परियोजना की घोषणा की थी। सर, मेरे पास दस्तावेज मौजूद हैं, तत्कालीन सरकार ने इसको ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अप्रूवल दिया, प्रशासनिक स्वीकृति दी और तत्कालीन सरकार ने ही संसद में इसके लिए बजट का प्रावधान किया। उनके समय में अगर यह परियोजना लागू होती तो इसमें भगवान राम का पुल कहीं नहीं टूटता था, लेकिन अगर हमारे समय में उसी अधूरी परियोजना को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया जाए तो भगवान राम का पुल टूट जाता है।

श्री बलबीर पुंज : चतुर्वेदी साहब, अंतर यही है कि आप पुल तोड़कर योजना बनाना चाहते थे, हम बिना पुल तोड़े उसको पूरा करना चाहते हैं।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : यानी आप उस परियोजना को हवा में से ले जाते।

श्री बलबीर पुंज : हवा में से नहीं, हम उसे घुमाकर ले जाते।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती यदि आप अपने वरिष्ठ लोगों से थोड़ा सा कंसल्ट कर लेते क्योंकि जो अलाइनमेंट आपने तय किया है, उस अलाइनमेंट के दस्तावेज मेरे पास मौजूद हैं। अगर आप चाहें तो मैं उन्हें आपके पास भिजवा दूंगा। ये चंद्र उदाहरण हैं, जो मैंने आपके सामने रखे हैं। मैंने बहुत सारे उदाहरणों के बारे में इस समय इसलिए चर्चा नहीं करनी चाही क्योंकि मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस बहस को कुल-मिलाकर एक सकारात्मक स्वरूप दिया जा सके, इसको नकारात्मक स्वरूप न दिया जाए। महोदय, हमारी और हमारी सरकार की बहुत आलोचना की गयी है, हमारी नीतियों की, हमारे कार्यक्रमों की आलोचना करके हमें एक विफलतम सरकार बताने की कोशिश की जाती है। मैं आपके सामने केवल एक छोटा सा दस्तावेज, जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, उनके आधार पर पेश करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, उनके आधार पर मैंने ग्राफिक्स के रूप में यहां कुछ तैयार किया है, जो इस बात का एक वृहद दृश्य स्थापित करता है कि पिछली सरकार के ज़माने में और इस सरकार के ज़माने में उन्हीं कल्याणकारी योजनाओं की प्रगति किस प्रकार से हुई है - उसका एक आकलन मैं यहां प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ। महोदय, यह ग्राफिक्स है। इस ग्राफिक्स में जो पीला हिस्सा है, वह एनडीए के शासनकाल के वर्षों का है। इस ग्राफिक्स में जो नीला हिस्सा है, वह यूपीए के शासनकाल के वर्षों का है। इसमें

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पहला जो ग्राफिक है, वह जीडीपी ग्रोथ के बारे में है। देश की कुल आर्थिक..(व्यवधान)..

श्री एस.एस.अहलुवालिया : सर, अगर ऐसे ग्राफिक्स दिखाना शुरू करेंगे तो

tomorrow onwards, I will open my i-pad and start showing graphics.

No, no. (Interruptions) If the Chair permits it, I have no objection.

(Interruptions) I am not objecting to it.

श्री उपसभापति : आप उसे पढ़ दीजिए।

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: If you want to make it more user-friendly,

then, it is better to put a screen there and also on this side so that a

Member can show the graphics from the i-pad because it is not

possible to see in this manner. (Interruptions)

श्री मोइनुल हसन : आप पॉवर प्वाइंट प्रेजेंटेशन दे दीजिए..(व्यवधान)..

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I am giving a good suggestion to you, Sir, for

your consideration. PowerPoint Presentation should be allowed in the

Parliament. Because I cannot see those colors and graphics in the

papers, it would be better if these are shown on a TV.

श्री उपसभापति : आप रेफर कीजिए।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : मैं अहलुवालिया जी की तकलीफ समझ सकता हूँ।

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श्री एस.एस.अहलुवालिया : मुझे तकलीफ नहीं है। मैं आपको मदद कर रहा हूँ कि आई पैड पार्लियामेंट ने दिया है, हमें एक स्क्रीन यहां दी जाए कि हम पॉवर प्वाइंट प्रेजेंटेशन के माध्यम से अपना भाषण जस्टीफाई कर सकें।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जाए तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। महोदय, मैं जीडीपी ग्रोथ के बारे में बात कर रहा था। सन् 1998-99 से लेकर 2003-04 तक औसतन जो ग्रोथ हमारे देश के अंदर एनडीए के शासनकाल में हुई, वह 5.1 प्रतिशत थी।

(2एन-जीएस पर क्रमशः)

SK-GS/2N/2.55

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (क्रमागत): सन 2004 में जब यूपीए की सरकार सत्ता में आई, उन वर्षों से लेकर वर्तमान तक जो ग्रोथ हुई है, जो बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है, जो विकास दर हुई है, जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह पहले वर्ष में ही 6.5 प्रतिशत, दूसरे वर्ष में यानी 2005-06 में 8.2 प्रतिशत और उसके बाद 2006-07 में 8.4 प्रतिशत और फिर 8.1 प्रतिशत तथा 2009-10 वह वर्ष है, जब पूरे विश्व में आर्थिक समस्या एक बड़े विकराल रूप में उत्पन्न हुई थी। यह जो वैश्विक आर्थिक संकट अमेरिका, यूरोपीय देशों में और पश्चिमी देशों में आया, उसने समूचे विश्व की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को प्रभावित किया। यह तो गनीमत है कि हमारी अपनी सोच,

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हमारी अपनी आर्थिक नीतियां बहुत मजबूत थीं, वैसे तो वर्ल्ड बैंक हमारी आलोचना किया करता है कि संरक्षणवादी आर्थिक नीतियों का अनुपालन भारत करता है। हमें उदारता का बड़ा पाठ पढ़ाया करता था, वही वर्ल्ड बैंक बाद में इस बात को स्वीकार करने पर मजबूर हुआ कि भारत की संयमित और संरक्षित जो आर्थिक नीतियां थीं, उनके कारण विश्व के सारे देशों में जब आर्थिक संकट उत्पन्न हुआ, तब भी भारत ने अपने देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को चरमराने से न केवल रोक लिया, बल्कि एक स्वस्थ विकास दर भी निरन्तर बनाए रखी, ये बात अंततः उन पश्चिमी देशों ने भी स्वीकार की। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को जी-20 के सम्मेलनों में बुलाकर उनसे पूछा जाता था, हे गुरुजी! हमें भी वह गुरु मंत्र दे दीजिए और कोई नहीं विश्व की सबसे बड़ी अर्थ-व्यवस्था कहलाने वाला राष्ट्र और उसका राष्ट्रपति, अमेरिका का राष्ट्रपति भी, हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी से इस बात पर सलाह लेते थे कि आखिर अर्थ-व्यवस्था को इतना सुदृढ़ बनाए रखने के लिए, उसके मूल कारकों को इतना मजबूत बनाए रखने में आपने कौन-सा चमत्कार किया है, यह आज विश्वभर के साथ बांटिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उन देशों को और उन नेताओं को इस संबंध में उचित सलाह दी और आज भी वे इनसे सलाह लेते हैं। श्रीमान, हमारे देश में एक्सपोर्ट हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को बढ़ाने में मददगार होता है। आप एक्सपोर्ट के आंकड़े और ग्राफिक्स देख लीजिए। सर, इसमें पीला वाला हिस्सा..।

श्री उपसभापति: आप ग्राफिक्स को पढ़ दीजिए।

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-14.03.2012

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, मैं पढ़ देता हूँ। एनडीए शासन-काल में यानी 2003-04 में जहां सबसे अच्छा इनका एक्सपोर्ट का परफॉरमेंस था, वह 53 हजार मिलियन डालर का एक्सपोर्ट था। इनका सर्वोच्च आंकड़ा एक्सपोर्ट का 53 हजार मिलियन डालर का था और यूपीए के पिछले शासन-काल के दौरान जिस तरह से इसमें वृद्धि और ग्रोथ हुई है, आज सन 2011-12 में 2 लाख 50 हजार मिलियन डालर का हम एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, निर्यात कर रहे हैं अन्य देशों को। ये जो वृद्धि हुई है, ये इन्हीं कार्यक्रमों के आधार पर हुई है..।

श्री बलबीर पुंज : आप इम्पोर्ट के बारे में भी बता दीजिए।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : यह वृद्धि इन्हीं योजनाओं के आधार पर, आर्थिक चिंतन के कारण हुई है। इसी तरह से देश में खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में वृद्धि की गई है, यह सब उन सबको ध्यान में रखकर किया गया है, इसको अगर आप हमारी असफलता मानते हैं, तो मैं आश्चर्य करने के अतिरिक्त और कुछ कर नहीं सकता।

एनडीए के शासन-काल में केवल 21 प्रतिशत ग्रोथ निर्यात की थी और हमारे शासन-काल में, इन वर्षों के अंदर 41.2 प्रतिशत ग्रोथ रेट निर्यात का है। श्रीमान, इनके बारे में और अधिक आंकड़े तो मैं बाद में दूंगा। फूड ग्रेन्स, खाद्यान्न एक प्रमुख चीज़ है हमारी फूड सिक्योरिटी के लिए। एनडीए शासन-काल में, 2000-01 से 190 मिलियन टन कुल उत्पादन खाद्यान्न का हुआ और वर्तमान में हमारे शासन-काल में, यूपीए के शासन-काल में, जिन नीतियों को अख्तियार

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किया गया, उन नीतियों के कारण 190 मिलियन टन से 250 मिलियन टन हम खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन अपने देश के अंदर करने लगे हैं। ये इस सरकार की कृषि नीति की सफलता की एक स्पष्ट कहानी व्याखित करता है।

(2ओ/एससी पर जारी)

ASC-YSR/20/3.00

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (क्रमागत) : श्रीमन्, जब आपने हमें 2004 में सरकार सौंपी थी, तब इस देश के अंदर teledensity मात्र 6 प्रतिशत थी। सन् 2011 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार अब इस देश में teledensity 71 प्रतिशत है। यह वृद्धि कैसे हुई? राष्ट्रपति ने पिछले वर्षों में अपने अभिभाषणों में इसका उल्लेख किया होगा। उन लेखों के आधार पर सरकार ने योजनाएं और कार्यक्रम बनाए होंगे। उन कार्यक्रमों के आधार पर ही यह विकास-दर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में बढ़ी है, यहां पर इस बात के स्पष्ट आंकड़े हैं।

श्रीमन्, आंतरिक सुरक्षा की बहुत बात की गई है और हमारी सरकार को बड़ी कमजोर सरकार बताया है। हमारी सरकार को आतंकवादियों के सामने घुटने टेकने वाली सरकार बता दिया है। यदि मैं आपको ग्राफिक्स दिखलाऊंगा तो फिर किसी को ऐतराज होगा। यदि आप देखें कि NDA शासनकाल में घटनाओं में तथा उनमें मरने वालों लोगों का किस तरह का ट्रेंड था और UPA शासनकाल में किस तरह सीधी गिरावट आई है। मैं आपको इसके आंकड़े बता देता हूं। सन् 2004 में NDA शासनकाल में आतंकवादी घटनाओं की संख्या 2565

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थी। हमारे शासनकाल में इन घटनाओं की संख्या घटकर मात्र 340 रह गई। security forces के जो हमारे जवान, सैनिक इन घटनाओं में मारे गए हैं, वे 2004 में 81 मारे गए हैं और 2011 में हमारे शासनकाल मात्र 31 मारे गए हैं। सन् 2004 में civilian deaths नागरिकों की मौतें 707 हुई थी और आज उनकी संख्या घटकर मात्र 33 रह गई है। मैं आतंकवाद से लड़ाई को राजनीति का विषय नहीं बनाना चाहता हूं। सच तो यह है कि इस पर एक आम राय होनी चाहिए। ये केवल UPA के दुश्मन नहीं हैं, ये केवल NDA के दुश्मन नहीं हैं, ये आतंकवादी तो पूरे राष्ट्र के दुश्मन हैं। इन राष्ट्र के दुश्मनों के साथ सम्मिलित रूप से एक राय होकर हमारी लड़ने की क्षमता विकसित हो, यह हमारे लिए जरूरी है। उस क्षमता को विकसित करने के लिए मैं समझता हूं कि सत्ताधारी पार्टी में, सरकार और विपक्ष दोनों में एक नए चिंतन की जरूरत है। हमें परस्पर सहयोग की भावना से सुरक्षा को दृढ़ करना तथा उसको मजबूत करने का इरादा भी जाहिर करना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, मैं एक-एक करके उन पाँच प्राथमिकताओं की ओर लौटता हूं, जिनको सरकार ने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में अभिव्यक्ति दी है। इस देश की आर्थिक सुरक्षा करना या इस देश को आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत करना या इसकी अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करना, स्वाभाविक रूप से हमारी पहली प्राथमिकता होनी चाहिए। सन् 2010-2011 के बीच में इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में 8.4 प्रतिशत की दर से वृद्धि हो रही थी अर्थात् हमारी विकास दर 8.4 थी। विश्व में

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वर्ष 2011-2012 में जिस तरह का आर्थिक संकट आया है और जिन देशों के साथ हमारा व्यापार होता था तथा जहां पर हम अपने निर्यातों को बाजारों में भेजते थे, उनकी अर्थव्यवस्था चरमराने के कारण, कुछ न कुछ प्रभाव तो हमारे ऊपर भी पड़ा है। उसी के कारण 2011-2012 में विकास दर 8.4 प्रतिशत से घटकर 7 प्रतिशत पर आई है।

(क्रमशः 2P/LLपर)

-ASC/LP/3.05/2p

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (क्रमागत) : यह एक टेम्परेरी फेज़ है, एक हालिया स्थिति है। हम जो उपाय करने जा रहे हैं, वे इसलिए हैं क्योंकि हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था के जो मूल कारक हैं, वे मजबूत हैं। हमारी घरेलू दर, बचत दर बहुत अच्छी है, स्वस्थ है। हमारी निवेश दर अच्छी है। हमें बहुत अच्छी तरह से निवेश मिल रहा है, निवेश अच्छे तरीके से हो रहा है। स्वस्थ निवेश दर होने के कारण निवेश में हमारी समस्या कमजोर नहीं है। हमारे सुदृढ़ आर्थिक कारक और राजनीतिक स्थायित्व, लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में इस देश के अंदर जो राजनीतिक स्थायित्व है, उन सब कारणों से हमें ऐसा विश्वास है हम हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था को पुनः मजबूत कर सकेंगे तथा इसी संकल्प और विश्वास को राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में सरकार द्वारा व्यक्त किया गया है कि आने वाले वर्षों में हमारी जो विकास दर है, जो 7 प्रतिशत पर आ गई है, हम इसको पुनः 8-9 प्रतिशत के बीच ले जाने में सफल होंगे।

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-14.03.2012

श्रीमन्, हमारी विकास दर लगभग 9 प्रतिशत और हमारी कृषि क्षेत्र की विकास दर 4 प्रतिशत की है। यह स्थिति हमारे लिए एक स्वस्थ और उत्साहजनक स्थिति बनेगी। सरकार के द्वारा इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने का संकल्प इस अभिभाषण में व्यक्त किया गया है। आर्थिक विकास में कृषि एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है तथा उद्योग व निर्माण इसका दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा हैं। इस देश में, अर्थव्यवस्था में निवेश वगैरह की क्या स्थिति है, उसको देखना होगा। जब हम राष्ट्रपति के इस अभिभाषण की ओर देखते हैं, तो हमें इसमें उत्साहजनक पिछली उपलब्धियां भी मिलती हैं और आने वाले समय में जो संकल्प व्यक्त किया गया है, वह भी हमें उत्साह दिलाता है। सन् 2010-11 में हमारी कृषि की जो विकास दर थी, वह 6.6% की विकास दर, उच्चतम विकास दर है। पिछले अनेक वर्षों में हमें यह उच्चतम विकास दर हासिल हुई। देश में अच्छा मानसून भी आया और सरकार ने देश में जो नीतियाँ लागू कीं उनका सीधा प्रभाव भी पड़ा। आपको ध्यान होगा कि सन् 2003-04 तक हम ऑस्ट्रेलिया और दूसरे देशों से गेहूँ का आयात करते थे। यह आयात हमको प्रति वर्ष करना पड़ता था। चेन्नई में जहाज उतरेंगे, मुम्बई में उतरेंगे या कोचीन में उतरेंगे, इस बात को लेकर कई बार झगड़े होते थे। यह स्थिति सन् 2003-04 तक थी। चूँकि सरकार ने किसानों को दिए जाने वाले ऋण की ब्याज दर 12-14 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 7 प्रतिशत कर दी, जिससे किसान को सहज रूप से ऋण उपलब्ध होने लगा, ऋण की सीमा भी बढ़ाकर दोगुनी, तिगुनी कर दी, तो

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किसानों को ज्यादा बड़ी मात्रा में ऋण उपलब्ध होने लगा। इतना ही नहीं सरकार ने बाद के वर्षों की ब्याज की प्रतिशत दर और घटा दी कि जो लोग ऋण की समय पर अदायगी करते हैं, उनको तीन प्रतिशत की छूट और दे दी गई, यानी आज की स्थिति में किसान को चार प्रतिशत की दर से ऋण मिल रहा है, जो कभी 12 प्रतिशत की दर से मिला करता था। इन सब कारणों से..(व्यवधान)..

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह : आप जिस ऋण को देने की बात कह रहे हैं, वह ऋण किसानों को मिल कहाँ रहा है?..(व्यवधान)..

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : बैठ जाइए, जब आपको अवसर मिलेगा, आप उन चीजों को उठाइएगा, आपको हमारी तरफ से भी जरूर जवाब मिलेगा। श्रीमान्, इस देश के अंदर खाद्यान्नों का रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन किया गया है। वर्ष 2010-11 में 24.156 करोड़ टन रिकॉर्ड खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन किया गया है। इस बीच, इस देश में 231 मिलियन टन फल और सब्जियों का उत्पादन और 18 मिलियन टन दालों का उत्पादन इस वर्ष में हुआ है। इसके साथ ही दलहन के उत्पादन को भी बढ़ाया गया है, जिसके परिणाम भी देखने को मिलने लगे हैं। 31 मिलियन टन हमारा तिलहन का उत्पादन हुआ है, हालाँकि तिलहन का उत्पादन अभी भी हमारी आवश्यकता के अनुरूप पूरी तरह से नहीं हुआ है, इसे और बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने संकल्प व्यक्त किया है तथा योजनाओं को दृढ़ता से लागू करने का संकल्प भी दिखाया है।

(AKG/2Q पर जारी)

AKG/2Q/3.10

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (क्रमागत) : श्रीमन्, इस अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना और बागवानी मिशन के संचालन करने का जो जिक्र है, सरकार चाहती है कि इनके माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और कृषि के क्षेत्रों में न केवल खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन का विकास किया जाए, बल्कि बागवानी के क्षेत्र पर भी विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाए और फलों और सब्जियों का उत्पादन भी बढ़ाया जाए, क्योंकि हमारी आवश्यकताएँ बढ़ती ही चली जा रही हैं।

मैं एक और बात का उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा। पिछले एक-दो वर्षों के अन्दर अतिरिक्त सिंचाई बढ़ाने का जो कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिया गया था, जिसका उल्लेख राष्ट्रपति जी के पिछले अभिभाषण में किया गया था, उसके परिणाम अब हमारे सामने आने लगे हैं। इस देश में पिछले वर्ष करीब एक करोड़ हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त सिंचित क्षेत्र बन कर तैयार हुआ है! ऐसा उन परियोजनाओं के पूरा हो जाने से हुआ है, जो अधूरी पड़ी हुई थीं। अनेक परियोजनाओं को एआईबीपी के माध्यम से और सरकार ने अपने माध्यम से जो ऋण दिए हैं और उनको आर्थिक मदद पहुँचाई है, उनसे वे लम्बित परियोजनाएँ पूरी हो गई हैं और उन परियोजनाओं का लाभ अब सीधे किसानों को मिलने लगा है। इस सबके परिणामस्वरूप कृषि क्षेत्र में 6.6 प्रतिशत की जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह इस सरकार की सफल नीतियों के कारण हुई है। उसी संकल्प को आगे व्यक्त किया गया है कि इन कारणों से इन योजनाओं को अभी और आगे, और मजबूती प्रदान की जाएगी, इनका और

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अधिक विस्तार किया जाएगा, जिससे देश का कृषि क्षेत्र उत्पादन में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सके और इस देश का जो सकल घरेलू उत्पाद है, उसमें महत्वपूर्ण योगदान भी कर सके।

श्रीमन्, सरकार ने विदेशी पूँजी निवेश को आकर्षित करने के लिए भी उपाए किए हैं और उनका उल्लेख यहाँ पर किया गया है। वित्तीय क्षेत्र विधायी सुधार आयोग का गठन करके उन तमाम नियमों को, कानूनों को, जो वित्तीय क्षेत्र में हैं, उनको सरकार द्वारा सुसंगत बनाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, जिससे बीच में जो विसंगतियाँ अनुभव हुई थीं, उनको दूर किया जा सके और इस कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाने का रास्ता सुगम बनाया जा सके।

निर्यात में जो उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है, मैं ग्राफिक्स के समय उसका जिक्र कर चुका हूँ। 2011 में हमने 298 अरब डालर का निर्यात किया है, जिसके आँकड़े मैं पहले दे चुका हूँ। 298 करोड़ के वर्तमान आँकड़े से इसे दोगुना बढ़ा कर अगले वर्ष, 2013-14 में 500 अरब डालर तक बढ़ाने का हमने संकल्प किया है। हमारा प्रयास होगा कि हम निर्यात को उस स्तर तक पहुँचा सकें, जो अभूतपूर्व होगा।

श्रीमन्, इस देश की आर्थिक सुरक्षा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, मैं इस बात का उल्लेख कर रहा था। कृषि के क्षेत्र में विकास और निवेश की जो स्थिति है, जो हमारे आर्थिक कारक हैं, हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था के मूल तत्व हैं, उनकी मजबूती के बारे में जो संकल्प व्यक्त किया गया है और राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस अभिभाषण के अन्दर जो परिदृश्य प्रस्तुत किया है, उससे हम लोग उत्साहित हैं और हमें

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विश्वास है कि आने वाले वर्षों में हम इसे और अधिक मजबूत और विकसित करने में सफल होंगे।

श्रीमन्, जो दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण चीज़ है, वह है आजीविका की सुरक्षा। आजीविका यानी रोजगार, रोजगार की सुरक्षा। आपको याद होगा और माननीय सदस्यों को भी याद होगा कि इस सदन के अन्दर कई बार यह बात बड़े जोर-शोर से कही गई कि रोजगार के बारे में ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। श्रीमन्, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आप मुझसे सहमत होंगे कि रोजगार के लिए जो बुनियादी तत्व हैं, जिनको मजबूत करना जरूरी है, उनमें पहली चीज़ है शिक्षा। शिक्षा की समूची व्यवस्था को, शिक्षा के समूचे तंत्र को इस स्वरूप में विकसित करना होगा, उसको सुधारना होगा, जिससे शिक्षा लोगों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर पैदा कर सके और वह उन्हें प्रशिक्षित कर सके। इसलिए प्रशिक्षण एक दूसरा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है रोजगार के साधन निर्मित करने या रोजगार के अवसर दिलाने के लिए।

(2आर/एससीएच पर जारी)

SCH/2R/3.15

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (क्रमागत): उद्योगों में समय पर निवेश हो और लोगों के लिए निरन्तर, आवश्यकता के अनुरूप, पर्याप्त मात्रा में नये-नये रोजगार के अवसर बनते रहें, यह बहुत जरूरी है।

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-14.03.2012

अन्तिम बात, सरकार के द्वारा जो संस्थागत उपाय किए जाएं, उन उपायों को समय पर लागू किया जा सके, पूरा किया जा सके, यह बहुत जरूरी है। इसी दृष्टि से मैं कहना चाहता हूं, राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा योग्यता व्यवस्था की स्थापना के द्वारा इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए, अभी जो कमजोरियाँ हैं, उन्हें दूर करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा। इसके माध्यम से लोगों में कौशल विकास, यानी कुशलता का प्रशिक्षण देकर उन्हें व्यावसायिक रूप से सिद्धहस्त किया जाएगा, जिससे उनके अन्दर दक्षता पैदा हो सकेगी, वे अपने रोजगार के अवसर खुद तलाश सकेंगे, साथ ही उन्हें अवसर प्राप्त भी हो सकेंगे।

हमारा लक्ष्य है कि 2012-13 में 85 लाख लोगों को और 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 800 लाख लोगों को कौशल का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए पूरा बुनियादी ढांचा तैयार करें। इसके लिए 5000 कौशल विकास केन्द्रों की स्थापना की जा रही है। इन कौशल विकास केन्द्रों की यह जिम्मेदारी होगी कि इनके माध्यम से तकनीकी व गैर-तकनीकी ज्ञान दिया जा सके तथा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसरों के लिए बुनियादी तौर पर प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सके।

श्रीमन्, एक उच्च शिक्षा गारंटी प्राधिकरण का गठन किया जाएगा, जिसका यहां उल्लेख भी किया गया है। बहुत से बच्चे ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास प्रतिभा तो है, लेकिन संसाधनों की कमी है, गरीबी है। गरीबी के कारण वे बच्चे अपनी आगे की पढ़ाई पूरी नहीं कर पाते। उच्च शिक्षा गारंटी प्राधिकरण ऐसे लोगों के लिए ऋण की व्यवस्था करेगा साथ ही ऋण व्यवस्था में आई हुई

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विसंगतियों को दूर करने की कोशिश भी करेगा, इसके साथ-साथ ऋण में जो रिस्क फैक्टर है, उसको वहन करने की व्यवस्था भी करेगा।

श्रीमन्, अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति वर्ग के लोग पिछड़े सामाजिक क्षेत्र से आते हैं। हम समझते हैं कि यदि उनके लिए योजनाएं न हों, तो हम उनके साथ सामाजिक न्याय नहीं कर पाएंगे। इस बात का विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया गया है कि अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के बच्चों को उनके विकास के लिए रोजगार के उचित और पर्याप्त अवसर मिल सकें तथा उनके लिए उचित प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था की जा सके। इसके तहत डेढ़ करोड़ से अधिक विद्यार्थियों के लिए, चाहे वे अनुसूचित जाति के हों, अनुसूचित जनजाति के हों, पिछड़ा वर्ग के हों अथवा अल्पसंख्यक वर्ग के हों, इस सरकार के द्वारा छात्रवृत्ति और फेलोशिप प्रदान की गई है। अभी सरकार की योजना इस कार्यक्रम को और भी आगे बढ़ाने की, मजबूत करने की, विस्तारित करने की है। यही संकल्प इस अभिभाषण में अभिव्यक्त किया गया है।

रेढ़ी वाले, गरीब लोग, जो फुटपाथ पर बैठ कर अपनी आजीविका चलाते हैं और अपने तथा अपने बाल-बच्चों का पेट भरते हैं, लेकिन जब मर्जी आती है पुलिस वाले उनको भगा देते हैं, एनडीएमसी वाले, म्यूनिसिपैलिटी वाले उनका सामान उठा ले जाते हैं। वे लोग इस प्रकार की तमाम विसंगतियों और परेशानियों से जूझते रहते हैं। इस सरकार ने यह महसूस किया कि वह जो गरीबतम् तबका है, जो सबसे नीचे के वर्ग का तबका है, उनको भी अधिकारों की

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गारंटी दी जाए, उनके अधिकारों को भी संरक्षित किया जाए। इसके लिए सरकार द्वारा घोषणा की गई है कि हम उन लोगों के लिए एक नया कानून बनाएंगे और उस कानून के जरिए उनके अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास करेंगे।

श्रीमन्, अल्पसंख्यकों की एक बहुत बड़ी शिकायत व्यावसायिक ऋण को लेकर हुआ करती है। हमारे कुछ साथियों को इस पर तकलीफ़ हो सकती है।

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श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (क्रमागत): अल्पसंख्यक में बहुत-से वर्ग आते हैं और उनके हिस्से के अनुपात से, वे भी इस देश के नागरिक हैं और सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह अपने प्रत्येक नागरिक के हितों का संरक्षण करे। आयोग इस वर्ष भी इस दिशा में संकेत देता है कि उनके साथ जो अभी तक बराबरी का व्यवहार होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो रहा है और जिस अनुपात से उनको सहायता मिलनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं मिल रही है, इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री ने एक नये 15 सूत्री कार्यक्रम, अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए एक विशेष कार्यक्रम, की घोषणा की। उस कार्यक्रम को लागू करने के बाद करीब 15 प्रतिशत राशि आरक्षित की गई थी। यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि उनके विकास के कार्यक्रमों को और विशेष रूप से उन बस्तियों में, जहाँ सघन रूप से अल्पसंख्यकों की बस्ती है, वहाँ पर ऐसे कार्यक्रमों को लागू करके 15 प्रतिशत का जो उनका हिस्सा बनता है, अधिकार

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बनता है, वह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि वह उन तक पहुँचे, उन्हें ऋण मिल सके, जिससे वे अपने व्यवसाय शुरू कर सकें, अपने लिए रोजगार पैदा कर सकें, लेकिन सरकारी बैंकों से ऐसा नहीं हो रहा था। प्रधान मंत्री के इस कार्यक्रम को, इस 15 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को, लागू किए जाने के बाद, हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि अभी तक हमें इस लक्ष्य को 14.5 प्रतिशत तक प्राप्त करने में सफलता मिल चुकी है। हमारा यह संकल्प है कि हमने इसे 15 प्रतिशत तक पहुँचाने का जो निर्धारित लक्ष्य रखा है, उस तक इसे पहुँचाने में अगले वर्ष में हम पूरी तरह से कामयाब होंगे और इस बात का हमें विश्वास है।

मनरेगा के माध्यम से पूरे देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 11 सौ करोड़ श्रम दिवसों का काम निर्मित हुआ। वे गरीब मजदूर, जो अपने रोजगार के लिए पलायन करके शहरों की तरफ भागते थे, उन्हें वहीं अपने गाँव में रोजगार मिल सके और इस तरह से 25 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देने में हम सफल हुए हैं। इस प्रोग्राम के जरिए 1 लाख 48 हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए गए और न केवल इससे उनको मजदूरी के लिए, बल्कि जो सबसे बड़ी बात है कि इस कार्यक्रम में व्यय की गई राशि व्यर्थ न जा सके, इसलिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अन्दर परमानेंट एसेट्स तैयार किए गए हैं, विकास के वे बुनियादी संसाधन भी तैयार हो सके हैं, उनका निर्माण कार्य हो सका है, जिनकी भारी कमी उन क्षेत्रों में देखी गई। ये निर्माण कार्य चूँकि पंचायतों के माध्यम से हुए हैं, तो पंचायतों ने अपनी आवश्यकताओं के

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अनुसार, जहाँ जैसी आवश्यकता थी, उसके अनुसार इन कार्यक्रमों को लागू करने के लिए उन्होंने अपनी योजनाएँ बनाई।

महोदय, हम इस सदन में 'भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन विधेयक' लाना चाहते हैं। उसके लिए हम चाहते हैं कि सभी विभिन्न दलों से चर्चा करके एक आम राय बन सके, उसके प्रावधानों पर एकरूपता बन सके, एक आम सहमति बन सके और हम यह चाहते हैं कि न केवल किसान, जिसकी भूमि अर्जित की जाती है, उसे उदार और उचित मुआवजा मिल सके, उसकी पुनर्स्थापना हो सके, उसके परिवार के भविष्य को सुरक्षित किया जा सके, उसकी शिक्षा-दीक्षा की व्यवस्था और उसके रहने की व्यवस्था हो सके, बल्कि उस भूमि पर, जिसको अर्जित किया जाए, उस भूमि पर काम करने वाले जो कृषि मजदूर हैं, उन कृषि मजदूरों के भी पुनर्स्थापन और पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करने का जो हमने संकल्प लिया है, उसको इस अभिभाषण के माध्यम से व्यक्त किया गया है।

श्रीमान, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 'राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन' का गठन किया गया है। इस मिशन की यह जिम्मेदारी होगी कि वह ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अन्दर लोगों को तैयार कर सके, रोजगार के अपने अवसर क्रिएट करने के लिए अपने संसाधनों से उनको मदद दिला सके, उनको सहायता कर सके।

महोदय, अब 'राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन' की भी स्थापना करने का संकल्प सरकार ने व्यक्त किया है। अभी तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए तो यह मिशन

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था, लेकिन शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए नहीं था। इस मिशन के माध्यम से लोगों में वह क्षमता विकसित करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा, जिससे शहरी क्षेत्रों में लोग अपने लिए रोजगार के अवसर स्वयं निर्मित करने में सफल हो सकेंगे।

पर्यटन हमारी आजीविका का एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है। इससे बहुत सारे रोजगार निर्मित होते हैं। श्रीमान, पिछले वर्ष में पर्यटन क्षेत्र को बहुत महत्व नहीं दिए जाने से इस क्षेत्र में जो सम्भावनाएँ थीं, उनका पूरी तरह से दोहन नहीं हो पा रहा था।

(2टी/वी.एन.के. पर क्रमशः)

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श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (क्रमागत): लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने इस बात के महत्व को समझते हुए कि पर्यटन विश्व के अनेक देशों की अर्थव्यवस्था को संचालित करने की क्षमता रखता है, तो हमारा देश, जो ऐतिहासिक रूप से, प्राकृतिक रूप से, कलात्मक रूप से इतना संपन्न धरोहर वाला देश है तथा हमारे पास लोगों को देने के लिए और दिखाने के लिए इतनी विभिन्नता है, तो हम क्यों नहीं इसका व्यावसायीकरण करें और पर्यटन के व्यावसायीकरण की जिस नीति और कार्यक्रमों को सरकार ने लागू किया है, उसके परिणामस्वरूप पिछले वर्ष ही इस देश में विदेशों से आने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या में 12 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, जो कि अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि है। हमें विश्वास है कि पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में उन्हीं कार्यक्रमों को आगे भी मजबूत करने से ही पर्यटकों की संख्या में वृद्धि और पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में

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विकास की दर निरंतर बनी रहेगी और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि 2012-13 में पर्यटन के माध्यम से और पर्यटन की गतिविधियों से जुड़े हुए माध्यमों से 50 लाख नए रोजगार के अवसर निर्मित हो सकेंगे। सरकार ने इसके लिए प्रयास करने का संकल्प व्यक्त किया है।

श्रीमान, मैं हथकरघा के बुनकरों की बात भूल नहीं सकता। जब मेरी पार्टी ने मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक जिम्मेदारी दी थी, तब उस बीच में मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश और कुछ अन्य राज्यों में भी जाने का मौका मिला था, वहां पर बुनकरों की दशा देख कर मुझे बहुत दुख होता था। स्थानीय स्तर पर राज्य सरकारों ने वे तमाम साधन, तमाम तंत्र और तमाम संस्थाएं बंद कर दी थीं, जो कभी बुनकरों की आर्थिक रूप से मदद किया करती थीं। इसके अभाव में बुनकर वहां बुरी तरह से कुचले जा रहे थे। एक तरफ तो उनके पास में अपनी आजीविका को चलाने के लिए साधन नहीं थे, दूसरी तरफ जो बड़े व्यापारी थे, वे उन बुनकरों का शोषण करने में लगे हुए थे। उनसे बंधुआ मजदूर की तरह काम ले रहे थे। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को और सरकार को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने और सोनिया जी ने इस बात के महत्व को समझते हुए सरकार के साथ बैठ कर जिस कार्यक्रम की संरचना की, उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि आज करीब 3884 करोड़ रुपए का एक विशेष पैकेज इन बुनकरों के कल्याण के लिए घोषित किया गया है और अगले वर्ष सस्ता ऋण और सस्ता सिल्क उपलब्ध कराने के लिए 2362 करोड़ रुपए का एक अतिरिक्त संसाधन भी बनाया जा रहा है, जो बुनकरों

के आर्थिक शोषण को रोकने में और उनके आर्थिक उन्नयन में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा।

हमने 11वीं योजना में कपड़ा उद्योग में निवेश को 8 हजार करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ा कर 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए किया है। इस तरह हमने कपड़ा उद्योग में दो गुना निवेश किया है। कपड़ा उद्योग एक ऐसा उद्योग है, जहां पर रोजगार के अवसर उसमें निवेश के अनुपात से बढ़ते हैं और अगर कपड़ा उद्योग में विस्तार होगा, तो रोजगार के अवसर भी बढ़ेंगे और बढ़ें हैं। इससे लोगों को अवसर मिले हैं, युवाओं को अवसर मिले हैं और मजदूरों को अवसर मिले हैं।

श्रीमान, बैंकिंग सेवा को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विस्तारित करने की एक योजना है। अगर संसाधन उपलब्ध हो सकें, तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोग अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने के लिए स्वयं अपने व्यावसाय शुरू कर सकते हैं। चूंकि अनेक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग सेवाएं उपलब्ध नहीं थीं, इसलिए इसके अभाव में वे ऐसा नहीं कर पा रहे थे। हमने 73 हजार गांवों को चिन्हित किया और इन 73 हजार में से 49 हजार गांवों को हमने सन् 2011 तक बैंकिंग सेवा से किसी न किसी रूप से जोड़ा है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के, अपने स्वरोजगार के नए अवसर निर्मित हुए हैं और उन्हें उनका लाभ मिलने लगा है।

श्रीमान, मैं राष्ट्रीय विनिर्माण का भी उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा। हम एक राष्ट्रीय विनिर्माण नीति के कारण इसी दशक में जीडीपी में उसकी हिस्सेदारी

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करीब 25 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और ऐसा करने से हमें 10 करोड़ नए रोजगार के अवसर निर्मित करने में सफलता मिलेगी। ऐसा हमारा विश्वास है।

(2u/ds पर क्रमशः)

-VNK/DS-KGG/3.30/2u

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (क्रमागत): इस तरह, सरकार ने इस अभिभाषण के माध्यम से इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए और लोगों को रोजगार देने के अवसर निर्मित करने के लिए जिन योजनाओं और जिन कार्यक्रमों को लागू किया है, मैंने उन तमाम उपायों का उल्लेख किया है।

महोदय, ऊर्जा एक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व है। बिना ऊर्जा के न तो उद्योग चल सकते हैं, न कृषि हो सकती है और न ही हमारा दैनंदिन जीवन स्वस्थ तरीके से चल सकता है। ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में सरकार का आकलन है कि आने वाले 10 वर्षों के अंदर हमारी वर्तमान ऊर्जा आवश्यकता दोगुनी से अधिक बढ़ जाएगी और अगर 10 वर्षों के अंदर हमारी ऊर्जा की खपत इस दर से बढ़ेगी, तो उसके लिए हमारे पास कार्यक्रम होने चाहिए। दसवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 21 हजार मेगावाट अतिरिक्त ऊर्जा पैदा करने की क्षमता का विकास किया गया, लेकिन मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में निर्मित क्षमता के अलावा हमने इसमें 52 हजार मेगावाट अतिरिक्त क्षमता जोड़ी है।

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर: टारगेट तो 75 हजार मेगावाट का था..(व्यवधान)..

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श्री उपसभापति: सिंह साहब, आप बैठिए।..(व्यवधान)..उनको बोलने दीजिए।..(व्यवधान)..वे जो बोलना चाहते हैं, वे वही बोलेंगे, आपके कहने से वे नहीं बोलेंगे।..(व्यवधान)..

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: उपसभापति महोदय, मात्र एक वर्ष में, यानी सन् 2011-12 में 15 हजार मेगावाट की अतिरिक्त क्षमता जोड़ने में हमें सफलता मिली है। श्रीमान, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि “त्वरित विद्युत विकास कार्यक्रम” के माध्यम से 1400 नगरों को identify किया गया है और इन 1400 नगरों में विद्युत के इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को मजबूती से तैयार करने के लिए इस कार्यक्रम में 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये की मंजूरी दी गयी है। इसके अलावा, वितरण नेटवर्क को मजबूत बनाने के लिए राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों और कम्पनियों को जो ऋण दिये जाते हैं, उस ऋण के ब्याज पर अनुदान देने के लिए भी “राष्ट्रीय विद्युत फंड” की स्थापना की गयी है..(व्यवधान)..

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर: *

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, यह ठीक नहीं है। This is not right.

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: अगर इतनी चिन्ता आपने अपने शासन काल में व्यक्त की होती, तो मुझे लगता है कि शायद ऐसी स्थिति आती ही नहीं कि जिसका बोझ

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हमें ढोना पड़ रहा है। यह आपकी विफलताओं का परिणाम है जो हमें भोगना पड़ रहा है और उसको हम अपनी पूरी क्षमता से निर्वाह करने का प्रयास करेंगे, यह हमारा संकल्प है।

श्रीमान, “राष्ट्रीय विद्युत फंड” अगले दो साल के अंदर 25 हजार करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त पूँजी जुटाएगा और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को मजबूत करने का काम किया जाएगा, जिससे विद्युत के क्षेत्र में जिन विसंगतियों की चर्चा हमारे मित्र कर रहे हैं, उन विसंगतियों, उन कमियों को दूर किया जा सके। उसमें जो अतिरिक्त वित्तीय संसाधनों की कमी है, उसको भी दूर किया जा सके, इसके लिए भी पूरा प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

श्रीमान, दो साल पहले “जवाहर लाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय सौर ऊर्जा मिशन” की स्थापना की गयी थी। यह ऊर्जा मिशन इस देश के अंदर 400 मेगावाट की

***Not recorded.**

अनेक परियोजनाएँ शुरू करने का काम इसी वर्ष आरंभ कर देगा, ऐसा हमारा विश्वास है, ऐसा ही हमारा कार्यक्रम है और यही हमारा लक्ष्य है। जैसा कि आप सभी जानते हैं कि सौर ऊर्जा के उत्पादन की टेक्नोलॉजी अभी भी उस स्तर की विकसित नहीं हो सकी है कि सौर ऊर्जा की उत्पादन लागत को ग्रिड ऊर्जा की उत्पादन लागत के बराबर किया जा सके। इस दिशा में भी हमारा “जवाहर लाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय सौर ऊर्जा मिशन” एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्य कर रहा है और उसके

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नतीजे देखने को मिलने लगे हैं। यह मिशन केवल दो साल पहले आरंभ किया गया था और इन दो सालों में, इसके ऊपर जो बोलियाँ लगती हैं, वे 50 प्रतिशत नीचे आ गईं।

(2डब्ल्यू/एमसीएम पर क्रमशः)

-DS/MCM-TDB/2W/3-35

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (क्रमागत) : यानी विकास करने का जो उस पर काम हुआ है, क्षमता का विकास करने का काम हुआ है उसके कारण जो सार्वजनिक बोलियाँ लगती थीं, जो बहुत ऊंची होती थीं, वह 50 प्रतिशत कम हो गई हैं। इससे हमें यह विश्वास बना है कि आने वाले समय के अंदर इन सभी कार्यक्रमों को और अधिक विकसित किया जा सकेगा, टेक्नॉलोजी को विकसित किया जा सकेगा और ग्रिड ऊर्जा के बराबर हम उसे सस्ता बनाने में सफल हो सकेंगे। हमने परमाणु संयंत्रों की क्षमता 4780 मेगावाट बना ली। लेकिन अभी भी यह बहुत कम है। इस क्षमता को न केवल विकसित करना होगा, और हमने यह लक्ष्य रखा है कि बारहवीं योजना के अंदर हम इसे 10,080 मेगावाट तक पहुंचाएंगे और उसके लिए हम काम करेंगे। अभी से उसकी पूरी योजना बनाकर हम उस दिशा में काम करने का संकल्प व्यक्त कर चुके हैं। परमाणु ऊर्जा का क्षेत्र हो या कोई भी, पर विशेष रूप से परमाणु ऊर्जा के मामले में यह सरकार सुरक्षा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देती है। सौर ऊर्जा को लेकर और परमाणु ऊर्जा को लेकर जो नए संयंत्र स्थापित हो रहे हैं, उन संयंत्रों में गड़बड़ी पैदा करने के,

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वहां लोगों में असंतोष पैदा करने के, कुछ राजीनतिक कारणों से भी ऐसे प्रयास हो रहे हैं। ये प्रयास बंद होने चाहिए। हमारी ऊर्जा की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्रों का विकास न केवल जरूरी है, बल्कि हमें विदेशों से जिस तरह से सहयोग मिल रहा है उस सहयोग के आधार पर हमें इन संयंत्रों को अधिक से अधिक तादाद में जल्दी से जल्दी निर्मित करना चाहिए, जिससे हम अपनी ऊर्जा की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकें। नाभिकीय सुरक्षा विनियामक प्राधिकरण विधेयक संसद में प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है। उसी के अंदर हमें अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाने चाहिए, क्या प्रावधान होने चाहिए, इन सब पर हम चर्चा कर सकते हैं।

श्रीमन्, अंतिम बिन्दु पर मैं यहां अपने कुछ विचार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं। मौसम इस देश में ही नहीं पूरे विश्व में परिवर्तित हो रहा है। हालांकि वैज्ञानिकों के बीच इस बात पर अभी एक बहस चल रही है। वैज्ञानिकों का एक स्कूल ऑफ थॉट कहता है कि दुनिया गरम हो रही है। वे ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की बात करते हैं। तापमान बढ़ रहा है और तापमान के बढ़ने के कारण न केवल नॉर्थ पोल और साउथ पोल, बल्कि दुनिया में तमाम जगहों पर स्थित ग्लेशियरों में बड़ी तेजी से गिरावट आ रही है, वे पिघल रहे हैं। एक स्कूल ऑफ थॉट यह कहता है। अभी हाल ही में मैं एक पेपर पढ़ रहा था जो कहीं प्रकाशित हुआ था। वैज्ञानिकों का दूसरा स्कूल ऑफ थॉट कह रहा है कि नहीं, यह बात गलत है, दुनिया गरम नहीं हो रही है, दुनिया ठंडी हो रही है और हम अगले आइसेज की तरफ बढ़ने के

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कगार पर हैं। धीरे-धीरे ये जो ग्लेशियर्स हैं और जो बर्फ है वह बढ़ने वाली है और उसके कारण खतरा होने वाला है। तो दोनों में से कौन सही है कौन गलत है, इस बहस में इस वक्त उलझना कोई मायने नहीं रखता। दोनों में से जो भी सही हो, लेकिन एक बात तो साफ है कि परिवर्तन हो रहा है। अब गरम की तरफ हो रहा है या ठंडे की तरफ हो रहा है, यह आने वाले वर्षों में सुनिश्चित हो पाएगा। लेकिन जब तक यह सुनिश्चित नहीं हो पाता, तब तक भारत को अपने पर्यावरण, अपने मौसम और अपने साथ-साथ विश्व के तमाम देशों को, विशेष रूप से विकासशील देशों को, साथ लेकर, उनका सहयोग लेकर उनके साथ विश्व पर्यावरण का संरक्षण करना होगा, क्योंकि हम इस दुनिया को छोड़कर नहीं जा सकते। हमें और हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ियों को इसी धरती पर जीना है। अगर हमें यहीं पर जीना है तो हमें एक सुरक्षित वातावरण चाहिए और उसकी चिंता अगर हमने आज से नहीं की तो आने वाली पीढ़ियां हमको क्षमा नहीं करने वाली और इसलिए भारत ने डरबन में दिसम्बर, 2011 में हुई शिखर वार्ता में जो एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई और उसमें भारत की अग्रणी भूमिका के कारण अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय ने भारत का समर्थन किया, भारत को सहयोग मिला, विशेष रूप से विकासशील देशों से, एशियन देशों से, अफ्रीकी देशों से, लैटिन अमेरिकी देशों से, इनसे सहयोग मिला और उन सबके कारण भविष्य में हम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय से मिलकर एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम बनाने में सफल होंगे और

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हमारा प्रयास निरन्तर जारी रहेगा जो न केवल न्यायसंगत हो, सुसंगत हो, बल्कि व्यवहारिक कार्यक्रम हो और जिसे लागू करना आसान हो सके।

(2X/hms पर क्रमशः)

2X/HMS-KLS/3:40

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (क्रमागत) : महोदय, "जैव विविधता" हमारे देश की अपनी पूंजी है और हमारी अपनी पूंजी को संरक्षित करने की जिम्मेदारी भी हमारी है। महोदय, गंगा प्रदूषण रोकने के लिए "गंगा बेसिन प्राधिकरण" का गठन किया गया था और उसे जवाबदेही दी गयी थी कि वह गंगा के अंदर आ रहे प्रदूषण को दूर करने का काम शुरू करे। उस ने पिछले तीन सालों में लगभग 2600 करोड़ रुपए के कार्यों को निष्पादित कर गंगा प्रदूषण को रोकने का कार्य किया है। इन योजनाओं को पिछले तीन सालों में कार्यान्वित किया गया है और आने वाले वर्ष में भी हम नदियों और विशेषकर गंगा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देना चाहते हैं क्योंकि गंगा का हमारे जीवन में विशेष महत्व है। उस के प्रदूषण को दूर करने के लिए सरकार कृत-संकल्प है। महोदय, इस अभिभाषण में उस संकल्प को व्यक्त किया गया है। महोदय, जैव विविधता पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का 11वां सम्मेलन भारत में ही होने वाला है। इस दिशा में हमारी विश्व मंच के ऊपर सक्रिय भूमिका को देखते हुए इसी वर्ष अक्टूबर, 2012 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र के तत्वाधान में वह सम्मेलन होगा जिस की मेजबानी भारत करने जा रहा है। हमें विश्वास है कि उस सम्मेलन में भारत के विचारों को सदस्य देशों का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-14.03.2012

समर्थन मिल सकेगा और हम इस क्षेत्र में एक निर्णायक भूमिका निभाने में कामयाब होंगे।

महोदय, प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर के लिए पिछले वर्षों में 1200 करोड़ की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गयी। हमारे यहां बहुत से ऐसे राष्ट्रीय उद्यान थे जहां पर बाघों का पूरी तरह से सफाया हो गया। मुझे यहां एक बात का अनुरोध जरूर करना है कि बाघों का सफाया हो गया और सरकार ने फिर से उन्हें वहां पुनःस्थापित करने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन आज तक एक भी अधिकारी की, जो उन राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों में पदस्थ थे, जवाबदेही तय करते हुए किसी के विरुद्ध कोई गंभीर कार्यवाही न होना एक बड़ी चिंता का विषय है। मैं जहां से आता हूं, वहां पन्ना राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में सारे बाघ समाप्त हो गए। मैं पिछले 10 सालों से चिट्ठियां लिख रहा हूं कि वहां बाघ समाप्त हो रहे हैं, poaching हो रही है, लेकिन जवाब आता था कि सब ठीक है, सब ठीक है। वह चाहे मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार हो या कोई हो, सब ठीक की उम्मीद की जाती थी, लेकिन जब अंत में असलियत खुली तो पन्ना राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में बाघ का नामोनिशान समाप्त हो चुका था। अब वहां फिर से नए बाघ लाए गए हैं, उन का वहां पुनर्वास किया गया है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह दोबारा से न हो इस के लिए उन राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई जरूर होनी चाहिए जो इन राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों के लिए जिम्मेदार थे। यह मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि ऐसी स्थिति क्यों बनी इस के लिए उन की जिम्मेदारी फिक्स की जानी चाहिए और उन को कठोरतम दंड दिया जाना चाहिए।

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-14.03.2012

महोदय, विलुप्त चीतों के पुनर्वास का भी प्रयास किया जा रहा है। देश के अंदर चीता प्रजाति ही समाप्त हो गयी थी। उस की प्रजाति का नामोनिशान ही नहीं रह गया था। हम बाहर के देशों से उन्हें लाने का फिर से प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि हमारे पर्यावरण के अंदर उन का अनुकूलन हो और चीते की प्रजाति को यहां के जंगलों में एक जीव की तरह पुनःस्थापित किया जा सके।

महोदय, वन भूमि को एक करोड़ हैक्टेयर में हरा-भरा बनाने के लिए इस सरकार ने हरित भारत मिशन की स्थापना की है जिस की यह जवाबदेही होगी कि वह उन जंगलों में जहां की भूमि बंजर हो चुकी है, न केवल उस भूमि को हरा-भरा बनाए बल्कि हमारे देश के आच्छादित वनों के संरक्षण के लिए भी नए उपाय करे।

श्रीमन्, अंत में मैं दो बातों का उल्लेख मात्र करना चाहूंगा। सरकार ने जिस संकल्प को व्यक्त किया है और सरकार की अभी तक की जो performance है, जो उस ने परिणाम दिए हैं, उन से हमें उम्मीद बंधती है कि हम आने वाले वर्षों में इस देश को न केवल आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत कर सकेंगे, न केवल हम सामाजिक विकास के कार्यक्रमों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए संसाधनों को जुटा सकेंगे,

(2 वाय/केएलजी पर क्रमशः)

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Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-14.03.2012

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (क्रमागत): न केवल हम इस देश के पर्यावरण और ऊर्जा की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए कार्यक्रम लागू कर सकेंगे बल्कि हमें इस बात का पूरा विश्वास है कि भारत अपनी आंतरिक और बाहरी सुरक्षा करने में पूरी तरह से कामयाब हो सकेगा और इसके लिए यह सरकार सभी जरूरी उपाय कर सकेगी। हम सरकार को उसके विगत परफोरमेन्स के लिए बधाई देना चाहते हैं और पूरी तरह से शुभकामनाएं देना चाहते हैं। इसके साथ ही यह सरकार आने वाले वर्ष में राष्ट्रहित में जो भी निर्णय लेगी, उसके लिए हम सहयोग का वादा करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि पक्ष और विपक्ष के लोग, राजनीतिक बातें अलग हो सकती हैं, लेकिन भारत को एक मजबूत राष्ट्र बनाने के लिए हम सब मिलकर एक संकल्प लें, आगे बढ़ें और अपनी एक सकारात्मक, रचनात्मक भूमिका अदा करें।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान दो-तीन बातों की तरफ आकर्षित कर दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ, चूंकि वे यहां मौजूद हैं। पहली बात यह कि इस पूरे अभिभाषण में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक की तरफ कम ध्यान दिया गया है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है, हो सकता है कि यह मेरी अज्ञानता हो, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगा। हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में उद्योग एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है। उद्योग और उत्पादन यानी जो मैनूफेक्चरिंग सेक्टर है, उसमें पिछले वर्षों में, खासतौर से हाल के इस वर्ष में गिरावट देखने को मिली है, यह गिरावट तेजी से देखने को मिली है। हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में यह गिरावट 8.4 प्रतिशत से 7 प्रतिशत

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पर आ गई है, जिसमें एक बड़ा हिस्सा मैनुफेक्चरिंग सेक्टर के स्लो हो जाने का है। इस अभिभाषण में मुझे ऐसा नहीं लगा कि उद्योग के क्षेत्र के लिए कुछ उपाय की बात हुई हो, ताकि उसे पुनः प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके, पुनः जीवंत बनाया जा सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इस बात की कोशिश करने के कुछ उपाय जरूर करने होंगे, चाहे उद्योगपतियों से मिल-बैठकर या अन्य संस्थानों से मिल-बैठकर, उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के उपाय करने होंगे, जिससे तीन-चार वर्ष पूर्व जो उत्पादन की गति थी, उस गति को वापस पा सकें। इस बात के लिए मैं अनुरोध करूंगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने सात वर्ष पहले किसान के ऋण की सीमा तीन लाख रुपए तक बनाई थी, यानी तीन लाख का ऋण 7 परसेंट पर मिलेगा। यह सात वर्ष पहले की बात है, इन सात वर्षों में किसान की लागत की जितनी वस्तुएं हैं, चाहे वह खाद हो, मजदूरी हो, बिजली हो, दवाई हो, इन सब चीजों की कीमतें दो गुनी, तीन गुनी बढ़ गई हैं। अब किसान इस तीन लाख रुपए में उतना फिजिकल एचीवमेंट नहीं कर पाता, जितना सात साल पहले कर लेता था। मेरा अनुरोध है कि जिस दर से कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, इनफ्लेशन जिस दर से बढ़ा है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए इस तीन लाख की सीमा को रिवाइज करने की जरूरत है। यह सीमा कम से कम न्यूनतम पांच लाख तो निर्धारित करनी ही चाहिए, अगर इससे अधिक हो सके तो और अच्छी बात होगी।

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-14.03.2012

श्रीमान जी, आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी मैं कर्नाटक और महाराष्ट्र की तरफ गया था। वहाँ मैंने गांवों में जाकर कपास के किसानों की दुर्दशा देखी है। जब वह बीटी कॉटन नहीं बोता था, उसकी कपास की एक गांठ सात हजार रुपए में बिकती थी। अब जब बीटी कॉटन बो रहा है, खर्च उसके कम नहीं हुए हैं, यह धारणा छोड़ दीजिए कि खर्च कम हो गए हैं, मैं अभी यवतमाल और अमरावती के गांवों में होकर आया हूँ, जिन गांवों में आत्महत्याएं हुई थीं, मैं वहाँ के किसानों से मिला हूँ, उनकी लागत के खर्च कम नहीं हुए हैं, क्योंकि पहले तो किसान अपना बीज खुद बचा लेता था, बीज पर उसे कुछ खर्च नहीं करना पड़ता था, अब तो उसे 450 ग्राम का बीज पांच हजार रुपए का लेना पड़ता है, साढ़े तीन हजार रुपए में लेना पड़ता है, यानी उसकी लागत बढ़ी है, लेकिन उसका जो उत्पाद है, उसकी जो फसल है, उसकी कीमत सात हजार से तीन हजार हो गई है, एक गांठ का उसे बत्तीस सौ रुपया मिल रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार को भी, दूसरी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भी और केन्द्र सरकार को भी ऐसे प्रयास करने चाहिए ताकि कपास उत्पादकों को उसके उत्पादन की उचित कीमत मिल सके, चाहे वह प्रयास सरकारी खरीद के माध्यम से किए जा सकें या उनको किसी और उपाय से सबसिडाइज कर सकें। अगर हम यह नहीं कर पाए, तो मुझे डर लगता है कि आत्महत्याओं का जो ट्रेंड अभी रुक गया है, वह फिर से न शुरू हो जाए।

2जेड/एनबी पर क्रमशः

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-14.03.2012

-SSS/NBR-NB/2Z/3.50.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (क्रमागत) : इसलिए मैं आपका ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि इस अभिभाषण पर मैंने जो कृतज्ञता ज्ञापन का प्रस्ताव यहां प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अपने विचार आप तक पहुंचाने की कोशिश की है, आप कृपया इसे स्वीकार करें और इसे सर्वसम्मति से पारित करके राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रति अपनी कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करें।
धन्यवाद। (समाप्त)

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (TAMIL NADU): Thank you
Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir.

I am proud to second the Motion moved by Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi and I quote:

"That the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which she has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on March 12, 2012."

Sir the Address is a historic one and the same has been quoted in the Address itself. It says, 'a juncture at which the Eleventh Five Year Plan end and the Twelfth Five Year Plan begins.' Half of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha is over. How the Government has performed for the past two-and-a-half-years and how the Government would

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perform in the coming two-and-a-half-years is very clearly mentioned in the Address itself. I just go to Para 9 of the Address. It says, 'The year 2012-13 will mark the first year of the 12th Five Year Plan that sets the goal for faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. The Approach Paper sets a target growth rate of 9 per cent for the 12th Plan period with 4 per cent growth for the agriculture sector.' This paragraph itself is giving a clear picture as to how this Government is going to perform and how it had performed earlier.

The focus is also given in five various sectors which appear in Para 10 and I quote:

- 374. to strive for livelihood security for the vast majority of our population and continue to work for removal of poverty, hunger and illiteracy from our land;
- 375. to achieve economic security through rapid and broad based development and creation of productive jobs for our people;
- 376. to ensure energy security for our rapid growth;

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377. to realize our developmental goals without jeopardizing our ecological and environmental security; and

378. to guarantee our internal and external security within the framework of a just, plural, secular and inclusive democracy."

These are the focused areas on which the hon. President has made her Address. Starting from Para 11 to Para 44 -- around 32 paragraphs -- focuses on the State List. Now-a-days, we are discussing a lot about the federal set up -- how the taxes collected by the Central Government are utilized, how the State Governments are starved of funds, etc. These are all coming up. It is a very healthy discussion. But, we find these 32 paragraphs are totally talks about how the entire funding -- more than 75 per cent of the total collection made by the Central Government through various sources -- is distributed as per Entry 82 to 92B, 96 and 97 of the Union List of the Constitution to the States. Sir, 75 per cent of the funds is shared with the States as per the Finance Commission. The Finance Commission makes huge allocation to every State. (CONTD. BY USY "3A)

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USY/3A/3.55

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (CONTD.): In addition, these particular funds, which are collected, are also given to the State Governments. The programmes, which are enunciated in all the 32 paragraphs, are to be implemented only by the State Governments and funds and all the monetary and specialized guidelines can be given by the Central Government.

(The Vice Chairman, PROF. P.J. KURIEN, in the Chair)

Such is the structure provided by this Government. It is very clear in its idea that it has to develop the entire India, without leaving even a small portion of population. Take for example, the Lakshwadeep; it is a very small island. But there is 24-hour power supply. There is a small State, known as Mizoram. You can see how much revenue it gets. See how money, earned through taxation from entire India, is utilized for crores of people, for constructing sixty kilometers of road from Guwahati to Shillong. Thus, a miraculous exercise is done. But who is doing that work? A contractor from Andhra Pradesh! This is India. India is, now, totally integrated. Everyday we see that the South Indians are coming and settling in the Northern India; the North

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Indians are going and settling in the Southern India. The people belonging to the Western India are settling in the Central part of India. The people belonging to the Eastern part of India are settling in the Western part of India. Thus, a great integration is happening for the past sixty years. This has happened because of the powers given to the Union Government for collecting the revenue and sharing it equally amongst all the States. The leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh, the guidance of Madam Sonia Gandhi and competent Ministers of the UPA Government, experience of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, everything counts. So, whatever is accrued it is totally shared amongst the people of India through the process of federal set up. It was the dream of Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi that after 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments all the panchayati raj institutions will be vibrant so that the funds, which are given by the Union Government, can go to the State Governments and are absorbed by the Panchayat system and go directly to the people of India. Here is a programme, called, the Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. The people are debating from where the funds would come. There is criticism that it is wastage of money. How is it wastage of money?

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Forty-eight crore people have been benefited by this programme. If the money would not go to the common man, there will be terrorism. In the Question Hour, today morning, hon. Home Minister very clearly said that when there is poverty and where there is neglect, terrorism is there. That is the real finding. Therefore, this aspect is being addressed by this Government. People in the remote rural areas are being benefited by the Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. We have assured them jobs. They can demand it and get it. These are not doles that is often given by other Governments. Thus, the Government has ensured that the people of India get their due prestige. And, the Government must be appreciated for that.

Another dream of Madam Sonia Gandhi is food security for all the people. But that is also being criticized on the ground that the Government is going to waste the money. How can it be wastage of money? *Mahakavi Bharathi* had said in a Tamil poem during the days of the freedom struggle that even if one person starves, the whole universe will be destroyed. This is the spirit of the food security programme. We have to provide opportunity to all our people to have

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jobs, to have dignity, to have food, to have employment and to have health assurance.

(Contd. by 3b — PK)

-USY/PK/3B/4.00

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (CONTD.): These are the things that have been focussed upon by this Government. The hon. President's Address clearly focusses upon this.

As for the Health Programme, this is to be implemented by the State Governments. Today, there was a release in the media saying how that Census was made on that basis. They have given this. One point is very clear; that is, how the Central Government and the State Governments are working together. Phone sales have increased to 73 per cent. Every person is having his or her mobile. Although 20 million people may not be having such a facility, phone sales have increased to 73 per cent. They have given this in the Census. The lavatory facilities in rural areas and urban areas is only 53 per cent. I would like to submit, Sir, that if we have got a coherent Government system, if the Central Government is giving the money, giving the guidelines and the focus, there cannot be all-round development.

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The State Governments have to come forward. The State Governments should not play politics there and it has to be routed through that. They should also supplement it. Very often, we mention about 'Kamraj rule' in Tamil Nadu. When the Central Government gave Rs.15 lakhs for a particular road, the State Government used to compensate it further with Rs. 15 lakhs. So, that road was laid in Rs.30 lakhs. That road would have life even now, 50 years after that road having been laid. But now, what is happening? The Central Government is pumping the money into *Pradhan Mantri Sarak Yojana*. That money is meant for the villages, but only a small portion of the road is laid. After some time, it goes to the flood-affected people. This is what is happening. Therefore, we need a total coherence in the system. The State Governments should be courageous enough to pass on the powers, which are given in the Twelfth Schedule, to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Unless you give powers to them, whatever money is being allotted from here, that will not reach the needy people. It would be just leaked out during the course of transmission itself.

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Sir, from the speech of the hon. President of India, we can very easily understand as to how much the Central Government is concerned about the growth of each and every individual citizen. Individual citizens feel that their children should have education just like any other rich family children. Here is the Government that launched the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan* and is providing money on demand. Any person, any Parent Teacher Association, in a small village can say, "We want to have three classrooms and one lavatory. For males and females, we want to have separate lavatories. We want to have drinking water facility. We want a road to have accessibility to that school. We want to have a bicycle to ride upon. We want to have a separate auditorium for the children. We want to raise surrounding walls of that particular school. Here is the resolution, here is the budget and here is the demand." The Central Government is giving the money. It never happened before; it is happening now. But how are they utilising this money? It depends upon the administration of a particular State. As we have seen, elections have been conducted in some States. In every election, there are many changes. But wherever those programmes were

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started by the Central Government and properly implemented, they are thriving and they are continuing. In the Census which is going on, I hope the Tamil Nadu stands second to Andhra Pradesh for having televisions. The hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Karunanidhi, has given free television to everybody in the State. That is why it has come to the level of 78 per cent or 84 per cent. Everywhere, people are having connectivity with the world. Now, they can understand what is happening in Parliament, what is happening in the Assembly and what is happening in the world. That is the kind of connectivity which has been created. Within a period of five years and also the added period of two years, we can make out very easily how much communication facilities have improved in India. In 2002, teledensity was very much at the level of 10 per cent.

(Contd. by 3C/SKC)

3c/4:05/skc

DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (contd.): But it has improved. Starting from 2004 onwards, now, in 2011, the teledensity

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has gone up to 70 per cent. That is the growth in the teledensity that this Government has achieved. People are very well connected throughout the world now, not only within their own countries. This is the level of modern technology that people are using. From 2G, we are now going into the 3G level and, from there, we will even go to the level of 4G and 5G.

Sir, take allocation for the social services sector. Look at the extent of funds that are being spent. The total expenditure in the social services sector in 1999-2000 was Rs. 41701 crores. It kept on increasing gradually every year. But, in 2004, it jumped to the level of Rs. 72,466 crores. And now it has gone up to the extent of Rs. 280901 crores. This is the allocation for the social services sector, Sir. The allocations have been increasing every year. Therefore, the focus of the Central Government is very clearly the development of the country. And I do feel that if we get full cooperation from the States, and if the Panchayati Raj Institutions are empowered more and more, we can achieve anything in this country.

I come to literacy. In 1991, the percentage of literacy in the country was 62. In 2011, it came to 82 per cent. Similarly, the male

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literacy rate has grown from 50 to 64 per cent and the female literacy rate has grown from 40 to 64 per cent.

The health programmes are also reaching more and more people and benefiting them. Just like the Rajiv Gandhi Health Scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh, in Tamil Nadu too, Dr. Kalaingar has brought in a programme. Through this programme, just by telephoning the concerned emergency, an ambulance could be rushed to the patient who would be taken, free of cost, straightaway to the super-speciality hospital, where they will be treated. Whether it is operation, further treatment, post-operation treatment, everything is done, medicines given and the patient returns home fully treated, with renewed vigour. This is how the Central Government is pumping in money into the health schemes.

Sir, a scheme for skill development among the people is very much on the cards now. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has already got many programmes. We must first of all bring in fully-trained teachers and faculty, as the National Mission for Teachers would be doing, and when the teachers are well-trained,

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naturally, the students would also get the right education. This is one of the national schemes.

Similarly, the Government has created a Higher Education Credit Guarantee Authority. The loans which were given through banks have now been supplemented by way of a separate authority through which a person who needs the money to get good education could benefit. There are good educational institutions and private partnership is also coming up. Public schools are coming up. Public colleges are coming up. Within a very short period, this Government could bring about more than a thousand technical institutes, polytechnics, etc. in places where they could not even dream of getting technical education.

(cd. by 3d/hk)

HK/3d/4.10

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (CONTD.): Similarly, they are conducting vocational courses. Now this Government is very much concentrating on the vocational courses which lead to employment opportunities immediately after completing the course. That is the aim of the Government, which is now happening. In the same way,

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banking facilities are being opened up for ordinary people who need money. Every habitation which is having 2000 population can have a nationalized bank branch. It is growing like anything. Within the target period, more than 64,000 branches will be coming up in areas where there are no banks. In the same way, homeless people, old-age people, abandoned people, etc., are looked after under various schemes of the Department of Social Justice. We can also find that many of the handloom loans were totally written off and people are getting new life in the handloom sector. Mills of National Textile Corporations were revived and many packages were given for that purpose. And also the Restructured Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme, which is given, is now improved from Rs.8,000 crore to Rs.15,000 crore. The Government of India is having a holistic view that every citizen is very precious for the country. Therefore, they have to get the employment opportunity; they should have the house; they should have good health; they should have food; their children should have education and they should also have all the infrastructure facilities. For this we need total cooperation of Governments, both at the State level and at the Panchayati Raj level.

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Now, Sir, I just turn around how the foreign affairs are looked after by our Government. We remember the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he led the Non-Aligned countries. He created the Non-Aligned Movement. Subsequently, Madam Indira Gandhi further developed it into a very vibrant Organization. And then, Shri Rajiv Gandhi made a very great impact through that. Many Non-Aligned countries were helped by India. But the advanced countries could not reach to that level. The countries, which are Non-Aligned and are in our neighbourhood, feel that not only are we friends for them but also real brothers. Normally people used to say that India wants to become a big brother. No; we are the real brother. Look at our neighbourhood; look at Pakistan. They are very happy with India now. Pakistan has given India the status of 'Most Favoured Nation'. The trade with Pakistan is picking up. Our neighbour, Myanmar, is expecting our help in each and every aspect whether it is tea plantation or coffee plantation, or, whether it is new structure or educational institutions or industry. Similarly with Bangladesh, which was once created by Indira Gandhi, -- in between there was some misunderstanding -- brotherly, more so to say sisterly, affection is

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created. Sri Lanka, which has hosted many of the super powers, has now realized that India is the real brother and all others are only friends. People in Tamil Nadu are very much worried about the happenings in Sri Lanka and how Tamil people are to be protected. Our hon. Foreign Minister, Shri S.M. Krishna, went there. They appreciated his presence. A team of Members of Parliament of no other country was allowed to visit the IDP people who are living there. We, ten parliamentarians of India, were allowed to visit there. Even the parliamentarians of Sri Lanka raised the issue that they were not allowed but Indian parliamentarians were allowed to visit that place.

(Contd. by 3e/KSK)

KSK/4.15/3E

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (CONTD): So, everywhere, Indians are having complete closeness with the people of Sri Lanka, more so with the Tamilians who are living there numbering about 35 lakhs. More than fifteen lakh people of Indian origin are living in Sri Lanka. They are happy there. They are having the trade; they are having their plantation. Tea estates are in their hands. Similarly, our buses which are contributed by the Government of India are plying

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there taking the children of people of Tamil origin to schools in Sri Lanka. We saw with our own eyes that how the eastern part of Sri Lanka, which was devastated by the whammy of the rival groups and also the military of Sri Lanka, has now rehabilitated and the people are having new schools. We could see small children of ten years or so in uniform going to the schools. From five years onwards, they are going to schools. They are leading a happy life. I could visit the city of Vavuniya. I saw in the mid-day that there was a crowd. When I asked my driver about it, he told me that the first Tamil picture, which was being released on Diwali, was also being released there. People are looking at things positively. No doubt, presence of Army is there. About one lakh Army men are there and that frightening position is there. They have to withdraw. They are gradually going out because of the friendship and diplomacy of the Indian Government. Our hon. Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister are adopting a diplomatic method of making people come to their way. Now, the rail lines are being laid there. From Rameshwaram to Talaimannar, that ferry service has to be started. Already, from Tuticorin to Colombo, the shipping services have started. Now, we are going to have the

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airlines facilities from Colombo to Madurai. So, all these things are happening. Our education system is also spreading. Indira Gandhi University, JNU and Madras University are all starting classes in Jaffna University and at other places in Sri Lanka. In eastern part of Sri Lanka, fishermen are getting fishing cast nets from the Indian Government. They are getting the fishing steamers. They are getting multi-storey buildings for housing purposes. All these things are happening because of the friendship and diplomacy of the Government of India led by Dr. Manmohan Singh. In the same way, in Maldives also, we are not showing any big-brotherly attitude. We are showing a real brother attitude. We are settling the issues very cordially without any force, without any threatening on the basis of arms. We are having very good friendship with countries in our neighbourhood and also extending our friendship towards the East. Hon. President has mentioned about looking towards East. That has happened. Hon. President and the hon. Vice-President have visited Turkey. Hon. Prime Minister has visited every powerful country. They are inviting our Prime Minister as a top-most economist. Even the President of the United States of America, Mr. Obama, says that Dr.

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Manmohan Singh is guiding them. Such is the honour that we are getting. We are having a very good team of Ministers who are discharging their duties very well.

Similarly, once the BRIC was considered an unbelievable co-ordination. We could not expect that Brazil, Russia, China and India could be a powerful force in the United Nations. Whatever happens in the United Nations, it has to be first decided by the BRIC. They are deciding the fate of the world nowadays. They are approached by other nations and the so-called superpowers. They are approaching this organisation. We are leading that with all the real brotherhood and not by domination. Sir, I could visit some countries. In the United Nations also, I find that India's prestige is very much appreciated nowadays by everybody that without domination, we are working with brotherly attitude with all the countries and guiding them.

In scientific field, we have achieved a lot. Now, we are sending our own man mission, Chandrayan-II. We have started that work. Our country is having the facility of getting forecasts of monsoon.

(continued by 3f — gsp)

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DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (CONTD.): We are having the National Disaster Mission, which, even before the damage is caused by the monsoon, gives the guidance to the particular area, Panchayat or the State Government, and, advises them to do certain things. So, this way, it causes less natural damage. It has powerful machinery under the Government of India, which is working through different methods.

If the State Governments cooperate, and, if the State Government and Panchayati Raj institutions are vibrant to have links with the Central Government, then, everything will happen in the best manner. Sir, all the borders of India are very much protected. We do not have any enemies. Even then, we are having the best Armed Forces. We are upgrading our Air and Naval Force position. There is no threat of war but, at the same time, we need Border Security Forces. The Para Military Forces are now strengthened and many people are being recruited. They are given more powers to supervise the areas so that the borderline and the people who might be suffering due to terrorist movements are protected.

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Sir, I would like to explain as to how terrorism has been controlled. Let us take the example of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Sir, if we take the position which was there ten years ago, it was having very, very large number of terrorist attacks. In the year 2001, the terrorist incidents were 4,522. It was gradually controlled by the earlier Government and brought to the level of 2,565 in the year 2004. From the year 2005, it started coming down, and, from 1,990 in 2005, it has come to 340 in 2011. The number of security forces personnel killed in 2001 was 536; in 2005, it was 189, and, in 2011, it came down to 33. Sir, there were 996 civilian deaths in the year 2001, 557 in the year 2005, which, now, has come to 31.

Sir, coming to the numbers of terrorists neutralized, it was 2020 in the year 2001, 917 in the year 2005, and, now, it has come to 100. This is one example, which I wanted to give to show how terrorism has been controlled by the UPA Government.

We can very easily say that we are working well on the internal security front, no doubt, with the help of the State police forces, and, we are very much secured. We are a vast country, and, we have to see that our people are fully protected and they should feel safe

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wherever they go. Such things are now happening. Sir, there are some laws initiated by the Government of India. Already, our hon. Prime Minister, the Home Minister and others have addressed this issue. They can be discussed and they can be brought up with the consensus of the State Governments. The programmes run by the Government of India are totally unbiased. I read one article, which contained the comments expressed by the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley, in a FICCI meeting. He said, “GST is delayed due to the fears that the Centre may be unfair to the non-UPA ruled States”. Our hon. Leader of Opposition has expressed a view that there may be some sort of fear amongst the State Governments. But already a State Minister himself is chairing that particular Committee, and, they are discussing it. We feel that our hon. Leader of Opposition and all the Party leaders have to come together to see that the goods and services tax system has to come into force. That is one way of integrating the entire country. Entire country can have a good system of taxation.

(Contd. by sk-3G)

SK/3G/4.25

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DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (CONTD.): By that, we can create a system by which the entire India can have a common method. Sir, we were ruled by the Europeans in different ways. But now, the Europeans are learning from India. We, the Indians, our freedom fighters, our forefathers united India as a unitary set-up with all the federal rights. The Europeans were enjoying the federal rights throughout. They were having the sovereign rights. Now, through the European Union, they are trying to unite themselves. But if you see today's newspapers, one of the Prime Ministers of a European State can be seen putting his hands on the neck of the Finance Minister because he allowed the Greece debt to be wiped out by way of European Union's help. He accepted it and, therefore, they were fighting like that. The Europeans are following the Indians now. They want to learn how best we have worked out. We have sacrificed many of the things for the sake of development of Mizoram or Manipur. We would have sacrificed some tax money from Tamil Nadu or Karnataka or Andhra. At the same time, we are benefited by the human resources and intelligence of the north-east people. We are benefited by every Indian. We are now united. Nobody can divide us because

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the Indian population is the most vibrant migrants within their own States, within their own nation. We see that Bihar and Orissa people are living in Tamil Nadu. Similarly, Tamil Nadu people are living in Karnataka or Kerala. There may be border disputes. Many of the States may be feeling that all the four borders should be burning. Then only we can live. That may be their feeling. But every State should have the peacefulness. That is the way the Government of India is looking at the things. They want to have a peaceful settlement. They should have a discussion within their own Chief Ministers. The river water dispute or the border dispute should be solved within themselves. They have got their own right to discuss about it. By amending the Inter-State Water Dispute Act during the NDA regime, we have already forfeited the right of the Union Government to interfere in the inter-State water disputes. If two or three States are fighting among themselves, earlier the Government of India was having the right to give a solution for that which was binding on the States. But now, we have amended that particular Act in the year 2000, and now the provision is that if there is any dispute, it can be referred to a Disputes Resolution Board or Commission. Then they

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have to go to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court order will not be followed by others and again they will be going to the Supreme Court. This is the thing that is happening. Why? We have to take the responsibility. People have elected us. The State Governments have to come forward to see that all the States' borders should have peaceful settlement. There should be equality and fraternity within all the brothers of our own States, our own nation. That should be the way of thinking, and that is the way the Government of India is thinking. I can very easily conclude by quoting the paragraph 105 of the President's Address which says this thing very clearly. It says, "The Government is showing a new path towards rapid development and modernization based on the belief that a prosperous society can be built on the principles of humanity, equality and fraternity which the founding fathers of our nation so cherished. We are presenting a new template of a society where livelihoods can be secured for millions of underprivileged and the aspirations of our youth for a better life can be met; a society where massive developmental projects do not impinge on the security of the ecology and environment; a society that is open, democratic and transparent, but where national security is always

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paramount". This is the vision on which this Government is running. This is the way the President of India is seeing that the Government is looking at the issues. Now, Sir, in every aspect, we are coming up in the world. Other nations may be melting down. America may be having problems; Europeans may be having problems. But here, in India, thanks to Indira Gandhiji and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, nationalization of important resources like the petroleum products and also the banks has made us a very vibrant society which can withstand any type of economic attack made by any other global economy.

(Continued by ysr/3h)

-SK/YSR/4.30/3H

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (CONTD.): We withstood it. I appreciate bank employees. Lakhs of people are employed in various banks. They should cooperate with the Government of India. They may be having some demands. Banks are coming up. Banks are flourishing. PSU banks are coming up. India cannot withstand economic problems without them. Because banks are in the hands of public sector, we are withstanding it. Because industries are in the

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hands of public sector, we are withstanding it. We are not stopping the private sector. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru enunciated that the mixed economy is the way of living in India in as early as 1950s. We allowed it. It is not a new concept. It was made by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Now we are exporting to the tune of 300 billion US dollars. We are improving our exports in many ways. In other countries also, we are exporting to the tune of 100 million dollars. And within five years, we are going to cross even that level. Every year we are increasing our exports. Our industry may be having some hesitation to do it. They might have done it by investing certain money in China. But now they are coming back. Even Apple is coming back from China. There they cannot withstand the wage bill, which is now rising in China. They are coming back to India. India is the best place. Here the relationship with labour is peaceful. My request to the Government is this. Private sector companies and international companies are coming here. For example, in Chennai, South Koreans have established Hyundai Motor Company and Americans have established Ford Motor Company. They are not following their own country's loss. They are not following our country's loss either. They are having their own loss. They recruit

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the people who have completed their diploma either from a polytechnic or an ITI. They are employed for Rs.3,000 or Rs.4,000. Their intelligence and hard work are used for five years or ten years. In their prime, they feel that since they are working with the Hyundai Motor Company, they can get married. They get married. And the next day, they are asked to move out for no reason. Who will protect them? These companies are investing in India. They are ready to offer us their investment. At the same time, basic minimum labour laws should be applied to them. For that, there should be another discussion for bringing labour laws which can be acceptable to well-secured as well as new industries in the private sector. We should do it.

My next suggestion to the Government is this. Due to environmental laws, many of the public sector undertakings are now starving; they are suffering. Coal industry is suffering. Take the example of Chennai. Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited is a public sector undertaking. It could not invest further there because it could not get environmental clearance. The clearance was given selectively by the lower level officials by quoting certain amended

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rules. It could not make new investment in that area. These things should be looked after. We have to, as the President of India has said, protect the ecology and environment. At the same time, the society should also develop. The developmental agenda should not be stopped for the purpose of having any other thing.

With these observations, I second it. I am very happy that the President of India has given a clear vision and the Government, led by Dr. Manmohan Singh, is having a very dynamic force to develop India into a super power. We are now in the Security Council. In future, under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh, we will become a Permanent Member of the Security Council. India has got every power whether it is economic or political or diplomatic. Thank you very much, Sir. (Ends) (Followed by KR/3J)

* Pp 637 onwards will be issued as a supplement.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS (CONTD.)

KR/VNK/3J/4.35

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J.KURIEN): Thank you, Mr Natchiappan. Now, the motion moved and seconded

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Now, there are 604 amendments. This is the time to move amendments. I will call one by one.

There are amendments (Nos.1 to 50) by Shri Ramchandra Prasad Singh and Shri Ram Jethmalani. Both are not present. So, not moved.

I will now take up amendments (No.51 to 56) by Shri Ram Jethmalani. Not present. I will take up amendments (No.57-150) by Shri Raj Kumar Dhoot. Not present.

Amendment (Nos.151-304) by Shri Moinul Hassan.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (WEST BENGAL): I move :

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Amendment (Nos.305 to 345) by Shri Prabhat Jha and Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari. Not moving. Amendment (Nos. 346 to 349) by Shri Prabhat Jha. No. Amendment (Nos.350 to 356) by Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari. No. Amendment (Nos.357-360) by Shri Ram Ram Kripal Yadav. Amendment (Nos.361 to 365) by Shri Shreegopal Vyas. Not moving. Amendment (Nos.366 to 373 and Nos.554 to 557) by Shri N.K. Singh. Not present. Amendment No.374 by Shri S.S. Ahluwalia. Not present.

Amendment (Nos.375 to 397) by Shri Raghunandan Sharma.

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SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA (MADHYA PRADESH): I move :

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Amendment (Nos.398 to 479) by Shri Brajesh Pathak. Not present.

Amendment (No.480) by Shri M. Rama Jois.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (KARNATAKA) : I move:

that at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention the fact that the National Identification Authority Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha, which provides for giving ADHAR numbers, has been rejected by the Standing Committee on Finance."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Amendment (Nos.481 to 550) by Shri Sitaram Yechury, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and Shri Prasanta Chatterjee.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (WEST BENGAL): | move:

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Amendment (No.551)

by Shri Shivanand Tiwari, Shri Sanjay Raut, Shri Mahendra Mohan, Dr V. Maitreyan, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Shri Pyari Mohan Mohapatra, Shri Naresh Gujral and Shri Sukhendru Sekhar Roy.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (KARNATAKA): I move:

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention that the National Intelligence Grid (NIG) and the National Counter Terrorism centre (NCTC) have been constituted without consultations with the Chief Ministers of the States that these bodies encroach upon the federal structure of the country and dilute the rights of the States."

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (WEST BENGAL): I move:

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention that the National Intelligence Grid (NIG) and the National Counter Terrorism centre (NCTC) have been constituted without consultations with the Chief Ministers of the States that these bodies encroach upon the federal structure of the country and

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dilute the rights of the States."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Amendment (Nos.552 to 553) by Shrimati Kanimozhi. Not present. Amendment (Nos.558 to 561) by Dr V. Maitreyan, not present. Amendment (Nos. 562 to 567) by Shri Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU): I move:

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Amendment (No.568) by Shrimati Maya Singh. Not present. Amendment (Nos.569 to 578) by Shri Tarun Vijay. Not present. Amendment (Nos.579 to 604) by Shri Meghraj Jain.

SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN (MADHYA PRADESH): I move:

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): The motions and amendments are moved. Now, we will start the discussion.

(Followed by 3k)

-KR-TMV-DS/3K/4.40

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, we can have it tomorrow. It is already 4.45 p.m. Today the Railway Budget and all other things were there. Our colleagues are discussing with the Chairman.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, we will take it up tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): The point is that the BAC has already decided.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, they have gone to the Chairman. Let us wait for two minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: You can start.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: How can I start, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: What is the point in not starting ? We can't waste the time.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It would not look nice.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Your starting will look very nice.

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SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You are so nice about me. That is fine.

(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Why don't you give the opportunity to somebody else?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar!

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: You allow the Independents who never get an opportunity to speak. Let them speak. Then, we can come to Mr. Naidu tomorrow.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to say that we are not in agreement with and also not happy with the Presidential Address. (Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, there are about 600 amendments. I told you that I was just coming and I was going to meet the Deputy Chairman.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is correct. What can I do? You can approach the Chairman.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, these are proceedings of the House. What will he decide inside? He can't decide it inside. It can be decided here only.

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I can't do anything.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: It can be decided only here.

(Interruptions)... There are three people. One is Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra, another is Shri Shivanand Tiwari and the third is myself.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, I have no objection.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: I have no objection. There is consensus on that. Amendment (No.374) by Shri S.S. Ahluwalia.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA (JHARKHAND): Sir, I beg to move:

379. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added,
namely:--

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the National Intelligence Grid (NIG) and National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) which have been constituted without consultations with the Chief Ministers of the States that encroach upon the federal structure of the country and dilute the rights of the States”.

(Ends)

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Amendments (Nos. 569 to 578) by Shri Tarun Vijay.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (UTTARAKHAND): Sir, I beg to move:

569. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added,

namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the increasing number of incidents of atrocities on the Hindus living in Pakistan, abduction of Hindu women and forcing them to convert to Islam and their forced marriage”.

570. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added,

namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the concern on declining growth rate”.

571. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added,

namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention about curbing of inflation and working on priority basis for bringing down the rate of inflation”.

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572. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added,

namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention about not allowing the religious and public sentiments to become a political tool of vote bank politics”.

573. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added,

namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the efforts aimed at reducing the number of suicides being committed by the farmers and uprooting the problems involved in farming”.

574. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added,

namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the migration of native Kashmiri residents who had to leave their homes and agricultural property to save their lives and seek refuge outside Kashmir Valley because of the terrorism induced by religious hatred and the efforts aimed at rehabilitating them to their original places with honour”.

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575. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added,

namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention about formulating any effective law to check the infiltrators entering into North-East from neighbouring country Bangladesh and to extradite them”.

576. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added,

namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the good results of the initiatives taken in the direction of maintaining friendly relations with East Asian countries, Japan and Korea”.

577. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added,

namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any agreement or negotiations with the Government of Bangladesh for construction of road and railway corridor in the territory of Bangladesh in order to facilitate the movement from the State of West Bengal to North Poorvanchal areas”.

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578. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added,
namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the setting up of a Government Translation University in order to make it possible to get error-free translation in official language”.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Amendment (No.551)
by Shri Shivanand Tiwari.

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI (BIHAR): Sir, I beg to move:

551. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added,
namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention that the National Intelligence Grid (NIG) and the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) have been constituted without consultations with the Chief Ministers of the States that these bodies encroach upon the federal structure of the country and dilute the rights of the States”.

(Ends)

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Amendment
(No.551) by Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (ODISHA): Sir, I beg to move:

551. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added,

namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention that the National Intelligence Grid (NIG) and the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) have been constituted without consultations with the Chief Ministers of the States that these bodies encroach upon the federal structure of the country and dilute the rights of the States”.

The questions were proposed.

(Ends)

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, my submission is that today after 5 o'clock we are not going to sit.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN : The BAC has already decided.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, the BAC has not decided anything for the first week. Nothing is decided. Moreover, yesterday, one full day

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has gone. Tomorrow we have to sit the whole day after Question Hour. The whole day we will sit. We can sit till late and we can complete it. But there are certain requests from different political parties that they are going for the oath-taking ceremony of Shri Akhilesh Yadav to be held at Lucknow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Mr. Venkaiah Naidu has already started his speech.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have only prefaced. I didn't speak.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, my point is let him start tomorrow. Let us continue the debate further tomorrow. Now, the Motion is moved, the Motion is seconded, and the amendments are moved. We can take up the discussion part tomorrow. By the evening we will try to complete the debate most probably or we can take it up on Friday morning.

(Contd. by 3L/VK)

VK/3L/4.45

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (CONTD): We can take it up on Friday morning. But on Friday there is the General Budget. There is no House after the Question Hour. Then it can be taken up on Monday.

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But the problem is, we have decided to take up the Budget (Railways) on Monday. Where is the time?

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: We can take up the Budget (Railways) after 4 o'clock. There is no problem. We will take up the Budget (Railways) after completing this.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, please adjourn the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: The Minister is there. What is the view of the Minister?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has discussed this. The discussion can start and then it can continue tomorrow. We have got very heavy business. Then the Budget (Railways) has also to be taken up.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: There are only ten minutes. That is why I am saying this. It has not been decided that we will sit beyond 5 p.m.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It can be taken up after the Question Hour tomorrow.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: There will be no Zero Hour tomorrow.

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THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): That means, immediately after the Question Hour, we will take up the discussion on the Motion of Thanks. Shri M. Venkaiah has already started. He will continue his speech immediately after the Question Hour. The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

The House then adjourned at forty-seven minutes past four of the clock, till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 15th March, 2012.