

HK/1a/11.00

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

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri V.M. Surendra Ram and Shri Chimanbhai Mehta, former Members of this House.

Shri V.M. Surendra Ram passed away on the 16th June, 2009 at the age of 88 years.

Born in Ooty in March, 1921, Shri Ram had his education at Municipal High School, Ooty and P.S. High School, Mylapore, Chennai.

An agriculturist and planter by vocation, Shri Ram was involved in several social activities including welfare of Scheduled Castes and development of cottage industries. Shri Ram was the president of the Nilgiri District Depressed Classes League and Secretary of the National Volunteer Corps. He also served as the Member of the Rubber Board, and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Board.

Shri V.M. Surendra Ram represented the State of Tamil Nadu in this House from April 1952 to April 1958.

In the passing away of Shri V.M. Surendra Ram, the country has lost an able parliamentarian and a noted social worker.

Shri Chimanbhai Mehta passed away on 26th January, 2010, at the age of 84 years.

Born in Burma in June 1925, Shri Mehta was educated at Mohandas Karamchand Vidyalaya, Rajkot.

A social worker, Shri Mehta participated in 'Responsible Government' movement at the early age of 12 and underwent imprisonment several times during the 'Quit India Movement'. He was president of the Saurashtra Kisan

Sangh and Chairman of the Gujarat High Powered Forest Committee in 1973 and Gujarat Housing Board from 1981 to 1984.

Shri Mehta was awarded an Honorary Doctorate by the Gurukul Kangri Vishwa Vidyalaya, Hardwar in 1991. Shri Mehta also had some publications to his credit.

Shri Chimanbhai Mehta started his legislative career as a Member of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly from 1975 to 1980 and served as Cabinet Minister holding the portfolio of Labour, Transport and Jail in the Government of Gujarat.

Shri Chimanbhai Mehta represented the State of Gujarat in this House from April 1984 to April 1990 and April 1990 to April 1996. He served on the Panel of Vice-Chairmen, Rajya Sabha from 1984 to 1985. He also served as Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development from 1989 to 1990.

In the passing away of Shri Chimanbhai Mehta, the country has lost a veteran freedom fighter, a noted social worker and an able parliamentarian.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri V.M. Surendra Ram and Shri Chimanbhai Mehta.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Secretary-General will convey to the members of the bereaved families our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

(Ends)

KSK/GS/11.05/1B

Q.No.101

श्री प्रभात झा : सभापति महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में विदेश मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उससे लगता है कि आज भी भारत और यहां की सरकार विदेशी गुलामी की मानसिकता से बाहर नहीं आई है। मेरा प्रश्न था कि वीजा किन कारणों से नहीं दिया जा रहा है, उसका ब्योरा दें। उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है, बल्कि उत्तर यह दिया गया है कि उत्तर भारत के लिए अलग नियम और दक्षिण भारत के लिए अलग नियम होगा। हम तो समझ सकते हैं कि भारत में ये बातें चल रही हैं, लेकिन विदेश में भी नार्थ इंडिया और साउथ इंडिया की बात पहुंच गई। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी उन कारणों को जानना चाहता हूँ कि वीजा रद्द क्यों हुआ? क्या भारत सरकार की तरफ से, क्या हमारे विद्यार्थियों की तरफ से कोई गलती हुई थी या कोई और बात थी? वह कौन-सा कारण था, जिसकी वजह से ब्रिटेन ने हमारे वीजा पर रोक लगाई?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the visa regulations are entirely the concern of the United Kingdom. The hon. Member has asked me as to why these restrictions were imposed by the United Kingdom. I would like to point out that in the month of October to December, 2008, there were only 1800 applications for visa to the United Kingdom. But, in the year 2009, the figures suddenly rose to 13500, almost 650 per cent higher than the number of corresponding period in the previous year. As a result of this heavy rush, this abnormal number, the immigration authorities of the Government of United Kingdom thought that it was necessary for them to take a second look in terms of issuing visas for various courses for which our students go to the United Kingdom. But, we do recognise that educational initiative between the United Kingdom and India is one of the strongest sectors in our bilateral relationship with the United Kingdom.

श्री प्रभात झा : सभापति महोदय, माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि 650 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया। सवाल यह है कि भारत के छात्रों के मन में हीनता पैदा न हो, उनको काम्प्लेक्स नहीं हो, उसके लिए आपने कौन-से कदम उठाए हैं ? दूसरा सवाल यह है कि ..।

श्री सभापति : आप एक ही सवाल पूछिए।

श्री प्रभात झा: प्रतिबंध के दौरान पांच-सात हजार विद्यार्थियों के पैसे वहां पर फंस गए, उन पैसे का क्या होगा ? क्या उनका शोषण जारी रहेगा ? क्या इसके लिए आपने कोई कारगर उपाय किए हैं, कोई कदम उठाया है ? दूसरी बात यह है कि ..।

श्री सभापति : आप एक सवाल पूछिए।

श्री प्रभात झा : क्या वे मजबूरी में नहीं जाते हैं ? हमारे यहां अच्छे शिक्षण संस्थान नहीं हैं। जब अच्छे शिक्षण संस्थान नहीं होते हैं, तो उनमें सीटें कम होती हैं, इसलिए हमारे छात्र बाहर स्टडी करने के लिए जाते हैं। मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने उनकी हीनता को दूर करने के लिए कौन-सा कदम उठाया है? उनके जो वहां पर पैसे फंसे हुए हैं, उनका जो शोषण हो रहा है, उसके लिए आपने क्या किया है ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, we have taken it up with the Government of United Kingdom, and they have again drawn our attention to the fact that in only three centres - New Delhi, Chandigarh and Jalandhar - where there has been a spurt of applications, an increase in terms of applications for visa, they had to take a second look at the whole process of issuing visas. However, we are in touch with the Government of the United Kingdom, and I would like to assure this hon. House that any genuine student who wants to go to the United Kingdom to pursue higher studies, I am sure that the United Kingdom Government will not stand in his way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Viplove Thakur.

श्री प्रभात झा : सभापति महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। जिन छात्रों का वहां पर पैसा फंसा हुआ है..।

Q.No.101 -- Contd.

श्री सभापति : नहीं, नहीं, आपने दो प्रश्न पूछ लिए हैं। आप मंत्री जी को लिखकर प्वाइंट-आउट कर सकते हैं। ..(व्यवधान).. आप बैठ जाइये। ..(व्यवधान)..

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I am sorry I have not answered the second part of hon. Member's question.

(continued by 1c - gsp)

GSP-LT/1C/11.10

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA (CONTD.): We have taken up the matter with the authorities, appropriately expressing our deep concern and also about the refund that the students are entitled to, if they are not able to pursue their studies. We will continue to take it up and see that justice is done to those who have paid the fee.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि नई दिल्ली, जालंधर और चंडीगढ़ सेंटर्स में स्टूडेंट्स की स्ट्रेन्थ बहुत ज्यादा हो गई थी, इसलिए बंद है। क्या यू.के. ने कोई ऐसा प्रावधान रखा है कि इतने परसेंट से ज्यादा इन सेंटर्स से स्टूडेंट्स नहीं लिए जाएंगे? क्या उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी सूचना दी है, जिससे कि वहां पर ज्यादा एप्लीकेशन्स न आ सकें? उसी तरह से यह भी है कि वेस्ट, साउथ और नॉर्थ के भी एप्लीकेशन्स दे सकते हैं, तब यह कैसा डबल स्टैण्डर्ड है, मैं इसके बारे में जानना चाहूंगी?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I would like to convey to the hon. Member that this was only a temporary measure to which the Government of United Kingdom resorted to. By and large, I think, the United Kingdom has been very fair, and, because of certain abnormalities, which I have pointed out to this House, the United Kingdom had to revisit the whole question of issuing visas. I am sure that we will be able to take it up with the Government of United Kingdom, and, the candidates from these three centres, even though, they are barred but they could as well make their applications from other centres; there is no bar on that.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to ask about the students going to Australia. Is there any improvement?

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Does that relate to this question? I am afraid, it does not.
(Interruptions) It does not relate to this question.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, the United Kingdom became separate from Australia long time back.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, India, after Independence, became a member of the Commonwealth. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what benefits we are getting by being a member of the Commonwealth for our students who are studying in various other Commonwealth countries, especially, the United Kingdom.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Well, Sir, I think, we are conscious of the fact that our membership of the Commonwealth entitles us to certain advantages vis-a-vis the bilateral relationship not only between the United Kingdom and India but also with other members of the Commonwealth countries. And, if the hon. Member were to ask me a separate question, which does not arise from the main question, ... (Interruptions)...

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, it arises. We are a member of the Commonwealth. (Interruptions)

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, it mainly confines to student visas from the United Kingdom.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough. Thank you.

(Ends)

(Q. No. 102 - hon. Member absent)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 102. The hon. Member is not present. Is there any supplementary question? No. Question No. 103.

Q. No. 103

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, let me first draw attention of the hon. Minister towards the reply given. The status of Tummalapalle Uranium Project in Andhra Pradesh has not been given in the reply although that is very much within my question. Secondly, Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One question at a time please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I have not put my question at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am doing, Sir. Please allow me to do it. Secondly, Sir, as per the report, it is revealed that all the three projects in Andhra Pradesh and Meghalaya are having a reserve of 77,496 tonnes of uranium. As per the Annual Report for the year 2007-08 of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, which was laid before Parliament, although the projects have been undertaken well before 2007, and, it started in 2007, but till 2010, practically, no progress is there.

(Contd. by sk-1d)

Sk-akg/1D/11.15

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The Annual Report of the UCIL says that the foundation stone of the Tummalapalle project was laid after making advance arrangements for project approval in 2007 itself. But in 2010, it is not there. My specific question, Sir, is that during this period, we have seen that for power generation in the country, the priority was so much for procurement of uranium that there are aggressive initiatives on the part of the Government of India to seek uranium reserves resources abroad, and in that anxiety, the Government did not bother even when the stability of the Government was rocked.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that a statement or a question?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: My question, Sir, is that जो गली-गली में घूमते रहे, मकान के पिछवाड़े को छोड़ दिया।

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question. (Interruptions) Please ask the question. (Interruptions)

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: With respect to our country's 77,496 tonnes of uranium resources, what is the specific priority of the Government? (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Thank you. (Interruptions)

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Are they for importing uranium or are they to first explore the reserves we do have in our command? What is their priority? (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't make a statement. (Interruptions) Ask the question. That is enough. (Interruptions)

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What is the priority of the Government?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid (Interruptions) Please, do not make a statement.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am not making a statement, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question and you will get an answer.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, that is my specific question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am afraid, you have taken so much time.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What is the priority before the Government, the imported uranium or the national reserves?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, I would like to assure the House that the Government gives highest priority to explore whatever uranium that is available in the country and to mine it. Already there are projects going on in Jharkhand region. We have opened up new projects in Andhra Pradesh, Tummalapalle being one where a mine is being opened up. A Bill is being worked on a mill being started. There are very good prospects in Lambapur region of Nalgonda District in Andhra Pradesh. We have already got environmental clearance. That project will start soon. We are also expecting to start a project in Meghalaya very soon. Not only that, the Atomic Minerals Directorate of Department of

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Atomic Energy is actively prospecting and exploring whatever other resources of uranium that we can find. Sir, you can rest assured that the Government will give highest priority to finding maximum sources of uranium in the country. But it is not easy to start a uranium project. There are many concerns that have to be met. There are land acquisition issues; there are public concerns; there are public sharing issues. All that is being done. There is a delay in the Meghalaya project. We have not yet got the clearance. But I would like to assure again, Sir, that the Government will give highest priority to finding out whatever uranium is available in the country. It is a very important strategic material and is also important for our energy security in the future. So, first priority will be given to whatever we find in our country.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the hon. Minister has just stated that it is not very easy to find uranium. My only point to him is whether that is more difficult than finding uranium abroad with uncomfortable conditions.

My second supplementary is whether the hon. Minister can give us a general timeframe of exploring our own indigenous reserve of uranium for converting it into nuclear power to reach every village of our country.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, as you are aware, finding uranium from abroad was difficult for about four-five years. But we finally succeeded in getting that. So, Sir, while the source of importing uranium is on now, we are getting uranium from other countries or friendly countries. Sir, I told you about the three projects that we are seriously looking at. Apart from the existing project in Jharkhand region, is Singhbhum District of Jharkhand where new mines and new mills work is in progress. We have already got five mines working there. More mines and more mills are being started. But the Kadappa District project at Tummalapalle is in advanced stage of construction, a mine and a mill. Except that, Lambapur, that is, the Nalgonda District project has not yet started because of the

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clearances and other processes. Also, the Meghalaya Project, the KPM site, has also not yet started. We are hopeful to start that very soon.

(Followed by 1e)

-SK/YSR-SCH/11.20/1E

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, थोरियम और यूरेनियम, ये दोनों ही परमाणु ऊर्जा के महत्वपूर्ण मिनरल पार्टिकल्स हैं। महोदय, पिछले सत्र में केन्द्र सरकार ने स्वयं माना है कि उड़ीसा के पुरी एवं कोणार्क के sea beach में 1.82 मिलियन टन मोनाजाइट स्रोत युक्त थोरियम है। वहां पर आखिर सरकार इसकी माइनिंग सरकारी उपक्रम के माध्यम से न करवाते हुए प्राइवेट पार्टीज़ को लीज़ पर देने के लिए क्यों आतुर है? मैं विशेषकर यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर एक वेदान्त नाम की एक विवादित कंपनी है, जो कि एल्युमिनियम का काम करती है। इसके साथ ही उसके दो-तीन अन्य धंधे भी हैं, लेकिन उनका शिक्षा के साथ कोई नाता नहीं है।

श्री सभापति: नहीं-नहीं, सवाल क्या है?

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: फिर भी वहां की राज्य सरकार उस वेदान्त विश्वविद्यालय को उस भूमि को लीज़-आउट कर रही है। महोदय, यह सुरक्षा का मामला है, लेकिन फिर भी पुरी एवं कोणार्क के समुद्र के किनारे की इतनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमि राज्य सरकार की ओर से एक विवादित कंपनी को लीज़-आउट की जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या राज्य सरकार ने ऑलरेडी इस भूमि को दे दिया है? या फिर केन्द्र अपने सरकार सरकारी उपक्रम के माध्यम से वहां पर माइनिंग करवाएगी?

श्री पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण: सर, पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रश्न यूरेनियम के बारे में है, लेकिन आपने उड़ीसा के जिस मोनाजाइट सैंड के बारे में पूछा है, उसमें से थोरियम निकलता है। मैं आपको यह अवश्य बताना चाहूंगा कि यदि वहां कोई विश्वविद्यालय खोला जाना है, तो वह काम केन्द्र सरकार नहीं करेगी, क्योंकि जमीन देने का काम राज्य सरकार करती है। अगर राज्य सरकार उस सैंड से ऐटॉमिक मिनरल निकालने का काम करना चाहती है, तो उसकी परमिशन केन्द्र सरकार से मिलेगी, लेकिन अभी ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव हमारे पास नहीं आया है और न ही हमने वहां पर किसी को परमिशन दी है। विश्वविद्यालय खोलने अथवा जमीन देने का काम राज्य सरकार ही करेगी।

श्री बलबीर पुंज: सर, थोरियम तो आपके अधिकार में है न।

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MR. CHAIRMAN: No interventions, please. (Interruptions) No interventions, please. (Interruptions)

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: थोरियम और यूरेनियम में ... (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. (Interruptions) Let us stick to the question.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, यह राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा का मुद्दा है।

श्री सभापति: नहीं-नहीं, आपने सवाल पूछ लिया है।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, our country is rich in thorium. Uranium is a basic necessity for nuclear energy. A recent research, which has been conducted in Nagercoil by a woman scientist, has come out with a fact that uranium can be extracted from sea sand. I want to know whether the Government is aware of that research. And if it is worthy of having a continuing process, will the Government work on it to make the country enriched in indigenous production of uranium instead of depending upon the foreign countries for imports?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, the hon. Member is right. Monazite sand available in the beaches of Kerala and Orissa is a very rich source of thorium. But the amount of uranium present in the sand is very miniscule. So, mining uranium from beach sand is quite expensive. We look for uranium only in uranium mines, as I explained the areas that we are looking at. But lot of thorium is being taken out of beach sand and the Rare Earths Limited, another public sector undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy, looks at that area. The work of extracting thorium from beach sand is going on and we have plenty of thorium now. Except that, generating power out of thorium will take some time. That is part of our Phase III programme of power generation.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the hon. Minister must have heard very recently that during the drilling for crude oil, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission discovered uranium in Titabor, upper Assam. This was widely

published in the regional and national newspapers, and it got coverage in the electronic media

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also. I want to know from the hon. Minister about the quality and quantity of uranium extracted from upper Assam.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, the work of exploration of uranium is exclusively done by the Atomic Minerals Directorate of the Atomic Energy Commission. If any finds of uranium are reported by any other agency, I am sure they would pass on the information to the Department of Atomic Energy.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: They have already passed on the information.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: That will then be studied. But I cannot give you information whether anything is found. I need a separate notice for this question.

(Ends)

(Followed by VKK/1F)

-YSR/VKK-PSV/1f/11.25

Q. No.104

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, through you, I would like to ask the question from the Minister. From my practical experience, I would like to say that in this Farakka region, there are some places where courses of these two particular rivers, Ganga and Padma, national and international rivers respectively, come closer due to erosion. In many places, it is only 150 metres right from the main course of Ganga or that of Padma. (Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Could you please repeat the second?

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Padma. It is an international river. It is going right from Farakka to Bangladesh. If it is mixed, many inhabitants, villagers and the Railways will be affected. If it is so, the geographical scene of this particular area would get changed. I would like to ask from the hon. Minister: Is there any action plan to protect these people and the erosion of the river banks of Ganga and Padma?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, initially anti-erosion was not part of the mandate of the Farraka Barrage Project and before 2005, there were some occasions when some erosions were felt. Thereafter, the Government of India in consultation with the Government of West Bengal extended this reach. Earlier, it was 20 kilometres which was necessary to protect the work of Farakka Barrage. From there, it was raised to 40 kilometres upstream and 80 kilometres downstream. After the work was taken up, I would like to allay the fears of the hon. Member, there is no likelihood of any erosion taking place. Sir, when we talk of the schemes, both under the Tenth Plan as also under the Eleventh Plan, adequate provisions have been made to take into account these things and some works have been done in three different stretches -- one measuring about five kilometres, another 1600 metres, another 593 metres and another 700 metres. So, there is no fear of any such eventuality.

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SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, it is a fact that not only in these two rivers, Ganga and Padma, but also in other eight rivers which are in this particular area of West Bengal and other parts of Bihar and U.P., erosion takes place and many people are evicted from their residences and villages. But, there is no comprehensive package for rehabilitation of these evicted people. They are living on the streets under open sky and they have become unauthorised occupants. Through you, may I ask: What is the plan so far as the rehabilitation of these people evicted due to erosion of river bank is concerned, not only in West Bengal but throughout the country?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, actually, this supplementary does not arise out of the main question, but, I would like to again assure the hon. Member that as far as the Malda District is concerned, where these two rivers, Chhoti Bhagirathi and Pagla, which used to offtake from Ganga flow, are concerned, as I said earlier, there is no likelihood of any erosion taking place in that stretch. As far as the rest of the country is concerned, this question does not fall within the ambit of the jurisdiction of this Ministry.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप मुझे क्षमा करिएगा। यह बहुत ही गम्भीर प्रश्न था और आपके उत्तर से मुझे बहुत निराशा हुई है। बांग्लादेश के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे हों, फरक्का बैराज हो, इन सब बातों से हम सब की सहमति है। लेकिन, गंगा इस देश की जीवनदायिनी नदी है और फरक्का बैराज के कारण गंगा की प्रकृति या उसके स्वभाव पर क्या खराब असर पड़ा है, क्या इसको परखने की कोशिश कभी आपके विभाग ने की है?

मैं बिहार से आता हूँ। मेरे मित्र ने अभी मालदा और राजमहल की चर्चा की। एक बार आप अपने ऑफिसर्स के साथ कटिहार, राजमहल और मालदा के इलाके में जाइए और देखिए कि गंगा कितना अकुला रही है, उसकी गहराई कितनी कम हो गई है, उसमें सिल्टिंग कितनी बढ़ चुकी है? उसका रुख बदल रहा है। पहले उसमें fishery का movement हुआ करता था, लेकिन अब वह सब बंद हो गया है। मैं आपसे बहुत विनम्रता के साथ एक ही आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि फरक्का बांध के कारण गंगा की प्रकृति पर जो

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खराब असर पड़ा है इसकी जाँच करने के लिए क्या आप कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बताएँगे? यह मेरा आपसे विनम्र आग्रह है। मैं उस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। मैंने वहाँ की परेशानियों को देखा है। इसको समझते हुए आप गम्भीरता से उत्तर देंगे।

(1जी/डी0एस0 पर आगे)

1g/11.30/ds-rss

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: सर, क्योंकि सप्लीमेंट्री का इस विषय से ताल्लुक नहीं है, मैं नहीं जानता कि किस कारण उनको मेरे इस जवाब से निराशा हुई, लेकिन मैं उनकी गम्भीरता के साथ सहमत हूँ। इससे पहले कि मैं उनकी बात पर कुछ कहने की कोशिश करूँ, बेशक वह मेरे मंत्रालय में नहीं आता, लेकिन मैं उनको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि फरक्का बैराज बंगला देश के लिए नहीं बनाया गया था, फरक्का बैराज इस कारण बनाया गया था, अगर आपको उस वक्त की बात याद हो, जिस बात का जिक्र उस मूल सवाल में किया गया है, तो उस वक्त गंगा से छोटी भागीरथी और पागला रिवर के जरिये ज्यादा पानी उधर चला जाता था। उस वक्त यह सम्भावना थी कि यह पानी महानन्दा में मिल कर बंगला देश में चला जाएगा, इसलिए उसको रोकने के लिए और इस बात के लिए कि कोलकाता का जो पोर्ट है, वह ठीक काम कर सके, वह खत्म न हो, यह बनाया गया था। उसके साथ-साथ जो हमारी भागीरथी ..(व्यवधान)

श्री विक्रम वर्मा: जब आपने बनाया था, यह तब की बात नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)

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

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: भागीरथी, हुगली, जो इसका वाटर-वे है, उसकी जो गहराई है, उसके जरिये वह काम आ सके, इसके लिए यह बुनियादी तौर पर बनाया गया था। उसके बाद इन्होंने जो जिक्र किया है, उसके साथ सब सहमत हैं। उसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री ने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर गंगा रिवर बेसिन अथॉरिटी बना रखी है और इसमें बहुत ज्यादा एनजीओज़ को शामिल किया गया है। यहाँ हम यह भी कहना चाहेंगे कि अगर यह कहा जाता है कि सरकार उसके लिए गम्भीर नहीं है, तो मैं अदब के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह इल्जाम सही नहीं है। उस पर जो कदम उठाये जाने की जरूरत है, वह यह सरकार उठा रही है।

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, we are very happy to hear from the hon. Minister that the apprehended danger or threat or erosion is not going to occur. We are very

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happy about that. My question is: Will this kind of erosion or danger occur in the later part, I mean, in future? As on date, what you say may be correct. Some time later, it may not be there. In such a situation, I am inclined to ask whether you are taking any preventive action in advance so that you can prevent the future damage or the future catastrophe.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, the damage could occur from those two points to which I referred earlier. And as I stated earlier, adequate care has been taken of that. Earlier, the anti-erosion was not a part of the mandate of the Farakka Barrage Project, and there were only 10 kms., 4 kms. upstream and 8 kms. downstream which were included in this for the anti- erosion works only to protect this Barrage Project. After that, some damage was caused in 2005. Thereafter, the mandate was revised. This was taken to 120 kms. Thereafter, it was revised. Besides this, there is a very important programme of the Ministry of Water Resources known as the Flood Management Programme. Under that, whenever we receive any proposal from the State Governments, that is considered and allocations are made according to the rules thereunder.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: सर, मैं अपने विद्वान साथी रवि शंकर जी की सप्लीमेंट्री पर आता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने तरीके से फरक्का क्यों बना था, उसका जवाब दिया, किन्तु जो मूल प्रश्न था, वह यह था कि क्या गंगा रिवर, फरक्का बैराज को बाइपास कर रही है या नहीं? आपका जवाब आया कि नहीं कर रही है। इनकी भी मांग है और मेरी भी यह मांग है कि आप जाकर खुद देखें कि वह बाइपास कर रही है या नहीं कर रही है? आपने जो जवाब दिया है, वह सरासर गलत है। फरक्का बैराज को गंगा बाइपास कर रही है और वह इसे बाइपास कर ही नहीं रही है, बल्कि सैंकड़ों गांवों को निगल गयी है। वह दूसरी तरफ से निकल रही है। गंगा के माध्यम से होने वाले व्यापार में फरक्का irrelevant हो गया है।

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या ये इसकी उच्च स्तरीय जांच कराएँगे या ये खुद वहाँ जाकर देखेंगे? आपने हुगली नदी के पानी लेवल को ऊंचा किया,

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किन्तु जो बैराज बेड है, उसमें ऊपर तक गाद जम गयी है और पानी दूसरी तरफ जा रहा है। हमारे सामने कोसी का उदाहरण है, जिसके कारण बिहार ग्रसित हुआ।
..(व्यवधान)

MR.CHAIRMAN: No statement please.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: यह गंगा भी अपना रूख बदलकर सैकड़ों गांवों को निगल रही है, इसके लिए क्या आप कोई inquiry करेंगे? ..(व्यवधान)

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य से यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह मेरे साथ जाने को तैयार हैं तो हम दोनों जाना चाहेंगे। ..(व्यवधान)

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: चलिए। ..(व्यवधान)

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल: लेकिन, ..(व्यवधान).. लेकिन ...(व्यवधान).. Let me answer the question. ..(interruptions)

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, यह बहुत ही गम्भीर सवाल है। ..(व्यवधान)

(1एच/एकेए पर आगे)

aka-mks/1h/11:35

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल : लेकिन जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि यह बाई-पास कर गई है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसने बाई-पास नहीं किया है। जब-जब भी संभावना उठी, इसका ज़िक्र मैंने किया था कि 2005 से पहले भी, उस वक्त वे कदम उठाए गए थे और उस वक्त उसमें ये प्रावधान किए गए थे, उसके dykes बनाकर, दोनों rivers पर, जो छोटी भगीरथी है और पागला ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री एस0एस0 अहलुवालिया : छोटी भगीरथी और पागला रिवर।

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल : दोनों के bouts suddenly बंद कर दिए गए हैं और जो दूसरी बात मैं इनको बताना चाहता हूँ, इनको जरूर इल्म होगा, मैं उस जगह का नहीं, आप जानते हैं कि उन दोनों का riverbed main river से तीन से चार मीटर ऊंचा है, तो संभावना ही नहीं होती कि यहां से ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री एस0एस0 अहलुवालिया : Riverbed ऊंचा है। ..(व्यवधान)..

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Please.....(Interruptions)... Sir, if they go on interrupting me like this, then, I possibly cannot answer the question. I am trying

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to satisfy him... ..(Interruptions)... Sir, I give him an assurance when I say I will go there, when possible, and I will take him along!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: But I can say, Sir, that there is no damage caused and the arrangements have been made. And the Flood Management Programme of West Bengal has been included under the Scheme here.

(Ends)

प्रश्न संख्या : 105

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न का जो उत्तर दिया है, वह केवल एक रिपिटिशन है, जो कई वर्षों से इस विषय पर चर्चा में आता रहा है, लेकिन समस्या का समाधान किसी प्रकार से निकला नहीं है। मेरा मूल मुद्दा यह है कि राजस्थान राज्य को रावी-व्यास जल रंजीत सागर बांध, पोंग बांध एवं भाखड़ा बांध से प्राप्त होता है। सभापति महोदय, इस पानी को प्राप्त करने के लिए ही वहां पर नहरों का निर्माण किया गया और नहरों के निर्माण के साथ-साथ यह तय किया गया कि प्रतिदिन 72000 क्यूसिक पानी की सप्लाई इन जगहों से की जाएगी। उसके बाद निर्णय किया गया कि ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री सभापति : प्रश्न क्या है?

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सर, यह प्रश्न से ही संबंधित है। नहरों का पानी आखिरी जगह तक पहुंचे, उसके लिए यह निर्णय किया गया, समझाते हुए पंजाब सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के बीच में और उसके अगेंस्ट ..(व्यवधान)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't make a statement. Ask a question.

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: I am not making a statement. Sir, 2200 क्यूसिक पानी मिलना चाहिए था, उसकी जगह पर केवल 1100 क्यूसिक पानी मिल रहा है, उसके कारण राजस्थान की नहरों के आखिरी छोर तक पानी नहीं जाता है, जिसके कारण पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं होता, किसानों को भी पानी नहीं मिलता और यह मामला भाखड़ा बांध मैनेजमेंट के साथ उलझा हुआ है,

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : उसका जो निर्णय होता है, उससे भी कोई समाधान नहीं होता।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Ramdas Agarwal. Thank you.

...(Interruptions)... Please.....(Interruptions)...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सभापति महोदय, ..(व्यवधान)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, you cannot make a statement

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न है ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have asked the question. Let the hon. Minister answer the question.

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श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न है कि इस सारी समस्या के समाधान के लिए राज्य सरकार के साथ, इन्होंने जो फैसले किए थे, उनको लागू करवाने के लिए इन्होंने क्या व्यवस्था की है?

श्री सभापति : आपने एक सवाल पूछा है या दो सवाल पूछे हैं?

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सभापति महोदय, मैंने एक ही सवाल पूछा है। क्या व्यवस्था वे कर रहे हैं, मेरा एक ही सवाल है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. ठीक है।

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल : सर, माननीय सदस्य अपने अनुभव के कारण जानते हैं कि जो अंतरप्रान्तीय समझौते होते हैं उनको लागू कौन कर सकता है। यहां मैं उनके मूल

सवाल का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा। यह समझौता 31.12.1981 को हुआ था मुख्य मंत्री

पंजाब, मुख्य मंत्री हरियाणा और मुख्य मंत्री राजस्थान के बीच में और उसके तहत जो 1921 से लेकर 1960 की flow series थी, उसके आधार पर इसमें पानी की allocation की गई थी। भाखड़ा-व्यास मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड की एक टेक्निकल कमिटी होती है, जो समय-समय पर दस-दस दिनों के लिए इस बात का फैसला करती है कि कैसे पानी आगे के दिनों के लिए दिया जाएगा और उसमें हमेशा राजस्थान के representatives, नुमाइंदे होते हैं, उसके तहत फैसला होता है कि दस दिन के लिए पानी कैसा-कैसा जाएगा। सर, अब सवाल यह आता है कि पंजाब के सोचने और राजस्थान के सोचने में फर्क है। राजस्थान यह कहता है कि उसको उसका पूरा पानी नहीं मिल रहा, जबकि पंजाब यह कहता है कि

जो समझौता या एग्रीमेंट water allocation का technical committee कर देती है, उसके

तहत हम दस-दस दिन के लिए करते हैं, जो पानी का normal gap है, अगर पानी उससे

ऊपर हो या कम हो, फिर pro-rata basis पर उसी के हिसाब से कर देते हैं। इस पर

आपस में झगड़े चल रहे हैं। माफ कीजिए, यह मसला *sub judice* है, कोर्ट में गया हुआ

है और माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि इस सवाल का जवाब एक रूटीन टाइप का आता

रहा है। बल्कि, मैंने इस बार यह सुनिश्चित किया कि यह सवाल हम पार्लियामेंट में ले

आएं और मैं आपका धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूं, जब आप इस बात को कहते हैं कि हम

लागू क्यों नहीं करवाते। आप यहां अधिकार दीजिए, ऐसा नहीं है कि हमारा कोई

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प्रपोज़ल है। हम सब चीजों में, we express our pious intentions on these grounds, Sir, but when it comes to the specifics, you know what really happens.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

('1j/nb' पर आगे)

NB/TMV/1J/11.40

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सभापति जी, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने स्वयं केन्द्रीय मंत्री को और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को अभी फरवरी में ही पत्र लिखे हैं और उसमें उन्होंने बड़ी गंभीरता से यह कहा है कि अगर नहरों में पानी नहीं मिलता है, किसानों को पीने के लिए भी पानी नहीं मिलता है, तो इससे law and order situation खराब हो सकती है। इसलिए इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए उन्होंने माननीय मंत्री जी को और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखे हैं, लेकिन अभी तक जो पानी की सप्लाई है, वह बराबर नहीं हो रही है। किसान agitated हैं, परेशान हैं और उनके लिए पीने का पानी तक उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसमें intervene करें और कम से कम राजस्थान को agreement के मुताबिक जो 2200 क्यूसेक पानी मिलना चाहिए, वह तो मिले। राजस्थान को इसका आधा भाग ही मिल रहा है और इसके लिए आपको तुरंत व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। आपके ही मुख्य मंत्री ने लिखा है कि हम चाहते हैं कि राजस्थान की जनता को उसका हक मिले और उसके हिस्से का पानी मिले।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, no statements.

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल : सभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मुझे हिदायत दी है और राजस्थान की तरफ से उनको जो पत्र आए थे, उसके बाद मुझसे कहा गया कि आपस में बैठकर उनके बीच में बात करवाई जाए। उन पत्रों में जो भी मुद्दे राजस्थान के माननीय चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब ने उठाए थे, मैंने उनका जवाब भेजा है और मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि BBMB में जब यह मसला उठा था, उनकी एक मीटिंग partner states के साथ हुई थी और बीच में उनको यह सलाह दी गई थी, उसमें राजस्थान के नुमाइंदा भी थे, 29 जुलाई, 2009 को यह मीटिंग हुई थी और उसमें यह तय हुआ था कि आपस में

जो भी मसले हैं, उनको आप fortnightly meetings के जरिए सुलझाने की कोशिश कीजिए और उन्होंने वह बात मान भी ली थी, लेकिन दोनों प्रांतों के बीच में कोई ढंग का

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समझौता नहीं हो पाया। जैसा मैंने कहा कि आपस में उनके मतभेद काफी तीव्र हैं और आपस में (व्यवधान)

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सभापति जी, पीने का पानी तो चाहिए ही और अगर समाधान 2 सालों के बाद मिलेगा, तो उसका अर्थ क्या रहेगा, उस समाधान की कोई कीमत नहीं है (व्यवधान)

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल : एक अच्छे वातावरण में इसके समाधान की जरूरत है ... (व्यवधान)

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : किसान की फसल खराब हो जाती है, उनको पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता है (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ramdasji, please. This is not an occasion for argument.

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल : इसी कारण जब कि इस सवाल पर अंकुश भी लग सकता था, मैंने चाहा कि हम पार्लियामेंट में यह सवाल लाएं और इस पर यहां चर्चा हो पाए और दोनों प्रांतों के बीच में जो मसले हैं, उनको सुलझाया जाए। राजस्थान हाई कोर्ट ने एक समय पर एक फैसला दिया, उसके बाद उस फैसले को एकदम पंजाब सरकार, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में लेकर गई और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस पर स्टे दिया और इसी वजह से वह रुका है। मसला सिर्फ इतना नहीं है कि केन्द्र सरकार यहां से हिदायत दे सकती है और पानी छूट सकता है, मसला इससे ज्यादा गंभीर है और काफी जटिल है। इसलिए आज जरूरत है कि अच्छे माहौल में बातचीत के द्वारा इस मसले को सुलझाया जाए।

श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया : सभापति जी, एक सवाल का जवाब तो मंत्री जी ने पहले ही दे दिया है कि Technical Committee में राजस्थान का एक representative रहता है, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। मंत्री जी मुझ यह बताएं कि यह कौन decide करता है कि BBMB में कौन मेंबर बनेंगे और उनको क्या सुविधा है? कई बार discuss किया गया, आपने लिखा है कि - "no useful purpose will be served". अगर आप एक मेंबर राजस्थान से दे दें, जिसका उसमें interest है, जिससे कि वह discuss कर सके, उसको समझ सके, तो

आपको इसमें क्या असुविधा है? अगर उनको कोई असुविधा होगी, तो वे अपनी सरकार को बता भी सकेंगे। आप इसको छिपाकर क्यों रखना चाहते हैं?

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श्री पवन कुमार बंसल : सभापति जी, BBMB, Punjab Reorganisation Act के तहत बना था और पंजाब का यह कहना है कि राजस्थान एक successor state नहीं है। जब reorganisation हुआ था, उस वक्त BBMB, पंजाब के तहत था और पंजाब इसे manage कर रहा था। उसके बाद पंजाब और हरियाणा, दो प्रांत बने और आज तक पंजाब का यही stand है कि इसमें राजस्थान एक मेंबर नहीं हो सकता। आपने पूछा है कि कौन तय करता है, तो मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह पार्लियामेंट तय करती है। Punjab Reorganisation Act is an Act of the Parliament. इसके तहत एक चेयरमैन है, जिसे Government of India nominate करती है, दो परमानेंट सदस्य हैं, उनमें से मेंबर (पावर) पंजाब के हैं और मेंबर (इरिगेशन) हरियाणा के हैं। उसके बाद जब राजस्थान की ओर से यह मांग उठी थी, समय-समय पर यहां जिक्र हुआ है, सरकार की तरफ से, हमारे मंत्रालय के द्वारा बातचीत करवाकर हम इस फैसले पर पहुंचे थे कि राजस्थान को सदस्य बनाने से कोई काम नहीं होगा, उसमें अगर काम करवाने हैं तो बोर्ड से और Technical Committee के द्वारा ही काम हो सकते हैं। जैसा मैंने पहले अर्ज किया था कि Technical Committee में उनके सदस्य होते हैं।

1K/VNK पर आगे

-NB/VNK-VK/1K/11:45

श्री ईश्वर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि "भाखड़ा-व्यास प्रबंधन नियंत्रण बोर्ड" के द्वारा पानी के हिस्से का जो निर्धारण किया गया है, उसमें हरियाणा के हिस्से की आपूर्ति हो रही है? और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं हो रही है? और राज्यवार इसमें कितने सदस्य लिए गए हैं?

श्री पवन कुमार बंसल : सर, जहां तक राज्यवार सदस्यों की बात है, उसका जवाब मैंने तो अभी दिया है कि उसमें तीन परमानेंट मेंबर होते हैं। चेयरमैन केन्द्र सरकार के तरफ से बनाया जाता है और दूसरे जो दो परमानेंट मेंबर होते हैं, उनमें एक पंजाब का होता

है और दूसरा हरियाणा का होता है। इसमें दूसरा जो होता है, उनमें केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से हमारे कमिशनर होते हैं और Joint Secretary होते हैं। वे उसमें पार्ट टाइम मेंबर होते हैं। पार्ट टाइम मेंबर के साथ-साथ तीनों प्रांतों, हरियाणा, पंजाब और राजस्थान, के

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Irrigation के Principal Secretaries होते हैं। ये भी बोर्ड के बतौर पार्ट टाइम मेंबर होते हैं। हमारे कमिशनर(इंडस) उसके मेंबर होते हैं।

सर, इन्होंने दूसरे सवाल में हरियाणा के शेयर का जिक्र किया है, वह सही मायने में इस सवाल से नहीं उठता है।

श्री सभापति : आप एक ही सवाल का जवाब दीजिए।

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I share the anguish and anxiety of Shri Ramdas Agarwal because it is very genuine. We expected by putting this question before this august House that we will be able to get some relief. If we are not able to get relief from the Centre, from where would we get it? Water is not a monopoly of one State, water is a national asset. Rivers are not a monopoly of any State, rivers are god's given and for the whole country. The signatories were the State of Punjab, the State of Haryana, the State of Rajasthan, and the representative of the Centre, I think, was the highest man in the Centre, the Prime Minister himself. Isn't it? The signatories who were there, have they and the Centre no role in this matter? This is my specific question.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I am quite sure that Shri Pilania knows the way these agreements are worked out, the way the agreements are arrived at and the way the agreements are finally executed. He is aware of it. I know it for certain that he is also aware of the disputes between various States pending at different levels. But there is no denying the fact that the anguish which he has expressed is, in fact, the anguish of everybody. We all wish that the surplus water in one basin could be utilised for the deficit basins of another part of the country. We all say so. That is the sentiment that I had expressed earlier of this Government that we do wish it like that, we do want that the entire 1123 BCM of utilisable water of this country, we should be able to utilise every drop of it, keeping in view the criticality of the sector, the increasing need of water and the falling per capita availability of water. That is one aspect on

which we all have to work together. But when it comes to the specific inter-State issues, the matters are not just solved this way here.

(Ends)

(Question No. 106 - hon. Member absent)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are there any supplementaries on this?

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Yes, Sir.

Q.No. 106

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Is it on account of the attitude of China, in issuing a different kind of visa to Kashmiris for going to China and treating Kashmir as a disputed territory, that Kashmiris are going to China through Hong Kong?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, the Government is aware of the Chinese position on this particular question. But we have stated that as far as the Indian Government is concerned, we refuse to accept any visa which is stapled on a white paper, attached to the Indian passport. We have taken a definite stand that it will not amount to a valid visa. That is the position of the Government of India.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the issue of Chinese visa. The people of Arunachal Pradesh have always been denied Chinese visa. I would like to know whether this matter has been taken up by the Government of India at the political level with the Chinese Government.

(Followed by 1L)

MP-KS/1L/11.50

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Yes, Sir. We have taken it up with the Chinese Government. The Prime Minister himself, when he met the Premier of China in Thailand at a multilateral conference, on the sidelines, took it up with them. Subsequently, when the Chinese Foreign Minister visited India, we took it up in Bangalore. The Chinese perception seems to be that they have continued this practice for some time. But our impression and our perception is that it is only in the last two years that Chinese have resorted to this.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास : सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अलग से कागज़ पर वीज़ा की स्टैम्प लगाकर कुछ लोग चीन में प्रविष्ट हो गए हैं, क्या इसकी जानकारी आपको है? Stapled Visa लगाकर कुछ लोग चीन में चले गए हैं, इसकी जानकारी क्या मंत्रालय को है, कृपया यह बताइए।

Q. No.106 -- Contd.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Well, they used to. But when it was brought to the notice of the Government of India, we have taken a position that anything stapled on a piece of paper, unless it is stamped on the Indian Passport, is not going to be considered as a valid visa.

(Ends)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I just want to ask him in the light of what he has said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am afraid. (Interruptions) No, please. I won't depart from the 'three-supplementary rule'. Ravi Shankarji, you know the position. Question No. 107.

(Ends)

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, देश जो विद्युत संकट झल रहा है, सरकार की तैयारी को देखते हुए मुझ नहीं लगता है कि विद्युत की सप्लाई और आपूर्ति में जो अंतर है, उस अंतर को हम पाट पाएंगे, बल्कि मुझ लगता है कि यह और बढ़ेगा। अमेरिका से 123 Nuclear Deal और फ्रांस के साथ एटमी सहयोग समझौते के बाद भी यदि सरकार को यूरेनियम ठीक समय और पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं मिल पा रहा है, तो इसे यू.पी.ए. सरकार की नाकामयाबी कहूं या क्या कहूं, समझ में नहीं आता है, लेकिन संबंधित देशों पर आप दबाव नहीं बना पा रहे हैं। यदि सरकार कोशिश करे ...

श्री सभापति : समय खत्म हो रहा है, जल्दी से सवाल पूछिए।

श्रीमती माया सिंह : यदि सरकार कोशिश करे तो 61,000 टन स्वदेशी यूरेनियम का उत्पादन हमारे देश के अंदर ही हो सकता है, इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि कितना यूरेनियम हम विदेशों से आयात करते हैं और कितने यूरेनियम का उत्पादन हमारी स्वदेशी इकाइयां करती हैं? महोदय, सरकार ने खुद माना है कि विद्युत क्षमता में 324 मेगावॉट की गिरावट आई है, इसलिए मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी नीति या पॉलिसी बनाई है कि हमारे देश के अंदर जो स्वदेशी यूरेनियम के भंडार हैं, उनसे हम अधिक मात्रा में यूरेनियम पैदा कर सकें?

श्री पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण : सर, आदरणीय सदस्या ने दो-तीन प्रश्नों को मिला दिया है। पहले तो मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में यूरेनियम के पर्याप्त भंडार नहीं हैं और हमारे पास जो यूरेनियम के भंडार हैं, उनका ग्रेड बहुत poor है, इसलिए हमने जो अब तक prospect किया है, उसमें 1,37,000 टन यूरेनियम क्षमता उपलब्ध हो सकती है, लेकिन वहां पर अभी हमें कई mines open करनी हैं, वहां पर permissions की कोशिश की जा रही है, कई हम कर रहे हैं और उनका आधुनिकीकरण हो रहा है, लेकिन जो दूसरी बात माननीय सदस्या ने कही कि 123 समझौते के अंदर हम जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग करेंगे, उसके चलते हमारा अमेरिका से समझौता हो गया है, फ्रांस से हो गया है, रशिया से हो गया है और इसकी तैयारी चल रही है। इसके चलते आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात,

हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और तमिलनाडु में विदेशी सहयोग से हम नए-नए परमाणु संयंत्र खड़े कर रहे हैं।

(1M/SC पर क्रमशः)

SC-TDB/11.55/1M

Q. No.107 -- Contd.

श्री पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण (क्रमागत) : लेकिन इसमें बातचीत चल रही है। कुछ legislative steps अभी हमें लेने हैं लेकिन पूरी तैयारी और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग से हम अपनी क्षमता बढ़ाना चाहेंगे। जहां तक हमारे देश के यूरेनियम की उपलब्धता का सवाल है, उसके संबंध में जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि हम लोग पूरी तैयारी कर रहे हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा यूरेनियम जो हमारे पास है, उसको हम बाहर निकाल सकें, उसको परीक्षित करके उसका उपयोग कर सकें। इस संबंध में मैं आपको आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि परमाणु ऊर्जा मात्र कुछ प्रतिशत ऊर्जा की ही आपूर्ति कर सकता है, बाकी ऊर्जा के लिए हमें अन्य स्रोतों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ेगा। लेकिन एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और clean ऊर्जा स्रोत परमाणु ऊर्जा स्रोत है इसलिए हम उस पर ज़ोर दे रहे हैं।

श्रीमती माया सिंह : महोदय, जैसा आपने जवाब दिया है कि महाराष्ट्र स्थित तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर के चार रिएक्टर काम कर रहे हैं। रिएक्टर एक और दो आयातित यूरेनियम से बिजली का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं और तीन तथा चार के लिए स्वदेशी यूरेनियम उपयोग में लाया जाता है। अपेक्षित मात्रा में सप्लाई न होने के कारण यहां से बिजली कम उत्पादित हो रही है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश को तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर से कितना हिस्सा मिलता था? अगर प्रोडक्शन में कमी आयी है तो क्या आपने उसको पूरा बंद कर दिया है? अगर आप 30 प्रतिशत माइनस करें तो कम से कम 70 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से तो मध्य प्रदेश को हिस्सा मिलना ही चाहिए। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस संबंध में बताने की कृपा करेंगे?

श्री पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण : सभापति महोदय, तारापुर एक और दो प्रकल्प आयातित यूरेनियम से चलते हैं। वे पूरी क्षमता पर चल रहे हैं। उसमें जो 320 मेगावाट बिजली बनती है, वह महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात ही बांटता है। जो प्रकल्प तीन और चार हैं, वे हमारी तकनीक से बने हुए हैं - 540 गुणा 2 यानी 1,080 मेगावाट की क्षमता के दो प्रकल्प बने हैं। इनमें से जो ऊर्जा मिलती है, वह महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के साथ मध्य प्रदेश को भी दी जाती है।

उसमें से 19 प्रतिशत हिस्सा मध्य प्रदेश का है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि यूरेनियम की कमी के कारण जो तीन और चार प्रकल्प हैं, वे 55 से 70 प्रतिशत कैपेसिटी पर चल रहे हैं।
...(व्यवधान)..

Q. No.107 -- Contd.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : मध्य प्रदेश का पूरा हिस्सा काट लिया है।

श्री पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण : जनवरी 2010 तक का जो औसत है, वह 57 प्रतिशत है - हमारी यूरेनियम की उपलब्धि होने के बाद यह औसत और भी बढ़ेगा लेकिन availability फैक्टर जो है, कितनी क्षमता से चल सकते हैं, उसके संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यूरेनियम उपलब्ध हो तो 92 प्रतिशत तक availability फैक्टर हमारे तारापुर तीन और चार प्रकल्प का है। उसी प्रतिशत में मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली मिलेगी जो कि पूरा प्रतिशत है, लेकिन अगर कम उपलब्ध होगी तो उसके अनुपात में उसको कम बिजली मिलेगी।

श्रीमती माया सिंह : आपने मध्य प्रदेश का पूरा हिस्सा काट लिया है।..(व्यवधान)..

श्री आर.सी.सिंह : महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि यूरेनियम की उपलब्धता कम होने के कारण पचास प्रतिशत के लगभग विद्युत उत्पादन हो रहा है। क्या हेवी वॉटर बोर्ड फॉसफेट राख से यूरेनियम निकालने की व्यवस्था कर रहा है?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, there is an on-going research project to take uranium out from phosphoric acids, but the quantity of uranium available from that source is very miniscule. But, even then, the research is going on. But, no significant quantities have been taken out of phosphoric acid process.

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate the Government of India...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question very quickly. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: Sir, I would like to congratulate the Government of India for trying to explore all the possibilities of making uranium available to our power projects, including Tarapore. Sir, the Tarapore Plant is suffering on account of shortage of uranium, as has been stated by the hon. Minister, and the decline in production is nearly 324 MW. I would like to know

from the hon. Minister about the measures taken by the Government to substitute the shortage of this 324 MW, particularly in Maharashtra.

Q. No.107 -- Contd.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, this shortage of 324 MW is not only in Tarapore; it is in the whole country. But, Sir, as you know, after the International Civil Nuclear Agreement for importing uranium...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GOVINDRAO WAMANRAO ADIK: But, this reply pertains to Tarapore. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: This figure of 324 MW refers to the whole country. ... (Interruptions)... We are trying to get uranium also from other countries and reactors which are under safeguards be used for imported uranium so that Indian uranium is available for non-safeguarded reactors.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

(Ends)

Kgg-mcm/1n/12.00

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Sir, I lay on the Table--

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

(a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Electronics Limited (CEL), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

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

(i)(a) Twenty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Consultancy Development

Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-04.03.2010

Centre (CDC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditors Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i)(a) above.
- (ii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii)(a) above.
- (iii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences (ARIES), Nainital, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii)(a) above.
- (iv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian National Science Academy (INSA), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv)(a) above.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (i)(a) Thirteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Construction Industry Development Council (CIDC), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (ii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Development Planning Centre of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with Auditors Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii)(a) above.

SHRI D. NAPOLEON: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of

the following papers:

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD), Chennai for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

(Ends)

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित उद्योग संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (हिंदी और अंग्रेज़ी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :

- (i) भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्रालय (भारी उद्योग विभाग) की अनुदान मांगों (2008-09) के संबंध में समिति के दो सौ आठवें प्रतिवेदन पर की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी प्रतिवेदन के संबंध में दो सौ बारहवाँ प्रतिवेदन;
- (ii) भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्रालय (लोक उद्यम विभाग) की अनुदान मांगों (2008-09) के संबंध में समिति के दो सौ नौवें प्रतिवेदन पर की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी प्रतिवेदन के संबंध में दो सौ तेरहवाँ प्रतिवेदन; और
- (iii) सूक्ष्म, लघु तथा मध्यम उद्यम मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2008-09) के संबंध में दो सौ दसवें प्रतिवेदन पर की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी प्रतिवेदन के संबंध में दो सौ चौदहवाँ प्रतिवेदन।

(समाप्त)

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

श्री के.बी. शण्पा (कर्नाटक) : महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित रक्षा संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिंदी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (i) "रक्षा और सम्बद्ध सेवाओं में विवाहितों के लिए आवास की स्थिति" के संबंध में समिति के तीसवें प्रतिवेदन (चौदहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समिति की सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में तीसरा प्रतिवेदन;
- (ii) "सशस्त्र बलों में तनाव प्रबंधन" के संबंध में समिति के इकतीसवें प्रतिवेदन (चौदहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समिति की सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में चौथा प्रतिवेदन; और
- (iii) "रक्षा उत्पादन का स्वदेशीकरण-सरकारी-निजी-भागीदारी " के संबंध में समिति के तैंतीसवें प्रतिवेदन (चौदहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समिति की सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में पांचवां प्रतिवेदन।

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : महोदय, मैं "कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन-कर्मचारी पेंशन योजना, 1995" के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित श्रम संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के उन्तालीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में समिति के आठवें प्रतिवेदन (पन्द्रहवीं लोक सभा) की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिंदी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

(Ends)

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION OF CHAIR

SERIOUS REPURCUSSIONS OF STATEMENT MADE BY MINISTER OF STATE
IN MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DURING PRIME MINISTER'S
VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (RAJASTHAN): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for permitting me to raise an urgent matter regarding a statement of the Minister of State for External Affairs during the visit of the Prime Minister to Saudi Arabia. As this House is aware that as per the Shimla Agreement between India and Pakistan, both the sides should settle the dispute bilaterally and no third party intervention or mediation is allowed. However, with the purported remark of the Minister, the situation seems to have got blurred; it seems as if the Minister was working more as the U.N. envoy and he had forgotten himself being a Minister of the Foreign Affairs in the Indian Council of Ministers. The hon. Prime Minister is sitting here. I would like to seek a clarification of the hon. Prime Minister on the Indian foreign policy with regard to the Indo-Pakistan relations. It is the collective responsibility of the Cabinet. I would like to know whether the statement by the MOS, Shri Shashi Tharoor, has the approval of the Government and whether the foreign policy towards Pakistan has changed diametrically.

I do remember, once I met Boutros Boutros Ghali, the then Secretary-General of the U.N. where he offered to mediate between India and Pakistan on the Kashmir issue. I had promptly told him about India's stand on this, and I conveyed this to the then Prime Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao, who also very firmly refused the offer. It is important to know that these remarks have come

just after the Foreign Secretary level talks with Pakistan and the attack targeted at Indians in Kabul. In this respect, he should also not forget the traditional stand taken by Saudi Arabia in OIC *vis-a-vis* the Kashmir issue. Keeping in mind that the Indian Prime Minister's visit to Saudi Arabia visit took place 28 years ago, I hope, your recent visit will further strengthen the ties between the two countries. However, such irresponsible remarks may seriously sabotage the outcome of your visit.

The Minister had given an explanation saying that he did not use the word mediator and that he used the word interlocutor. Sir, the word interlocutor means someone who informally explains views of the Government and relays messages back to the Government. Unlike a spokesperson, an interlocutor often has no formal position within a Government, in any formal authority, to speak on its behalf.

(Contd. By kls/1o)

KLS/10-12.05

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A HEPTULLA (CONTD): Sir, I would like to know whether hon. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs is very much a member of the Council of Ministers. What is the meaning of when he says, "I wanted to be an interlocutor?"

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : महोदय, हम अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, इसका उत्तर तो आना चाहिए। ..(व्यवधान)..

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पृथ्वीराज चव्हाण) : सर, विदेश मंत्री जी वक्तव्य देने वाले हैं।

(Ends)

RE: PROBLEMS OF WOMEN STREET VENDORS AND NEED OF A NATIONAL
POLICY IN THIS REGARD

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (WEST BENGAL): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much. Sir, I am very happy that the hon. Prime Minister is in the House because this concerns the policy for street vendors. Among street vendors, a very large section of street vendors of this country, who are around 2.5 per cent of the urban population, are women. और आज भी महिलाएं जो रेहड़ी और पटरी पर सब्जी और फल बेचने का काम करती हैं, उनके लिए कोई जगह निर्धारित नहीं है और वे पुलिस तथा प्रशासन की भ्रष्ट नीति की शिकार बन रही हैं। मैं जानती हूँ कि आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की एक नेशनल पॉलिसी वेंडर्स के लिए बनी थी, लेकिन उस नेशनल पॉलिसी की क्या हालत है, उसे हम इस बात से समझ सकते हैं कि राजधानी के अंदर भी आज उनको पुलिस के डंडे का शिकार बनाकर, उनको उनकी जगह से निकाला जा रहा है। इस समय जब महंगाई की इतनी जबरदस्त मार है, अगर महिलाएं अपने बचाव के लिए, अपने परिवार के बचाव के लिए सब्जी, फल बेचने का काम करती हैं, उनको यदि हम सुरक्षित नहीं रख सकते हैं, हम उनकी जीविका की सुरक्षा नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो नेशनल पॉलिसी का अर्थ क्या है ? इसलिए आज उनका एक सम्मेलन हो रहा है, सैकड़ों की तादाद में वे हिन्दुस्तान के कोने-कोने से आई हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि इस नेशनल पॉलिसी को, जो मॉडल बिल है, उसको लागू किया जाए। अगर उसकी शुरुआत राजधानी से ही हो, तो पूरे देश में इसका अच्छा मैसेज जाएगा। जो औरतें बहुत हिम्मत के साथ इस काम को करती हैं, उनकी इससे सुरक्षा हो सकती है। मैं सदन से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि वह भी मेरी इस मांग का समर्थन करे।

(समाप्त)

उपसभापति : ठीक है, होल हाउस ।

(समाप्त)

RE: ILLEGAL CONSTRUCTION OF DANDAVATI AND OTHER PROJECTS ON
DANAVATI RIVER IN KARNATAK

SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Water Resources Ministry the illegal construction of Dandavati Project on the Dandavati river. The water dispute among Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh is before the new Water Review Tribunal, that

is, Bajaj Tribunal. At this juncture, Karnataka wants to start a new project on the Dandavati River which is a tributary of sub-basin Tungabhadra violating all the rules and regulations. The Government of Karnataka is constructing this project in Shimoga District with an estimated cost of Rs.300 crores by utilising about 400 TMC water. That water is not allotted by the Bachawat Commission. Now, the new Tribunal is also reviewing the water dispute with regard to Krishna basin. Many economists and environmentalist are also objecting to this, which is a different matter. It is not concerned with Andhra Pradesh, it is concerned with Karnataka. I fail to understand when the Tribunal is inquiring into dispute with regard to the Krishna water, what made the Karnataka Government to construct another illegal dam to the detriment of farmers and other people of Andhra Pradesh. Apart from this Karnataka is also constructing three more minor projects on Tungbhadra sub-basin ...(Interruptions)..

उपसभापति : शण्पा जी, जीरो ऑवर में इंटरैप्शन नहीं होती है। आप बैठ जाइए।

SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY: It is illegally utilising 54 TMC more water than the allocated by the Tribunal. ...(Interruptions)... The three projects are, Singataluru Lift Irrigation Project, Upper Thunga and the last one is Upper Bhadra. So, these are the three projects which are having the capacity of 54 TMC water. This is over and above allocated by the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal. In view of this, I request the Government of India to immediately intervene in this matter and direct the Government of Karnataka to stop constructing illegal projects which are detrimental to the farmers of Andhra Pradesh. Thank you.

(Ends)

(Followed by 1P/SSS)

SSS-LP/1P/12.10

SITUATION ARISEN DUE TO CITIZENSHIP CONFERRED ON THE INDIAN
ARTIST M. F. HUSSAIN BY QATAR

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (WEST BENGAL): Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, I would like to inform this House that since 2006 the great artist Maqbool Fida Husain is

out of the country. Some right-wing outfits targeted him and forced him to leave this country. When he tried to come back to his own land adequate security was not given. Vandalism has taken place on his art work. His effigy was burnt in different parts of the country by these right wing outfits and others. This great son of our nation is now 95 years old and he is now very much in his nation. Now, the Qatar Government has conferred citizenship upon him. I fully believe that it is a shame that our nation is not in a position to give him adequate security so that this great son of our country comes back. I urge upon the Government to actively intervene in the situation and bring back our great son of the nation, Mr. M. F. Hussain, who is now 95 years old.

ALL HON. MEMBERS: We all associate with the concern expressed by Shri Moinul Hassan.

CRASH OF NAVAL AIRCRAFT DURING AN AIR SHOW IN HYDERABAD

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं बड़े गंभीर विषय की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यह रक्षा विभाग से संबंधित है। अभी हैदराबाद में एयर शो के दौरान कलाबाजियां दिखा रहा नौसेना का एक विमान एक तीन मंजिला इमारत से टकराकर ध्वस्त हो गया। उसके कारण दो पायलट, कमांडर ए.के. मोर्य और लेफ्टिनेंट कमांडर राहुल नायर दोनों की मृत्यु हो गई। इसके साथ ही साथ एक नागरिक की भी मृत्यु हो गई। इसमें सात लोग घायल भी हुए हैं। ये सागर पवन एयरोबेटिक हवा में करतब दिखाने वाली टीम में शामिल सूर्य किरण एम.के.-2 विमान इंडिया एविएशन शो में भाग ले रहे थे। नौसेना ने यह कहा है कि केवल बीस प्रतिशत विमानों के समूचे बेड़े को दुर्घटना के मद्देनजर हटा लिया गया है। वहां के आयुक्त ने बताया है कि जिस तिमांजिला से यह टकराया है, उसमें कितने लोग थे, अभी इसकी जानकारी नहीं हो पाई है, लेकिन सात लोग घायल हुए हैं और दो पायलट मरे हैं। यह पता लगाना है कि और भी लोग मरे हैं या क्या हुआ है, अभी उसकी जानकारी नहीं हो पाई है, लेकिन इसमें एक कार चकनाचूर हो गई है। इस प्रकार की दुर्घटना के कारण ऐसी स्थिति निर्मित हुई है। मान्यवर, चार विमान के साथ यह विमान हवा में अपना करतब दिखा रहा था, जिसमें यह ध्वस्त हो गया। इसके पहले भी घटनाएं, दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं। पिछले अठारह महीनों में दूसरी बार प्रश्रय विमान, यहां के बेगमपेट हवाई अड्डे के नजदीक आवासीय क्षेत्र में गिरा है। यह

विमान जो गिरा था, यह ओल्ड बेगमपेट हवाई अड्डे से चार किलोमीटर दूर New Bownpally स्थान पर दोपहर में गिरा था। इसमें जबर्दस्त धमाका हुआ था। पहले भी इसी प्रकार की घटना हुई थी। 2008 में भी इस प्रकार की घटना हुई थी, जिसमें विमान को कुछ ही दूर ले जाने के पश्चात् विमान ध्वस्त हो गया था और पायलट की मृत्यु हो गई थी। जो सागर पवन टीम है, जिसने 19 फरवरी, 2003 में अमरीका के ब्लू एंजेल्स के साथ मिग 29 को शामिल किए जाने के संबंध में प्रदर्शन किया था, यह दुनिया की दो नोसैनिक एयरोबेटिक टीमों में से एक है। पिछले तीन दिनों के भीतर यह दूसरी दुर्घटना है, जिसमें भारतीय शस्त्र बलों की एयरोबेटिक प्रदर्शन टीम शामिल है। 27 फरवरी को भारतीय वायु सेना के सारंग हेलीकॉप्टर ..(समय की घंटी)..मान्यवर, में यह वर्णन करना चाहूंगा..(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : वक्त हो गया है, वह रिकॉर्ड नहीं हो रहा है।

श्री कलराज मिश्र : सर, यह जानकारी लेना चाहूंगा..(व्यवधान)..
(समाप्त)

श्री उपसभापति : आपको जानना है..(व्यवधान)..ठीक है। श्री राजनीति प्रसाद ।

(akg/1q पर आगे)

AKG-NBR/1Q/12.15

RE: CONCERN OVER DEATHS DUE TO CONSUMPTION OF
ILLICIT LIQUOR

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, मैं सदन में एक गम्भीर मामला उठाना चाह रहा हूँ। आए दिन आतंकवादी घटनाओं में बहुत लोग मारे जाते हैं, लेकिन हम लोगों ने अनुमान किया है कि सरकार की गलती, चाहे हमारी गलती हो, चाहे राज्य सरकार की गलती हो, के कारण illegal शराब पीने वाले लोग ज्यादा मर रहे हैं। उसमें गरीब लोग ज्यादा मरते हैं। सर, हम यह चाहते हैं कि इसके लिए कुछ ऐसे उपाय करने चाहिए, जिससे गरीब लोग जिस गलत शराब को पीकर मर रहे हैं, उसमें कोई सुधार होना चाहिए। जब मोरारजी भाई प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो पूरे देश में शराबबन्दी थी, लेकिन शराबबन्दी छोड़ दीजिए, यह गाँधी का देश है और यहाँ शराब होना नहीं चाहिए, लेकिन जिस गलत शराब को पीकर लोग मर रहे हैं, उस पर भी हम लोगों को कुछ सोचना चाहिए, कुछ विचार करना चाहिए। यही मेरा आपसे और इस सदन से भी अनुरोध है।

(समाप्त)

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, मैं भी शराबबन्दी का समर्थन करता हूँ। पूरे देश में इस पर पाबन्दी लगनी चाहिए।

(समाप्त)

RE: NEED TO INTRODUCE BILL FOR CREATION OF TELANGANA STATE
 श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, आज तेलंगाना में स्थिति बहुत गम्भीर है। तेलंगाना एक तरह से जल रहा है। पिछले सप्ताह एक युवक ने आत्मदाह किया। सैकड़ों युवक पहले ही आत्मदाह कर चुके हैं, आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं। विधान सभा के पहले दिन कर्फ्यू जैसी स्थिति थी। छात्रों का आन्दोलन बदस्तूर जारी है। मांग एक है, जो एक न्यायोचित मांग है कि पृथक् तेलंगाना का निर्माण होना चाहिए, उसे जल्दी करना चाहिए और उसमें विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिए। आज एक श्रीकृष्ण कमेटी बनाई गई है। पिछले पाँच साल से सरकार ने तेलंगाना की जनता के साथ वादा किया था कि पृथक् तेलंगाना और पृथक् आन्ध्र प्रदेश का निर्माण होगा। प्रणब मुखर्जी कमेटी नियुक्त की गई थी, जिसका कोई कानूनी अधिकार नहीं था, जिसका कोई संवैधानिक अधिकार नहीं था। उसने पाँच साल ऐसे ही गँवाए। अब श्रीकृष्ण कमेटी आई है। यह भी ऐसे ही सालों-साल चलेगी, जिसका कोई अर्थ नहीं है, जिसका कोई तुक नहीं है, जिसका कोई कानूनी आधार नहीं है। एक ऐसी कमेटी बनाई गई है, जिसकी सिफारिशों पर अमल करने के लिए सरकार बाध्य नहीं है, जिसे मानना उनके लिए जरूरी नहीं है, जिसे मानने के लिए वह मजबूर नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि आज कमेटी की क्या जरूरत है, आज सदन चल रहा है, लोक सभा में बिल लाकर पृथक् तेलंगाना का निर्माण हो सकता है, फिर आप तेलंगाना का निर्माण क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? हमने तीन राज्य बना कर दिखाए थे। उस समय आप विपक्षी दल थे। ... (व्यवधान) ... लालू प्रसाद जी बिहार में मुख्य मंत्री थे, दिग्विजय सिंह जी मध्य प्रदेश में मुख्य मंत्री थे और मुलायम सिंह जी उत्तर प्रदेश में मुख्य मंत्री थे, लेकिन उत्तराखंड का निर्माण, झारखंड का निर्माण और छत्तीसगढ़ का निर्माण बहुत सुचारु रूप से शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से हुआ। यह सरकार विफल रही है। क्यों नहीं इस तरह का बिल लाकर तेलंगाना का निर्माण किया जा रहा है? हमने पहले ही ऐलान किया है कि आप बिल लाइए, हम समर्थन देंगे, एक बिल के बाद एक महीने में तेलंगाना का निर्माण होगा, लेकिन ये तेलंगाना का निर्माण नहीं करना चाहते और उसमें बाधा डालना चाहते हैं। इस विवाद से आन्ध्र प्रदेश पूरी तरह से अशान्त है। इस अशान्ति को बनाए रखने में किसका हित है? आप क्यों नहीं इस तरह का काम कर रहे

श्री उपसभापति : आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है। आप बैठिए। Nothing is going on record.

(समाप्त)

(1आर/एनबीआर पर आगे)

-SSS/NBR-SCH/1R/12.20.

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (KARNATAKA): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the country is deeply disappointed with the hon. President's Address, because it did not contain any answers to the challenges being faced by the country. Same promises are repeated once again in the Address. If you go through the President's Addresses that were made during the last five years -- after UPA-I and now UPA-II came to power -- you will find almost same assurances, same promises, many of them are repetitive, some of them are forgotten and some of them are not implemented. It has not inspired anybody, even their own allies. They are also disappointed. The Government have really run out of ideas. There is a problem of price rise. There is a problem of economic crisis. There is a problem of unemployment. There is a problem of rural unrest and farmers suicides. There is a problem of Maoist menace across the country. There is a problem of terrorism and terrorist modules are coming into various parts of the country. There is also a problem with our neighbour which is actively engaged to subvert India from time to time and we have the happenings in Jammu and Kashmir. And, just now my friend said some of the burning issues like Telangana. But, this President's Address do not come clear of any of the issue, because, as has been said by our leader, the Government really ran out of ideas. Either the hon. Finance Minister, the hon. Agriculture Minister or the

former Finance Minister, during their interventions or during their discourses outside the House, has been able to explain about the price rise. They are only expressing hope that something will happen. भगवान दया करेगा, प्रकृति दया करेगी, कुछ न कुछ होगा We have been hearing this right from the hon. Prime Minister's mouth. All these Ministers have been expressing this hope. I also hope that their hope becomes reality. The country will be happy if the prices come down. But, Sir, the wishes cannot be horses. We know what is happening. You need to take some concrete steps and action and this Government have miserably failed in doing so.

Sir, price rise is an assault on the common man. कांग्रेस ने कहा, "कांग्रेस के हाथ आम आदमी के साथ"। आज छः साल हो रहे हैं, लेकिन देश की जनता में भावना यह है कि "कांग्रेस के हाथ माने आम आदमी के साथ विश्वासघात"। मैं आज आपसे एक सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी भी यहां पर बैठे हैं, आपके पास महंगाई को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय है? आपकी रणनीति क्या है? आपकी स्ट्रैटेजी क्या है? आपने इसके बारे में क्या सोचा है? बहुत दिन के बाद मुख्य मंत्रियों की एक बैठक बुलाई गई, बाद में एक कमेटी बैठाई गई, लेकिन क्या केवल कमेटी बैठा देने से काम होने वाला है? क्या वही एक मात्र उपाय है? इसके लिए आपने पहले से क्यों नहीं सोचा? इन सवालों के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई जवाब नहीं है। This price rise is a silent killer. It is affecting the common people and if you go by Suresh Tendulkar's recent Report on poverty estimates, the poverty levels are going up and per-capita expenditure of the ordinary people has gone down considerably. Today, while replying to a question, shocking revelations made by the hon. Minister about the expenditure. He said that per-capita expenditure in rural areas is Rs. 446 per month and when it comes to urban areas it stands at Rs. 578 per month. On the one hand, the Government is saying that there is recession and, on the other, the President's Address is saying that we have enhanced the purchasing capacity of the people through NREGA and other schemes. On the one hand, you are saying that purchasing power of people has gone up and, on the other, statistical data provided by the NSSO and also Tendulkar Committee

contradicts the same. I hope the hon. Prime Minister who is a learned person in economy and economics will focus his attention on this dichotomic situation. Why is it happening like this? If there is recession, there should be lack of money. But, on the other hand, you are saying that purchasing capacity has gone up. There is a contradiction. The UPA Government has inherited a robust economy. It is not that they inherited bad economic situation which they are not able to manage. Sir, I quote from the Economic Survey of July, 2004. It says, "The economy appears to be in a resilient mode in terms of growth, inflation and balance of payment, a combination that offers large scope of consolidation of the growth momentum which continued macro economic stability." These are not the words of the BJP or our NDA. This is the survey presented by the then hon. Finance Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram, to Parliament.

(CONTD. BY USY "1S")

-NBR-USY/PSV/1s/12.25

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (CONTD.): You inherited such a comfortable level of foodgrains and also the highest foreign exchange and the lowest inflation. At that time, during the NDA regime, there used to be no queues, no waiting list, no shortage, no black-marketing for any of the goods. But what is the situation, today? I need not go on explaining it. I would like to humbly submit to this House that one of the main reasons for the price rise is the corruption involved in this, the scams in the export and import of foodgrains -- wheat-rice, wheat-wheat, wheat-sugar. The successive actions taken by this Government, from time to time, in the last few years were such that you exported at cheaper prices and imported at higher prices. What is this happening? Why is the Indian Government doing this? You provide Indian farmers Rs. 850-1,000 per quintal and you import at Rs. 1600 per quintal. I can understand that wheat or rice cannot be produced overnight. You need a plan for that. But 5-6 years' time is not an ordinary time. You could have changed your strategy. You could have laid more stress on those crops or those grains which were in shortage. But

you did not do that. You did not pay attention to that. You are saying there is lack of production; you are saying there are global problems; you are saying this thing or that thing. These things are there in each and every speech of yours. During our regime also there were cyclones, there was drought, there was a massive earthquake in Gujarat. We tackled all this. We released around 40-60 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains to different States; and, there was no problem. There was enough food for work. Why have you not done it? On the one hand, the Minister says that, now, there is enough production; on the other hand, you have not released foodgrains in the market. Why are you allowing the prices to go up? What is your response? That's why the BJP wants, the people want that a Joint Parliamentary Committee should be set up to inquire into the scam of export and import of foodgrains, including sugar. The Government should not have any objection to that. If, after the inquiry, you come out with flying colours, the country will be satisfied. Until this matter is not cleared, the doubts will keep on lingering in the minds of the people. There were many articles, many items in the newspapers, many expert people also feel that what has happened is wrong. Is it because of this scam, which is involved, that the Government is shying away from its responsibility? You ordered export of sugar even though sugar shortage was there in the country. You also ordered export of rice to African countries even though rice shortage was there in the country. That's why we are demanding an inquiry into the matter. But nobody is responding to that. I don't know why it is happening. It is not for the sake of criticism that I am saying this. जब-जब कांग्रेस आती है, महुँगाई साथ लाती है। Is it a co-incidence? I am not able to understand this. You see, it happened in 1980. It happened in 1991. It again happened, now, when the Congress Party came to power. Why is there sudden increase in the prices? Earlier, the sugar was Rs. 10 per kg. Now, it has gone up to Rs. 35-40 per kg. The rice was Rs. 12-13 per kg. Now, it has gone up to Rs. 32-35 per kg. *Daals*, in some States, it is nearing Rs. 100 per kg. Oil is also nearing Rs. 100 per litre. What was the price

situation in our time? Let us have a debate on this. My friends, who are in power for 5-6 years, still criticise Opposition parties. When we were in power, except on one occasion during Delhi Assembly Elections, the prices were never allowed to rise; they were within the limits. We were able to control the prices. When the prices of onion went up in Delhi, you were the beneficiary. You won in Delhi elections at that time. That is a different matter. But in your regime, even the prices of potato, tomato, every vegetable, and every foodgrain are going up day by day and there is no explanation by the Ministers. As the Leader of the Opposition said, you are blaming each other. The Congress Party says something; the NCP says nobody, in the country, has died without eating sugar. Is this an explanation? One Minister is blaming the other Minister. But it is a collective responsibility. You are all equally responsible for all this. And, I am also surprised that the Congress leadership is also silent on this. Congress used to play a pro-active role and intervene and statements used to be released that on the intervention of so and so Congress leader this has been done; they met the Prime Minister. But this time, on the issue of price rise, I don't know what has happened to the Congress leadership.

(Contd. by 1t -- PK)

-USY/PK-DS/1T/12.30

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (CONTD.): Sir, the Congress Leadership is silent. I would like to have an explanation from the Congress Party as to why this is happening because we have a Parliamentary system where parties also matter much. Sir, Consumer Price Index in India, today, is the highest amongst all the countries of Asia Pacific. The murderous price rise in India is the single most important issue today. Everywhere, whether you talk to anybody in train, in bus stand, in colleges, in universities, in restaurants or in any four corners, you will find people talking more and more about price rise. Except Congress Party, everybody is discussing it. Sir, our scheme was *Antyodaya*; your scheme seems to be *Aamirodya*. Words for the poor and deeds for the rich seem to be your

motto. Otherwise, tell us, what have you done to contain the prices? What have you done, Sir? When the prices are rising and food articles are not within the reach of the common man, our Finance Minister, without bothering about the sensitivity of the situation, just announces in the Budget that petroleum prices will be hiked. The entire country was worried and agitated. The Parliament could not function for two, three days. The entire Opposition was at its feet. And, in Lok Sabha, after this announcement was made, the Opposition walked out. Our Congress friends, without answering the core issue find fault with the Opposition walking out. I think the hon. Prime Minister, if my memory is right, also seems to have commented on that. The former Finance Minister also commented on that. Here, I would like to respectfully submit, Sir, why this double standard? What you do in Parliament, Sir? You can talk out or you can walk out. That is a way provided in the Parliamentary system. It is within our right to do this. Walking out is within our right. You do not want to talk out or walk out; you want to have frequent break-outs. Sir, I would like to say what the same Congress Party did in Gujarat. आप लोगों ने गुजरात में क्या किया? सर, गुजरात में कांग्रेस पार्टी मुख्य विपक्षी पार्टी है। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने बजट के समय में वाकआउट किया और उसका boycott किया। इसका कारण क्या था? ..(व्यवधान).. इसका कारण मँगाई नहीं थी ..(व्यवधान)

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल: आप लोगों ने डेमोक्रेसी का गुजरात में...(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: अरे भाई आपको गुजरात की जनता ने दो बार नॉकआउट किया। अब आप ज्यादा न बोलें तो अच्छा है। ..(व्यवधान) ..

Sir, in Lok Sabha and also in Rajya Sabha, there was a serious discussion. Even some of the friends supporting the ruling Party are also concerned about the price rise. Of course, their sincerity will be put to test tomorrow or day-after-tomorrow, whenever an occasion comes in the House. But my point is you walked out in Gujarat, you did not hear the Budget Speech. Do you know what was the reason, Sir? The reason was not the price rise, not the

people's problem; you walked out because the Speaker of the Gujarat Assembly had permitted the Finance Minister, because of his health reasons, to make his Budget Speech sitting. बैठ कर बजट स्पीच पढ़ रहे हैं, इसलिए हम वाकआउट करेंगे। अगर वे बैठ कर पढ़ें या खड़े होकर पढ़ें, इससे क्या फर्क पड़ता है? इसका क्या असर पड़ने वाला है? ..(Interruptions).. Figures are not going to change, whether he makes his Speech sitting or standing. It is a human problem; one has to understand. Now, with what face, the same party is criticising us? You are finding fault with the Opposition walking out in Lok Sabha. It is our legitimate right. ..(Interruptions).. You have discussed Gujarat hundred times. ..(Interruptions).. Sir, this is the double standard of the Congress Party. I hope my friend, Mr. Chidambaram, is hearing what I am saying because he has been vocal outside, criticising us on this count and the Congress Spokesperson also taking note of the same. Sir, the people and the Opposition were aghast. While the issue was being discussed in both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, the Finance Minister, without any concern about the sensitivity of the people and the common man and the promise they made in the Congress election manifesto, he had the audacity to increase the prices of petroleum products which will have a cascading effect on the prices of essential commodities. If it is simply on petroleum or diesel, one can understand, Sir, but it will have effect on transport charges, vegetables, milk, *dal*, *tel*, coal, steel and everything. ..(Interruptions)..

(Followed by 1U/PB)

-PK/PB-AKA/1u/12.35

श्री एम० वेंकैया नायडु (क्रमागत) : आपके लिए महंगाई कोई issue नहीं है, इसलिए आपको कोई चिंता नहीं है, हमारे लिए महंगाई बड़ा issue है, देश की जनता के लिए बड़ा issue है। ..(व्यवधान)..

सर, वित्त मंत्री ने यह भी कहा and it really makes us worry. About Parikh Committee recommendations, the Minister has gone on record saying, 'the petroleum product prices will be taken care by the Petroleum Minister.' That

means, there is one more dose in the offing, another petro-bomb in the offing! If the Prime Minister or anybody from the Ruling Party can say no to such a proposal, we will be happy; the country will be relieved. He has left the scope for, after the Budget Session is over, the Government intends to increase the price of petroleum products once again through backdoor. That seems to be the reason; otherwise there was no need for the Finance Minister to mention about this. Sir, that is why I am saying that 100 lakh tonnes of rice was exported; around 100 lakh tonnes of wheat was also exported. The price was 9-10 rupees and the import price is 24 rupees and at times, it was 32 rupees. That is why we call it a big scam and we demand that there should be a Joint Parliamentary Committee. The Joint Parliamentary Committee must go into the whole gamut of issues such as reasons for food inflation despite bumper crop as claimed by the Minister last year, sufficient availability, manipulative export and import of sugar, wheat, etc. The JPC should also enquire as to why 49 lakh tonnes of sugar was exported in the year 2008-09 at Rs. 12.50 and now imported at 36-40 rupees. This is an important issue. I request the hon. Prime Minister to understand the sentiment and try to agree for this demand, i.e., setting up of a Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Sir, the second issue related to President's Address is, in the President's Address, the Government has claimed that it has taken new measures to strengthen the security to meet the challenges posed by terrorism. What are the new measures? Why the Pune happened? Sir, post 26/11, it was expected that our Intelligence networks would be strengthened. The Ram Pradhan Committee appointed by the Maharashtra Government has submitted a report and in the report, they said that 'Pune will be the possible next target.' 'Pune will be the possible next target.' Sir, Pune is next to Mumbai and Maharashtra Government appointed a Committee and the Committee has opined and gave an input like this. The Committee even visited Pune and still this happens in Pune. What do you explain about it? How do you explain it? The internal security in the country

still remains fragile. After one year of its investigation, the Government is clueless with regard to David Headley, Munawwar Rana; about their movements, etc. Sir, the Intelligence failure was evident from the fact that Headley kept on visiting India before and after 26/11. So far, nobody has denied this. All the leads are coming from the Intelligence agencies only as to where he has gone, where he stayed, whom he has met, etc. All these leads are coming out and what the Government is doing? What the Intelligence wing of the Government was doing, we are not able to understand. Sir, whatever advisory notes they send to the States are casual. It says, 'there is a possibility; they send these general advisory notes to all States; be alert; Chennai may be in the hit list, Bengaluru may be in the hit list; Kolkata may be in the hit list.' If you make generalised advisories, people will take it casually. So, what improvement they have made after 26/11 in this regard? The policy, according to me, of this Government seems to be 'condolence for the dead, compensation for the survived.' जो मर गया, उसके लिए सहानुभूति, जो बच गया उसके लिए, उसकी family के लिए कुछ पैसा। पैसा देना चाहिए, सहानुभूति व्यक्त करनी चाहिए, यह जनतांत्रिक सरकार का लक्षण भी होता है। मगर, उसके आगे क्या किया, उसके बारे में कुछ समाधान देना चाहिए। मुंबई में हुआ, अयोध्या में हुआ, काशी में हुआ, मथुरा में हुआ, औरंगाबाद में हुआ, नागपुर में हुआ, हैदराबाद में हुआ, देश की अलग-अलग जगहों में हुआ। इन विषयों के बारे में अब तक आपने क्या एक्शन लिया, क्या हुआ, सरकार इस बारे में क्या कर पाई, सरकार यह स्पष्ट रूप से सदन को अवगत कराए तो अच्छा होगा।

Sir, my allegation against this Government is, the first stint of the UPA-I on the terrorist front, fighting terrorism or dealing with terrorists, was absolutely disastrous. The Pak-sponsored terrorism 26/11 has made the Government to realise the seriousness to some extent. They started taking some corrective measures. But there is no forward movement on this. Some Congress leaders have converted suspected dens of terrorists as places of political pilgrimage.

(Contd. by 1w/SKC)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (contd.): Repeated visits of politicians to these areas have emboldened the enemies of the nation. For example, senior leaders of the ruling party are publically endorsing the claims that action by the Delhi Police at Batla House was a fake encounter. It is a great injustice to the country, to the memory of the persons who have laid down their lives fighting terrorists. You visit places and make speeches. You go to Azamgarh; you go to Batla House and then you make statements. It is not the ordinary people. If an ordinary person had made such a statement, we would not have worried about it. It is the important people, the AICC General Secretaries, who made such statements and, then, our friends, the spokespersons, tried to wriggle out from the embarrassing questions from the media, from the public. This has happened. I am not treating it in a casual manner, Sir. As far as terrorism is concerned, as far as the security of the country is concerned, we are one with you. We are ready to extend you whatever help is needed from an opposition party. The entire country is agitated. How long should you have this? If there is tension within the country, there cannot be any attention on the development. I am also aware of that fact because we have also been ruling the country for some time. Now, the Government must muster courage and must evolve a clear-cut policy to tackle terrorism. There should be a no-nonsensical approach. Politics should not be linked with the issue of fighting terrorism. Religion should also not be linked with the issue of fighting terrorism. A terrorist is a terrorist; he has no religion. Whichever religion they may belong to, you cannot categorise terrorists as Hindus, Muslims and Christians. They are terrorists. They are enemies of the nation. They are destroying our social fabric. So, they have to be dealt with in a firm manner.

Sir, there is another issue and that is of Naxal demands. They have a grand plan. From Pashupati to Tirupati, they want to have a 'red corridor'. That is their stated goal. Secondly, I am also very clear, Sir; I have been watching their movement. Initially, we had some fancy towards their attractive slogans and

songs. In my early days in the Legislative Assembly, I used to be tempted sometimes by the radical slogans they used. But of late, we have realised what they are doing, how they are killing people. Hundreds and thousands of people are being killed across the country, and they label them as police informers. They are also attacking the public. They are attacking public and private property, Government property and destroying the property of the nation. The duty of the officials of the Government is to show absolutely no lenience towards Maoist leaders. We also urge upon the so-called civil rights activists not to dress up these murderous ideas in clothes of legitimacy. I know that it is a very serious statement. The NGOs talk about so-called civil liberties. For whose liberties are they fighting? Is it for the helpless people, adivasis, harijans, dalits and ordinary people, or for the people who are killing the innocent civilians? I am unable to understand what is happening -- sitting in Delhi and giving lectures and sermons to people asking them not to touch them as civil liberties are involved! Liberties of civilians are more important. Ordinary human beings are more important to us than organised people like these, who have a different ideology, who have a murderous ideology. We are not one with them as far as ideology is concerned. Power won't come from the barrel of the gun. Even if it comes, it would not survive for long. This has to be understood and they have to be told this. The Government wants to have so-called talks with them; I do not understand why these talks again. Talks with whom? Talks for what? Talks at what cost? What is the agenda? Sir, I have seen such talks in Hyderabad twice. They use the interim period to recoup and reorganise themselves.

Sir, there are so many political parties. If the Maoists and CPI-ML are confident of their ideology, they can leave their arms, they can form a political party, they can contest elections, defeat parties and capture power. Who prevents them from doing that if they have strength and confidence in their ideology? Let them do it! If they want to fight CPM in Bengal, let them come out openly and contest elections or do the same in other parts of the country. But they cannot

hold a gun, kill people, kidnap the driver of a train, put people to ransom and then call it revolutionist ideology. We are not willing to accept it. The situation is becoming serious day by day. Around 25 per cent of the total districts in the country have Maoist presence today. If this situation continues, we may have to hand over certain districts to the military in the years to come. That is unfortunately the situation now. There was some incident in Lalgarh. I do not wish to quote what has transpired in the Committees because it is against the parliamentary rules. Sir, the information available is that certain areas of West Bengal, Jharkhand and other regions are not within the reach of the administration.

(Contd. 1x/hk)

HK-VNK/1x/12.45

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU (CONTD.): You are an independent country and after sixty years of Independence today, you are saying so! In Andhra, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, there is no political discrimination. They are not criticising this Government or that Government. This issue cannot be dealt with by State Governments alone because, as you know, they hit here and run there for shelter. They have a network and they have their own supporters from various places. If one says that 40,000 sq. km of Indian soil is not within the reach of administration -- this was information given to us and it was open to hon. Home Minister also -- is it not a challenge to all of us? Is it not the collective responsibility of all of us to fight the situation and to meet the situation? Yes, we live in a democracy. We do not want to kill anybody who have no arms in hands. We don't believe in fake encounters. If the other man is going to fire on you and you tell the Police not to do anything but catch hold of him, is it possible? So, my point is that there has to be a political, educative action plan to educate the people about this menace and they have to be segregated and they have to be isolated saying that their ideology is not acceptable to the system of democracy. We have to fight them out. Law must

also take its own course. What steps the Government of India has taken to stop this? Legally and constitutionally, we are one with them.

Sir, I have already told you about so-called progressive intellectuals. They are the people with zero level of reality. They do not understand the reality of the situation. They go on criticising the State Governments; they go on criticising the Central Government. They do not go to the reality of the problems. So, my point is that if you want to talk to them, there is nothing wrong in talking in democracy but they must abjure violence and they must give up arms. If they give up arms, then talk to anybody. There is no problem in that. They are also citizens of India, but don't talk out of fear and don't talk in air, be real. Know the problems of people. Innocent people including Adivasis and tribals have been butchered, killed and murdered in different States of the country. What the sin they have committed! Kidnapping and killings of people and hijacking of trains is still happening. Hon. Prime Minister I am sad to say that some of the leaders of the ruling party are speaking their language. I don't say all. One former Andhra Minister said "I am also naxalite". I said, "If you are naxalite, how can you be a Minister?" You can go and join them. Some people express their sympathy and some people say about socio-economic problems. Sir, we are all there -- the Congress party, the BJP, the Communist party, the Samajwadi party -- to tackle the socio-economic problems. We are doing our bit. Most of us are spending time for years to solve the problems. They are trying to prove that we are not doing anything and they are doing everything. It cannot be acceptable.

Coming to talks with Pakistan. Why talks in spite of terror? Terror and talk cannot coexist. आप हर चीज यूएसए के दबाव में क्यों करते हैं? यह impression जनता में है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कल कुछ कहा, मैं उसके बारे में अभी कोई व्याख्या नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। मगर मैं उनको convey करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में आम जनता की जो भावना है, अरे भाई, अभी क्या है, वक्त क्या है और चर्चा क्यों कर रहे हैं, क्या परिवर्तन आया? इस बीच में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खुद कहा, and the Prime Minister himself

accused Pakistan of using terrorism as an instrument of State policy. He also declared that we do not know how to talk and whom to talk in Pakistan. During the Chief Ministers' Conference the hon. Prime Minister said the terrorists and anti-Indian forces are waiting at the borders to cross over to India. This is the statement made by hon. Prime Minister. Sir, is there any change in the attitude of Pakistan afterwards which made you to change your views? Secondly, the hon. Home Minister, Mr. Chidambaram, said the terrorist activities have increased in the recent months. It is an official statement. No meaningful steps were taken by neighbours to stop terrorism. Defence Minister, Mr. Antony, said, "We are not fully satisfied. Pakistan Government had not taken concrete steps to dismantle 42 terror camps and the infiltration numbers have shown distinct jump this year."

I again come back to an important point. यह बहुत खतरनाक वक्तव्य गृह मंत्री जी ने दिया, "Home Minister offer an amnesty to PoK youth." You will have disastrous consequences on the security of the country.

मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि यह देश के हित में मत कीजिए, यह देश के हित में नहीं है। पाकिस्तान occupied कश्मीर में जो आतंकवादी बसे हैं, ऐसे लोगों को बिना enquiry के फिर से वापस आने देना देश के लिए बहुत खतरनाक होगा।

(1y/KSK पर जारी)

KSK/MP/12.50/1Y

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (CONTD): Former J&K Chief Minister and present Cabinet Minister, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, said that the idea of surrender policy would be used as they are converted by Pakistan to push foreign militants into India. This was a statement by one of the hon. Cabinet Ministers who has enough experience about Kashmir, who had been the Chief Minister of Kashmir. There are chances of adopting a strategy to push militants into India taking the cover of surrender. This is the danger. If somebody is really changed, हृदय परिवर्तन हो गया, अपनी भारत मां के पास कोई वापस आना चाहता है, तो किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए, मगर इसका तरीका क्या है, पद्धति क्या है? क्या हो रहा है,

पाकिस्तान क्या कर रहा है, कैसे लोगों को प्रोत्साहन दे रहा है - यह आपके सामने है, हमारे सामने है और कोई छिपी हुई बात नहीं है, इसलिए यह जो नया कदम उठाने के लिए आप तैयार हो रहे हैं, यह बहुत खतरनाक है, इसके बारे में सबसे चर्चा करने के बाद ही आगे बढ़ना पड़ेगा। What for this dialogue? What is the agenda? What is the purpose? These are the questions people are asking. I would like the Government to make a categorical statement to clear these doubts in the minds of the people. There is no cohesion; there is no co-ordination; there is no co-operation in this Government. Sharm-el-Sheikh statement is an indication that there is no cohesion, there is no co-ordination, and there is no co-operation. We have just heard from Dr. Najma Heptullaji about the statement made by our Minister of State for External Affairs. He said, "I did not use the word 'mediator', I used the word 'interlocutor'." Sir, Ministers are supposed to be careful, and the Minister of External Affairs is supposed to be much more extra careful; MEA - extra careful. But, this Minister seems to be 'care nil'. This is not the first time; this is not the second time; this is not the third time. He is a well-educated person, trained in America also for some time...(Interruptions). My friends are saying, "That is the problem." I have nothing against him. In fact, Sir, I like youngsters coming up in politics and public administration in the Government because we need to bring them and we need to encourage them. But, the Minister is not able to understand the general philosophy of the country, philosophy of the party in which he is functioning, philosophy of the Government in which he is functioning. And, then there is this 'tweeting'. What is this 'tweeting'? I do not understand. Too much tweeting can lead to quitting...(Interruptions). Remember this; too much tweeting will lead to quitting. He must understand this, and then, he must be very careful. यह कोई मज़ाक का विषय नहीं होना चाहिए। Sir, when I criticise Shri Shashi Tharoor on this count, I don't feel happy. I have always been a critic of the Congress Party from my student days onwards because of ideological differences, not on a personal level. But, at the same time, if the Minister goes on making such statements, I do not

know why the Prime Minister is silent on him. He should be properly advised, guided and counselling should be given to him. I don't use the word 'scolding'.

Now, I come to the issue of Telangana. Just now, my friend, Shri Prakash Javadekar, spoke about it. I am not able to understand that responding to my reaction on the appointment of Justice Srikrishna Commission, day before yesterday, the hon. Home Minister made a categorical statement, "Who said that this is not statutory? It is statutory. Justice Srikrishna has the status of a Supreme Court Judge." I am not bothered about the status. We have respect for Justice Srikrishna. We have respect about the wisdom of Justice Srikrishna and other Members of the Commission. There is no casting of aspersions with regard to integrity, with regard to knowledge of those people. The question is: why this Commission? If this is the purpose and this is the interest of the Government and the hon. Prime Minister, why did the Home Minister call the meeting of all political parties? Eight political parties were called to *Sachivalaya* in Hyderabad by the Chief Minister. They gave some opinions. Some of them changed their opinion later to the amusement of their own supporters and to the astonishment of the people of the State. But, subsequently, taking that as a reason, the hon. Home Minister called a meeting here in North Block. Eight political parties were called. According to him, he had a four-hour lengthy, detailed, meaningful, constructive meeting. Parties have given their opinion. Everything is recorded. Now, you are sending Srikrishna Commission. Srikrishna Commission will go and do what? Again, it will do re-recording. प्री-रिकॉर्डिंग हो चुकी है, बाद में रिकॉर्डिंग हो चुकी है, तो अब री-रिकॉर्डिंग करना चाहते हैं क्या? My point is, Sir, for the last three months, my State is burning, both sides, Andhra and Telangana. Boys are committing suicide. Their parents are worried. We are all worried. What is happening in my State which is a progressive State marching forward? You are punishing such a State. What sin have my people in Andhra Pradesh committed?

(continued by 1z - gsp)

GSP-SC/12.55/1Z

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (CONTD.): Why are you dealing with such a sensitive issue in a casual manner? Mr. Prime Minister, I do agree that a State cannot be formed within six months or a year; in one meeting or two meetings but you have sufficiently taken time. You had an alliance with one of the parties. You made a promise to the people, and, now you have a direct discussion. You did not do homework, Sir. I don't know whether the people are properly briefing the hon. Prime Minister or not. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has gone on record saying that he was not taken into confidence. Many Ministers are expressing ignorance. Our colleagues, Members of Parliament, have not been taken into confidence before a decision was made. They should have been taken into confidence. They are also Members of Parliament. I am answerable to my supporters. They are answerable to their supporters. The Chief Minister along with the Members of Parliament of both the regions, namely, Andhra and Telangana, should have been called separately. You should have held enough consultations with them and you should have prepared your mind before making an announcement. Now, you are doing it, I am told. Sir, is it the way to deal with such a sensitive matter relating to the future of a State. Sir, regional feelings become very strong. In this country, unfortunately, we are all aware that water, land, religion, region and language ignite emotions overnight. Moreover, Sir, the issue of Telangana has got a background. It is not an all of a sudden movement by somebody. Whoever is leading the movement, if they think that they are leading the movement, they are mistaken. Sir, it is the people's movement. Even on the other side, it is the people's movement. It is not correct to ridicule anybody. We may not agree with the viewpoint of the other person but to ridicule them and to say that it is all conspired, inspired or transpired by somebody is unfair. Sir, my point is that hundreds of students are ruining their lives. Examinations are coming nearer.

On the one side, they have examinations, and, on the other, this tension is there in their minds. How do you expect them to perform better in the examinations?

Sir, the regional feelings are growing up everybody. The national media is not able to properly understand and highlight as to what exactly is happening in that part of the country. There the entire State is worried, the investment has stopped, the growth has come to a halt, and, the division in different parties is increasing day-by-day. The ruling party has a division; the main Opposition party has a division. The division is bound to be there on this emotive issue. But, at the same time, should we allow this to continue? Do you want to spend one more year like this? What is the Srikrishna Committee for? Sir, I will accept, and, then, cooperate with the Government because the hon. Home Minister made a statement that responsible parties will talk to the Srikrishna Committee. That means he wants to imply that people who would not go to Srikrishna Commission, are irresponsible people. I would like to know from him whether this is the responsible way to go for such a unilateral announcement by the Union Home Minister to make such a Committee without understanding the implications. I would like to know this from the hon. Prime Minister. If he gives an assurance, I will change my stand. Is the Srikrishna Committee's recommendation going to be binding on the Government of India? Is it going to be the end of this issue? Let him say. We will review our stand. If it is going to be just another committee like Pranab Babu Committee, or, Rosaiah Committee etc., what is its use? Why do you deceive people? Why are you deceptive in your approach? Be bold, be open. Sometimes, harsh decisions have to be taken. There is a background of Telangana agitation of 1969 or the Andhra agitation of 1972. Now, we have this agitation. Do you want this agitation to be precipitated leading to further increase in misunderstandings? I am really aghast and pained to see how these things are happening. People go on speaking to remove the word 'Andhra' from 'Andhra Bank'. There is some problem. We are pained to see when somebody drives away his neighbour from

this region or place. So, I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister to please pay some personal attention to this, have a serious discussion within your party, and, come to a political conclusion. Don't leave it to a Committee. It is a time-pass Committee. I have made it very clear that we have no intention to cast aspersions on the ability of the Members who are there. We have nothing personal against them. We may greet them. Somebody said, why can't you meet them. Sir, we can meet them, we can greet them. But, what is the purpose; that is the issue. We meet Congressmen here. After we go out, I meet the Congress friends outside also. Dr. Keshava Rao is there. I can meet him, greet him also. Mr. Anand Sharma is here. I can greet him. Hariprasad ji is here, I can greet him. But is it the end of the story? The issue is that you need to be clear about the purpose of this Committee.

(Contd. by sk-2a)

Sk/2a/1.00

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU (CONTD.): What is the purpose of this Committee? That much only about the Telengana. Don't prolong the issue.

Then, Sir, coming to the food security, you said the Food Security Act was coming. Last year also you said the Food Security Act was coming. What is the Act? What is the provision? What is the money? Three rupees and two rupees foodgrains, when are you going to make them available to the States? Which date? What is the provision in the Budget? Be clear. Mere Act is not going to suffice; action is required. So, legislation alone will not ensure the food security, you need to do it in a more transparent manner. And, you want to increase food production by increasing urea prices. Is it going to help? Sir, the hike should be withdrawn forthwith. Agriculture production has failed to keep pace with the growing demand and precious little has been done by the Government to improve it. How can one expect the Government to ensure food security to its citizens?

Sir, the Presidential Address boasts about so many measures taken for the welfare of the farmers. My simple question is, what happened to the Swaminathan Commission's recommendations with regard to the prices? The Government, the Prime Minister, my friend, Mr. Sharad Pawar, the Agriculture Minister, have time and again telling that we have increased the MSP manifolds. Yes, you have increased it. I do agree. But, at the same time, you allowed input prices to be increased by manifolds. Sir, it was two thousand rupees expenditure per acre. Now it is twenty thousand rupees for cotton, twenty thousand rupees for paddy. What is the benefit the farmer is getting even if you increased the MSP from Rs. 635 to Rs. 835 to Rs. 935? Let us assume that you increased it by 30 per cent or 40 per cent. Can you allow the input prices to go up by more than ten times? What is the meaning of saying that we have increased the MSP? This is another deceptive thing. I would like the ruling party friends also to understand the seriousness of the situation. This is again not a political issue. Food production is very much required. Without food, you cannot move forward. That is the necessity. Our farmers are ready to produce more, but give them the new technologies, give them the wherewithal, give them the needed support, give them the credit. Sir, even today, 65 per cent of the people in the countryside are getting credit from the private sector, moneylenders. The Government said, yes, we have told the banks to increase it to more than rupees three lakh crore. Fine! But what is the requirement? The Congress manifesto also spoke about reducing the interest rates. Where is the reduction? You again made another deceptive announcement saying that whoever pays in time will get 2 per cent rebate. Sir, if I am in a position to pay the loan in time, then, where is the need to come to the Government? I am helpless. That is why the farmers are committing suicide. And, you say that you pay the money and you get a rebate. There is a saying in Telugu.

(The Hon. Member
may please fill in the
Telugu quotation).

I am not in a position to pay money and you are asking me to take care of the interest also and you get a rebate. How is it possible? It is not possible. Sir, it is not a pro-farmer decision. In the last four years, nothing concrete has been done to increase the food production. So, the farmers are in distress and they are committing suicide. Because of their inability to repay the debt, they are committing suicide. This is what is happening. So, the pro-farmer Budget, they are talking of carrying a disinformation campaign, they offered a pro-farmer Budget. What is pro-farmer? Withdrawal of fertilizer subsidy is a pro-farmer thing. Increase in excise duty is a pro-farmer thing. Not reducing the interest rate is a pro-farmer thing. Increase in the prices of diesel is a pro-farmer thing. Tell me, Sir, if there is a way, I will also be convinced. If there is a way that you show to us that these are the measures you have taken, No. The production cost, as I told you, has increased by ten times. That is the concern. I am also an agriculturist. I know the sufferings of the rural people. People suffer because water levels are going down. Power situation is worsening day by day. In my State, now people say they don't get even 7 hours of power. We are talking of free power. Free power means, first low power and afterwards no power. People want power. People want assured power for 10 hours or 12 hours. We are not able to do it. I am not saying don't give free power. If you are capable, give free power. But in the name of free power, don't make it no power. That is the situation today. This problem is not of the Congress-ruled States or the BJP-ruled States. The problem is uniform except Chhattisgarh, except Jharkhand and some States which are blessed by the Nature. But all other States are facing the serious problem. Prime Minister, I request you to have some personal interest and see that these reforms in power sector are pushed through and the States are made to understand the gravity of the situation and then some meaningful steps are taken at the earliest in order the come out of the situation which will affect not only agriculture but also the industry and also the progress of the country. It is a very serious issue.

-SK/YSR-GS/1.05/2B

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (CONTD.): Coming to institutions, I expected that the institutions under Prime Minister Manmohan Singhji would be respected. लोकतंत्र में कभी भी इंस्टीट्यूशन का दुरुपयोग नहीं करना चाहिए। इलेक्शन कमीशन के संदर्भ में जो मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त ने राष्ट्रपति महोदय को पत्र लिखा, वह पत्र लोगों को देखने के लिए एवेलेबल है। उस पत्र को देखने के बाद लोगों के मन पर इसका असर क्या होगा, यह बात सोचने की है ? I don't want to take any names. But when you read a letter written by a former Chief Election Commissioner to the President of India at that time which is made available to the people now, what will be its impact on the minds of the ordinary people about the credibility of the Election Commission? Sir, sending partisan people to the Election Commission is not in the interest of democracy. Let the Election Commission also be constituted by a collegium on the lines of the NHRC or the Information Commission to inspire more confidence. It is not the question of the BJP or the Congress.

Sir, about the CBI, of late, people say and it has become a joke that the CBI means "Congress Bureau of Investigation." मुलायम सिंह जी आपसे दूर गए, सीबीआई उनके नजदीक जाती, थोड़े मुलायम सिंह जी नजदीक आए, सीबीआई मायावती जी के पास जाती, मायावती जी दूर गईं फिर सीबीआई मुलायम सिंह जी के पास आती और लालू जी नजदीक हैं, तो वह दूर गईं, थोड़े वह दूर गए, तो थोड़े देख रहे हैं कि क्या करना है, क्या नहीं करना है। क्वात्रोची केस के बारे में ज्यादा कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है जिस तरह का सीबीआई ने व्यवहार किया। सीबीआई ने सीपीएम के पिनारी विजयन के मामले में केरल में क्या किया ? हम क्या कर रहे हैं ? वह over-active हो गया, कारण क्या है, सीपीएम दूर हो गया । अभी even on DMK, an ally of the Congress Party, a sword of Damocles, of CBI, is hanging on the telecom issue. An inquiry by the CBI in the telecom issue is going on and that is an ally of the ruling party.

In the Taj Corridor case, first the CBI said, "no case." Afterwards they said, 'नहीं यह तो केस बनता है disproportionate assets में,' बाद में उनका वक्तव्य चेंज हो गया।

Now coming to Sajjan Kumar episode, it's really a shame. Sajjan Kumar is an accused in 1984 case. It is a serious issue, sentimental issue. Now you say that Sajjan Kumar is not available. I am told he is having Z-plus security. Police always peep around. Even the policemen with me always inform वेंकैया नायडु कहां जा रहा है, किससे मिल रहा है, वगैरह, वगैरह और वह बता रहे हैं कि उनके बारे में हमें जानकारी नहीं है। जब कोर्ट ने उनको बेल दे दिया, तब मालूम हुआ कि सज्जन कुमार कहां पर हैं ? क्या यह कोई तरीका हो सकता है? Can an organisation like the CBI, a premier investigating agency of the country, behave in such a manner? Is it having *shobha*? You just appointed a CBI Director, who has just retired, to a Centre-State Commission, immediately for performing his duty. I am not talking about the merits, his overall credibility, etc. But the question is: How are you treating the institution, hon. Prime Minister?

Recently, there was an announcement by the Government and the ruling party about the austerity measures. Fine. One day I was travelling by air. Suddenly, Pranab *babu* came. I was travelling in J-class. Parliament allowed you for that. He came from behind and said, 'वेंकैया कैसे हो?' I said, 'Sir, I did not find you.' He said, "I am sitting behind." The Finance Minister of the country is a good example. But, at the same time, with your permission, Sir, I am not reading anything from it. I will hand over it to you. This is a newspaper advertisement of full page: Central Excise Day. यह क्या है, इसको पढ़ने और समझने में दस दिन लग जायेंगे। यह क्या है ? The Finance Minister goes by Y-class. उन्होंने क्या कहा। हमारे राज्य मंत्री ने कुछ क्लास कहा। मेरे पास बहुत अखबार हैं। आरटीआई की जानकारी में मिला कि दो महीने में स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी का चित्र लगाकर एडवरटाइजमेंट पर दो करोड़ 97 लाख रुपये खर्च किए गए। पूरी जिंदगी में लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी का देहांत होने के बाद से आज तक उन पर जो खर्चा किया, उसके बारे में लिखा है कि दस लाख रुपये खर्च किए। सर, मेरा कहना यह है कि श्री

राजीव गांधी महान नेता हैं, उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में काम किया है, उनकी प्रशंसा होनी चाहिए, उनको याद भी किया जाना चाहिए। मगर आप एक तरफ बता रहे हैं कि austerity measures होना चाहिए।

(2सी पर जारी)

-GS/LP/VKK/1.10/2c

श्री एम.वेंकैया नायडु (क्रमागत): आप मंत्रियों को बता रहे हैं कि वाई क्लास में जाइए । डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, हमने कमेटीज में डिसाइड किया है कि कमेटी टूर के लिए बाहर नहीं जाना चाहिए। हमारी कमेटी में चर्चा हुई कि अंडमान निकोबार जाए बिना कमेटी में आप यहां क्या चर्चा करेंगे। सर, उसके बारे में ऐसी चर्चा हुई है। मैं उसमें ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। We should not become a matter of ridicule. We should be serious and do something. Government is spending huge amount of money on advertisement and then, you take small, small measures like English proverb 'penny wise, pound foolish'. यह नहीं होना चाहिए।

Sir, now, I come to the issue of large community of Indian people living in Australia. We are really worried about more than one lakh students who are in Australia. We are seeing the reports in the media as to what is happening to our children, how they are being harassed, discriminated, attacked, killed sometimes, driven out, etc. Australia is our friendly country and we want to have friendly relations with Australia. We must impress upon them to stop this, stop this at once. If it is an isolated incident, I do understand that the Government cannot keep निगाह on each and every individual. But, it is happening in a planned pattern. So, the Government needs to be very sensitive to this issue and take all effective steps to see that our children, our people and also the migrated people who are living there, are taken care of.

Sir, I am also sorry to talk about Sri Lankan Tamils once again. I know it is not in the hands of anybody. But, at the same time, what is happening in Sri Lanka, particularly to the Sri Lankan Tamils? Even today, around one lakh people are living in camps as per the information that is available. There was an election. Subsequently, there was some selection also. But, even now, what is

the situation? The condition in the camps is horrible. It was already explained earlier. Sir, my point is, if the Government of India do not act and pursue with the Sri Lankan Government and make it act fast to re-settle the displaced persons and find a political solution to the conflict, a new challenge is going to emerge. Neglect on the part of the Government to ensure the preservation of dignity of the war displaced Tamils in the transitional camps delays the implementation of the resettlement plans and indifference to forging a national consensus on a political solution to ethnic conflict acceptable to all stakeholders will make this issue resurface again and then, it will have disastrous consequences. I urge upon the Indian Government to explore a political solution. Impress upon our neighbouring friend, Sri Lanka, to see that interests of Sri Lankan Tamils are taken care of within the territorial integrity, sovereignty and unity of Sri Lanka. We don't want to interfere in their internal affairs. Sir, with regard to reservation based on religion, I would say please do not do this. आप माइनोरिटीज के बारे में बहुत चिंता व्यक्त करते हैं। साठ सालों में आपने कितनी चिंता व्यक्त की, क्या हुआ, यह देश के सामने है। मजहब के आधार पर आरक्षण देना अभी इस देश के हित में नहीं है। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा, जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा, सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल ने कहा, बाबा साहेब अंबेडकर जी ने कहा, गोपाल आयंगर ने कहा, सभी लोगों ने कहा है। इसलिए कृपया इस दिशा में आगे मत बढ़िए। उनकी शिक्षा के लिए, उनकी बाकी उन्नति के लिए जो भी करना है, कीजिए, लेकिन मजहब के आधार पर अगर एक बार आरक्षण देना शुरू करेंगे तो उसकी एक और डिमांड होगी। देश का विभाजन क्यों हुआ था? हिंदू और मुसलमान मिलकर नहीं जी सकते, ऐसा ब्रिटिश लोगों ने कहा, हम फंस गए, उन्होंने उस समय इस कारण से हम पर दबाव डाला, मगर इतने सालों से हम सब लोग यहां मिलकर जी रहे हैं। यहां अलग भाषा, अलग भेष, फिर भी अपना एक देश और "विविधता में एकता, भारत की विशेषता।" है, इसलिए आप दुबारा आपस में ऐसी शिक्षा मत लाइए और ट्राइबल्स के बारे में, I would just like to quote one figure. In the President's Address to the Parliament last year, the Government promised to ensure distribution of all titles by the end of 2009. However, the Government is still saying that efforts will be made to dispose of all

claims. Sir, I will just give one figure. Take the case of Maharashtra. Till January 2010, the number of claims was 3,03,960; out of which, only 2,453 titles have been disbursed. So far, it is not even one per cent. Source is, newspaper 'The Hindu' of 24th February. Out of 3,03,960, only 2,453 titles have been distributed to those helpless tribals. This is the progress!

Sir, with regard to the National Highways, less said the better. There is a decrease of 13 per cent allocation. The Minister says, "Since we could even use the allocated amount in the financial year, how could I ask for more?"

(Contd. by RSS/2d)

AKG-RSS/2D/1.15

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (CONTD.): That is what the Minister is saying. मैं खर्च नहीं कर पा रहा हूँ, इसलिए पैसा कैसे माँगूँगा। It is one of the pet projects of the former Prime Minister, the present Prime Minister and the entire country about the National Highways. You have failed to achieve the target, whereas, 98 per cent of the Golden Quadrilateral project started was anyway completed. The North-South and East West Corridors, the target was 7300 kms., the achievement is not even 5,000 kms.

Sir, another big disappointment is, 250 Central infrastructure projects have become victims of huge time and cost overruns. Three hundred and three Central road projects are visited with delays and cost overruns are more than 47 per cent.

Sir, with regard to Padma Awards, I have a word to say. The Padma Award should not be devalued. They were given to persons whose credentials are doubtful. You give the Padma Award to a person because he simply contested against Advaniji without going into the merits of the person or you give it to somebody saying that he has helped us. Helped means what? The Government of India is there, the Prime Minister is there, the Foreign Minister is there. They did their best to convince on the nuclear issue. It is not because of any private individual that we were able to strike the deal. That is the reason

given outside, at least. I do not know what the actual reason of the Government is. The Government normally do not give reasons for awarding Padma Awards. About Jammu and Kashmir also, same thing is there.

About the black money parked outside, he promised that tangible steps will be taken. So far, there is no progress with regard to illegal money stashed in the Swiss bank accounts.

Then the promises made in your manifesto about the girl child. Nothing specific has been done. See, the Ladli Lakshmi Yojana of Madhya Pradesh and Bhagya Lakshmi Yojana of Karnataka. It is a wonderful scheme. I request the Prime Minister to study these two schemes. Forget that they are BJP- ruled States. Take care of the health of the people which you have mentioned.

Aarogya Shree programme of Andhra Pradesh is a beautiful programme... (Interruptions)... Figures will speak for themselves. Don't worry about it... (Interruptions)... आप उनके लिए अपना गला क्यों खराब करते हैं, यह बेकार है। उसका कोई आकार नहीं है, साकार नहीं है, आप चिन्ता मत करिए। उनके argument का कोई आकार नहीं है। Sir, Aarogya Shree programme of the Andhra Pradesh Government which was started by the late Chief Minister... (Interruptions)... It is a beautiful scheme that has to be taken up at the national level. Ladli Lakshmi, Bhagya Lakshmi and Aarogya Shree Scheme. Third one is about another important thing, that is, the Soil Health Card Programme of Gujarat. It is a boon to the farmers providing information regarding the soil fertility, balanced use of fertilizers, changes in the crop pattern, facility of mapping of the soils. It also envisages reclamation of saline, alkaline and degraded soils. It is a very, very noble scheme. I request the Government of India to implement it at the national level.

Sir, coming to the assistance to the States, the hon. Prime Minister promised Rs. 1000 crores to Andhra Pradesh after the floods. You came personally. We are thankful to you. But that money also is not fully released so far. If the facts are otherwise, I will be happy to be corrected. I checked with the

Government yesterday, and my information is, not even that money is released. The same is the case with the Karnataka Government. A havoc was caused. Lakhs of people lost their houses and many people lost their lives also, cattle also. The Karnataka Government also needs Central assistance. What is given is only Rs. 1437 crores, that too from the CCF. So, you please be large hearted for the States which are affected by natural calamities, particularly like drought, floods and other calamities. Be generous enough. After all, they are also part of the country. They should be helped and they need money. They have sought Rs. 11609 crores, and only Rs. 684 crores were given for Andhra Pradesh... (Interruptions)...

Sir, now, I am coming to the Women's Reservation Bill, first President speech to the last President speech, every time, we are hearing about the same. I hope, this eighth, which you are talking about, ... (Interruptions)... अगर हो जाए, तो अच्छा। अगर eighth है, तो हो जाएगा, मगर बिल हो जाएगा क्या, वह देखना पड़ेगा। यह भी कोई partisan issue नहीं है। मित्रो, इसलिए मैंने जैसा कहा कि यह राष्ट्रपति अभिभाषण तो है, मगर इससे हम लोग संतुष्ट नहीं हैं।

(2ई/एससीएच पर जारी)

MKS-SCH/1.20/2E

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु (क्रमागत): इसका कारण यह है कि देश के सामने जो चुनौतियाँ हैं, इसमें उनका कोई समाधान नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनका समाधान हो, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपसे विदा लेना चाहता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

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

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

TMV-PSV/2F/2.20

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

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 2009-10

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for the year 2009-10.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Statement by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri S. M. Krishna.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): Sir, I would like to make a statement on the Prime Minister's recent visit to Saudi Arabia.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The copies are not circulated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have not the copies been circulated?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You are aware of the practice that before the Minister makes a statement the copies have to be circulated.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Okay. I will make the statement after the copies are made available.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have they not been circulated? इसकी copies आने के बाद आप अपना statement दे दीजिएगा। After the copies come you make the statement.

Now, we will continue with the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shri Sitaram Yechury.

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS -- (contd.)

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (WEST BENGAL): Thank you, Sir. I think, I have to change my timetable. You always call me just immediately after lunch when the hon. Members... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will be fresh.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Not only will I be fresh but also there is an advantage because not many Members will be there to interrupt me. That is also an advantage. I hope you would not interrupt me for the External Affairs Minister to make the statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be after your speech.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It means that he will be a bonded slave waiting for me to finish. So, I sympathize with him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is duty-bound to be there.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I sympathize with him. Please count my time from now.

Thank you, Sir, for calling me to speak on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address and I am participating in that. The President's Address is the customary annual Address. That is a balance-sheet of the Government's work in the past year and what it intends to do in the future. Before I come to the main thrust of it, there are certain issues, which the hon. President raised, on which there can't be any dispute.

In para 2 she talks about the consensus on terrorism and that is of extreme concern for all of us and, I think, in this House I must reiterate that the fight against terror is non-negotiable and there can be no compromise on it. But it should be a fight against all manifestations of terror. Terror can't be bracketed into any one religion or any one region or any one area. We had all these expressions of terror from various angles in our country and all of them will have to be fought, and I would like the Government to make sure that there is no discrimination between the various terrorist activities that take place. Terror must be fought as terror. It is anti-national. As I have said, in para 2 itself the hon. President has referred to a certain incident in West Bengal, an attack by the Maoists, and the need for the country, as a whole, to rise to fight this menace. It is very correct. I have heard the hon. Member from the principal opposition also raising this concern and, I think, the House, on this aspect, appears to be completely united.

(Contd. by 2G/VK)

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (CONTD): The Prime Minister has, repeatedly, stated that Maoist violence is the single largest gravest threat to internal security in our country. But, Sir, what we now want to know from the Government and what has not been referred to by the hon. President is the fact that there are members of the Union Cabinet themselves who have actually said that that incident which the hon. President has referred to in her Speech, was not committed by the Maoists. They have gone on record to state that. They have gone on record to state that stop this military operation, not military but the operations against the Maoists in our country and ask them to come for talks even without abjuring violence. Now this discordant voice coming from within the Cabinet itself does not augur well for the country. The hon. Prime Minister is not present at the moment. But the Government will have to owe an explanation to this country and to this House. How can this Government survive with such a major contradiction, where the Prime Minister who heads the Cabinet says that Maoist violence is the gravest threat to India's internal security and you have a member of the Cabinet who actually denies that the Maoists have perpetrated this attack that the hon. President refers to in para 2? Now this contradiction cannot coexist. This has to be settled and we are waiting for the Government to answer how they are going to settle this contradiction and what is the explanation for this contradiction. That is something which the august House would like to know; otherwise, the sincerity of the Government in fighting this Maoist menace itself will come under a question mark, which is not good for the future of our country and our nation.

Having said this, Sir, I would like the Government to once again remember that you can't hunt with the hounds and run with the hare. You can't do both. In this, what is the collective stand of the Government that must be brought out very clearly and we are expecting that answer.

There are many other aspects that the hon. President has covered, but because of lack of time I may not be able to explain our position on all of them.

I will mention some of the important issues before I come to the main thrust of the hon. President's Address.

In para 15, for instance, the hon. President talks in terms of the Armed Forces, but there is no mention of what progress has been made on this vexatious issue of 'one rank one pension'. This is something all the political parties have espoused in the past. But on that issue, there has been no clarity.

In para 55, the hon. President talks in terms of delivery of justice. A very important issue, Sir, for the credibility of our nation itself, the credibility which must be there in our people, that we have a system that delivers justice. That has come under very, very severe question mark in our country. In major disturbances and riots, whether it is anti-Sikh riots, whether it is communal riots, many of the perpetrators have gone unpunished; many of the Commission reports have gone unimplemented. So, in this connection, I wish there was a mention, the concern expressed by the hon. President should have been followed up with some plan of action by the Government, which unfortunately we do not see. There is also not a mention of the fact that there is a need for a National Judicial Commission, which all of us have agreed at one point of time or the other. But why isn't the National Judicial Commission being appointed which should take into account very important issues concerning the integrity and independence of the judiciary, the appointment of judges, the issues of complaints that come against the hon. judges which need to be disposed of as soon as possible because the more you keep them lingering, the greater are the doubts on the integrity of the judiciary which we cannot afford? So, on these issues, I wonder why there was no mention of the National Judicial Commission.

In para 71, the hon. President talks in terms of the contribution of the Non-Resident Indians to our country. In that connection, unfortunately, there is no reference, at all, to the problems being faced by our NRIs, particularly in the Gulf areas, particularly those who come from Kerala. There has been a list of demands that they have raised with the Government for a number of years and

the money collected from them by the Central Government which should be used for their future and their post-retirement benefits, that is not being done. There is no mention of that list either.

Likewise, Sir, there are many other issues that the hon. President has touched, which, if time permits, I will get into. In para 73, Sir, the hon. President talks about our space programme. All of us, with pride, congratulate our scientists for the tremendous achievements that we have achieved. But in that context, Sir, the achievements that we have achieved, I think, will need to be tampered with a warning which the former President of India, Shri K.R. Narayanan, gave to us on the 50th Anniversary of our Republic.

(Contd. by 2H)

2h/2.30/ks

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (contd.): When he was addressing the Parliament in the Central Hall on that anniversary, he made a very evocative speech. But I am reading out only that part which is connected with our space scientists. I quote, and he said, "Our satellites shoot up from the midst of the hovels of the poor". And this brings me to the thrust of the President's Address that we have all these achievements but 'these satellites shoot up from the hovels of the poor'. And what is that main thrust that the hon. President has made which I think we need to very deeply consider? That, I think, comes in the end when she quotes Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Sir, my generation has grown up watching the jottings of Pt. Nehru and one of those was the famous one from Robert Frost's poem which he had noted down on his desk, "The woods are lovely, dark and deep but I have miles to go before I sleep". We have all grown up reading those jottings. That was sixty years ago. The miles have become longer and before we go to sleep, we seem to be having longer and longer miles to cover. And then, the President says, and I quote from her Address, "We have taken decisive strides towards reaching these goals. Still, much remains to be done. The road is long

but our journey is in progress". The question is: in which direction is the journey in progress? Which direction are we moving in?

When the draft of the Constitution was presented by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on 25th November, 1949, these were the words he used. I thought this is something that comes to our mind now, and after all these years, since 1949, 60 years of our Republic, this is still as relevant as it was then. I quote Dr. Ambedkar, "On January 26, 1950, we are going to enter into a life of contradictions. In politics, we will have equality and in social and economic life, we will have inequality. In politics, we will be recognising the principle of one man-one vote, one vote-one value; in our social and economic life, we shall, by reason of our social and economic structure, continue to deny the principle of one man-one value. How long shall we continue to live this life of contradictions? How long shall we continue to deny equality in our social and economic life? If we continue to deny it for long, we will do so only by putting our political democracy in peril. We must remove these contradictions at the earliest moment, or else, those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy which this Assembly has laboriously built up". This was said over 60 years ago and today, hearing the President's Address, we come back to this fundamental contradiction, and this fundamental contradiction is: in which direction are we progressing? What we have seen in these two decades of neo-liberal economic reforms, what we have been seeing, of late, is essentially the creation of two Indias within our Bharat -- the illusion of a shining India which they gave us, and the reality of a suffering India that they are giving us, and this is what I have been repeating in this House. And it is this hiatus between the two, the shining and suffering India that is growing. Now, we have gone through those figures earlier and I do not want to burden the House with those statistics. All of us know that while we have the largest number of billionaires today in US dollar terms in Asia, including Japan, in India, we also have 77 per cent of our population living on less than 20 rupees a day. You had various estimations of

poverty that have come up. You had the Suresh Tendulkar Committee's report, which has now given us the poverty figure of 37.2 per cent. But if you compare it with 1991, the number of poor in our country -- the statistics and percentages are good for analysis but, in real life, you see absolute numbers -- there are today 10 crore more people below poverty line in India than there were 20 years ago in absolute numbers. These are figures from the Planning Commission.

(Contd. 2j/tdb)

TDB/2J/2.35

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (CONTD.): The NSS latest round data has given us 3.9 crores or nearly 4 cores of people have slipped into poverty only. That was the latest figure we have for 2004-05. In that year alone, 4 crore people have slipped under poverty only due to health expenditures. Because of privatisation of health services, they cannot afford their health expenditures, 4 crore of people have gone into poverty in one year alone. This is the National Sample Survey, I am telling you, Sir. So, the creation of these two Indias, Sir, and that is the reality that we have today, and we are moving in a direction where it is not my India i.e. Bharat as our Constitution says, but it is my India that is divided into two Bharats or my Bharat divided into two Indias, a 'shining India' and a 'suffering India'. And that the hon. President in para 5, para 7 and para 3, in the initial lines, I mean, when she outlined the whole thing, she has given the basic thrust of this UPA Government, and that basic thrust that has been given is, one, the impact of the global recession, how to protect our people; and two, to work for inclusive growth and in paragraph 7, she talks of the question of price rise. Now, the question again that comes up here is that in this Budget also, the direction of the progress I am talking about, is the creation of two Indias. And what have we done in this Budget, Sir? In this Budget, that was presented, you have given a concession of Rs.26,000 crores to the direct taxpayers, which is essentially the corporates and the high-end income-tax payers, and you have collected Rs.46,500 crores through indirect taxes, which is, what will be burdened

on the common people. So, the shift of resources again continuously keeps taking place towards the rich, and the whole Budget has planned for a nominal increase in expenditure of eight per cent. If you discounted the rate of inflation in real terms, the expenditure this year by the Government of India would be less than what it was last year. And, if it is going to be less than what it was last year, where is the thrust for growth, where is the stimulus for growth? And whatever growth you are giving, you are giving it through such lopsided policies where the rich become richer and the poor become poorer. And in top of that, Sir, the question that does come up is, here is a Report which the hon. Finance Minister has presented to the Budget, and this Report says Statement of Revenue Foregone. Sir, the Statement of Revenue Foregone says Rs.5,02,299 crores is tax foregone. This is the legitimate tax which could have been collected. Okay, even if I were to give the benefit of doubt and say the foregone taxes in terms of indirect taxes were meant for economic stimulus given the global recession, if you minus that, what is the tax foregone, as far as the corporate income tax is concerned? It is Rs.79,554 crores, nearly Rs.80,000 crores has been foregone from the corporate sector. From the high-end payers of the income tax what is foregone is, Rs.40,929 cores. Put these together, you have Rs.1,20,000-odd crores of the legitimate tax that the Government could have collected, that was not collected. If you had collected this amount and utilised this through public investment, building your economic and social infrastructure that is much needed in our country, we would have been able to generate jobs at a very high level, and that, in turn, would have generated demand within the economy, which, in turn, would have provided the impetus for manufacturing and industrial growth in the country. But, instead of adopting that path, you adopt path of giving concessions to the rich, to the corporates and impoverish the rest or the suffering India, as I have just explained to you. So, this direction, the direction in which we are progressing, like the hon. President has said, that is the direction which, we think, is not the direction which was envisaged at the

time of Independence, at the time of adoption of our Constitution and the Republic. On top of this, Sir, comes the very unfortunate, I think, I have called this unfortunate, reference of the hon. President when she says that this price rise is inevitable. I mean, we are told, "Sorry, you have to suffer. The price rise is inevitable." Why it is inevitable, she tries to explain it. But, Sir, we must understand what does the price rise mean. The price rise normally means that there is a shift in income.

(Contd. by 2k-kgg)

Kgg/2k/2.40

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (contd.): The more expensive an item becomes, the consumer pays more; that is, the working people who earn salaries pay more; and, the people who produce these products earn the profits and they gain greater profits. Sir, even the Prime Minister once referred to it and what we call it chronic capitalism. In India, when price rise takes place, it is not the producer who gains, it is the middleman who gains. You have our peasantry being impoverished, you have the common people suffering from high prices. Who are the people who are making this money in between? We have been raising it and many issues have contributed to the price rise that have been referred to by my colleagues from the other Opposition parties, so I am not repeating those points. One point we must understand, who are these middlemen who are gaining? When we always raised this issue and say to stop this speculation in commodities exchanges on essential items, stop or ban this forward trading, futures trading in these commodities, we were always told that that does not contribute to the rise in prices. Then what is the reality, Sir?

Here is from the Commodities Exchanges annual reports. The value of trade in agricultural commodities during the fortnight ending January 31 was Rs.52,313.63 crores. Compared to last year's, of the same period, it has gone up by 65 per cent. For the whole year from 1st April till 31st January, it was Rs.10,13,379.97 crores. For the comparable period of the last year if you see, it

has gone up by a whopping 102.59 per cent! If the value in forward trading and futures trading goes up by a 102.59 per cent, what does it mean, Sir? There are profits there. How can forward trading give you profits except when the prices rise? There is no other way forward trading can give you profits. The prices have to rise. If the value of trading is going up so much, there is a natural pressure to make the prices go up; otherwise, they would not make the profits. If they do not make the profits, they would not invest in such big numbers.

What is the other evidence that you have that they are making profits? Here is the report that I am reading out to you. This is from the media, but based on the reports by Investment Advisors and the corporates engaged in commodity trading. It writes a very sarcastic comment, Sir. It says, 'Investors in food stocks are laughing their way to the bank.' I would not name the company because I do not think it is correct to name, the last year, there is one company which made a net profit of Rs. 69 crores for the quarter ending September 30, compared to a loss of Rs.87 crores it made for the same period last year! What are the ranges of profits? Those involved in sugar have got a profit of 341.62 per cent! Sugar profit was of the level of 341 per cent in this one year. Then, what else does the Investor Advisors say, Sir? 'I am positive on sugar stocks. The best days are yet to come. There is a similar story in tea as output in major tea producing countries like Sri Lanka and Kenya is affected. It should not be a surprise if tea prices double from the current levels.' They are warning you, they are telling you that they have made all these and they made these profits, they made their killing, but it is the people who have to pay the price with an inflation rate of more than 20 per cent. So, in this background, Sir, hon. President's reference to say that this is inevitable is actually very, very tragically unfortunate. So, what needs to be done is ban the futures trading and forward trading in all essential commodities.

Secondly, Sir, we say that if the public distribution system can be improved, you can actually contain prices. It is not inevitable as the hon.

President says. And, what is the state of your stocks, Sir? Your Economic Survey tells you that as of January, 2010, as against the buffer norm that you require, as against 200 lakh tones of buffer that you require, you have today 474.45 tonnes in your godowns!

(Contd. By kls/2l)

KLS/2L-2.45

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (CONTD): This is your Economic Survey. What are you doing sitting with this stock, Sir? Why don't you release rice and wheat to the Public Distribution System so that prices can be controlled? Instead, on the other hand, you have reduced your allocation for APL category by huge amount of nearly 75 per cent. You have reduced by a huge amount your allocation for APL categories to the States when you have all those buffer stock lying with you. So, what is this Government doing, Sir? Why is it inevitable? Why is price rise inevitable? You release these stocks and on that basis let us see you control these prices. But then that is something that is not being done. What I say here is that the President talks of food security, in fact, last year the hon. President spoke of many things that the Government would initiate in the first 100 days. One of those initiatives was the Food Security Bill, we have not yet seen the shape of it, and the other one was reservation for women. You said within 100 days it would come. I remember the Leader of the Opposition and me both making the same mistake when we talked of instead of 100 days, we talked of 100 years. It was last year on the Bill for reservation for women. By mistake, inadvertently, both of us made the same mistake but somehow now it appears, hopefully, that would not happen because the Government assurance for this has come for March 8, on the International Women's Day. So, let us wait for that. But the food security, that promise was made last year, is repeated this year. Calculations have shown that if you give to all families in our country 35 kg per month per household of foodgrain, the extra amount that would be required for the existing food subsidy which is of Rs.52,490 crores, in addition,

you would require Rs.84,399 crores to eliminate hunger from our country. What is the concession you have given to the corporate sector last year in the form of tax forgone, it is Rs.80,000 crores. Instead of doing that, if you had spent that for food security you would have eliminated hunger in India. So, it is not inevitable. People have to pay the price. It has become inevitable because of the policies that are being followed and it is these policies which are creating a situation in our country where there is plenty but that plenty is not being distributed and that is because of the priorities that this Government has. Therefore, I will only request them not to go back, harping back Pt. Nehru because many priorities that Pt. Nehru set, they are dismantling today, Sir. The President of India talks about disinvestment. In Para 38 it talks of disinvestment and the pretext is that it will give a higher monetization or a market value for your public sector enterprises. The Budget has estimated a disinvestment of Rs.40,000 crores plus. Now any economist worth the salt will tell you, Sir, selling your assets to meet your expenditure makes neither economic sense nor common sense. This is something which defies logic. Okay, even accepting the plea of the Government, giving them the benefit of doubt, that we will use this money for social sector expenditures, even then they are saying that we are going to allow people to become partners of the public sector by selling shares so that its market value will increase. When are these shares going to be sold? They are going to be sold this year *vide* the Report of the Public Enterprises. The Annual Report of the Public Sector Enterprises, its Performance Review of 2008-09, tells you that 41 public sector companies listed in your stock exchange, every one of them lost their value in market cap over the last year. Every one of them! All 41 put together have lost a minus 27.41 per cent of their market cap last year, that is, when they are losing, when the shares at the lower price, that is when you are going to sell the shares in the market. What is the meaning, Sir? You are selling your public sector for a song. You are selling your public sector for a song to allow private capital and foreign capital to gain

from you. Don't sell our country's asset which is the property of the people of our country. Please remember, public sector is not the Government's property. The Governments come and Governments go, the Governments only are the managers. The public sector is the property of the Indian people and a manager cannot sell the property without the agreement of the people of our country who are the owners of the public sector.

(Contd by 2M)

SSS/2M/2.50

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (CONTD.): And if any manager wants to sell the public sector without the consent of the owner, i.e. the people of India, then, the people of India will change the managers when the time comes. They will get better managers. So, don't sell your public sector for a song to the private sector and to foreign capital because that is not what Pandit Nehru said. So, don't go on invoking him and, then, demolish whatever he tried to build. We have our criticism of how we try to build. That is a separate issue. But, that is something I think, which is a great disservice that the President of India is doing. She should go back to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to justify what they are planning to do now. But, Sir, since we talked about the future of India and after sixty years that we are talking of, what sort of India that our youth will inherit, please remember Sir, 54 per cent of Indians are below the age 25. Two-thirds of India is below the age of 40. We are one of the youngest nations in the world. What are they going to receive as a legacy is what we are determining today by our policies and what are they receiving? Today, it is a great pride and very justifiable pride amongst the Indian youth and Indian intellectuals saying that they are dominating the world's knowledge society. It is very true. Whether it is the IT industry, whether it is your software industry, yes, Indians dominate. Virtually in every field of chemical science and advances, in every laboratory in the world you will find at least one Indian who will be one of the top people working. We are very proud of that. The whole of Europe is actually a little afraid saying that

if this continues, then, India is producing annually more trained and educated people than the whole of the European Union put together. That is the reality. But, then, when is this happening? This is happening when only nine per cent of my youth which is eligible to go to higher education enter higher education. You increase this number to 25 per cent, Sir, then, you will see that India will legitimately, rightfully, be the leaders of both the knowledge society and intellectual development in the world. Are we capable of doing that? No. What is required is our priorities and where you will invest and that is where instead of giving these concessions you invest these resources in a proper direction and that is when we can build a better India which is possible. So, the result of these policies today, is neither are we gaining, neither are we able to reach and achieve our potential nor are we able to prevent the burdens on the people and it is this direction that is something that needs to be reversed, and, I hope in the course of this debate, if not in this debate, in the course of the discussions the Government will seriously reflect on some of these issues. There are some issues of concern, Sir, yes, with regard to the foreign policy. We have always explained. The President of India has laid down through many paragraphs on the issue of our relations with other countries. Yes, India has a pride of place in the world. That needs to be maintained and our independent foreign policy cannot and should not be compromised and there we have our apprehensions in certain areas. Since our changing are not in the interest of our country, whether it is on the question of climate change, whether it is on the question of the Doha Round of talks that are taking place in the WTO and on all these issues, Sir, there is a certain shift, a direction that is changing, where I think, there is greater and greater emphasis in our strategic relationship with the United States of America. We want our country to have good relations with everybody, undoubtedly. But in para 64, the traditional foreign policy that the President invokes and talks about, there is unfortunately not even a reference to the Non-Aligned Movement. There is not even a reference to the fact that the Group of

77 and India moving towards the IPSA and that triangle-India, Russia, China, how are we going to bring these two together into one BRICS that we are talking about, Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa? If that is the thing that we are working out, unfortunately, that articulation is missing and that is why it makes us suspicious that there is greater emphasis on strategic relations with USA. I would like to go on that that is something that is not acceptable to any one of us that India's foreign policy has to remain supremely independent in the interest of our country and not as a second fiddle of anybody else, particularly of the United States of America. Finally, Sir, since we talked of Robert Frost and Nehru, since we began and our President has also quoted from Nehru, of what he said in the midnight of 14th August, 1947, I would only like to say that just before Robert Frost died he philosophically summed up his experiences of life.

(Contd. by NBR/2N)

-SSS/NBR-MCM/2N/2.55.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (CONTD.): He said, "You ask me what life is, I will tell you in three words." He said, "It goes on." That is life. It goes on. But, how it goes on? What is the quality of life? That is the important thing we need to discuss. That is the important thing that we want to discuss. Mr. Venkaiah Naidu is not here. He has quoted from a Telugu poet. There is a very famous Telugu nationalist poet called Gurajada Appa Rao. He once said, "_____." It means, a country does mean its soil, its bricks or mortars; a country means its people. It is the quality of life of people that is the most important aspect. If you measure it from that point or yardsticks or the Talisman that Mahatma Gandhi had given us that in the final analysis to wipe every tear from every eye, I think, the President's Address does not, in any way, give us the confidence that India is moving in that direction.

Finally, Sir, I would only like to conclude by asking the hon. Prime Minister and the Government to seriously reflect upon some of these issues and it is possible to have a course correction and that course correction should be done in the interest of the people. So, let us not widen this hiatus between the shining and suffering India. But, let us together build a better India which is possible, which is completely achievable and I hope this course correction will be done. Therefore, we have moved some concrete amendments to the hon. President's Address and we take them up when the time comes. Therefore, we have these reservations on the President's Address that she has delivered this time. Thank you.

(Ends)

डा० अखिलेश दास गुप्ता (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, सर्वप्रथम मैं अपने और अपने दल की ओर से आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदया के अभिभाषण पर मुझे अपने और अपने दल के विचार रखने का सुअवसर प्रदान किया। मान्यवर, यह कहते हुए मुझे बहुत कष्ट है, खेद है कि महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का यह अभिभाषण

कांग्रेस की यू0पी0ए0 सरकार की दिशाहीनता और सभी मोर्चों पर उसकी विफलता की स्पष्ट कहानी कहता है। यू0पी0ए0 सरकार का हाल अगर एक कविता में कहा जा सकता है :

"खेत-खेत में खड़े विजूके कपड़े पहने घास के,
आदमकद बाहर से लेकिन भीतर से अजहद बौने।
निर्भय चरे जा रहे फसलें हिरनों के नन्हे छौने,
पात्र दया के निपट विजूके या फिर हैं उपहास के।
भय के समय प्रतीक इरादों से बिल्कुल शाकाहारी,
उतने ही असहाय कि जितनी अपने युग की बेकारी।
चौतरफा के दृश्य अदेखे देख न पाते पास के,
खेत-खेत में खड़े विजूके कपड़े पहने घास के।

श्रीमन, इस अवसर पर मुझे एक कहानी याद आती है कि सूखे से निपटने के लिए एक गांव में बहुत सारे लोगों ने एक सामूहिक प्रार्थना की। बहुत अरसे से सूखा पड़ा हुआ था इस कारण वहां लोग इकट्ठे हुए। प्रार्थना सभा के बाद लोगों ने देखा कि एक छोटा सा बच्चा हाथ में एक छतरी लिए हुए खड़ा है। तो लोगों ने कहा कि हम लोग यहां सूखे की वजह से इकट्ठे हुए हैं और बेटा, तुम यहां छतरी लेकर क्यों आए हो? तो बच्चे ने जवाब दिया कि मुझे विश्वास था कि हम सब जब प्रार्थना करेंगे तो पानी जरूर बरसेगा और लौटते में छाते की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। मान्यवर, इस कहानी में बड़ा मर्म है। विश्वास का अनुपम उदाहरण है यह कहानी। कौन है यह छोटा बच्चा? यह समाज का वह उपेक्षित और शोषित वर्ग है, गरीब है, दलित है और पिछड़ा है, जो प्रत्येक वर्ष विश्वास का छाता लेकर आता है कि इस बार बादल अवश्य बरसेगा। बरसते बादल भी हैं, लेकिन सिर्फ कुछ वर्गों तक बरस कर रह जाते हैं और कुछ विशेष दिशाओं में बरस कर चले जाते हैं।

श्रीमन, मुझे अफसोस है कि इस अभिभाषण का जो सार लगता है कि आम आदमी का मतलब सिर्फ अल्फांसो आम खाने वाले सिर्फ आम आदमी तक ही सीमित रह गया है। मान्यवर, इस पूरे अभिभाषण से उस उपेक्षित और शोषित वर्ग का विश्वास एक बार फिर से टूटा है। आज इस अभिभाषण में उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को बहुत ही उम्मीदें थीं और ये उम्मीदें इसलिए भी थीं कि समय-समय पर उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर वहां के कांग्रेस पार्टी के और बहुत सारे वरिष्ठ नेता गए तथा बहुत वर्चस्व वाले नेता गए। इन

लोगों ने बहुत तरह-तरह के भाषण उत्तर प्रदेश में दिए और कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में तरह-तरह का विकास होगा -योजनाएं आएंगी, परियोजनाएं आएंगी, नए-नए कारखाने लगाए जाएंगे। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है, सांसदों की संख्या भी बढ़ी, 22 लोगों की संख्या हो गई, इनसे उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता को बहुत उम्मीदें थीं, पर इस अभिभाषण में या तो उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए कोई जिक्र नहीं है और न ही किसी बड़े कारखाने या किसी बड़ी योजना का जिक्र है। अगर है भी तो केवल दो जिलों तक सीमित होकर रह गया है। हमें खुशी होगी कि उन दो जिलों में बहुत कुछ दिया जाए, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है कि जब आप 22 तक पहुंच गए तो कम से कम 22 सांसदों के यहां ही कुछ दे दीजिए।

(20/GS पर क्रमशः)

USY-GS/3.00/20

डा० अखिलेश दास गुप्ता (क्रमागत) : उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग दुआएं देंगे और कहेंगे कि आपने कुछ करके दिखाया है। हमारी आदरणीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने, जो देश की एक ऐसी सजग महिला हैं, जो अपने दम पर उत्तर प्रदेश में एक सक्षम सरकार दे रही हैं, उन्होंने बिना केन्द्र की मदद के उत्तर प्रदेश को अपने पैर पर खड़ा करने का प्रयास किया है। उन्होंने 80 हजार करोड़ की .. (व्यवधान).. उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये की मांग की, इसके लिए समय-समय पर प्रयास किया, लेकिन आपने उस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया। बुंदेलखंड को लेकर बहुत राजनीति की गई, बहुत से वरिष्ठ नेता वहां पर पहुंचे, वहां पर वर्चस्व वाले नेता भी पहुंचे, कांग्रेस के प्रभावशाली नेता गए, बुंदेलखंड के नाम पर राजनीति की गई, बुंदेलखंड विकास प्राधिकरण भी बनाने की कोशिश की गई और केन्द्र के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को उसका अध्यक्ष भी बनाने का प्रयास किया गया। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की स्वायत्तता को नकारने की कोशिश की गई। आज बुंदेलखंड दो बूंद पानी के लिए तरस रहा है। यह वह बुंदेलखंड है, जहां पर 1857 में लड़ाई लड़ी गई थी, जो कि आप सबको याद होगी। बुंदेलखंड के लोगों के लिए, महारानी लक्ष्मीबाई के लिए लिखा गया है, "बुंदेले हरबोलों कि मुँह हमने सुनी कहानी थी, खूब लड़ी मर्दानी वह तो ळांसी वाली रानी थी।" आज बुंदेलखंड के लोग वहां से पलायन कर रहे हैं। वे ळांसी की रानी की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, वे लोग दो बूंद पानी की बात कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि उनको दो बूंद पानी नसीब नहीं हो रहा है। केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान बुंदेलखंड की ओर नहीं जा रहा है।

उपसभापति महोदय, यहां पर गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा और सरकार के जिम्मेदार लोगों ने कहा कि आप तेलगांवा प्रदेश बनाने जा रहे हैं। यह बहुत खुशी की बात है। उत्तर प्रदेश की ओर भी आपने इंगित किया कि उत्तर प्रदेश का विकास तब तक नहीं होगा, जब तक कि उसके छोटे-छोटे प्रदेश न बनाए जाएं। मैं अपनी बहन, मुख्य मंत्री मायावती जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं, उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी सरकार है और वह एक स्थिर सरकार है, पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी सरकार का शासन है, लेकिन उन्होंने इस बात की परवाह किए बिना कि चाहे उनकी सरकार चली जाए, उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश को चार हिस्सों में विभाजित करने का प्रस्ताव आपके पास भेजा। उन्होंने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखी और सार्वजनिक रूप से कहा कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश के छोटे राज्य बनाइए, हम उत्तर प्रदेश के चार हिस्से करने के लिए तैयार हैं। आप हर बात का सिर्फ नारा देना जानते हैं, आप काम में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं। हमें आपसे यही शिकायत है।

उपसभापति महोदय, अभी हरिद्वार में इस सदी का सबसे बड़ा कुम्भ का मेला चल रहा है। हरिद्वार टेक्नीकली उत्तराखंड में आता है, लेकिन वहां के सारे पहुंच मार्ग उत्तर प्रदेश से ही होकर जाते हैं। अगर आप में से किसी को हरिद्वार जाना पड़े, तो आपको उत्तर प्रदेश होकर ही जाना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान).. मैडम, हिमाचल से बहुत लम्बा रास्ता पड़ेगा और बहुत पेट्रोल का खर्चा होगा। सरकार ने पेट्रोल और डीजल के इतने दाम बढ़ा दिए हैं कि आप उधर से नहीं जा पायेंगी।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि छह माह पहले उत्तर प्रदेश के PWD विभाग और केन्द्र सरकार के बीच में एक सहमति बनी थी कि सेंट्रल रोड फंड से पैसा दिया जाएगा। कुम्भ के मेले में देशभर के लाखों-करोड़ों लोग जाते हैं, लेकिन आज छह महीने हो गए हैं केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को एक भी पैसा नहीं दिया गया है।

उपसभापति महोदय, बिजली के मामले में न तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की आबादी का ख्याल रखा गया है और नहीं क्षेत्रफल का ख्याल रखा गया है। यहां के लिए जो बिजली आवंटित की गई, उसमें लगातार कटौती की जा रही है। थोड़ी-सी भी अधिक बिजली लेने पर अर्थ दंड लगा दिया जाता है। राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में किसी भी बिजली परियोजना के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। इतना ही नहीं, अभिभाषण में राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतिकरण परियोजना का जमकर बयान किया गया है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर हमारी सरकार ने अल्ट्रा मेगा पावर हाउस लगाने की मांग की थी,

जिस पर केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। यह प्रदेश के साथ भेदभाव नहीं है, तो और क्या है ?

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं नक्सलवाद की समस्या, जो पूरे देश की समस्या है, उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश के ञारखंड से लगे हुए इलाके में, ञारखंड और मध्य प्रदेश के नक्सलवादियों से निपटने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कई बार मदद के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया है। हमारी बहन, हमारी नेता पूरी ताकत से नक्सलवाद की समस्या से निपटने का काम कर रही हैं, वे आतंकवाद से जूझ रही हैं और कई बार राज्य सरकार ने इस सम्बंध में केन्द्र सरकार को प्रस्ताव भेजा है।

(2पी पर जारी)

-GS/LP/3.05/2P

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता (क्रमागत) : केन्द्र सरकार इस नक्सलवाद, आतंकवाद से लड़ने में हमारी मदद करे, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में इसका कहीं कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं दिया गया है। मान्यवर, हम सभी जानते हैं कि भारत और नेपाल में नदियों को लेकर कई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समझौते हुए हैं। यह बहुत खुशी की बात है। नेपाल ऊंचाई पर बसा हुआ है और उसका पानी पूर्वांचल की तरफ बहकर आता है। वहां पर घाघरा नदी ऐसी नदी है, जो कई बार समुद्र का विकराल रूप ले लेती है। हर साल हजारों, लाखों एकड़ जमीन बर्बाद हो जाती है, किसान बर्बाद हो जाते हैं, लोग बर्बाद हो जाते हैं, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में उसका कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं है। भारत-नेपाल हजारों किलोमीटर सीमा की रक्षा उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस कर रही है। यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा है, इसकी रक्षा करने का केन्द्र सरकार का दायित्व है। यह सब जानते हैं कि चीन नेपाल का करीबी है और पड़ोसी देशीय गतिविधियां नेपाल से होने के बाद प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बार-बार नोट करने के बाद भी केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से कोई मदद नहीं है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की महान नेता बहिन मायावती जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं, जो दृढ़ संकल्प तरीके से इस आतंकवाद से निपट रही है, लड़ रही है, जूझ रही है। उन्होंने यह फैसला किया है कि हम इस आतंकवाद के लिए किसी के आगे ळुकने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। श्रीमन्, आज महंगाई के बारे में बहुत चर्चा हुई है। सारा देश महंगाई से परेशान है, खास तौर से गरीब, दलित, उपेक्षित, शोषित वर्ग परेशान है। जिस तरह से महंगाई है और जिस तरह से केन्द्र सरकार के मंत्रियों ने जानू-बूझकर बयानबाजी की है, उससे यह महंगाई और अधिक बढ़ी है। आपने नरेगा को लेकर अपनी बहुत तारीफ की है। आपने कहा कि नरेगा बहुत अच्छी

स्कीम है। आपकी बहुत पीठ थपथपाई जाती है। मैं आपको नरेगा के बारे में जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि नरेगा में 59 परसेंट उन गरीब, दलित, पिछड़े लोगों को आप मजबूर करते हैं कि वे दस-दस घंटे विलचिलाती धूप में जमीन खोदते रहें। आप चाहते हैं कि वे जिंदगी भर जमीन खोदते रहें और तब उनको एक जून की रोटी मिले। आप यह चाहते हैं। आपने यह कोशिश नहीं की कि गरीबों को उत्थान करें, जहां तक समाज के वंचित वर्गों को तेजी से विकसित और सफलता दिलाने की बात है, इसकी सफलता की कहानी सिर्फ इतनी है कि आप चाहते हैं कि अमीर और अमीर हो जाए और गरीब और गरीब हो जाए। इसके विपरीत हमारी राज्य सरकार ने, बहिन मायावती ने उनको सम्मान देने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश मुख्यमंत्री महामाया गरीब आर्थिक योजना संचालित करके वंचित लोगों को तीन सौ रुपए प्रति माह आर्थिक मदद देने की कोशिश की है। एक सम्मान देने का प्रयास किया है। यह सम्मान उन गरीबों के, वंचितों को, दलितों को, पिछड़ों को, उपेक्षितों को, जिसके लिए संविधान में बाबा साहेब भीमराव अंबेडकर जी ने कहा था। मुझे दुष्यंत जी की कविता याद आती है, "सामान नहीं है, फटेहाल है, सामान कुछ नहीं हैं, फटेहाल हैं, मगर ळोलों में उनके पास एक संविधान है, उस सिरफिरे को अब नहीं बहला सकेंगे आप, वह आदमी गरीब है, पर सावधान है। यह सावधान उसको डॉ. भीमराव अंबेडकर जी ने किया है, संविधान के रचयिता बाबा साहेब ने किया है और आज उस कदम को बहिन मायावती आगे बढ़ा रही हैं। वे सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश ही नहीं, बल्कि देश के कोने-कोने में अलख जगा रही हैं, गरीबों को, उपेक्षितों को आगे बढ़ा रही हैं, उनका हक दिला रही हैं, उनको बता रही हैं कि यह तुम्हारा ही देश है और इस देश पर वास्तविक हक तुम्हारा है। ..(व्यवधान)..क्या उत्तर प्रदेश हिंदुस्तान का भाग नहीं है?

श्री राम नारायण साहू : ये कह रहे हैं..(व्यवधान)..

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : अब राम गोपाल जी भी बोलेंगे क्यों ऐसा बोलते हैं।..(व्यवधान)..महिला आरक्षण में..(व्यवधान)..8 तारीख को महिला आरक्षण के संबंध में बहुत गंभीर फैसला लेने के लिए बिल प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है। कैबिनेट से अप्रूव्ड है। हम महिला आरक्षण बिल का स्वागत करते हैं, महिलाओं को उनका हक मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन उसमें क्या प्रावधान है? शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब, ओ.बी.सी. की महिलाओं के लिए आपने क्या प्रावधान किया है? इनके लिए उसके अंदर अलग से प्रावधान होना चाहिए। यह हमारा आपसे अनुरोध है। माइनोरिटीज के बारे में ..(व्यवधान)..

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : महिलाओं को भी लड़वाओ।

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : मैडम, हम लड़वाने की बात कहां कर रहे हैं, हम तो जोड़ने की बात कर रहे हैं। ..(व्यवधान)..

(akg/2q पर जारी)

AKG/PB/2Q/3.10

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता (क्रमागत) : मान्यवर, महामहिम के अभिभाषण में अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति और परंपरागत वन निवासी एवं अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय का उल्लेख है। पंचायतों एवं शहरी स्थानीय निकायों में महिलाओं को 50 प्रतिशत आरक्षण देने की भी बात कही गई है। हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन आरक्षण के बारे में अभिभाषण बिल्कुल मौन है। ऐसा इसलिए है, क्योंकि केन्द्र सरकार एक सुनियोजित तरीके से सरकारी सेवाओं में आरक्षण को समाप्त कर देना चाहती है। सरकार ने ऐसा प्रावधान किया है कि यदि कोई पद एक वर्ष तक नहीं भरा जाता है, तो वह अपने आप समाप्त माना जाएगा। सरकार खाली पदों को नियत अवधि में जान-बूझकर नहीं भरेगी और वे समाप्त हो जाएंगे। ऐसे ही पूरे साल में होने वाली रिक्तियों में से 10 प्रतिशत पद को surrender करना आवश्यक है। जब सरकार में भर्ती नहीं होगी और पद समाप्त होते चले जाएंगे, तो आरक्षण का क्या होगा! आरक्षित पद तो यही कह कर नहीं भरे जाते कि कोई उपयुक्त candidate नहीं मिल रहा है। नीयत साफ हो, तो सब मिल जाएंगे। लेकिन यह एक प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह है। वास्तव में सरकार की आरक्षण नीति डॉवाडोल है। थोड़े समय पहले कार्मिक विभाग द्वारा de-reservation process शुरू किया गया था, दो-चार साल आरक्षित पदों को मत भरो और उसके बाद उसे सामान्य श्रेणी में बदल डालो। यह दलित वर्ग के साथ, उपेक्षित वर्ग के साथ घोर अन्याय है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि सारे पद भरे जाएँ, आरक्षित पदों के backlog को वरीयता के आधार पर भरा जाए और de-reservation के कार्य को तुरंत बन्द किया जाए तथा आरक्षण को निजी क्षेत्र में भी तुरंत लागू किया जाए।

मान्यवर, वृंदा जी ने भी एक प्रश्न उठाया था कि समाज के सबसे कमजोर वर्ग यानी रिक्शाचालक, फेरी वाले, कबाड़ी, खोमचे लगाने वाले, साइकिल व अन्य वाहनों के मिस्त्री तथा दिहाड़ी मजदूरों का कहीं कोई उल्लेख इस अभिभाषण में नहीं है। आज देश भर में रोजगार की अत्यंत कमी है, जिसे विश्व की आर्थिक मंदी ने और विकराल बना दिया है। अभिभाषण में इसका कहीं कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

श्रीमन्, अन्त में कुल मिलाकर मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ और मैं सरकार से आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करूँगा कि हमें सरकार से बहुत उम्मीद थी, लेकिन फिर भी जब जागो, सवेरा है, आप कोशिश करिए, आपने उत्तर प्रदेश की बहुत उपेक्षा की। यह अभिभाषण कुल मिलाकर -

यह रोशनी है हकीकत में एक छल लोगों,
 यह रोशनी है हकीकत में एक छल लोगों,
 कि जैसे जल में ढालकता हुआ महल लोगों,
 दरख्त हैं तो परिन्दे नजर नहीं आते,
 दरख्त हैं, तो परिन्दे नजर नहीं आते,
 जो हकज़दा हैं, वही हक से बेदख़ल लोगों। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : एक विशेष शेर सुनाइए।

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : एक विशेष शेर सुन लीजिए। यह सरकार के लिए है, जो रामधारी सिंह दिनकर जी ने कहा है।

तो होश करो दिल्ली के देवों होश करो,
 -- राजीव जी, सबको सुना दीजिएगा।
 तो होश करो दिल्ली के देवों होश करो,
 सब दिन तो यह मोहनी न चलने वाली है,
 लू लपट दिशाएँ फेंक रही हैं लाल-लाल,
 फिर धरती कोई आग उगलने वाली है,
 फिर धरती कोई आग उगलने वाली है।

मान्यवर, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और पुनः आपके माध्यम से इनसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि शायद इनको सद्बुद्धि आए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister has to make a statement on the Prime Minister's visit to Saudi Arabia.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, he can lay it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; if you want, you can lay it.

STATEMENT RE: PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO SAUDI ARABIA.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with your permission, Sir, I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

"I rise to inform this august House about the historic visit of the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from February 27 to March 1, 2010 at the invitation of His Majesty King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud.

The Prime Minister's visit to Saudi Arabia took place 28 years after the last visit by an Indian Prime Minister, that of late Smt. Indira Gandhi in 1982. Prime Minister was accompanied by a high-powered delegation consisting of Ministers of Health and Family Welfare, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Commerce and Industry and the Minister of State for External Affairs apart from senior officials.

Prime Minister was accorded an exceptionally warm welcome by the Saudi leadership. In a departure from protocol, the Prime Minister was received at the airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, the Minister of Defence and Aviation, Crown Prince Naif Bin Abdul Aziz, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister, Crown Prince Salman bin Abdul Aziz, Governor of Riyadh and members of the Saudi Cabinet. Prior to his talks with His Majesty King Abdullah a ceremonial arrival with an impressive Guard of Honour was held at His Majesty's residential Palace which is a rare honour. All these gestures reflected the special significance attached to the Prime Minister's visit by the highest levels of the Saudi leadership.

The Prime Minister's visit took place after the visit of His Majesty King Abdullah to India as Chief Guest at our Republic Day celebrations in 2006, when the Delhi Declaration was signed by both leaders.

The hon. Prime Minister's visit provided an opportunity for the two leaders to review the progress in bilateral relations in recent years, and in particular the

implementation of the Delhi Declaration. They also discussed regional and global issues of mutual interest.

Saudi Arabia is an important country and a factor of stability in the region. It is the largest country and economy in the GCC. Economic ties constitute a solid foundation of our relations. Our bilateral trade has seen exponential growth exceeding US\$ 25 billion in 2008-09. Saudi Arabia is a reliable, valuable and major supplier of crude oil to India. We import about 20 per cent of our energy requirements from Saudi Arabia which may be further increased over time to meet our energy and development needs. We have been assured of continued Saudi understanding and support in this regard.

The most important outcome of the visit was the signing of the historic Riyadh Declaration by the Prime Minister and His Majesty King Abdullah, in which India and Saudi Arabia decided to raise our cooperation to a strategic partnership covering security, economic, defence, and political areas. In particular, both leaders emphasised the importance of strengthening the strategic energy partnership. It was also agreed that both sides would work towards meeting their vast requirements relating to infrastructure and development by augmenting the flow of investments into each other's country.

The two leaders renewed their condemnation of the phenomena of terrorism, extremism and violence, affirming that it is global and threatens all societies and is not linked to any race, colour or belief. The international community must, therefore, resolutely combat terrorism. The two sides agreed to enhance co-operation in exchange of information relating to terrorist activities, money laundering, narcotics, arms and human trafficking, and develop joint strategies to combat these threats.

The Prime Minister conveyed our gratitude to the Saudi leadership for the arrangements made for Haj and Umrah pilgrims from India.

In addition, the following Agreements and MoUs were signed:

(d) Extradition Treaty;

- (e) Agreement for Transfer of Sentenced Persons;
- (f) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Space Research Organisation and the King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology for co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space;
- (g) Agreement on scientific and technological co-operation between the Department of Science and Technology and the King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology in Saudi Arabia; and
- (h) A MoU on Cultural Co-operation between the respective Ministries of Culture.

Several other agreements in the business, trade, research and education, media and information technology sectors were signed on the sidelines of the visit.

As a special gesture, the Prime Minister was invited to address the Majlis Al Shoura in Saudi Arabia. The prestigious Government University, the King Saud University, conferred an Honorary Doctorate on the hon. Prime Minister.

A high-powered CEOs delegation also accompanied the Prime Minister. They had productive interactions with their Saudi counterparts. There was significant interest in directing Saudi investible surpluses to our infrastructure sector and other mutually beneficial projects. The Prime Minister addressed captains of the Saudi business and industry.

The Prime Minister also interacted with a cross-section of the Indian community in Saudi Arabia, which numbers nearly 1.8 million and is the single largest population of Indian passport holders outside India. The Prime Minister applauded their hard work and assured them that their welfare was of paramount concern to us. The Saudi leadership expressed their deep appreciation for the contribution of the Indian community to the development of the Saudi economy.

The visit of the hon. Prime Minister was highly successful and has underscored the mutual desire of both countries to take our bilateral relation to a higher level."

(Ends)

(Followed by 1r/SCH)

SCH/3.15/2R

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

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, आपने मुझे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चल रही चर्चा में बोलने के लिए वक्त दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में कुल 74 पैरा हैं। समय को देखते हुए यह संभव नहीं है कि सारे बिन्दुओं पर चर्चा की जाए, इसलिए केवल कुछ बिन्दुओं पर ही मैं अपनी और अपनी पार्टी की बात रखना चाहूंगा।

अभिभाषण में पैरा 5 से लेकर 10 तक आर्थिक मंदी, सूखा, बाढ़, बढ़ती कीमतों, खाद्य सुरक्षा एवं विकास दर में सुधार पर चर्चा की गई है, लेकिन ये सारी की सारी बातें एक दिवास्वप्न की तरह हैं। हर साल बाढ़ आती है, हर साल सूखा होता है, हर साल करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान होता है, केन्द्र टीम भेजती है, गृह मंत्रालय उसकी नोडल मिनिस्ट्री है, राज्य सरकार कुछ मांगती है और फिर असेसमेंट होता है कि कितना पैसा दिया जाए। यह प्रक्रिया हर साल चलती है, सरकार चाहे जो भी हो, लेकिन ऐसा कोई स्थायी बंदोबस्त नहीं किया जाता है जिससे हम बाढ़ की स्थिति में मदद कर सकें अथवा उसे रोक कर पानी के डायवर्जन की व्यवस्था हो सके या फिर सूखे की स्थिति में किसानों को पानी दिलाने का इंतजाम हो सके। आज तक इस पर कभी कोई स्थायी नीति नहीं बनी है और अब जब मानसून आएगा, तब फिर वही स्थिति होगी।

अखिलेश जी ने चर्चा करते हुए अभी यह उल्लेख किया था कि नेपाल से जो नदियां निकल कर बिहार की तरफ आती हैं, ऐसा कोई साल नहीं जाता जिसमें बड़े पैमाने उनसे बिहार में नुकसान न होता हो, लेकिन उसके लिए कुछ भी इंतजाम नहीं है। अभिभाषण में इसके संबंध में केवल जिक्र मात्र है, लेकिन आज तक इसके लिए कोई नीति नहीं बनाई गई है। हर साल लोगों का बड़े पैमाने पर नुकसान होता है, लेकिन उसकी भरपाई कभी नहीं हो पाती।

श्रीमन्, जहां तक खाद्य सुरक्षा और विकास दर की वृद्धि का सवाल है, इस पर भी जो आंकड़े दिए जाते हैं, देश की जनता का उन पर से विश्वास हट गया है। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में गरीबी बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर है। ग्रोथ रेट बढ़ने का दावा किया जाता है, लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि ऐग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर, जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है, जिस पर सबसे ज्यादा लोग निर्भर हैं और जो आज भी देश में सबसे ज्यादा लोगों को इम्प्लॉईमेंट देता है, उसकी वृद्धि दर या ग्रोथ रेट केवल 1.3% है। एवरेज ग्रोथ रेट चाहे

कितना भी हो, चाहे वह 6% हो या 7% हो, लेकिन जो असली सैक्टर है, जिसकी वजह से मंदी की जबरदस्त मार को भी हिन्दुस्तान की इकोनॉमी sustain करने में, contain करने में सफल रही, वह ऐग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर ही है, लेकिन उसमें वृद्धि की बजाए लगातार कमी आ रही है। मेरा सीधा आरोप है कि ऐग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर की निरन्तर उपेक्षा की जा रही है।

सर, इस बार की इकोनॉमिक सर्वे के हिसाब से 52% लोगों को एग्रीकल्चर से इम्प्लॉएमेंट मिल रहा है, लेकिन एग्रीकल्चर का जीडीपी में जो शेयर है, वह घटकर 15% के आसपास रह गया है।

2s/psv पर जारी

-SCH/PSV-HK/2S/3.20

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव(क्रमागत): जब देश आजाद हुआ था उस वक्त, 1950-51 में, GDP में agriculture sector का share 50 या 51 per cent था। वह धीरे-धीरे घट कर 15 per cent पर आ गया है। उस वक्त लगभग 74 per cent लोग खेती पर निर्भर करते थे। अब भी लगभग उतने ही लोग खेती पर निर्भर हैं, लेकिन उनकी आमदनी कम हो गई है। जब आमदनी कम हुई है, तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि इतने बड़े हिस्से की जो आबादी है वह गरीब हो रही है। अब पता नहीं कौन-से आंकड़े ऐसे हैं जो यह कहते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ below poverty line के लोगों की संख्या कम हो रही है। अर्जुन सेन गुप्ता की रिपोर्ट या आज ही एक सवाल के जवाब में जो सूचना दी गई है, उसके हिसाब से लगभग 80 फीसदी लोग अधिकतम 20 रुपए प्रति दिन खर्च कर सकते हैं। तो क्या उनको सम्पन्न माना जाए या above poverty line माना जाए? आज लगभग 80 फीसदी लोगों की क्षमता 8 रुपए से लेकर 20 रुपए के बीच प्रति दिन खर्च करने की है। अगर उस रिपोर्ट को सही नहीं मानें तो पिछले वर्ष की जो economic survey था उसने इसे 63 प्रतिशत माना था। यह गवर्नमेंट का document है। फिर हम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि below poverty line के जो लोग हैं, उनकी संख्या कम हो रही है? या तो poverty line क्या है, इसको आप define कीजिए। बार-बार कहा जाता है कि poverty line क्या है? अलग-अलग तरीके से उसकी परिभाषा कर दी जाती है। लोगों को दोनों वक्त खाना नहीं मिलता है, अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए आज भी स्कूल नहीं भेज सकते, अपने बच्चों को पौष्टिक आहार नहीं दिला सकते, लेकिन वे above poverty line हैं। श्रीमन् सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने हर राज्य के लिए यह तय कर दिया है कि आपके यहाँ यह poverty line

है, इतने लोग below poverty line हैं और इससे ज्यादा cards नहीं मिल सकते। वहाँ इससे ज्यादा कार्ड नहीं बन सकते। राज्य सरकार भी देख रही है कि कोई गरीब है, लेकिन वह संख्या तय है कि इतने per cent लोगों के ही below poverty line के कार्ड्स बनेंगे और उससे ज्यादा लोगों को उससे लाभान्वित नहीं किया जा सकता है।

सर, "राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा मिशन" और "National Rural Health Mission" इन दो missions को भी शुरू किया गया था, लेकिन इनकी हालत क्या है, इसका मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल एक ग्रामीण आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान है। वह हमारे गाँव में ही है। उसका नाम है- Rural Institute of Medical Sciences and Research(RIMS). वह पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक मात्र है। Rural health Mission के पास हजारों करोड़ रुपए पड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन कहीं खर्च नहीं होता है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने लिखा कि सैपई के आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में Burn Center सेंटर और Trauma Center बनाने के लिए एक निश्चित धनराशि इस मद से दे दी जाए। इसको लेकर मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से भी मिला। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का एक डायरेक्टर लखनऊ में बैठा है, जिसको उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने लिखा था, वह यह कहता है कि यह एक गाँव के लिए है। गाँव के अन्दर यह एकमात्र संस्था है, जिसमें below poverty line के लोगों को 30 हजार रुपए तक की free medical सुविधा मिलती है, किसी भी आदमी का इलाज हो सकता है तथा अगर वह वहाँ भर्ती है तो उसे मुफ्त खाना, सारी सुविधाएँ और सारी दवाइयाँ मुफ्त मिलती हैं।

(2टी/डी0एस0 पर क्रमशः)

-PSV/DS-KSK/2t/3.25

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (क्रमागत): यह व्यवस्था की गयी है। वहाँ बड़े पैमाने पर आस-पास के 4-6 जिलों के सारे मरीज आते हैं, लेकिन Rural Health Mission का पैसा पड़ा रहता है। ब्यूरोक्रेसी की अड़ंगेबाजी के चलते उसका कहीं कोई उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है। यह एक उदाहरण मैं आपको दे रहा हूँ। महामहिम राष्ट्रपति ने इसकी चर्चा की है, इसीलिए मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमन्, आज विकास दर के बढ़ने की बात हो रही है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हिन्दुस्तान ऐसा मुल्क है जिसमें पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अरबपतियों की संख्या दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा बढ़ी है। गरीबों की संख्या जो बढ़ी है सो तो बढ़ी ही है, लेकिन अरबपतियों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ी है। हिन्दुस्तान में वर्ष 1999 में 100 करोड़ से ज्यादा सम्पत्ति वाले

99 लोग थे जबकि वर्ष 2005 में यह संख्या बढ़ कर 491 हो गयी। अब ऐसे लोगों की संख्या 500 से ज्यादा है जिनके पास 100 करोड़ से लेकर एक लाख करोड़ से भी ज्यादा की सम्पत्ति है। येचुरी जी ने अभी कहा कि इनकी सम्पत्ति में बहुत ज्यादा वृद्धि हुई है। कुछ लोगों की आमदनी में तो दो-दो, तीन-तीन महीनों के अंदर 30 परसेंट और 40 परसेंट की वृद्धि हो जाती है। चीनी के मामले में जाने कितने लोग अमीर हो गये। चीनी की कमी और महँगाई पर चूँकि सब लोगों ने चर्चा की है इसलिए मैं अलग से उस पर कुछ नहीं कहना चाहूँगा। लेकिन, श्रीमन् आपको यह जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कई ऐसी चीनी मिलें हैं जिनमें लाखों टन चीनी पड़ी हुई है जबकि यह 50 स्पये किलो बिक रही है। इसे बाहर से 16 स्पये-18 स्पये किलो पर import किया जा रहा है और फिर वह 50 स्पये किलो में बेची जा रही है। इसे import करने की इजाजत दूसरी निजी कंपनियों को दे देने से गन्ना किसान घाटे में है और चीनी मिल मालिक कई गुना मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं। यह हालत है। यही पॉलिसी है। यह जो स्थिति है, इस पर कहीं नियंत्रण नहीं है, कहीं छापा नहीं डाला गया है, कहीं किसी के खिलाफ कार्रवाई नहीं की गयी है, कहीं से कोई रिकवरी नहीं की जा रही है और लोग मनचाहे तरीके से देश के लोगों की जेबों से पैसा लूट रहे हैं। पहले हम लोग गांवों बारे में कहते थे, जो गरीब आदमी होते थे वे यह कहते थे कि वे दाल-रोटी खा लेंगे। अब दाल इतनी महँगी हो गई है कि अगर वे रोटी को नमक के साथ भी खा लें तब भी उनके लिए यह मुश्किल काम है। यह बहुत मुश्किल है। आज यह स्थिति हो गयी है।

इस अभिभाषण के एक para में mid-day meal और पौष्टिक आहार योजना की बात भी की गयी है। श्रीमन्, मेरा अनुभव है और मैंने यह देखा है कि इस पूरे अभिभाषण में कहीं भी भ्रष्टाचार की चर्चा नहीं है। Mid-day meal और पौष्टिक आहार योजना पूरी तरह से भ्रष्टाचार की भेंट चढ़ गये हैं। आपने टेलीविजन पर कई बार यह देखा होगा कि बच्चों के खाने में कहीं कछुआ निकला, कहीं छिपकली निकली और कहीं mid-day meal खाने से स्कूल के पूरे बच्चे बीमार हो गये। ये घटनाएँ आये दिन हमें सुनने को मिलती हैं।
(2यू/एकेए पर क्रमशः)

aka-gsp/2u/3:30

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव (क्रमागत) : पौष्टिक आहार योजना के अंतर्गत जो कुछ दिया जाता है, आप आश्चर्य करेंगे, आपके माध्यम से यहां सरकार में बैठे हुए लोगों से हम कहना चाहेंगे कि कभी-कभी मॉनिटरिंग भी करा लिया करें, वह जिनके लिए जाता है, उनके

पास नहीं पहुंचता है। जिनके पास जानवर हैं, पशु हैं, वे खरीद लाते हैं अपनी भैंस, गाय या जानवरों के लिए और उसका राकब के रूप में प्रयोग होता है। इस तरह वह पूरे का पूरा बेच दिया जाता है, वह आदमी के खाने लायक ही नहीं होता है। तो मिड-डे मील और पौष्टिक आहार योजना पूरी तरह से भ्रष्टाचार की बलि चढ़ गई है और भ्रष्टाचार पर कहीं चर्चा नहीं। अभी थोड़े दिन पहले चर्चा आई थी, उसकी थोड़ी सी चर्चा है कि काला धन, जो स्विटज़रलैंड में जमा है, उसको निकालने की कोशिश की जाएगी। गवर्नमेंट ने क्या किया, क्या प्रगति हुई, इसके बारे में अभिभाषण में कहीं कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

श्रीमन्, आतंकवाद की चर्चा कई जगह है। इस संबंध में एक जो हिन्दी का शब्द प्रयोग किया गया है, उस पर मुझे ऐतराज़ है। ऐसा लगता है कि लोग इतने अंग्रेजी समर्थक हो गए हैं कि जब उसकी ट्रांसलेशन करते हैं तो उसकी सेंस क्या होगी, यह उनके ध्यान में नहीं रहता। माओवाद, नक्सलवाद या PWG, इनके लिए इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाए तो ज्यादा बेहतर है क्योंकि लोग इनको उसी रूप में जानते हैं, लेकिन महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में हर जगह वामपंथी उग्रवाद शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है, इस पर मुझे ऐतराज़ है, इस तरह का ट्रांसलेशन नहीं होना चाहिए ...

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : नहीं होना चाहिए। थैंक्यू।

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव : क्योंकि लोगों में बड़ा कन्फ्यूज़न होता है। वामपंथियों का एक परसेप्शन हम लोगों के, आम लोगों के दिमाग में है कि लेफ्ट पार्टियां। अब बजाए आप यह कहें कि माओवादी यह कर रहे हैं, नक्सलवादी यह कर रहे हैं, इसकी कहीं कोई चर्चा नहीं।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, बहुत रेलिवेंट प्वाइंट इन्होंने उठाया है।

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव : इसलिए इस शब्द का जो प्रयोग किया जाता है, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि deliberately इस शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया। हालांकि मैं किसी की व्यक्तिगत आलोचना नहीं करना चाहता। क्योंकि दुश्मंत ने एक बार कहा था कि *मत कहो कोहरा घना है, यह किसी की व्यक्तिगत आलोचना है।* लोग उसको व्यक्तिगत आलोचना के रूप में मत लें, लेकिन अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में जो ट्रांसलेशन किया गया, वह सही नहीं है। आप तीन शब्दों का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं कि माओवादी, नक्सलवादी या पीपल्स वार ग्रुप, ये जो लोग हैं, जो बाहर के लोग हैं, ये आतंकवादी हैं, आतंकवाद पर नियंत्रण नहीं हो पा रहा है, पूरा देश इस बात से चिंतित है। कोई ऐसा दिन नहीं जाता जिस दिन बाहर से जो

आतंकवादी आ रहे हैं, कश्मीर की तरफ, उन पर कोई रोक लगी हो। हर रोज टेलीविजन आप खोलेंगे तो आपको देखने को मिलेगा कि कहीं न कहीं आज फलां जगह आतंकवादियों से मुठभेड़ हो रही है और एक-दो आत्मघाती आतंकवादी आ जाते हैं, एक-आध हमारा जवान रोजाना मारा जाता है बॉर्डर पर, चाहे वह बी0एस0एफ0 का हो, चाहे आर्मी का हो। और पाकिस्तान से वार्ता एक बार फिर से हो रही है! पहले कहा गया था कि कोई वार्ता नहीं होगी, लेकिन फिर पता नहीं क्या हुआ कि पाकिस्तान से वार्ता की बात आ गई।

('2w/nb' पर जारी)

NB/2W/3.35

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (क्रमागत) : उपसभापति जी, हमारे दोनों विदेश मंत्री यहां बैठे हुए हैं। यह अच्छी बात है कि सीनियर मिनिस्टर कम बात करते हैं, यह अच्छी बात है। विदेश मंत्री जितना कम बात करें, उतना ही अच्छा है। हमारा शुरू से ही यह विचार रहा है कि हम कश्मीर में किसी की मध्यस्थता स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे, द्विपक्षीय वार्ता के माध्यम से जो बात होगी, वह होगी। थरूर साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं, मैं आपके माध्यम से इनसे कहना चाहूंगा कि आपने पहले "cattle class" कहकर एक बवंडर खड़ा कर दिया। जब हम लोग टिकट लेने जाते हैं, तो जो टिकट बेचता है, वह मज़ाक में पूछता है कि क्या "थरूर क्लास" की टिकट लेनी है? अभी आपने कह दिया कि सरुदी अरब मध्यस्थता कर ले, हालांकि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सरुदी अरब के सुलतान से पाकिस्तान पर दबाव डालने की जो बात कही है, मैं उससे भी सहमत नहीं हूँ। हिंदुस्तान इस तरह से बात करे, जैसे हम किसी के सामने गिड़गिड़ाएं, यह ठीक नहीं है। हमारा इतना बड़ा देश है, इतना ताकतवर देश है और हमें ऐसा लगता है कि हम इन छोटे-छोटे मुल्कों, मैं bad sense में छोटे मुल्कों की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन जो हैसियत हिंदुस्तान की है, उस हैसियत को घटाने का काम हमारे नेतागण न करें, यह मेरी प्रार्थना है, क्योंकि अगर देश का सम्मान गिर गया, तो फिर दुनिया में छोटे-छोटे मुल्क भी आपको आंख दिखाने लगेंगे।

अभी कुछ दिनों पहले चीन के लोग हिंदुस्तान में लद्दाख की साइड में घुस आए और पत्थर पर लाल स्याही से लिख गए, सेना के लोगों ने भी स्वीकार कर लिया, लेकिन बाद में गवर्नमेंट का बयान आ गया कि नहीं, ऐसा सही नहीं है। बाद में हिमाचल प्रदेश की जो सीमा है, उस तरफ भी वे घुसे और अरुणाचल प्रदेश पर तो वे पूरा दावा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में इस संबंध में एक शब्द तक नहीं आया है।

हमारी लाखों वर्ग मील जमीन आज भी चीन के कब्जे में है और मेरा तो यह आरोप है कि जब-जब आपकी सरकार आती है, उधर बैठे हुए लोगों की जब-जब सरकार आती है, तब-तब हमारी सीमाएं सिकुड़ जाती हैं, हालांकि ये लोग जब सत्ता में थे, तो ये जान भी नहीं पाए थे और कारगिल में लोग घुस आए थे, यह बहुत खतरनाक चीज है। लोगों के मन में यह बात चली गई, हिंदुस्तान के लोगों के मन में यह बात चली गई कि आप चीन से डरते हैं, इसलिए चीन की फौज ने हमारी सीमा के अंदर प्रवेश किया, इसके बावजूद भी हम यह नहीं कह सके कि चीन की फौज हमारी सीमा के अंदर आई, यह स्थिति है।

उपसभापति जी, इस मामले में हमें क्यूबा से सबक लेना चाहिए। क्यूबा एक छोटा सा मुल्क है और फ्लोरिडा से नाव पर बैठकर क्यूबा में लोग आ-जा सकते हैं और आते थे, लेकिन वह कभी भी अमरीका जैसे ताकतवर देश से नहीं डरा। जब blockade कर लिया था Kennedy के ज़माने में 1962 में, तब भी नहीं डरा, हालांकि तब दुनिया में दूसरी balancing power थी - USSR. मुझे याद है किसी अखबार ने उसकी वजह से लिखा था कि - "Wisdom prevailed on both the countries - United States and USSR" और खतरा टल गया। तब मैं हाई स्कूल में पढ़ता था। हम लोगों को डर लगने लगा था कि अब तीसरा विश्व युद्ध होने वाला है। उन परिस्थितियों में भी क्यूबा जैसा छोटा सा देश अमरीका से नहीं डरा और हम 100 करोड़ से ज्यादा के मुल्क हैं, लेकिन हम पाकिस्तान पर दबाव डलवाने के लिए दूसरे सुलतान से कहते हैं और यदि चीन कोई गड़बड़ी कर जाए, तो हम मुंह खोलने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं, यह बहुत ही दुःखद बात है।

2X/VNK पर आगे

-NB/VNK-YSR/2x/03:40

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will you yield?

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: Yes, Sir.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Even if you indirectly allude that India चीन से डरता है, it is not correct. Even to say it indirectly..(Interruptions)..

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : मैंने अमेरिका का नाम नहीं लिया ..(व्यवधान)..

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I understand your point. (Interruptions) But I am saying that..(Interruptions).. Nothing like that. I don't think any Indian is thinking that

India चीन से डरता है. (Interruptions) No Indian is thinking like that.

(Interruptions) No Indian will think like that.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : पैरा 17 में अब "नरेगा" का नाम महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर "मनरेगा" रख दिया गया है ..(व्यवधान).. महात्मा गांधी के नाम पर जो "नरेगा" योजना का नाम "मनरेगा" रख दिया गया है, उसका सही तरीके से implementation नहीं हो रहा है। जो उम्मीदें हैं, अच्छा कानून बना था, उससे लोगों को राहत मिल सकती थी, लेकिन वह नहीं मिल पा रही है। राज्य सरकारें इसको implement करती हैं, वहां किस तरह से काम हो रहा है, इस पर केन्द्र सरकार को ध्यान देना होगा, क्योंकि मैं देख रहा हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कई जगह जॉब कार्ड्स दे दिए गए हैं। उसमें लोगों से दस्तखत करा लिए जाते हैं, ठेकेदार आधा पैसा दे देता है कि तुमको काम नहीं करना है, इतना पैसा ले लो, पचास रुपए ले लो और बिना काम किए हुए दस्तखत कर दो। यह बड़े पैमाने पर, आपका जो पैसा यहां जाता है, उसका दुरुपयोग होता है। अगर इसका सही प्रयोग हो, तो वास्तव में लोगों का बहुत भला हो सकता है, लेकिन वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। केवल प्रचार करने मात्र से काम नहीं चल पाएगा कि यह योजना है। इसके लिए कोई न कोई एजेंसी होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए हम लोगों ने हमेशा से मांग की है कि इसके लिए कोई न कोई एजेंसी होनी चाहिए।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बहुत गंभीर मामला सदन के सामने लाना चाहता हूँ। यह fertilisers पर सब्सिडी का है। इस पर कहीं पर चर्चा नहीं है। Fertilisers पर सब्सिडी में बहुत बड़ा घपला है। 2004-05 में fertilisers पर जो सब्सिडी दी गई थी, वह 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए की थी। वह 2007-08 में बढ़कर 45 हजार करोड़ रुपए की हो गई है। जब कि एक इंच जमीन ज्यादा बोई नहीं गई है, sowing area बढ़ा नहीं है, irrigation capacity बढ़ी नहीं है और जमीन उतनी ही है, खाद एक सीमा से ज्यादा नहीं डाली जा सकती है, फिर fertilisers पर सब्सिडी तीन गुना कैसे बढ़ गई, यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है। यह कौन-सा mathematics है? ..(व्यवधान).. तीन साल के अंदर fertilisers पर सब्सिडी 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए से बढ़कर 45 हजार करोड़ रुपए हो जाए। आपने कहीं सिंचाई के ऐसे साधन नहीं कराए कि इतने हजार या इतने लाख हैक्टेयर में ज्यादा फसल हुई हो ..(व्यवधान).. हम लोग तो गांव के रहने वाले हैं, हम देखते हैं कि जितनी दूर तक चले जाएं, कहीं एक इंच भी नई जमीन नहीं बढ़ पा रही है।

(2y/MP पर जारी)

MP-VKK/2Y/3.45

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (क्रमागत) : फिर कहां से सबसिडी इतनी ज्यादा हो?

महोदय, एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट बात, जिसका कहीं भी जिक्र नहीं है, वह जनसंख्या की है। जब तक जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण नहीं होगा, तब तक आप कुछ भी करते रहिए, कितनी ही योजनाएं बनाइए, कितने ही धन की व्यवस्था कीजिए, सब अधूरा और अपर्याप्त रहेगा, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से इस पूरे अभिभाषण के 74 बिंदुओं में से एक बिंदु में भी जनसंख्या की कोई बात नहीं कही गई है। हां, अब वह बात, जिसके संबंध में मैं बात करना चाहूंगा, आप लोग बहुत चर्चा करते हो - केवल छः मिनट मेरे बाकी हैं, तो वह बात है महिला आरक्षण की, जो इसमें कही गई है। पानी पीकर इसका जवाब दूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : अभी तो शुरू भी नहीं हुआ है और आप पानी पीने लग गए !
...(व्यवधान)... अभी तो आपको पानी पिलाना है।(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : हमारी पार्टी ने हमेशा से यह मांग की है। हम महिला आरक्षण के खिलाफ नहीं हैं, हम यह कहते हैं कि आरक्षण बिल का जो मौजूदा स्वरूप है, उससे हम सहमत नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि उसमें पिछड़े वर्ग की महिलाओं को, माइनोंरिटीज़ की महिलाओं को भी आरक्षण मिले। Scheduled Castes की महिलाओं को आप आरक्षण दे रहे हैं, Scheduled Castes का जो ऑलरेडी रिज़र्वेशन है, उसके अंदर ही दे रहे हैं, जो कि अलग से होना चाहिए था। परिणाम इसका क्या होगा? इसका यह परिणाम होगा कि अभी आप देख लीजिए, जब मैं कहता हूँ कि मुस्लिम या माइनोंरिटीज़ की महिलाओं को आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए, तो मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, हरियाणा, दिल्ली, उड़ीसा - एक भी राज्य से एक भी मुसलमान पार्लियामेंट का मेंबर चुनकर नहीं आता है। जब पुरुष नहीं आता है तो महिलाओं के आने का तो सवाल ही नहीं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो.पी. जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए।

तो क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि इन राज्यों से कभी कोई महिला चुनकर आए?
...(व्यवधान)....

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर : आप कितनी महिलाएं लाए थे जब आपका राज था? कितनी ले आए थे? ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. (Interruptions)

श्री कमाल अख्तर : आप ही बताओ, आपकी कितनी हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Please, let him speak. (Interruptions) No disturbance please. (Interruptions)

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : मैं यह कह रहा था कि इतने राज्यों में से एक भी नहीं है, लेकिन इस बिल में प्रोविज़न भी नहीं है। दूसरे, यह कि हम चाहते हैं कि यह जो रिज़र्वेशन है, इसके लिए पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को मैनडेटरी बना देना चाहिए कि इतने परसेंट जो निश्चित क्वोटा है, उतने टिकट अगर आप नहीं देंगे, तो आपको derecognise कर दिया जाएगा - यह प्रोविज़न होना चाहिए, क्योंकि अभी जब रिज़र्वेशन होता है, तब तो पॉपुलेशन का आधार होता है, लेकिन महिला आरक्षण पर इस तरह का कुछ नहीं है। यह तो राज्य सभा है, लोक सभा में जो लीडर्स हैं, वे ओवरनाइट नहीं बन जाते हैं। प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन ओवरनाइट लीडर नहीं बने हैं। संघर्ष का बहुत लंबा इतिहास है, इसके बाद आप इतने बड़े लीडर बने हैं और आपकी कंस्टीट्यूएंसी को ओवरनाइट महिला के रूप में आरक्षित किया जा सकता है और देश की बड़ी लीडरशिप को पार्लियामेंट से बाहर करने की साजिश हो सकती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : सर, मैं एक बात पूछ सकती हूँ?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : अब हमारा टाइम खत्म होने वाला है और ये बोलने नहीं देते हैं।

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : मैं केवल दो मिनट लूंगी। मुझे यह पूछना है कि जो आरक्षण ये लाएंगे, क्या उससे माइनॉरिटीज़ की, backward classes की महिलाएं आ जाएंगी?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : बिल्कुल आएंगी... क्यों नहीं आएंगी? ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : कैसे आएंगी?

(2Z/SC पर क्रमशः)

[-mp/sc-rss/3.50/2z](#)

प्रो0 राम गोपाल यादव : एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि हम महिलाओं का बहुत सम्मान करते हैं, रिज़र्वेशन हो या न हो, तब भी महिलाओं को सौ प्रतिशत सीटों पर लड़ने का हक रहेगा। । लेकिन अगर यह बिल पारित हो जाता है तो पुरुषों को केवल 52 प्रतिशत सीटों पर लड़ने का हक होगा। महिलाएं सौ प्रतिशत पर लड़ सकती हैं और पुरुष केवल

52 परसेंट सीटों पर लड़ पाएंगे क्योंकि 22 परसेंट उसमें से वह निकाल लीजिए ..(व्यवधान)..

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : क्यों एससी, एसटी पुरुष नहीं हैं?..(व्यवधान)..

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव : 15 परसेंट हैं।..(व्यवधान).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Yadavji, your time is going to be over. (Time Bell).

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव : शेडयूल्ड कास्ट पुरुषों को 67 प्रतिशत सीटों पर लड़ने का हक होगा और नॉन शेडयूल्ड कास्ट पुरुष 52 प्रतिशत सीटों पर चुनाव लड़ सकते हैं। क्या यह पुरुषों के साथ अन्याय नहीं है? ..(व्यवधान)..

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो० पी.जे.कुरियन) : आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव : ये लोग बीच में डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं।

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : राम गोपाल जी..(व्यवधान).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Brindaji, don't disturb him.

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव : महोदय, इसलिए मैं फिर से कहता हूँ..(व्यवधान)..

श्रीमती वृंदा कारत : सर, हमारे आंसुओं से यह सदन भर जाएगा। यह घोर अन्याय है।

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव : सर, मैं आज तक यह नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि जब मैं पिछड़े और मुस्लिम महिलाओं के आरक्षण की बात करता हूँ तो लोग इसका विरोध क्यों करते हैं। अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि यह मानसिकता ठीक नहीं है तो लोग बुरा मान जाएंगे। अगर यह अन्याय होता है तो फिर मजबूरन हमें अपने नेताओं से कहना पड़ेगा - चाहे वे नीतीश जी हों, चाहे शरद जी हों, चाहे लालू जी हों, चाहे मुलायम सिंह जी हों, चाहे मायावती जी हों - ये लोग मिलें, बैठें और रणनीति तय करें कि किस तरीके से देश के कमजोर वर्गों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। दूसरे पैरा में राष्ट्रपति ने कहा है कि हमें क्लीयरकट मैनडेट मिला है। 1984 में इंदिरा जी की हत्या के बाद राजीव जी जब आए तो 412 सीटों पर कांग्रेस जीतकर आयी। 1989 में कांग्रेस हार गयी। अब आप 206 सीटें जीते हैं, 272 पर सरकार बनती है और आप कहते हैं कि क्लीयर कट मैनडेट है। छोड़िए, यह क्लीयरकट मैनडेट नहीं है। ऐसी कोई गलती मत कीजिए वरना मामला और नीचे चला जाएगा। बैकवर्ड को और माइनॉरिटी की महिलाओं के आरक्षण की व्यवस्था कीजिए, पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज़ को इसका अधिकार दीजिए, हम आपका समर्थन करेंगे। ..(समय की घंटी).. इन्हीं बातों के साथ, घंटी बज गयी है ..।

उपसभाध्यक्ष : यादव जी, आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया, मैं क्या करूँ।

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव : आपकी कृपा हुई..(व्यवधान)..

उपसभाध्यक्ष : आप दो मिनट और ले लीजिए।

कुमारी शैलजा : उन्होंने समाप्त कर दिया है और आप फिर उन्हें समय दे रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष : समाप्त कर दिया है?

प्रो० राम गोपाल यादव : मैंने समाप्त कर दिया है और यह चेतावनी देते हुए समाप्त किया है कि 412 सीटें लेने के बाद भी हार गए थे, 206 तो कुछ भी नहीं हैं।

(समाप्त)

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (TAMIL NADU): Thank you, Sir, for having given me an opportunity to associate myself with the observations of the Members of this House on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. Sir, I thank the President for having addressed the Joint Session of Parliament. Sir, my heart pains that the President Address does not mention about the permanent solution to end the decades long ethnic crisis in Sri Lanka.

(contd. by 3A)

MKS-MCM/3.55/3A

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (CONTD.): Sir, on the request of some Tamil Nadu people, the Prime Minister graciously gave 500 crores of rupees to meet out the sufferings of Tamil people in Sri Lanka, but the President's Address does not indicate how the amount has been spent and the follow-up action taken with regard to the rehabilitation of displaced Tamil people and suffering people at their own places. Sir, I humbly request the Government of India not to give up the Sri Lankan Tamil issue. I request the Government to prevail upon the Sri Lankan Government for finding a solution to the problems of Tamils and ensure the proper rehabilitation of Tamil refugees in Sri Lanka.

Sir, I am distressed to note that the President's Address does not mention about the harassment and torture meted out by the Sri Lankan Navy personnel to the Tamil Nadu fishermen. And also, the President's Address does not mention about the Government's intention to review the Katchatheevu Agreement between Sri Lanka and India.

Sir, with regard to the ascending order of the essential commodities' price rise, the Union Government, through the President's Address, reveals that the root cause of the steep price-rise is a shortfall in the domestic production and the payment of higher procurement price to the farmers.

Sir, at this juncture, I would like to state that the vast extent of cultivable agricultural lands is declining. The agricultural lands located around the cities and small and medium towns are vastly declining. They are being reclassified

into other uses by the respective Metro Development Authorities or by the Town and Country Planning Departments. Sir, the vast extent of agricultural lands is being reclassified as Industrial Zone, Commercial Zone, Mixed Residential Zone, Recreational Zone and Institutional Zone.

Sir, if these things are allowed to go scot free and unchecked, it is certain that the people of the country cannot escape from the impending danger to the food security.

Sir, it is said in the Address that a core Committee has been formed to combat the sky-rocketing price rise and other related issues. The Committee is consisting of senior Union Ministers and some Chief Ministers. Here, if that is so, the problem of price rise is common to all the people of our States. If this is so, why the high-powered Committee has some Chief Ministers only; I want a clarification from the Government in this regard.

Sir, under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, it is pointed out that one lakh crores of rupees have been allocated for the development and welfare of the urban poor. Sir, this Mission was launched in 2005. The good features of this Scheme have not originally reached the urban poor. Instead, the features have benefited the corporate companies. For example, with the assistance of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Scheme, the Tamil Nadu Government has formulated a scheme, namely, Elevated Expressway. That Elevated Expressway project starts from Chennai Port and goes through Cooum River and thickly populated area of Aminjikarai, Arumbakkam and ends at Maduravoyal.

(Contd. by TMV/3B)

-MKS-TMV-GS/3B/4.00

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (CONTD.): Sir, this expressway project will make many people who have been living in those areas for decades homeless. Besides that, this elevated expressway project will only benefit corporate companies. The elevated expressway project will facilitate companies like Hyundai, Ford and other

corporate companies to transport their newly manufactured cars. The ordinary urban people can't move or drive their cars on this expressway because there will be a toll-gate, and without paying the toll tax the ordinary people can't move on this road. Hence it will benefit only the corporate companies. I, therefore, request the Government to set up a mechanism for supervision and to see whether the amount is spent for the purpose for which it is really meant before the allocation is made to the State Government.

The National Highways Authority of India has been four-laning and six-laning the roads. Even then the fatal accidents are on the rise. To prevent the loss of precious lives from road accidents I request the Government to construct by-lanes or parking bays on the sides of the roads to enable the drivers to park their heavy vehicles and take rest during night. I urge upon the Government to incorporate this component while formulating the above scheme.

As regards the Rajiv Awas Yojana, this Rajiv Awas Yojana was called "VAMBAY" during the NDA regime. The abbreviation VAMBAY stands for Valmiki-Ambedkar Awas Yojana. Our AIADMK Government under the Chief Ministership of our leader Puratchi Thalaivi utilised the scheme for providing housing facilities to the poor in the rural areas. The Rajiv Awas Yojana benefits only the city slum-dwellers. I urge upon the Government to extend this scheme to the villages also.

Sir, the President's Address has failed to state the steps being taken to eradicate imported dreaded diseases like swine flu, chikungunya, etc., which have taken the lives of many people in Tirunelveli, Madurai and other southern parts of Tamil Nadu. The poorest of the poor can't have access to multi-speciality hospitals. There are only a few Government hospitals in the State. Those hospitals can't cater to the needs of the poor people who are coming there for treatment for serious diseases. I sincerely request the Government of India to establish more and more Government hospitals with ultra modern medical facilities so that the poor people will be benefited.

Sir, the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, which is meant for children in the age group of 6-14, has been notified to be effective from 1st April this year. The details of the process of preparatory works regarding establishment of neighbourhood schools and the enumeration of private schools which are entitled to admit 25 per cent poor children have not been clearly pointed out in the Address. I urge upon the Government to provide equitable and quality education and translate the Act into action in letter and spirit.

Sir, finally, I appeal to the Government to bring the Women's Reservation Bill which has taken a long time for drafting and discussing in several committees. This must be brought in this session itself and I urge upon the Government to ensure the early passage of the Bill successfully.

With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you. (Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Shri N. K. Singh. He is not present. Dr. Janardhan Waghmare.

(Followed by 3C/LT)

LP/4.05/3C

डा. जनार्दन वाघमरे (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का स्वागत और समर्थन करने हेतु आपके सामने खड़ा हुआ हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में यूपीए सरकार की उपलब्धियों, चुनौतियों, प्रतिबद्धताओं और प्राथमिकताओं का उल्लेख किया है। उन्होंने राष्ट्र के हर पहलू पर प्रकाश डाला है। हम राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करते हैं। महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का केंद्र बिंदु आम आदमी है। यूपीए सरकार ने आम आदमी को सामने रखकर योजनाएं बनाई हैं। हमारा लोकतंत्र कल्याणकारी योजनाओं पर बल देता है। आम आदमी का कल्याण ही सरकार का लक्ष्य होना चाहिए। आम आदमी ही हमारा तावीज है, वही लोकतंत्र का मंत्र और तंत्र है, लेकिन वह आम आदमी आज कई समस्याओं से घिरा हुआ है। उसकी समस्याएं सरकार की चुनौतियां हैं। हमारे राष्ट्र निर्माताओं ने जो सपना देखा था, हम उसको साकार करेंगे। उनका सपना देश के संविधान में परिभाषित हुआ है। हम उसके आधार पर राष्ट्र का पुनर्निर्माण करने जा रहे हैं। आज आम आदमी महांगई से बहुत परेशान है। उस समस्या से उसे मुक्त करने का सरकार भरसक प्रयास कर रही है। सरकार का

"फूड प्रॉडक्शन बिल" लाने का निश्चय स्वागत योग्य है। वास्तव में एम्पावरमेंट ऑफ आम आदमी, हमारा यही मुख्य लक्ष्य होना चाहिए। आम आदमी चाहे किसान हो, मजदूर हो या ग्रामीण महिला हो, उसका कल्याण ही सरकार का लक्ष्य है। ग्रामीण भारत भारत निर्माण योजनाओं के कारण आगे बढ़ रहा है। सड़कों का निर्माण कार्य, सिंचाई का कार्य, बिजली, आवास आदि सब कार्य देश के विकास में गति का काम कर रहे हैं। महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कई समस्याओं का जिक्र किया है। सरकार का राष्ट्र की जीडीपी की दर को नौ प्रतिशत तक ले जाने का प्रयास रहेगा। महिला वर्ग को साक्षर बनाने के लिए सरकार प्रतिबद्ध है। महिलाओं के लिए स्थानीय स्वराज्य संस्थाओं और पंचायती राज संस्थाओं में पचास प्रतिशत आरक्षण होगा। महिला आरक्षण बिल पास करना हमारा कर्तव्य है। रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान यही आज आम आदमी की समस्या है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने खाद्य सुरक्षा, हाथों को काम और आवास की व्यवस्था बल दिया है। इन समस्याओं को सुलझाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। सरकार ने कई योजनाएं बनाई हैं। शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और रोजगार के अवसर प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार भरसक प्रयास कर रही है। "महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय रोजगार योजना" अपने आप में एक अनोखी योजना है। असंगठित कामगारों के लिए भी कानून बनाया गया है। पंचायती राज का प्रयोग जनतंत्र को मजबूत बनाने की कोशिश कर रहा है। महोदय, आतंकवाद सबसे बड़ी चुनौती है। इस चुनौती का जिक्र राष्ट्रपति जी ने किया है। आतंकवाद को खत्म करने के लिए हमें बहुत कुछ कोशिश करनी चाहिए। नक्सलवादी, माओवादी संगठनों ने आंतरिक सुरक्षा को बहुत बड़ा धोखा पहुंचाया है। ये संगठन हिंसा में विश्वास रखते हैं। उनकी विचारधारा देश के लिए नुकसानदायी है। उन्होंने जो समस्या खड़ी की है, वह सिर्फ कानून और सुव्यवस्था की समस्या नहीं है, वह विचारधारा की भी समस्या है, वह विकास की भी समस्या है। हमें इसका मुकाबला लोकतंत्र एवं अहिंसा के आधार पर करना पड़ेगा। भारत दुनिया के सभी देशों से मित्रता चाहता है। वह पड़ोसी देशों के साथ शांति चाहता है। उसने "लुक ईस्ट" नीति का अवलंबन किया है। देश की सुरक्षा के लिए हमारे सुरक्षा बल निपुण और समर्थ हैं।

(AKG/1D पर जारी)

AKG-KS/3D/4.10

डा. जनार्दन वाघमरे (क्रमागत) : सुरक्षा व्यवस्था का आधुनिकीकरण करने पर राष्ट्रपति जी ने बल दिया है। हर कीमत पर राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा करनी पड़ेगी। हमें सुरक्षा तंत्र को

मजबूत बनाने का काम करना है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कई सुझाव दिए हैं। आने वाले कल का भारत हर दृष्टि से शक्तिशाली भारत होगा। आत्मनिर्भरता, आत्मसम्मान और आत्मसुरक्षा की दिशा में हमें तेजी से जाना है।

महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने शिक्षा सुधार पर काफी बल दिया है। हमारी शिक्षा व्यवस्था आज भी चौराहे पर खड़ी है। किस दिशा में जाएँ, यह तय करना ही उसकी समस्या है। शिक्षा का ढाँचा मूलग्र रूप से बदलने की आवश्यकता है। ढाँचा वही रख कर शिक्षा का सुधार हो नहीं सकता। आज तक कई प्रयास किए गए हैं, लेकिन वे विफल हो चुके हैं। हमें man making and nation building शिक्षा प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। शिक्षा का अधिकार सबके लिए समान अधिकार प्रदान करता है। कल का भारत साक्षर भारत होगा। एक मिशन के तौर पर हमें काम करना है। सर्व शिक्षा अभियान, राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान और राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा मिशन, हमें इनके आधार पर भारत को नॉलेज पॉवर बनाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कई समस्याओं का उल्लेख है, लेकिन उन सभी समस्याओं की समस्या है - लोक संख्या का विस्फोट, जिसका जिक्र राम गोपाल जी ने किया। उसका उल्लेख अभिभाषण में नहीं है। लोक संख्या पर नियंत्रण सभी समस्याओं पर नियंत्रण ला सकता है। मैं इसकी ओर विनम्रता के साथ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

विकास ही हमारा लक्ष्य है। उसमें सभी की भागीदारी होनी चाहिए। भागीदारी से ही सबको न्याय मिलेगा और समावेशी समाज का निर्माण होगा। महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में समावेशी समाज की आकांक्षा व्यक्त की है। वास्तव में वही हमारा गंतव्य है और होना चाहिए तथा सरकार के प्रयास उस दिशा में हैं। मैं आपका ध्यान राष्ट्रपति जी के उन शब्दों की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ, जिनमें उन्होंने कहा है, "हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था तेजी से विकसित हो रही है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि समाज के वंचित वर्गों को भी सफलता की इस कहानी का हिस्सेदार बनाया जाए।" यदि हमने ऐसा किया, तो भारत सर्वसमावेशी समाज निश्चित रूप में बनेगा और वही हमारी सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि होगी। भारत दुनिया में आज महाशक्ति के रूप में उभर रहा है। इसलिए हमें और बहुत कुछ कोशिश करनी चाहिए। विकास की प्रक्रिया निरंतर होती है। उसे खंडित करना उचित नहीं। यह खंडित नहीं होगी। भारत का सफर बहुत लम्बा है। हम उस सफर में शामिल होना चाहते हैं। आने वाली पीढ़ियाँ भी उसमें शामिल होंगी। हमारा कारवाँ

बढ़ता ही जाएगा। कई क्षितिजों को लॉघ कर अन्तिम छोर तक पहुँचने का हमारा प्रयास रहेगा।

महोदय, मैं आपका अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं तहे दिल से राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का स्वागत करता हूँ, समर्थन करता हूँ और उनके प्रति आभार भी व्यक्त करता हूँ। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Shri N. K. Singh.

SHRI N. K. SINGH (BIHAR): Thank you very much, Mr. Vice-Chairman. I am privileged to speak on this Motion of Thanks. We all heard with rapt attention the hon. President's Address in the Central Hall on the 22nd of June.

Thank God, Sir, we had a chair to sit because in an analogous way in another country called, United Kingdom, which has a Westminster model of democracy like ours, when the Queen addresses in a Joint Session, those in the Commons have no place to sit, not even the Prime Minister. One unintended consequence of this is the brevity in the Queen's speech delivered to the Joint Session of both the Lords and the Commons. Having had the comfort of a respectable place to sit in the Central Hall, one, perhaps, intended consequence of the Government is to inflict upon the hon. President a long-winded speech saying almost everything under the sun.

(Contd. by 3e/tdb)

TDB/3E/4.15

SHRI N.K. SINGH (CONTD.): Never mind, if the implementation of that is weak; never mind, if there is lack of alacrity in the follow up of what the hon. President is being made to say by the Government. Let me, Sir, recall your memory of what the hon. President said in the first Speech which the hon. President made to the Joint Session of the UPA Government. Sir, as I try to go through it very, very quickly, I find to my appalling horror that there are ten critical issues which the President had promised to implement in the course of the next one year, but on that, there is very tardy action. Let me list those ten. Basically, what I want to

say, Sir, emanates from three Cs, continuity, consistency and congruence. Let me talk about the continuity. By continuity, I mean, sustained action seeking the implementation of measures promised. What has been the record? First, let me list out the ten things, where the Government seems to have completely been tardy. First, a promise for a Constitutional Amendment to provide 50 per cent reservation for women in Panchayati Raj and Local Bodies; the Bill is not yet introduced. Second, concerted effort to increase women in Central Government jobs; no report. Third, a National Mission on Empowerment of Women for a women-centric programme enriched in a mission-mode; not set up as yet. Fourth, a social audit and district level ombudsman; not created as yet. Fifth, five annual reports on education, health, environment and infrastructure; how many have seen the light of the day, no report on that. Sixth, a web-based information system on a Governmental portal tracking the manner in which applications have been made; not done as yet. Seventh, a model Public Service Law in social areas like health, rural development; yet to see the light of the day. Eighth, a National Council for Human Resources in Health, not set up as yet. Ninth, a roadmap on judicial reforms outlined in six months and to be implemented in a time-bound manner, I quote the hon. President of what she said; not done as yet. Tenth, suitably institutionalise quarterly reporting on flagship programmes as Bharat Nirman, quarterly reports of Ministers would publicly report the performance through the Media; not done as yet. So, this much, Sir, on what was promised one year ago. Now, come to the consistency and the consonance. By consistency, I mean, adherence to programmes and promises made. Let me just give three examples. In 2009, there was a mention on strengthening the Right to Information Bill; skipped in the Speech made in 2010. What was promised then was a legislation in pension sector regulation; skipped in the speech made in 2010. Third, creating a voluntary core of professionals in all urban areas through National Urban Renewal; skipped in 2010. So much for consistency and consonance.

My third point, Sir, congruence. By congruence, Sir, I mean convergence of schemes and programmes with an overarching objective of reaching the broad vision outlined by the President. Outlined where, Sir? Outlined in the first opening prefatory paragraph of the President's Speech, namely, a caring and sensitive approach for economic and social problems. I take up only, in view of the paucity of time, Sir, three critical areas. First, on energy security. What has been the record on energy security? We all know that what the Finance Minister has done in putting the duties back, I will go into it when the chance comes during the discussion on the Budget. But what the Finance Minister has done is to basically put the duty back where he was. He has a logic in it. But, it overlooks the one critical ingredient, namely, the Kirit Parikh Report, Sir, in which, there is still an under recovery of Rs.40,000 crores, and where he has recommended doing away with the administered price regime.

(Contd. by 3f-kgg)

Kgg/3f/4.20

SHRI N.K. SINGH (contd.): Sir, the NDA Government, Mr. Vajpayee's Government not only raised the prices nine times which has been repeated by many of the treasury representatives, but even at that time it had dismantled the administered price regime. This is what the Kirit Parikh report has submitted. Till you begin to implement Kirit Parikh report, what in a limited way the Finance Minister has done would be of no avail in quest towards an integrated energy policy.

Look at the records, Sir, when it comes to promising the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyuteekaran Yojana. Paragraph 40 and 44 of the President's Speech asks that on page 237 of the Economic Survey. What does the Economic Survey say? Out of a total envisaged capacity of 78,700 MWs which was to be commissioned, so far, in the third year of the Eleventh Plan, which is now subjected to a mid-term review in just one-and-half-a-year to two years to go, the record has been abysmal--against 90,000 MWs, just 40,000 MWs under

implementation, which would be less than even 50 per cent of the envisaged or promised target. So, the entire area of an integrated energy policy, Sir, still remains in a penumbra of uncertainty because of the unwillingness to carry out what the President promised in 2009 and what was repeated in 2010.

Sir, let me take up some other areas; let me take up roads and infrastructure. That is an area on which the Government legitimately prides itself as having done an enormous amount of ground work. We have, of course, the Transport Minister with a great alacrity wanting to cut the Gordian knot, move ahead with implementation of schemes. I think, the Government persuaded the President, and I quote from paragraph 45 of what the hon. President said, "Quantum jump in the pace of developing national highways to reach 20 kms. a day." This is what the hon. President has said. What does the Economic Survey say on this? I quote what the Economic Survey says, "In 2009-10, against the stipulated target of 3,165 kms. of national highway under various phases of NHDP, the achievement so far by the end of the year was 1,490 kms. Similarly, as against 2009-10 target of 9,800 kms. for awarding projects, only 1,285 kms. were awarded by the end of 2009." So much for the 20 kms. a day. We move on. This is one of the dynamic Ministers of the UPA Government, who has, of course, wanted to cut, as I said, all bottlenecks and procedures and push ahead and the President has also been made to repeat this.

Let me just take up two more examples. Eight missions were to be set up on an integrated policy towards climate change and towards getting renewable energy. Of the eight missions mentioned in paragraph 39 of the hon. President's Address, these were relating to solar energy, national plan on energy change, enhance energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, green India, and sustainable agriculture. What has been the progress on these eight missions which were supposed to have been set up? This House has been kept in the dark on these eight missions which were set up.

I just take up one more, Sir, the quality of programme evaluation mentioned in both the President's Address this year and the last year, in having arm's length evaluation of the Government's programmes. What the Finance Minister has said is unfortunate; the Planning Commission itself would set up a programme evaluation entity. Therefore, there is an inherent conflict of interest between those who conceive the schemes and those who implement it. This is not what was meant by 'an independent arm's length evaluation of the programmes'. So, the hon. President is right in the penultimate sentence of what she says, "The road is long and our journey is in progress. Certainly, the journey does not look to be in progress in view of the tardy progress which we have achieved."

(Contd. by sss/3g)

SSS/3G/4.25

SHRI N. K. SINGH (CONTD.): So, what should the Government do in future years as far as the President's Address is concerned? I have four suggestions to make. First, as an act of forbearance, it would hardly be appropriate to suggest that the President be inflicted by some kind of a monitoring evaluation report. But, since the Government really inflicts upon the President to make wide ranging commitment, the Government -- when the debate begins -- must furnish an Action Taken Report on all cumulative promises made by the President in successive speeches for enabling this House to be able to evaluate what the progress has been. Second, spare us the burden of a repetitive report card. What kind of a Report card? It is a President's Address saying huge lot of things and Economic Survey saying more or less the same things in greater detail, the Annual Plan of the Planning Commission saying more or less the same thing, the Annual Report of the various Ministries placed in Parliament saying more or less the same thing. Prime Minister's Independence Day Address holds true of new promises. Promises, long reports, repetitive reports, please spare us so many multiplicity of reports saying the same things and very often

contradicting what is being said. Third, spare us, Sir, the difficult task of tracking commissions, committees, high level task forces, rank of the Minister of State. Sir, I would urge upon the Government that it would be active, great gratitude on their part if they could furnish to this House the total number of commissions, committees, task forces set up between UPA 1 and the UPA 2 and what is the present status of such commissions which have been set up. The Finance Minister's speech this year is riddled with more promises of more committees and more commissions. Last year, similar such thing was there. It would be an act of great gratitude with this House if they share with us what these commissions are doing, what their report is, what kind of a time frame and what kind of an action which the Government has taken. Fourth, improve the quality of the public delivery system, not by setting up an evaluation unit but some perhaps out of the box thinking which can genuinely improve the quality of public outlays and forget about the fact that the panacea for everything is a much trotted public-private partnership. It has not worked in the same measure that Government had hoped and, therefore, we need to together give some introspective thinking of what can be a delivery mechanism which can dramatically improve the efficacy and the quality of public delivery systems. Sir, I have no single formula for success. But, I have a formula to abjure failure. Don't seek to please everyone every time. It doesn't work.

(Ends)

SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I would like to begin my intervention by quoting Dr. Ambedkar. Every one of us must be aware of the historic speech made by Dr. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly. That was his last speech. Independence is no doubt a matter of joy. But, let us not forget that this independence has thrown on us great responsibilities. By independence we have lost the excuse of blaming the British of anything going wrong. Hereafter, if things go wrong, we will have nobody to blame except ourselves. There is great danger of things going wrong. When I

see the President's Address, I feel that things are going wrong in the country. Our Republic is sixty years old. Our Election Commission has celebrated Diamond Jubilee.

(Contd. by NBR/3H)

-SSS/NBR-AKA/3h/4.30.

SHRI D. RAJA (CONTD.): But things go wrong. Whom to be blamed, or, whom to blame? I am posing this question to the entire House, irrespective of political parties. We should do some introspection. Why should things go wrong in India? We are a matured Republic. So, why should things go wrong? Here, I would like to raise a few questions. The ruling coalition, the Congress-led UPA, should not have satisfaction that the Government is striving for inclusive growth. Firstly, we should try to understand the meaning of inclusive growth. Theoretically speaking, the neo-liberal policies pursued by the Government cannot pave the ground for inclusive growth. Rather, these policies will lead to inequalities and disparities unprecedented. That is the empirical fact and experience of not only India but also the whole world. When we talk of inclusive growth, what is the yardstick for inclusive growth? Is it just a rapid economic growth or faster economic growth or the GDP growth rate? What do you mean by inclusive growth? There, I think, this concept of inclusive growth should be understood in a larger perspective as to how to integrate our society and how to integrate our people? That is where the responsibility lies. Now, in India, the experience is very clear. What is the experience since 1990 onwards when our hon. Prime Minister was the Finance Minister and when the new economic policies and the neo-liberal policies were introduced?

The famous Report of the National Commission on Enterprises, headed by our own colleague, Shri Arjun Sengupta, says that 76.7 per cent of the population of the nation is poor and vulnerable, 55 per cent of the population is marginally poor and vulnerable. It is easy to understand that such poverty and vulnerability is induced by the policies of liberalisation and privatisation. Further,

only 11.2 per cent of SC/ST fall under middle income and only 1 per cent fall under high income shows that 87.8 per cent of Dalits and Advasis are poor and vulnerable. This is to compare with 45.2 per cent of others in this country who fall under the middle and high income bracket. This being the fact, the failure of the UPA-II Government to make a focussed plan to integrate Dalits and Advasis into economy is glaring. The fact that only 1.4 per cent of Advasis, 2.8 per cent of communities of Dalits have formal skills further adds to the vulnerability with the rest of the people in these communities. It is due to wrong economic and poor policies pursued by the UPA-II. Even the President's Address did not find it worth enough to talk about these sections.

(CONTD. BY USY "3J")

-NBR-USY/3J/4.35

SHRI D. RAJA (CONTD.): Sir, it is, again, a fact that the Economic Survey has a space to discuss the Human Development Index. We may be happy that our GDP growth will improve from 7.2 per cent to 8 per cent or 9 per cent or to double digits. But, what is GDP's correspondence to the human development of our country. As far as the Human Development Index is concerned, as per the Economic Survey, India has been given 134th rank. Sri Lanka is at 102, Brazil is at 75, and China is at 92. So, where do we stand, as far as the Human Development Index is concerned? We are at 134! Yes, we are proud of the *Chandrayaan*. The credit for this goes to our scientists. We are proud of our scientists; we are proud of technocrats. We are happy that India could accomplish the *Chandrayaan* successfully. But what is the standing of India among the Comity of Nations? One hundred and thirty-fourth! Is it a pride or a shame, I would like to ask the Government? Can we be proud of the *Chandrayaan* only? Is it not a shame? Is it not a pain for every political party, why India should be ranked at 134? Even if you go by the GDP per capita, what is India's position? It is 2,753 US dollars. What about China? It is 5,383 US dollars. What about Sri Lanka? It is 4,243 US dollars, above us! What

about Brazil? It is 9,567 US dollars. So, what is the meaning of inclusive growth? What is the meaning of our GDP, rapid development, faster development, and faster growth? That is where we really fail to understand the demands of our society; we really fail to understand the sufferings of our people. We are with a closed mindset. We think that the neo liberal policies are the only way. And, our Government continues to persist with the neo liberal policies; thereby the Government wants to keep away from any pro-active intervention. That is why we demand that a time has come when we should go for a thorough review of paradigm of the 'economic development'. And, the President's Address does not show that concern; it does not reflect that concern of the country, as a whole.

Sir, coming to various other questions, the President's Address generally talks about various issues. With regard to price rise, it has nothing, but justification of the Government's position. And, the Government thinks that the issue of 'prices' will have to be left to the market forces and it has nothing to do with it. That is why the Government is blaming on various other factors. We have been asking what action has been taken by the Government to control the prices. As a Government, what action has been taken by the Government? But whatever Government does, it further pushes the prices up.

(Contd. by 3k -- PK)

-USY/PK/3K/4.40

SHRI D. RAJA (CONTD.): Many of my colleagues have talked about urea or custom duties on diesel, petrol and petroleum products. I do not want to go into all those details, but the President's Address should admit that the Government has totally failed to control the prices. It is the failure of the Government; it is not the failure of monsoon. It cannot be attributed to only global factors or external factors. As Government, what has it done? The Government should be able to tell the Nation that "yes, as Government, we have done this, we have achieved this and we have failed there." The Government should honestly come

before the people saying-- "as a Government, we tried our best to control the prices, but certain things are beyond our capacity, beyond our level." The Government should admit this, but the President's Address does not show that admission. That is why the President's Address does not give confidence to the people, does not inspire the people.

Sir, coming to the issue of internal security, I think the internal security, going by the statements made by our Home Minister, is being made as an equivalent to the Left-Wing extremism. Of course, Left-Wing extremism has to be fought and we never agreed with the ideology of Left-Wing extremism. We have always been saying that it is an infantile disorder-- ideological, political and infantile disorder. No compromise. But, at the same time, what is happening today in the name of internal security is that the tribal people are being harassed. I can go on giving examples. I do not know what the Green Hunt Operation really means and how many people have been killed by the security forces? Why are non-violent activists not allowed to stay in the tribal areas? Why have they been pushed out? I can name some non-violent activists who are working among tribal people, who are following certain Gandhian methods to conduct schools, to conduct hospitals for tribal people, but these activists are being pushed out. Then, what happens? And, you try to blame everything on the tribal people. I do not agree with the approach of the Government. In the name of internal security, you are targeting the tribal people. That is where the tribal people look for some help. Because they will have to fight the excess of bureaucracy, they will have to fight the excess of our security forces, they will have to fight the excess of moneylenders, the feudal, exploiters in the tribal areas. How to protect the tribal people? So, the Government should address the real issues which are faced by the tribal people. Internal security cannot be made as a single point issue fighting Left-Wing extremism. If we want internal security, the Government should have a comprehensive approach. It is not the portfolio of the Home Minister alone. You must have food security, you must

have health security, you must have education security, you must have house security and you must have security for livelihood. People should have decent life in this country. If you cannot provide such a security, what is the meaning of talking about internal security? Finally, it boils down to one issue -- Left-Wing extremism. For every failure, you want to take shelter behind Left-Wing extremism. This approach should change.

(Contd. By 3L/PB)

-PK/PB/3/4.45

SHRI D. RAJA (CONTD.): Your rhetorics must stop. You must have a realistic understanding of the situation and you must have a realistic approach how to protect the interests of tribal people. Sir, the UPA Government takes credit for Forest Rights Act, Forest Dwellers Act. I have no problem. Even we wanted such an Act. But why are the tribal people being evicted? Why are the neo-liberal economic exploiters being encouraged to go and rob the mining wealth of the tribal people? Otherwise, they are the natural owners or the real protectors of forest and mineral wealth and you are now driving them away without any proper programme of rehabilitation or without any consensus of tribal people. This is a dangerous approach which Government needs to change.

Then, Sir, I come to certain other policies. Government is increasingly coming under the influence of the US and other so called ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your time is getting exhausted.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am sorry. I will finish.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Only one minute more.

SHRI D. RAJA: This is one problem even in the case of WTO and other things.

Finally, Sir, I will deal with only two quick points. One is, on the Foreign Policy issues, we welcome the resumption of Indo-Pak composite dialogue and there is no alternative to dialogue. But with regard to Sri Lanka, the President's Address talks about rehabilitation. Why does not the President's Address speak about political solution to the Sri Lankan Tamil question? That is what we have

been demanding. Where is India's concern of political solution to Sri Lankan Tamil question? We have raised these questions several times, even the question of protection of fishermen. Why does the Government not demand the reopening of Kachchativu Agreement? It is time that Government should reopen such questions in order to protect our fishermen, in order to guarantee a political solution to Sri Lankan Tamils.

Finally, Sir, on the Telengana issue, I share the concern expressed by Venkaiah Naiduji. It is an issue and it has become a real burning issue. Even if a State has to be created which has become imperative, it should happen in a non-hostile atmosphere. But the Government should be clear what it wants to do. That is why the Government should have a proper approach on this issue and it should not be delayed further forever.

With these words, I think this President's Address has nothing spectacular, nothing new. It is a routine Address compiling various programmes of various Ministries and it doesn't inspire, for which the Government needs to review all its policies, particularly, the economic policies.

(Ends)

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA (NOMINATED): Sir, I would like to thank the hon. President for her Address.

The central focus of the President's Address is, she outlined her vision for an empowered and an equitable India. In fact, one of the foremost and unfolding success stories of this Government has been the extension and expanding the reach of Governments, the reach of the State across the country. Sir, this exercise has been fundamentally linked to the economic journey that the country undertook almost two decades ago to transform itself from a developing economy with aspirations to become a developed nation which holds its rightful place amongst global affairs.

Sir, President Pratibha Patil made a very significant observation in her Address and I quote where she said, "It is imperative that as our economy grows

apace, the disadvantaged sections of society be made part of the Indian success story." The President was simply reiterating the stated objective of this Government, i.e., to use the engine of energetic economy to try and bring about a developmental and a social paradigm shift.

(Contd. by 3m/SKC)

3m/4.50/skc

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA (Contd.): Sir, I would like to commend the Government on some of the policies that it has pursued over the last few years in trying to reach this objective. As far as the Bharat Nirman programme is concerned, over Rs. 1,60,000 crores have been spent over five years resulting in a major step towards rural infrastructure development. Sir, we have seen the growth of rural telephony. We have seen the electrification of villages. We have seen the building of roads and we have seen better access to sanitation and water. The Government has been able to do this once again because of the huge swell in terms of the economic parameters. They have also been able to allocate money in terms of trying to widen the social security net through programmes such as the National Rural Health Mission and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. However, Sir, there have been certain lapses as far as the National Rural Health Mission is concerned. I shall dwell very briefly on that. The medical practitioners, the wherewithal that is required to implement this scheme, have been found wanting. We have seen that the Government has registered many, many more doctors on paper than are actually there at the field level. I hope the Government takes note of this because for the scheme to succeed it is very important for us to have quality manpower at every level.

As we can see, Sir, the welfare of millions of people actually depends on a thriving economy, and a thriving economy, in turn, depends on the ability of the State to maintain law and order, to be able to guarantee life and protection to its citizens. Therefore, Sir, I would be focussing, in the short duration

intervention that I have today, on just the internal security issue. We are faced today with one of the most challenging issues of our times. We are dealing today, Sir, with a movement that is looking at an armed overthrow of the Indian State. This is no small thing and the Government has to effectively try and contain this at the earliest. Today, we have seen that this left-wing extremist movement has covered over 220 of India's 626 districts, covering almost 40 per cent of our landmass. Just to give a perspective on this issue, we have lost almost as many security men in this struggle as the armed forces have perhaps lost in Afghanistan. Sir, not only has there been an escalation, in February 2009, the Centre had announced an inter-State well-coordinated approach between the States of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa, so that all the escape routes could be effectively blocked. But the current crisis, Sir, has its origins in the orientation of the States, more notably of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and Bengal. For some reason, the Jharkhand and the Bihar Governments seem extremely reluctant to take on this menace with the sort of focus that is required. Perhaps, with the forthcoming elections in Bihar, the Bihar Government does not want large-scale bloodshed. As far as Jharkhand is concerned, Sir, perhaps it is the vote bank that is getting affected because the State Government has not risen to the occasion. The geography of the region, affected by the Maoist violence, makes it almost impossible for the security forces to corner the rebels unless Bihar and Jharkhand join in in the joint operations.

Sir, West Bengal shares a 470 km long border with Jharkhand. West Midnapore and Purulia, two of the country's worst affected districts, fall in West Bengal but they border Jharkhand. Therefore, it is very easy to commit an act of violence in West Bengal and move over to Jharkhand or vice-versa. These people get safe shelter in the absence of any coordinated approach between Jharkhand and West Bengal. In comparison, the Bengal and Orissa border is only about 105 km and even if these States cooperate, very little will be

achieved, unless we see Bihar and Jharkhand coming together to try and counter this growing insurgency.

Sir, the Centre's task is unenviable. It needs to get on board not only all the States, but also the reluctant UPA allies, so that everyone speaks in the same language to try and deal firmly with this growing menace. In May, 2006, the Ministry of Home Affairs had rightly adopted a two-pronged strategy to deal firmly with those indulging in violence and, on the other hand, to deal with this sensitive issue in terms of looking at it politically, developmentally and looking at the security aspects.

(Contd. 3n/hk)

HK/3n/4.55

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA (CONTD): As the Prime Minister himself had also said, we have to go a long way in trying to undo the developmental lapses that have actually taken us to such a situation. The Planning Commission has set up an expert group to try and look at the problem and come out with solutions. This expert group had also in its Report suggested that any sustainable solution has to be rooted within the social-political fabric and has to be seen also in terms of developmental issues. It is no coincidence that the country's most under-developed districts also happen to be the areas which are most affected. If there is any pre-condition to such coordination in approach, all the political parties have to reach a consensus on both the approach and the outcomes. But there seems to be some sort of a lack of infrastructure or political will to deal with this issue while the blood of our security men continues getting spilled. We are also being hampered by lack of appropriate training for our police force who are out there trying to counter the guerrilla warfare that is being resorted to by the Maoist groups. The hon. President also stated that our

country stands at a historic turning point. How India protects all its citizens will actually determine the direction and destination that we are bound to take by the turn of the century. Sir, if we look at this problem just as one of security, this can become the greatest drag on India's economic progress. If India has to maintain the economic growth -- we hope to reach a double digit growth -- law and order, security of life and property, the internal security and this threat has to be dealt with a very firm hand. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

* Pp 401 onwards will be issued as a Supplement.

HK/KSK3n/&3o/500

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

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (TAMIL NADU): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion moved by Prof. Kurien and seconded by Shri Santosh Bagrodia to thank the President for her address to the Parliament. Sir, let me start my speech by quoting Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation, in the Second Round Table Conference. I quote, "I shall work for an India in which the poorest shall feel that it is their country, in whose making they have an effective voice; an India in which there shall be no high class and no low class of people; an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony." ..(Interruptions)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please don't do that. Allow him. ..(Interruptions)..

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: India is now the fastest growing economy in the world. Sir, we have had the Green Revolution, the White Revolution and the Blue Revolution. Now, we are the leaders in information-technology and our growth and progress in every sphere is immense. Sir, the post-war era witnessed an economic miracle in Japan and South Korea. But neither of these countries was populous enough to power the world-wide growth or to change the game in the spectrum of industries. Whereas our country India which has seen an economic annual growth of 6 per cent in early 1990s has slowly made progress. Now it is estimated 8 per cent in 2010-11 and 9 per cent in 2011-12 and this can be surpassed only by China. Sir, the emergence of two powers, that is, India and China, is now deciding the global economy. The transformation of the 21st century is by these two countries because these two countries have the power, weight and dynamism to transform things. Sir, while saying all these things, this could be compared only to the saga of 19th century US and that United States itself is now scared of the development which is taking place in our country.

And, I do not know, or, I can't understand how some people are criticizing that our country has achieved nothing. Sir, India, despite its tremendous progress and development, is still straining against some challenges which are holding us back. What are they? First is our pessimism not to accomplish what we have come across so far, the advancements and developments that we have made. Second is our resistance to accept new ideas which will help us, or, which we need now to face the remaining challenges. The President's Address has given the visionary of this Government, and many of my colleagues were telling it is only a repetition. I could say that the first Address, which our President gave, was on 4th June, 2009, and now her second Address in this UPA-II was on 22nd February, 2010, after a gap of only eight months. I would like to mention two very important things which have taken place during this period. One is the convergence of NREGA with other programmes -- Now, NREGA has been amended to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Act -- to allow water conservation works in the fields of small and marginal farmers. The second very important achievement is the right to free and compulsory education. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, will be effective from 1st April, 2010.

Sir, we have got abundant youth power. We have got IT entrepreneurs and many other things which help us to compete in the world, or, to set a role model in the world with the developed countries. Sir, the world has never seen the simultaneous, sustained and successful take-off of two nations who account for one-third population of the planet. Sir, I don't understand why people are hesitant to appreciate. Even today, I heard more criticism, but I should acknowledge, or, I should recall here your speech when you spoke from here as a Member. You very magnanimously appreciated the people who are now in the Opposition Benches. You appreciated what they had done best during their regime. We are now also appreciating. I acknowledge what you spoke yesterday and when our Prime Minister took office in UPA-I Government, there

was this Golden Quadrilateral Programme which was initiated by the NDA Government. The Prime Minister said that this was a good programme and let it continue. That showed the sign of a good leader, a good Prime Minister who will set the path for the other people who will come in future. Even after these achievements, I do not know why we are still being criticized. In the two terms of this Government, there are many achievements - NREGA, agriculture sector, rural people, and industrial sector. Every sector has been taken care of. Our President, in her Address, has clearly accepted. We have not concealed anything. She has told, in her Address, "The unexpected and severe drought posed special challenges in managing the economy in 2009. My Government joined hands with the States to help the farmers in minimizing the impact of this massive adversity. A sum of more than Rs. 4000 crore has so far been allocated from the National Calamity Contingency Fund and the Calamity Relief Fund to the drought affected States. A Diesel Subsidy Scheme was introduced." Then, she says, "While we were able to avert any threat to our food security, there has been an unhappy pressure on the prices of food grains and food products." This has not been concealed.

Sir, I should get more time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You had only seven minutes. Now, it is over.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I have to rely on what the display board says.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: You can finish within two minutes.

(followed by 3p - gsp)

GSP-LT-5.05-3p

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I have got a lot to say but I have to stick to the time. While being brief, I should refer to some points which are most relevant, and, which should be registered in this august House. Sir, true federalism based on State autonomy is yet to be realised. The spirit of federalism will be established only when the Union Government consults the State Governments before taking the appropriate decisions, especially, on issues affecting the livelihood of the people living in the lowest strata, the farmers, the labourers and the fishermen; decisions having nationwide implications and new draft legislations.

Sir, I have always been telling here, and, whenever an opportunity comes before us, we say something about our State. It is not eulogising our leader or our Government or our State. In this federal set-up, the States have an equal responsibility in taking the nation on the path of progress, success and development. Sir, I would like to tell one or two more things which the Tamil Nadu Government has done. If I say it in a nutshell and in a very brief and fast manner, these are, namely, provision of free land to landless poor farmers, free gas stoves and televisions, enhancement and improvisation of public distribution system and health insurance scheme, implementation of rural development projects and women development projects have made Tamil Nadu one of the leading States in the implementation of welfare schemes.

Sir, 1.85 crore family card holders are being benefited under the scheme of provision of quality rice at Rs. 1 per kg. and 4,12,000 women Self Help Groups with 65,72,000 members have been formed, and, their total savings is Rs. 2,062 crores.

Sir, above all, I should say that the recent Census has given an assessment that there are 21 lakh mud-walled and thatched-roof huts in Tamil Nadu. If at all, we have to convert these into permanent houses with the help of Indira Awas Yojana, a Centrally-sponsored scheme, it will take thirty years. So, the Government, on the basis of a fully-funded State Government mega project, has planned a new project, namely, Kalaingar Housing Scheme, which will, in six years, convert all the 21 lakh existing huts into concrete houses. Yesterday, the take off has been there, with the funding of 1,800 crores in the first phase of nearly three lakh houses. (Time-bell) Just a minute, Sir.

Sir, I would like to say that everyone says that the Government is not doing anything, but, we, in the UPA, say that an alliance with the Congress is not on any other terms. It is not the relationship of a frog and a rat dragging each other in the opposite direction. We are two bulls taking the bullock cart in the right direction. We realise our responsibility. When we are with the Government, our State executes... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, okay. Please. (Interruptions)

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I would like to conclude by quoting the words of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. In the concluding session of the Constituent Assembly on 25th November, 1949, he said, "What India needs now is nothing more than a set of honest men who will have the interest of the country before them". This is what I want to tell other members who are criticizing the Government and its progress, about which we are talking. We should, Sir, take pledge at this moment that the vision of our President, which has been mentioned in this Address, should be brought into practical phase. Thank you.
(Ends)

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान): सर, आपने बोलने का और मेरी पार्टी ने मुझे टाइम देने का जो मौका दिया है, उसके लिए थैंक यू। कल रामा जोयिस साहब और आपने, दोनों ने एक बात कही थी। प्रेसिडेंट मोशन ऑफ थैंक्स पर बोलने से पहले मुझे प्रोप्राइटी की बात करनी है। रामा जोयिस साहब ने भी यह बात उठाई, पंडित जवाहर

लाल नेहरु जी की एक चिट्ठी पढ़ी और आपने भी कहा कि प्रेसिडेंट का जो भाषण है, मोशन ऑफ थैंक्स है, वह यूनेनिमसली रहना चाहिए, जबकि उसके अंदर हमारे 600 अमेंडमेंट्स आए हैं।

(akg/3q पर जारी)

AKG-SK/3Q/5.10

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (क्रमागत) : 600 से भी कुछ ज्यादा amendments आए हैं। सर, यकीनन अगर यह प्रेसिडेंट साहिबा का अपना भाषण होता, जो उन्होंने खुद लिखा होता, जो वे अपने तौर पर पार्लियामेंट के दोनों हाउसेज़ को Article 87(1) के अन्तर्गत सम्बोधित कर रही थीं, तो कोई बात नहीं थी, हम लोग unanimously उनका शुक्रिया अदा कर देते। मगर यह भाषण तो सरकार का लिखा हुआ भाषण है। सरकार उन्हें जो बोल देती है, वे 'my Government' कह कर सुना देती हैं। मैं जब चेयर पर थी या यहाँ बैठी हूँ, इन 30 सालों में जितनी बार भी प्रेसिडेंट का भाषण हुआ, मेरे दिमाग में यह ख्याल जरूर आया कि प्रेसिडेंट तो पॉलिटिक्स से परे हैं, तो प्रेसिडेंट इस सरकार को 'my Government' क्यों कहते हैं? हम अंग्रेजों के राज में तो रह नहीं रहे। हमने ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट से, ब्रिटिश सिस्टम से कुछ सीखा है, मगर हमने उसमें हमारे मुल्क के हिसाब से कुछ परिवर्तन भी लाए हैं। प्रेसिडेंट साहिबा ने अपने भाषण में यह कहा और मैं यह बात रेकार्ड पर लाना चाहती हूँ, यह शायद लोगों के ध्यान में आई भी हो या नहीं भी आई हो, "My Government' was voted to office with a clear-cut mandate to protect and deepen the values of pluralism", जो आपने कल बोला। जो कुछ उन्होंने बोला, मैं उस पर टिप्पणी नहीं कर रही। मैं 'my Government' पर टिप्पणी कर रही हूँ। सर, जब यह गवर्नमेंट election में vote के लिए जाती है, तब वह care-taker Government होती है। जब यूपीए की सरकार अपने घटक दलों के साथ election लड़ने के लिए गई थी, तो वह care-taker Government थी। वह care-taker Government कांग्रेस पार्टी की लीडरशिप, डीएमके की लीडरशिप और उनके घटक दलों की लीडरशिप में गई थी। वह प्रेसिडेंट साहिबा की लीडरशिप में तो नहीं गई थी। इसलिए प्रेसिडेंट साहिबा का यह कहना कि "My Government' went for elections", I think, is quite objectionable. मैं इसलिए रेकार्ड पर ला रही हूँ कि अगर प्रेसिडेंट साहिबा बार-बार 'my Government' कहती हैं, तो वे किस जरिए से कहती हैं। हमने प्रेसिडेंट के दर्जे को, उनके रुतबे को, उनकी ऑफिस को politicise कर दिया है। क्या हम ऐसा कर सकते हैं? क्या यह हमारे संविधान की

जरूरत है? Is it the necessity under Article 87 that the President should say like this? She can address the House. No problem. She can address any time she likes, once, twice a year, whenever she likes. लेकिन कई बार आपने देखा होगा कि एक ही प्रेसिडेंट की प्रेसिडेंटशिप में दो बार elections हुए। जैसे कलाम साहब ने एनडीए की सरकार को जनवरी में कहा 'मेरी सरकार' और उसके बाद ही यूपीए की सरकार आई, तो उन्होंने कहा 'मेरी सरकार'। आज तक यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई कि why we have not changed it. Why should the President say it 'मेरी सरकार'? Especially, when the Government goes ... (Interruptions) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please. (Interruptions) Please.

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : जब प्रेसिडेंट साहिबा ने यह कहा, "मेरी सरकार जब election में गई थी", उस वक्त वह सरकार नहीं थी, वह एक care-taker सरकार थी। मैं यहाँ किसी पर टिप्पणी नहीं कर रही, मगर जब हमने अपने संविधान में बहुत सी तब्दीलियाँ की हैं, उसमें हमने 100 के बराबर amendments की हैं, तो हमें सोचना चाहिए कि हम क्यों नहीं कहते, The President can come and address and say 'The Government' instead of using the words 'My Government'. ... (Interruptions) ... आपको क्या एतराज है, आप तो प्रेसिडेंट नहीं हैं। 'My Government' के बजाय she can easily say that. ... (Interruptions) ... आपकी पार्टी का टाइम है, आप उस समय बोलिएगा, आप मेरा टाइम क्यों खराब कर रहे हैं (Interruptions) ... I have my view point. ... (Interruptions) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please. ...(Interruptions)... Why are you interrupting? (Interruptions) Alkaji, please don't interrupt. (Interruptions)

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: The President can easily say, "The Government was voted." "यह सरकार voted थी।" उसका मतलब तो यही होता है, 'The Government' बजाय 'My Government' के। जब तक हम संविधान में तब्दीली नहीं लाएँ और change नहीं करें, मुझे तो इसी हालात में discuss करना है।

सर, हम एक बात कहेंगे कि तकरीबन 9 महीने पहले जून की 4 तारीख को प्रेसिडेंट साहिबा ने election के बाद भाषण किया और उसमें उन्होंने 48 paras पढ़े। अब 9 महीने के बाद 22 फरवरी को जो भाषण आया, उसमें 74 paras थे।

(3आर/एससीएच पर जारी)

SCH/5.15/3R

डॉ. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (क्रमागत): अभी एन.के सिंह साहब बोल रहे थे। उन्होंने यह कहा कि प्रेज़िडेंट साहिबा ने सरकार की तरफ से इतनी बातें बोली थीं, उनमें से कितनी बातों पर अमल हुआ, उस पर हम इंडिपेंडेंटली नहीं बोल सकते। हम दोनों भाषणों को आमने-सामने रख कर ही बोल सकते हैं।

सर, प्रेज़िडेंट गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से भाषण करती हैं, लेकिन जब साल खत्म हो जाता है, तो जो कुछ उन्होंने बोला था, उस पर कितना अमल हुआ, कितना ऐक्शन हुआ, कितना नहीं हुआ, उसके बारे में कोई बात नहीं होती। अगले साल फिर दोबारा आकर वे रिपीटिड भाषण कर देती हैं, जैसा अभी एन.के. सिंह साहब ने बहुत विस्तार से कहा। इसके ऊपर मैं और अधिक समय नहीं लूंगी।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगी। यहां पर मैं सिर्फ चार मुद्दों पर बोलना चाहती हूँ, क्योंकि मेरी पार्टी के ओर लोग भी बोलने वाले हैं। प्रेज़िडेंट साहिबा ने अपने फरवरी के भाषण में पैरा 8 और 9 में एक सिक्योरिटी का इश्यू उठाया था, जब पूना का वाक़या हुआ। मुझे देख कर हैरत हुई कि जहां आतंकवाद की, उग्रवाद की, माओवाद की और नक्सलवाद की ऐक्टिविटीज़ बढ़ रही हैं, उसकी प्रिऑरिटी को खत्म करके उन्होंने अपने उस भाषण में उसको पीछे कर दिया। क्या प्रेज़िडेंट साहिबा उसकी इम्पोर्टेंस को नहीं समझाती हैं? आजकल तो और भी बहुत कुछ देखने में आ रहा है। कल मैं पार्लियामेंट में थोड़ा जल्दी आ गई थी, यहां लॉबी में टीवी चल रहा था। टीवी पर हाफिज़ मोहम्मद सईद का भाषण बार-बार दिखाया जा रहा था, जो हमें सरहदों से ललकार रहा है। वह

हमारे देश की इज्जत को ललकार रहा है। बार-बार वह यह भाषण करता है कि हम पाकिस्तान के साथ मिल कर हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला करेंगे। आज तक मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आया कि यह सरकार उन लोगों के साथ बात-चीत करने के लिए क्यों तैयार है? क्या हमारे यहां लोगों की कमी है? क्या हमारी आर्म्ड फोर्सिज़ में कोई कमी है या हममें गैरत नहीं रही है कि हम उनको मुंहतोड़ जवाब दे सकें? हम चुपचाप उनकी बातें सुनते हैं और हमारे फॉरेन सेक्रेटरी उनके फॉरेन सेक्रेटरी से बात-चीत करते हैं। हमारे फॉरेन मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि बात-चीत अच्छी रही, अच्छे वातावरण में बात-चीत हुई, लेकिन वे पाकिस्तान से कुछ दूसरी तरह का बयान देते हैं। क्या बात है? क्या हममें हिम्मत नहीं है? क्या हम उन्हें मुंहतोड़ जवाब नहीं दे सकते? हम क्यों डर रहे हैं? अभी यहां पर राम गोपाल यादव साहब बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने भी यही बात कही कि क्या हमारे अन्दर इतनी ताकत नहीं है कि हम पाकिस्तान को बता दें कि हिन्दुस्तान क्या है। क्या हम इतने छोटे मुल्क हैं कि किसी से भी डर जाएं? मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि यह सरकार बार-बार बात करना चाहती है - उग्रवादियों से, आतंकवादियों से, देश द्रोहियों से, नक्सलवादियों से, माओवादियों से, मगर जो यहां पर विरोधी पार्टी के लोग बैठे हैं, जिनमें कम्युनिस्ट भी हैं, जिनके साथ वे पहले बैठे हुए थे, दूसरी अन्य पार्टियों के लोग भी बैठे हैं, क्या वह उनसे बात करना मुनासिब नहीं समझाती? डेमोक्रेसी का मतलब होता है कि आप सबके साथ बात करिए और सबके साथ मिलकर चलिए। हम लोग इनके विरोधी जरूर हैं, लेकिन देशद्रोही नहीं है। देश के हित में हमारी राय भी ली जा सकती है। इन छः बरसों में क्या कभी-भी प्रधान मंत्री अथवा उनके मंत्रालय के किसी कैबिनेट मंत्री या किसी अन्य मंत्री ने राज्य सभा या लोक सभा में किसी भी विषय पर हमारे लीडर ऑफ दि अपोज़ीशन को बुला कर बात की है? आतंकवादियों से बात करने में उन्हें कोई खतरा नहीं लगता, उन लोगों से बात करने में उन्हें कोई ऐतराज़ नहीं है जो देशद्रोही हैं और जो हमारी सरहदों के उस तरफ रह कर आतंकवाद फैलाते हैं। उनसे तो आप बात कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हमसे बात नहीं कर सकते। कितनी बार हम जिक्र करते हैं, आतंकवादी, उग्रवादी, माओवादी, नक्सलवादी, अब सिर्फ एक लफ्ज की कमी रह गई है - बर्बादी, जो इस सरकार के अन्दर हमें देखने को मिलने वाली है।

दूसरी चीज़ जो मैं यहां पर बोलना चाहती हूं, पिछली बार जब जून के महीने में हमारी प्रेज़िडेंट ने भाषण दिया था, तो उन्होंने फूड सेक्योरिटी की बात की थी। सर, इस हाउस में फूड सेक्योरिटी या महंगाई की बातें तो इतनी अधिक हुई हैं कि कभी-कभी मुझे

लगता है कि मैं पार्लियामेंट में नहीं बैठी हूँ, बल्कि किसी सब्जी मंडी या किराना की दुकान में बैठी हूँ। इसका कारण यह है कि यहां बात होती है - आलू की, बैंगन की, मूली की, टमाटर की, प्याज की, सब्जी की और आटे-दाल की। उर्दू जबान में एक कहावत है - 'हमने तुम्हें आटे-दाल का भाव बता दिया'। जिन लोगों ने इस सरकार को वोट किया है, शायद यह भी उन लोगों को आज आटे-दाल का भाव बता रही है।

3s/psv पर जारी

-SCH/PSV-VKK/3S/5.20

डा0 (श्रीमती) नजमा ए0 हेपतुल्ला(क्रमागत): सर, अभी यहाँ वृंदा कारत जी बैठी नहीं हैं, कुछ ही Leftist लोग बैठे हैं। जब हम छोटे थे तो उस जमाने में Leftist movement का बड़ा ज़ोर था। एक बड़े शायर थे। एक शेर मुझे याद आता है। मुझे हैरत है कि इस मुल्क के लोग कितने ठंडे हैं कि वे कुछ कर नहीं रहे हैं। वह शेर में आपके सामने पढ़ती हूँ। अगर आपको समझ में नहीं आएगा तो मैं उसको explain भी कर दूँगी क्योंकि यह ज़रा मुश्किल उर्दू है।

उठो मेरी दुनिया के गरीबों को जगा दो,
 का-खे मरा के दरो-दीवार हिला दो।
 जिस खेत से मिलती नहीं इंसान को रोटी,
 उस खेत के हर खो-शै गंदुम को जला दो।।

कि जिस खेत से एक गरीब किसान को, एक गरीब इंसान को रोटी नहीं मिलती उस खेत के रहने का फायदा ही क्या है? ये जो बड़े-बड़े महल बना कर बैठे हैं, जैसा रमा जोइस साहब ने कहा, उनके दरो-दीवार अब हिलाने की बात है। यह सरकार जो एक अहंकार में बैठी है, जिन्होंने आम आदमी के लिए बात की थी, हमारे भारत में रहने वाले वे गरीब लोग, वह आम आदमी जब इनके दरो-दीवार को हिलाएगा तब इन्हें अंदाजा होगा कि महँगाई और गरीबी की क्या बिसात है? मैं उसके ऊपर ज्यादा विस्तार से नहीं बोलूँगी, क्योंकि हमारे वेंकैया जी ने बहुत विस्तार से figures वगैरह बताई हैं।

मैं सिर्फ health पर एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ। सर, यहाँ health की बात होती है। हमारे प्रेजिडेंट साहिबा ने भी अपने अभिभाषण में सरकार के कहने पर यह बोला है कि हमने rural health में यह काम किया। सर, एक अखबार की यह खबर है, जिसमें यह लिखा है कि we have two lakh doctors. यह हमारे राज्य सभा में ही दिया गया एक जवाब है, जिसमें हमारे Health Minister साहब ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान में 7.5 लाख डॉक्टर्स हैं। जब Medical Council of India के registration में figure देखी गई तब पता लगा कि 2 लाख डॉक्टर्स की कमी है। एक ही डॉक्टर अलग-अलग स्टेट्स में तीन-चार बार रजिस्टर करा लेता है। सरकार के पास कोई data ही नहीं है कि यहाँ कितने डॉक्टर्स हैं, तो आप हेल्थ सर्विस की क्या बात करते हैं? कितने डॉक्टर्स मर गए हैं यह भी नहीं मालूम है। कितने डॉक्टर्स यहाँ से पलायन करके foreign चले गए हैं, वह भी नहीं मालूम है।

चौथी और आखिरी बात, जो मुझे आपसे कहनी है वह एजुकेशन की बात है। पिछले भाषण में प्रेजिडेंट साहिबा ने बहुत हिम्मत और जोर-शोर से कहा था कि हम Right to Education Bill लाएँगे। ठीक है, Right to Education Bill आया। यह सरकार तो बहुत-सारे Rights दे रही है। Food Security Bill दे रही है तो महँगाई बढ़ रही है। पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ रही है तो महँगाई और बढ़ेगी। इस हाथ से नहीं दे रही है तो नाक को इधर से पकड़ रहे हैं, सीधे नहीं पकड़ रहे हैं। अगर prices directly नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं तेल की तो indirectly बजट में ला कर बढ़ा रहे हैं। यहाँ हम लोगों ने Right to

Education Act पास किया। सर, पता नहीं उस पर आपने भी बोला था या नहीं, लेकिन मैंने तो बोला था। हमारी तरफ से बहुत-से लोगों ने बोला था। हम लोगों को खुशी हुई कि सरकार ने education की बात कही। सर, मैं आपको उसके आंकड़े बताती हूँ। आप Right to Education की बात करते हैं और इस भाषण में प्रेजिडेंट साहिबा ने बोला कि हमने बिल पास किया है और education दे रहे हैं। Right to Education Act के बाद यह हुआ है कि less than half of India's children between the age of 6-14 years go to school. A little over one-third of all children who enrol in the grade-1 reach grade-8. At least, 35 million children in the age of 6-14 years do not attend school. Fifty-three per cent of the girls in the age of 5-9 years are illiterate. यह बहुत लम्बा है। मैं इसमें समय नहीं लेना चाहती। मैं सिर्फ यह बोलूंगी कि जब Right to Education Bill पास किया, एक्ट बनाया, तो कोई action plan भी बनाना चाहिए था। इस भाषण में प्रेजिडेंट साहिबा ने free education की बात कही है। मगर free education कौन देगा? कहाँ से पैसे आएँगे? किधर से उसका allocation होगा? यही सवाल जब हमने HRD Minister से पूछा था तब उन्होंने बहुत गुस्से से हम लोगों को चुप करा दिया। हमने यह कहा कि ठीक है, हाथ कंगन को आरसी क्या, थोड़े दिनों में यह पता लग जाएगा कि पैसा कहाँ से आएगा और ये बातें जो सिर्फ पेपर पर बनाने की होती हैं उसके बारे में आम आदमी को पता चल जाएगा।

(3टी/डी0एस0 पर क्रमशः)

-PSV/DS-RSS/3t/5.25

डा. (श्रीमती) नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (क्रमागत): तीसरी चीज, प्रेजिडेंट साहिबा ने अपने भाषण में direct foreign investment की बात की है। सर, आपके उस तरफ गोवा के एक एमपी श्री शान्ताराम नायक साहब बैठते हैं। उनसे मेरी बात हो रही थी। मैंने अखबार में खबर पढ़ी कि गोवा में बाहर के लोग, खास तौर पर Russian nationals आकर बहुत ज्यादा प्रोपर्टी खरीद रहे हैं। वहाँ पर उनके द्वारा प्रोपर्टी खरीदने के साथ-साथ, cultural change आ रहा है। वहाँ लोग nudist colony बना कर नंग-धड़ंग beaches पर घूम रहे हैं। क्या हमारे देश को ऐसा ही direct investment चाहिए जिसमें बाहर के लोग हमारे यहाँ आकर हमें indirectly occupy कर लें? क्या यही direct investment की बात है?

हम इस सरकार के बारे में दूसरी और बातें भी कह सकते हैं। प्रेजिडेंट साहिबा ने बड़ा लम्बा भाषण दिया। अगर मैं दोनों भाषणों को मिलाऊँ तो ये 100 पेजेज़ से ऊपर होते

हैं। इसीलिए मुझे यह लगता है कि हमारे लोगों ने इसमें करीब 600 अमेंडमेंट्स दिए हैं। सर, कई बार ऐसा हुआ है कि प्रेजिडेंट का Motion of Thanks, with amendments गया है। ऐसा दो बार तो मेरे सामने गया है। इस बार भी लगता है कि प्रेजिडेंट का Motion of Thanks काफी amendments के साथ जाएगा।

प्रेजिडेंट साहिबा ने महिलाओं के आरक्षण बिल की बात भी की है। आपने महिलाओं के बिल की बात की, महिलाओं को जो हुकूम नहीं दिए जा रहे थे, उनके बारे में आपने बहुत सी बातें उठायीं। माया जी ने मुझे अभी बताया कि 8 तारीख को महिला आरक्षण का बिल आ रहा है। Opposition ने बजट के समय एक बड़ी अच्छी मिसाल पेश की। सब साथ मिल कर बाहर गये, अच्छा लगा। वर्षों के बाद opposition एक होकर तैयार हुई। मैं उम्मीद करती हूँ कि जब आप महँगाई पर इतनी एकता दिखा सकते हैं तो महिलाओं के बिल पर भी आप अपनी एकता दिखाएंगे। कोशिश कीजिए कि हम, आप, लेफ्ट और इस सरकार की सत्ताधारी पार्टी, सब मिल कर महिलाओं को 33 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन दें। हमारे यादव जी बोल रहे थे, मैं उनकी सब बातों से सहमत थी, केवल एक बात से सहमत नहीं थी। पुरुषों के रिजर्वेशन की बात आयी। आप 60 वर्ष सत्ता में रहे, 60 वर्ष तक सारे फल खाये, अब तो आप हमें थोड़ी-सी जगह दे दें। हम आपसे ज्यादा तो नहीं मांग रहे हैं? केवल 33 परसेंट मांग रहे हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि 8 तारीख को जब यह बिल आएगा तब आप लोग तैयार होंगे।

मुझे याद है कि सबसे पहले मैंने उस जगह से, जहाँ मैं डिप्टी चेयरमैन के तौर पर बैठती थी, वहाँ से मैंने यह बात उठायी थी और उस वक्त सब लोगों ने ताली बजा कर उसका वेलकम किया था, किसी ने मुखालफत नहीं की थी। मगर, मुझे कुछ शक लग रहा है, इसलिए मैं इन चन्द बातों के साथ यह कहूँगी कि मैं प्रेजिडेंट साहिबा को शुक्रिया तो अदा करती हूँ कि वे घोड़ों की टापों और fanfare के साथ आयीं, मगर हम उनके भाषण में amendments करके जरूर भिजवाएँगे ताकि उनको अंदाजा हो और जब वे अगली बार भाषण करने आएँ तो वे 'My Government' न कहें, अगर वे 'The Government' कहें तो बेहतर होगा। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (KARNATAKA): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I rise to support the Motion moved by Professor P.J. Kurienji to thank Her Excellency, the President, Shrimati Pratibha Patilji, for addressing both the

Houses of Parliament. It was, as spoken by many of our colleagues, maybe, customary, but this time, when Her Excellency was speaking, she did confine to a speech alone. In her speech she said, whatever the programmes chalked out by the Government, she is hoping that in the coming decade, she has clearly marked the road map for the whole decade. Sir, in her speech, she has expressed her tribute to the people who have died in the bomb blast in Pune. Pune, historically is known in this country for various reasons. Way back in 1934, a bomb was hurled on Mahatma Gandhi. We take the name of Mahatma Gandhi. It is a very unfortunate thing that when the programme named after Mahatma Gandhi, that is, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, some of them tried to ridicule it. It is very unfortunate.

(contd. by 3u)

MKS-AKA/5.30/3U

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (CONTD.): It is very unfortunate. But the President of USA says that the man who has influenced him most in his life is 'Mahatma Gandhi!' The foreigners proudly take the name of 'Mahatma Gandhi'. I do not know what is wrong with our own people! When hon. Kurienji initiated the debate, he has rightly referred to the Presidential Address when she insisted on the secular fabric on this nation. Sir, way back in 1985 when the Congress Party was formed, the essence of forming the Congress Party, the principle of forming the Congress Party was to ensure secular ethos. Unfortunately, over a period of time, it has got a severe beating. Even then, it has survived! If you go into the history, Sir, it is not that political party alone, it is not the Congress Party alone, which supports the secular fabric or the secular ideology. Way back in 1937, in the Constituent Assembly, when there was a vote, there was Muslim League on one side, Hindu Mahasabha on the other side and the Congress Party on yet another side. Though the country had 80 per cent of Hindus, almost 25 per cent of the minorities had got a drubbing in that counting whereas Muslim League did not vote even 0.2 per cent and the Hindu Mahasabha did not

vote even two per cent of the votes. That shows... ..(Interruptions)... That shows the thinking of the people in the country about secular ethos. The ideology of this country is secular where the people believe in living in brotherhood.

Sir, from the principal Opposition Party, BJP, while initiating the debate, my senior colleague Venkaiah Naiduji and former Congress leader, Najma Heptullaji were very critical of the Address made by the President. Venkaiah Naiduji has gone even to the extent of saying that the Government has run out of ideas! It is very unfortunate, of course. In the political agenda, when the NDA was ruling, for almost eight years, there was no mention of the farmers, labourers or the youth. Sir, Venkaiah Naiduji is very good at using cross words. He uses very accurate words in his speeches. He was speaking on 'price rise'. In Hindi, he said: जब भी कांग्रेस आती है, महंगाई आ जाती है। Probably, he has forgotten that he was in President bench for almost eight years. Sir, if I quote, between 1990 and 1991, the kerosene price was Rs.2.77 paise; in March, 1998, they brought it down to Rs.2.52 paise. While demitting the office in May, 2004, they raised the price to Rs.9/-. It is almost a 258 per cent increase. Over a period of years, the price of fuel was raised almost 32 times. And the LPG cylinder, Sir. They talk of *aam admi*, and they are ridiculing the approach of UPA-II! If you take the domestic LPG cylinder rates from 1991 to 2010, it was Rs.57.60 paise in 1991. While they were quitting the office in 2004, the LPG price was Rs.241/-. Who raised this price? There was no UPA. NDA was all powerful! So, just for the sake of criticising, the principal Opposition Party was very critical of the Presidential Address.

(Contd. by TMV/3W)

-MKS-TMV-NB/3W/5.35

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (CONTD.): But, in 2004, the Congress President, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, and Dr. Manmohan Singh brought in this Bharat Nirman Programme. Under the Bharat Nirman Programme, the flagship programmes are

the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana, the National Rural Health Mission, etc. These are some of the major flagship programmes taken up by the UPA-1. At that point of time, an amount of Rs.1,75,000 crores was allocated for these programmes to bring back the national political agenda on the track. We have seen, when the earlier Government was ruling, that there was no place for the real aam admi in their agenda. Their political agenda was entirely different. It was either regional or communal. Such was their agenda which we had seen. It is to bring back the nation on the track of prosperity, Dr. Manmohan Singh and Shrimati Sonia Gandhi have brought this Bharat Nirman Programme and through this Programme we have launched many programmes which are helping the aam admi. It is very heartening to note that the BJP, after a long break, is discussing about the aam admi instead of discussing the mandir, Ayodhya and all. The birth of Jan Sangh was purely on the basis of some hidden agenda like Ayodhya, common civil code and article 370. These are the three major foundations of Jan Sangh. Venkaiah Naiduji was saying that the Maoists should come out and fight the elections. Well, they may be outsourcing it to somebody to fight the elections. That is the case with the Bharatiya Janata Party also. Their parent body does not fight the elections. They outsource it in the name of BJP. We should realise that in a democracy we should go to the people and whoever the people elect or select would govern the country. That is the essence of democracy. But unfortunately I don't understand what Venkaiah Naiduji was saying about outsourcing of the candidates. It is very unfortunate in a democracy. But it is not practised by the Congress. The Congress programmes or the Congress ideology is outsourced by the people of the country and not by any hidden organisation or any organisation which is undemocratic.

Sir, in the past six years, the Government has taken some major steps like the Right to Information Act. It is one of the major Acts which has been

passed for transparency in the administration and as a result the programmes which have been launched by the Government reach grassroots level. We know that there is no dearth of programmes in this country; there is no dearth of laws in this country. But as regards the implementation part, what I have seen is that the laws are bypassed sometimes and the programmes are derailed by the powerful lobbies which are there in the State or even in the Government. The Right to Information, the Right to Education, the Right to Work, the Right to Food, etc., are very helpful. These are some of the major programmes which are taken up by the UPA-1 and UPA-2.

Sir, in the President's Address, she spoke about inclusive growth. Even the UN Charter clearly says that a human being should have a decent employment and he should have a decent living. Let us take the statistics of the Planning Commission. Almost 27 per cent of the population is below the poverty line. You can imagine their fate, their status of living. They don't have any kind of job. When there is international pressure, when there is a common law that a human being should have a decent job, a decent employment and a decent living, it is very unfortunate that even after 60 years of our Independence we still try to have programmes for them.

(Contd. by 3X/VK)

VK3X/5.40

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (CONTD): But unfortunately, without the strong and constructive opposition, proper programmes could not be taken up or implemented for these people. As Shri Raja was rightly saying, though we are the 4th biggest economy in the world, but in terms of Human Development Index -- it is the World Bank report, as Shri Shantaram Naik was saying -- we stand at 134. The irony is, we are the 4th powerful economy and at the same time, our number is 23rd so far as the poorest countries of the world are concerned. A lot more has to be done. The political agenda, the economic agenda should focus on the development of this *aam admi*. Sir, Najmaji was asking -- she

has left -- what the Government is doing about some fellow speaking from Pakistan. Why should we speak to him? He is a terrorist. We will answer him in the way he deserves. There is no question of discussing it with those terrorists. But when there was an attack on Parliament, when there was an attack on Raghunath Mandir, when there was an attack on Akshardham in Gujarat, the Congress Party, as a responsible political party, gave full support to the Government to take necessary steps. The whole Army was made to line up on the borders for almost one year. Who stopped them from taking action? Why point at the Congress Party, why point at the UPA for not taking any action? There is no need for any lessons from any political party; the Congress Party does not need any lesson, as far as the security of the country is concerned.

As far as the decision of the Government especially on urban housing and concentrating on slums is concerned, it all depends on the State Governments. If the State Government gives the *patta* or the ownership right -- Shri S. Jaipal Reddy is here -- the Government is intent on giving them financial assistance for construction of houses. Sir, this is my 12th year in Parliament. I have been in the Standing Committee on Urban Development and also in the Consultative Committee for a long time. It is a very unfortunate thing that whenever the programmes are launched for these vulnerable and poor sections of the society, there is no helping hand from anywhere. Because there is a compulsion and there is a commitment, we announce these programmes. To get a land for rehabilitation of slums dwellers, it is a Herculean task; whereas, if you want to start a golf course, within 24 hours you get the permission. Because most of the bureaucrats and IAS officers are there, they get the permission on one phone call. For any kind of club, etc., there is no dearth of land. But for the rehabilitation of slum dwellers, it is a very tough task. Shri Siva was rightly saying that in Tamil Nadu they have launched a programme to rehabilitate almost 21 lakh slum dwellers. Let me point out here that Tamil Nadu

is the pioneer in constructing houses for slum dwellers. They did that way back in 1960s. This slum development programme or rehabilitation programme is unique one. I think the country should adopt such kind of modalities so that the slum dwellers get a better deal.

Sir, the other important point that has been mentioned by the hon. President is about the Communal Violence Bill, 2005. This Bill should be brought to this House and passed as early as possible.

(Contd. by 3Y)

3y/5.45/ks

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (contd.): Sir, this Bill should be brought before this House and it should be passed as early as possible so that we can take care of the displaced people whether they are from Bangladesh or Sri Lanka or Tibet. Sir, I come from the State of Karnataka where we have two camps for Tibetan refugees. We have a refugee camp for Tamils also. Even, the Bangladeshis are there. Unfortunately, people who have been affected by communal riots in Gujarat and the communal riots in Kandhamal in Orissa are nowhere. There is no rehabilitation programme for them yet. They are without shelters. They are living in pitiable conditions. Before something serious happens, Sir, this Bill should be passed and the people displaced because of communal riots should be provided protection. The Government should give them all kind of help because they have been driven out of their homes by our own people.

Sir, as far as the health sector is concerned, I again come back to the decision taken during the NDA regime. They had sanctioned five AIIMS-like institutions to be set up in places like Jaipur, Bhopal, Patna, Bhubaneswar and Shillong in the North-East. They had totally forgotten the southern part of India. Their argument was that the southern part of India was well-equipped so far as medical facilities were concerned. Sir, being well-equipped with medical facilities is not the issue. The issue is that of a poor man's access to health facilities. AIIMS is such an institution where any ordinary man can walk in and have

access to medical facilities. The people in the southern part of the country are being denied this access. I appeal to the Government that this shortcoming should be removed by opening up an AIIMS-like institution somewhere in the south. It could be in Goa, in Hyderabad, in Chennai, in Trivandrum, in Bangalore and so on. We are ready to give land for this purpose. Unfortunately, in most of the Budgets, they have been giving some kind of financial assistance for the upgradation of the existing hospitals. That has not been enough. We expect the Central Government to provide for the establishment of an AIIMS-like institution for the people living in the southern part of the country.

Then, the other issue is regarding the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. Sir, since the last Budget, there has been a 75 per cent increase in the allocations for this department so as to benefit the vulnerable sections of the society like the Dalits, the OBCs, the tribals, the physically-challenged and the destitute women. I urge upon the Government to also increase the amount of scholarships for pre-matric, matric, post-matric, graduate and post-graduate students coming from these vulnerable sections.

Sir, some hon. Members have mentioned the statement made by Shri Shashi Tharoor. He is a new entrant in politics. He has been elected by the people of Trivandrum. Now, he has made some statement. And he has clarified immediately after that that the position of the Government remains unchanged, that the decisions are taken on the basis of the guidelines of the Government and so on. Sir, he has clarified it and I don't think there is necessity for any further clarification by the hon. Prime Minister. The senior Minister, Shri S. M. Krishna, has also made a statement today regarding Prime Minister's visit to Saudi Arabia.

Finally, before I conclude, I would like to say that you should not merely criticize the Government. Yes, Shri N. K. Singhji was also critical of the

Government, but he has also given certain suggestions to the Government about issues concerning women.

(Contd. By 3z/tdb)

TDB-SC/3Z/5.50

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (CONTD.): Education is other important area where a lot of investment has to be made. I come from a State where there is no dearth of capitation colleges and schools. But unless Government schools with high standard come up, we cannot fulfil the desire of poor students who want to study but there are no facilities for them. Sir, the Address of the President has got a lot of hope. In her Speech, she has clearly given a roadmap for the decade. I hope the programmes which have been launched by the UPA-I and UPA-II would be implemented properly so that the poor man and the *aam aadmi* get all the benefits. Sir, with these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, मुझे जो आपने बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। मोहतरमा राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण को पढ़ने के बाद ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे देश को आज जितने चैलेंजेज़ का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उसका कोई जवाब उसमें नहीं मिलता है। इस एतबार से बहुत मायूसी होती है। मिसाल के तौर पर महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है। क्या यह महंगाई कम होगी, इस भाषण में इसका कोई इंडीकेशन नहीं है। इस भाषण के बाद जो बजट आया है, उस बजट में भी डीज़ल और पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ा दिए गए। इसके मायने यह है कि अब तक जो महंगाई है, यह यहीं नहीं रुकेगी, बल्कि इसके बाद भी और एक राउंड महंगाई की मार गरीब लोगों के ऊपर पड़ेगी। देश में बेकारी बढ़ रही है। राष्ट्रपति के भाषण में ऐसी कोई बात देखने को नहीं मिलती कि इस बेकारी को कम करने की तरफ कोई कदम उठाया जा सकता है। महंगाई का जो सवाल है - हम लोग यह समझाते हैं कि महंगाई को रोकने का जो रास्ता है, उस रास्ते पर यह सरकार कदम रखना ही नहीं चाहती है। महंगाई रोकना संभव है - इस बात पर हम यकीन करते हैं। वामपंथियों की तरफ से जो प्रोग्राम रखा गया है, उसमें यह कहा गया है कि सबसे पहला काम देश में भूमि सुधार, लैंड रिफॉर्म करना चाहिए था, वह हुआ नहीं है। लैंड रिफॉर्म के बारे में उसमें एक लफ़्ज़ भी नहीं कहा गया है। अभी तक जमीन का बड़ा हिस्सा मुट्ठी भर लोगों के हाथ में है इसलिए पैदावार के ऊपर भी उन्हीं की गिरफ्त है और सिवाय लैंड रिफॉर्म के गरीब लोगों की कुव्वत-ए-खरीद बढ़ाने का दूसरा कोई रास्ता नहीं है। जितना लैंड रिफॉर्म हुआ भी है, उसका भी ज्यादा हिस्सा

पश्चिमी बंगाल और केरल में हुआ है इसलिए वहां महंगाई का ज़ोर भी कुछ कम है। अगर मेरे पास वक्त होता तो मैं आपको बाजार भाव कोट करके बता सकता था। अगर लैंड रिफॉर्म से लोग मायूस हो जाएं तो प्री-केपिटलिस्ट रिफॉर्म का क्या होगा और देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए क्या रास्ता निकलेगा? अभी भी हम लोग यह कहते हैं कि अगर सरकार महंगाई के मसले को संजीदगी से हल करना चाहे तो जब किसानों के खेत में फसल पैदा होती है,

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

उस समय उनके लिए उनकी जरूरत भर का छोड़कर करके बाकी तमाम फसल का मुनासिब दाम किसानों को देकर सरकार उसे खरीद ले, उसकी प्रोक्योरमेंट करे, ऐग्रेसिव प्रोक्योरमेंट करे और उसके बाद राशन कार्ड के ऊपर कंट्रोल रेट पर तमाम देश में उसकी सप्लाई की जिम्मेदारी ले, जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार के साथ रियासती हुकुमते भी सहयोग करेंगी, कोऑपरेट करेंगी और महंगाई एक साल के अंदर काबू में आ जाएगी। लेकिन यह क्यों नहीं होता है? इसलिए नहीं होता है कि अगर उस रास्ते पर सरकार चले तो जो बिचौलिए हैं, जो मिडल मैन हैं, जो सबसे ज्यादा लूट मचाते हैं, इनका खात्मा हो जाएगा। यही वे लोग हैं जो चुनाव के मौके पर हुक्मरां पार्टियों की तहवील में अरबों रुपए का चंदा डाल देते हैं।

(4ए-एमसीएम पर क्रमागत)

Kgg-mcm/4a/5.55

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन (क्रमागत) : इस पैसे को लेकर चुनाव जीतकर लोग राजगद्दी पर जाकर बैठ जाते हैं और फिर उनको कहते हैं कि अब हमारा राज चलेगा और तुम्हारी लूट चलेगी तथा पांच साल तक जनता को लूटो। दोनों के अंदर एक अनहोली एलाएंस एक नापाक इतिहास काम करता है इसलिए लोग मुंह देखते रह जाते हैं और बाजार की महंगाई बढ़ती चली जाती है। यही बात इस साल भी होगी। हम लोगों ने सरकार से कहा था कि गोदाम में जो अनाज भरा हुआ है -चावल, दाल, गेहूं और शक्कर, इनको सस्ते दाम पर हर परिवार को दो रुपए किलो के हिसाब से हर महीना 35 किलो सरकार दे तो पूरे देश में जो भुखमरी है, तकलीफें हैं, वे दूर हो जाएंगी। इसमें अस्सी हजार करोड़ रुपए की सब्सडी लगेगी। लेकिन इसको सरकार ने मंजूर नहीं किया और कारपोरेट सेक्टर को चौरासी हजार करोड़ रुपए की टैक्स में छूट दे दी और उनको माफ कर दिया। लोगों को यह बात समझाने में जितनी देर लगे उतने ही दिनों तक इनकी सरकार चल सकती है। जिस दिन लोग यह समझ जाएंगे कि यह सरकार गरीबों की तसलीम महर करके कारपोरेट सेक्टर व बड़े लोगों की मददगार बनी हुई है उसी दिन हालात बदल सकते हैं।

सर, मेरा दूसरा प्वाइंट हिन्दुस्तान की फॉरेन पौलिसी के बारे में है। एक जमाने में जो आजाद विदेश नीति थी, वह आज नहीं है। कहने को चाहे कोई कुछ भी कह ले। लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि इण्डो-यू0एस0 न्यूक्लीअर डील के बाद हमारी फॉरेन पौलिसी

The multi-sectoral development programme for minority concentration has started well. Started well के मायने क्या हुए, हमारे पास जो हिसाब है वह यह है कि 11वें पांच साला प्लान में 66 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है जिसमें से 5.18 करोड़ रुपया यानी पांच परसेंट से ही कुछ ज्यादा खर्च हो पाया है, बाकी पैसा तो खर्च ही नहीं हुआ है। तो जब खर्च ही नहीं हुआ है तो उससे मॉयनोरिटी को क्या फायदा पहुंचेगा। तो इस बात के ऊपर भी नजर डालने की जरूरत है। जहां तक दुनिया की मौजूदा हालात का ताल्लुक है, जब तक पूंजीवाद रहेगा तो गरीबों का कल्याण नहीं हो सकेगा। यह पूंजीवाद क्या है :

"कलेजा फुंक रहा है और जवां कहने से आरी है,
बताओं क्या तुम्हें क्या चीज, यह शरमाएदारी है।
पकड़ कर हाथ सारेकच्चे-पक्के छीन लेती है,
यह डायन है, भरी गोदों से बच्चे छीन लेती है।
चबा कर हड्डियां इंसान की दुनिया में जीती है,
इसे जब प्यास लगती है, तो ताजा खून पीती है।"

SSS-GS/4B/6.00

श्री मोहम्मद अमीन (क्रमागत) : ऐसी एक ताकत के साथ हाथ मिलाकर चलने से हिन्दुस्तान का कल्याण कभी नहीं होगा, यहां के लोगों का भला कभी नहीं होगा। इसीलिए मुझे तो राष्ट्रपति जी के इस अभिभाषण से मायूसी हुई है और मैं किसी तरह से इसका समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। हम लोग अल्टरनेटिव पॉलिसी के लिए अपनी जद्दो-जहद जारी रखेंगे और मुझे इस बात का पक्का यकीन है कि मौजूदा हालात जैसे हैं, उसको इस देश का आवाम ही बदल सकता है, क्योंकि वही इस देश का सच्चा मालिक है, हकीकी मालिक है।

(समाप्त)

محمد امين (مغربى بنگال) : سر، مجھے جو آپ نے بولنے کا موقع دیا، اس کے لئے آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔ محترمہ راشٹریتی جی کے بھاشن کو پڑھنے کے بعد ایسا لگتا ہے کہ ہمارے دیش کو آج جتنے چیلنجز کا سامنا کرنا پڑ رہا ہے، اس کا کوئی جواب اس میں نہیں ملتا ہے۔ اس اعتبار سے بہت مایوسی ہوتی ہے۔ مثال کے طور پر مہنگائی بڑھتی جا رہی ہے۔ کیا یہ مہنگائی کم ہوگی، اس بھاشن میں اس کا کوئی انڈیکیشن نہیں ہے۔ اس بھاشن کے بعد جو بجٹ آیا ہے، اس بجٹ میں بھی ڈیزل اور پیٹرول کے دام بڑھا دئے گئے۔ اس کے معنی یہ ہیں کہ اب تک جو مہنگائی ہے، یہ یہیں نہیں رکے گی، بلکہ اس کے بعد بھی ایک راؤنڈ، مہنگائی کی مار غریب لوگوں کے اوپر پڑے گی۔ دیش میں بیکاری بڑھ رہی ہے۔ راشٹریتی کے بھاشن میں ایسی کوئی بات دیکھنے کو نہیں ملتی کہ اس بیکاری کو کم کرنے کی طرف کوئی قدم اٹھایا جا سکتا ہے۔ مہنگائی کا جو سوال ہے۔ ہم لوگ یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ مہنگائی کو روکنے کا جو راستہ ہے، اس راستے پر یہ سرکار قدم رکھنا ہی نہیں چاہتی ہے۔ مہنگائی روکنا سمبھو ہے۔ اس بات پر ہم یقین کرتے ہیں۔ وام-پنتھیوں کی طرف سے جو پروگرام رکھا گیا ہے، اس میں یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ سب سے پہلا کام دیش میں بھومی سدھار، لینڈ ریفارمس کرنا چاہئے تھا، جو ہوا نہیں ہے۔ لینڈ ریفارمس کے بارے میں اس

(شری اپ-سبھاپتی پیٹھاسین ہوئے)

اس سمے ان کے لئے ان کی ضرورت بھر کا چھوڑ کر کے باقی تمام فصل کا مناسب دام کسانوں کو دے کر سرکار اسے خرید لے، اس کی پروکیورمینٹ کرے، ایگریسو پروکیورمینٹ کرے اور اس کے بعد راشن کارڈ کے اوپر کنٹرول ریٹ پر تمام دیش میں اس کی سپلائی کی ذمہ داری لے، جس میں کیندر سرکار کے ساتھ ریاستی حکومتیں بھی سہیوگ کریں گی، کو-آپریٹ کریں گی اور مہنگائی ایک سال کے اندر قابو میں آ جائے گی۔ لیکن یہ کیوں نہیں ہوتا ہے؟ اس لئے نہیں ہوتا ہے کہ اگر اس راستے پر سرکار چلے تو جو بچولئے ہیں، جو مڈل مین ہیں، جو سب سے زیادہ لوٹ مچاتے ہیں، ان کا خاتمہ ہو جائے گا۔ یہی وہ لوگ ہیں جو چناؤ کے موقع پر حکمران پارٹیوں کی تحویل میں اربوں روپے کا چندہ ڈال دیتے ہیں۔

اس پیسے کو لے کر چناؤ جیت کر لوگ راج گدی پر جا کر بیٹھ جاتے ہیں اور پھر ان کو کہتے ہیں کہ اب ہمارا راج چلے گا اور تمہاری لوٹ چلے گی یعنی پانچ سال تک جنتا کو لوٹو۔ دونوں کے اندر ایک ان-ہولی الائنس ایک ناپاک اتھاس کام کرتا ہے اس لئے لوگ منہ دیکھتے رہ جاتے ہیں اور بازار کی

سر، میرا دوسرا پوائنٹ ہندوستان کی فارن پالیسی کے بارے میں ہے۔ ایک زمانے میں جو آزاد دیش کی ودیش نیتی تھی، وہ آج نہیں ہے۔ کہنے کو چاہے کوئی کچھ بھی کہہ لیں۔ لیکن حقیقت یہ ہے کہ انڈو-یو-ایس۔ نیوکلیئر ڈیل کے بعد ہماری فارن پالیسی بدل گئی ہے۔ اس کی وجہ کیا ہے کہ اس ڈیل کی ایک شرط یہ بات بھی لکھی ہوئی ہے کہ ہندوستان کی ودیش نیتی امریکہ کی ودیش نیتی سے میل کھاتی ہوئی رہے گی۔ ایسا ہے یا نہیں اس بات کا سرٹیفکٹ امریکہ کا راشٹرپتی ہر سال امریکی کانگریس کو دے گا۔ یہ ایگریمنٹ ہو چکا ہے اور اس کے بعد بھی آپ یہ دعویٰ کریں گے کہ ہماری فارن پالیسی آزاد پالیسی ہے؟ اس وقت امریکہ سامراجیہ واد ساری دنیا کی سب سے بڑی ظالم طاقت ہے۔ کم سے کم ایران اور افغانستان میں جو کچھ ہوا اس کے بعد تو یہ بات سمجھنے میں کوئی شک و شبہ باقی نہیں رہ جاتا ہے۔ راشٹرپتی جی کے ابھیہاشن میں ایک جگہ یہ ایک بات لکھی ہوئی ہے کہ ہم لوگ تحریک آزادی فلسطین کی حمایت کرتے رہیں گے۔ ٹھیک ہے زبانی تو یہ بات سننے میں اچھی لگتی ہے لیکن اگر اس بات کو دل سے عمل کیا جائے تو یہ بھی حقیقت ہے کہ

"کلیجہ پھونک رہا ہے اور زباں کہنے سے عاری ہے
 بتاؤ کیا تمہیں کیا چیز، یہ سرمائے داری ہے
 پکڑ کر ہاتھ سارے کچے پگے چھین لیتی ہے
 یہ ڈائن ہے، بھری گودوں سے بچے چھین لیتی ہے
 چبا کے ہڈیاں انسان کی، دنیا میں جیتی ہے
 اسے جب پیاس لگتی ہے، تو تازہ خون پیتی ہے"

ایسی ایک طاقت کے ساتھ ہاتھ ملا کر چلنے سے بندوستان کا کلیان ابھی نہیں
 ہوگا، یہاں کے لوگوں کا بھلا کبھی نہیں ہوگا۔ اسی لئے مجھے تو راشٹریتی جی
 کے اس ابھیہاشن سے مایوسی ہوئی ہے اور میں کسی طرح سے اس کا
 سمرتھن نہیں کر سکتا۔ ہم لوگ الٹرنیٹو پالیسی کے لئے اپنی جدوجہد جاری
 رکھیں گے اور مجھے اس بات کا پکا یقین ہے کہ موجودہ حالات جیسے ہیں،

(ختم شد)

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Till what time are we going to sit?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The BAC has decided up to 7.30 P.M. यह ठीक है कि बात हुई थी। अब आप बैठ जाइए। आप सात बजे तक तो बैठ जाइए, बाद में देखेंगे। (interruptions) It is your responsibility.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, he is worried about the Cabinet meeting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, the Parliament is not bothered about the Cabinet meeting. The House should go on. It is your responsibility.

DR. K. MALAISAMY (TAMIL NADU): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I am the second speaker from AIADMK to speak on the subject. Sir, we are in the midst of playing the role of exercising the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. Sir, the President's Address has been well prepared by the bureaucrats and the concerned people and they have rightly vetted as done earlier. Sir, we have been listening to the UPA Government's side and the Opposition and I have heard both the sides. The speakers from the other side were able to highlight what they have done in the Government and they are speaking high of their achievements. On the other hand, the Opposition has countered the other side. Sir, as far as I am concerned I am willing to appreciate the plus points and, at the same time, I want to criticise the minus points. Sir, when we want to assess what is right and what is wrong and how one can decide about the issue, then, we are reminded of the famous couplet of Saint Thiruvallavur.

(Hon. Member may please fill in the Tamil quotation)

When there is a plus and minus of an issue we have to assess a way and see which are the plusses and which are the minuses. Depending upon the plus or minus they have taken a decision. This is what the great Saint Thiruvallavur has said. As far as I could see, when I assess the plus and minus points of the

President's Address, I am able to see that there are certain highlights in terms of housing, in terms of road connectivity, in terms of facilities given to the ordinary people. According to me, there are umpteen number of omissions, particularly in terms of safety and security of the people and in terms of high rise price etc. These are all some of the major areas which the President's Address has not strongly highlighted at all. Sir, as far as any form of Government is concerned; I have been taught that the three ingredients which are necessary for any form of Government are *Amaidi*, *anandam* and *arogyam*. In other words, in English, *amaidi* means peace and security, *anandam* means happiness and *arogyam* means health. Health, happiness, peace and security are the basic things which are needed for any society, in any form of Government. Irrespective of any form of Government, these are the basic things. I am inclined to ask: Is the President's Address able to substantiate whether there is enough peace and security, whether there is enough happiness, whether there is enough health? This is the great point that one has to decide. As far as I could see, the Government has given a lot of schemes. There is no doubt about it.

(Contd. by NBR/4C)

-SSS/NBR-LT/4C/6.05.

DR. K. MALAISAMY (CONTD.): Whether the schemes have reached to the beneficiary is not at all seen here. As far as I could see, over a period of six decades, the Government has not at all achieved its objectives. It is a one-sided growth or lopsided growth. There is no balanced growth. The rich is becoming richer and the poor is becoming poorer. This is the ground reality. With the result, whatever they do, it does not reach the needy. The most important point I would like to insist upon is, whatever they wanted to achieve has not been achieved. In other words, to do anything, one should have an objective. To implement the objective, there should be a structure. To carryout the structure and to carryout the objective, there must be enough manpower. Ultimately, there should be operation. So, objective, structure, manpower and operation are the 4

elements which are needed for effective administration. On the one hand, I would say, whatever may be the scheme, it has not reached the targeted at all and, on the other, it has reached to the wrong side. Whether there is growth. Yes; definitely, there is growth. But, the growth has not reached to the targeted group for whom we are very much concerned. So, the growth and development did not reach the backward, did not reach the poor, did not reach to tribals, did not reach the Scheduled Caste, etc. This is what I am trying to say.

My second important point is, we are talking about subsidy, welfare schemes, free dolls, etc. Many-a-time, ruling Government, whether it is the Central Government or the State Government, is more concerned about the short-lived gains. To catch votes, the Government does something temporarily, will go all out and give subsidies, freebies and other welfare measures. As a result, the people are made to eke out their livelihood on free doles and, with the result, they become lazy. They don't go to work. So, the workshop is closed for want of people and, ultimately, the production falls and the prices go up. It is a cumulative effect one-after-the-other. So, what I mean to say is, the policy of the Government to give more and more subsidies is not actually reaching the needy at all. As I told you earlier, take the case of the great and laudable scheme -- NREGA. Sir, as a Member of the Public Accounts Committee, I wish to bring to the notice of this august House that the Committee has recently conducted an audit to find out the ills and evils in implementation of the NREGA. It has conducted inspection and found that benefits are not at all reached to the eligible persons and funds are diverted or misused. All the malpractices which you and I think are found in the implementation of this scheme. They are saying that the NREGA has done wonders. Actually, the ground reality is, it has not reached the person for whom it is meant. Probably, it would have reached to persons here and there.

Sir, Mr. Siva is here. He is making tall claims about what is being done in Tamil Nadu. I am able to read his papers that 21 lakh houses are going to

be built. Okay. They have built several Samattuapurams. I am told that Samattuapurams are falling! Sir, within a period of 10 or 15 years there are a lot of cracks to the houses. I have got the details...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, what is this?

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, I am not yielding...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, I cannot ask him to confine to a particular thing...(Interruptions)...Please sit down...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it would be better if he confines himself to the President's Address...(Interruptions)...We never disturbed...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, the ground reality is totally different...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, he has to speak something which is real...(Interruptions)...He cannot make allegations like this...(Interruptions)...It is not correct.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, what is that I can say. Is it unparliamentary?... (Interruptions)...No...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VASANTI STANLEY: Sir, we did not object him...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, how can he say when he cannot substantiate that...(Interruptions)...He cannot make accusations like that...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? Can I tell the Member to speak in this way or don't criticise?... (Interruptions)...What do you expect the Chair to do?... (Interruptions)...No, no, unless it is unparliamentary, the Chair will not interfere in what he speaks.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, if he speaks like this, the House would be disrupted like this...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Mr. Siva, please sit down. No, no.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: What he speaks does not have any basis ... (Interruptions)...It is not warranted...(Interruptions)...

(FOLLOWED BY USY "4D")

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. (Interruptions) He has not yielded. (Interruptions) Nothing will go on record. (Interruptions) (Interruptions) Please don't disturb. (Interruptions) Mr. Malaisamy, please confine yourself to the President's Address. (Interruptions)

DR. K. MALAISAMY: I hope, the Chair will keep in mind how much time of mine has been wasted and will accordingly compensate. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you don't waste time. The time wasted in disruptions will be kept in mind and accordingly time will be given to you. (Interruptions) You stick to your time and conclude in time.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: I am inclined to say that at a number of places... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have been left with only five minutes. (Interruptions)

DR. K. MALAISAMY: At a number of places, the houses in the Samattuapurams have developed cracks. They are falling. This is the information that I have got. I can even cite the... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is a Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. (Interruptions) Please sit down, Mr. Siva. (Interruptions) Mr. Malaisamy, why do you want to waste your time like this? (Interruptions)

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, leave it apart, I am coming to an important point. What I am trying to say is, irrespective of the Central Government or a State Government, the governance should be improved. After having seen for several years, we have come to a conclusion that the scheme is wrong. I don't know what is wrong with it, whether your mission is wrong, whether your system is wrong, whether your people are wrong, we don't know. But something is wrong somewhere. (Interruptions) That is my point. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't interrupt. (Interruptions) No, that is not allowed. (Interruptions)

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, coming to subsidy and free doles, my honest impression is that that one must be made to work and should be duly paid instead of giving him left and right. The subsidy is the greatest menace of the country. It is the taxpayers' money. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Malaisamy, you are left with three minutes more. (Interruptions) After that, you will not be given any more time. (Interruptions)

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, now, I come to a very important point that the President's Address has slightly omitted. It is regarding the internal security. I would not speak much on this. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri Ranjitsinh Vijaysinh Mohite-Patil. (Interruptions)

DR. K. MALAISAMY: After the Mumbai blasts, after the Pune blasts, everyday something is happening somewhere. I mean, the only solace is that the hon. Minister says that he is very active. He is every active in the sense that he is able to make statements here and there and telling this and that, I mean, his presence is felt. But when he is acting, the terrorists, the extremists, the naxalites, the Maoists are much more active than him, with a result so many things are happenings. We are very much afraid what is going to be their next target. The Government says that it is taking this measure and that measure. What I am trying to say that terrorism or naxalism or the threat to internal security is not today's affairs or yesterday's affair, it has been there for years and years and we have just been taking measures for all these years. How long will we take to see that it is controlled? Something is wrong somewhere. (Time-Bell)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ranjitsinh Vijaysinh Mohite-Patil

DR. K. MALAISAMY: We need a person with political will. (Interruptions) We need... (Interruptions)

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will not be recorded. (Interruptions) I am helpless. (Interruptions) Mr. Shri Ranjitsinh, you please start. It is your time that is being wasted. (Interruptions) It is over. (Interruptions) I have called the next speaker. (Interruptions) Mr. Malaisamy, you are a disciplined Member. You must follow the rules. (Interruptions) No; no. (Interruptions) No consideration. We have to carry on the House. (Interruptions) No, Mr. Malaisamy, please don't break this rule. (Interruptions) Nothing will go on record. (Interruptions) Nothing will go on record. (Interruptions) Why are you speaking? Nothing is going on record. (Interruptions) Mr. Shri Ranjitsinh, You have got seven minutes. You have to complete in seven minutes.

(Followed by 4e -- PK)

-USY/PK/4E/6.15

SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL (MAHARASHTRA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion. The President's Address is an important event and sets the agenda for the Parliament. It is a vital channel of communication between the Government and the Parliament.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am happy that the hon. President's Address, while outlining the efforts and achievements of the Government also mentions about the critical challenges to our nation-building efforts. Through this debate, all sections of the House should endeavour to provide some inputs to the Government to address these challenges.

Mr. Deputy, Chairman, Sir, the Address has one very illuminating aspect, that is, emphasis on education, as a critical factor to accelerate inclusive growth. With this in view, the Government has made significant investment in primary education through *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* and Mid-day Meal Programme. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 has been notified. We need to move faster in this direction as universalisation of primary education will play a very important role in addressing the problem of child labour, abuse of child rights and so on. The biggest relief, I would say, is the strength and

resilience of our economy and the economic policies which could minimize the impact of the global economic crisis. The Government deserves our whole-hearted compliments. Our economy is growing at the rate of 7.5 per cent. The way our economy is growing, I have a feeling that we would touch double-digit growth in not too distant future. Having said that, I would like to emphasize that we need to attach top priority to our agriculture to maintain its growth momentum. Scientific innovations on farm inputs and biotechnology must continue through R & D.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to thank the Government for taking initiatives for cleaning the "Ganga", the lifeline of our country. But, at the same time, Sir, I would also request the Government to include in the plan other rivers also, especially 'Bhima River', flowing through Solapur district, wherefrom I come and which was once considered the lifeline of the people of Solapur district. That river has now become a dumpsite for sewage and effluents. Since the water of the river is used for drinking and irrigation purposes, the polluted water of the river has started affecting the health of the residents of Pandharpur. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, conservation of rivers is a dynamic activity, with the ever-increasing pollution load due to increase in population. The population residing along the banks of Bhima river is expected to be around 30.90 million by 2030. Hence, I earnestly request the Minister of Environment and Forests to include 'Bhima river' under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) so that with adequate assistance, proper sewage infrastructure is created besides devising a long-term 'Conservation-Plan' to prevent pollution from entering the 'Bhima River'.

Another area is the youth development. While the role and contribution of the youth is of vital importance in all countries, it is, particularly, significant in a country like India where the proportion of youth in the country's overall social and demographic profile is continuously increasing. According to the 2001 Census, there were approximately 355 million people in the age group of 15 to

35. About 74 per cent of them live in rural areas. The number is expected to rise to approximately 510 million by 2016. Both the Central and the State Governments need to harness the energies of this large group by providing them with adequate infrastructure of world standards for excellence in sports at national and international levels. However, organized efforts appear to be forthcoming at the national level to tap the potential of the Youth. Youth are the foundation for the development of our country. Unless emphasis is laid on the youth programmes and unless youths are put on the right track and right direction, the ultimate goal of nation building cannot be achieved.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, another area which I would like to highlight is to integrate computer technology, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Teaching-Learning process/Class Room Transactions in our schools. I would only request that it should be made an integral part of *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* where there should also be a provision to provide CDs, training for block resource persons/teachers and assistance for monitoring and research.

Finally, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to see the President's Address as a document which has captured the spirit of good governance. It has been articulated with a sense of sensitivity and seriousness on the part of the Government to issues of price rise and security; with a sense of equity and empowerment of the women, *dalits* and minorities, with a sense of long-term vision for infrastructural development and technological modernization, besides the issues concerning climate change and energy security. The Government is conscious of its responsibilities. We need to strengthen its hands. With these words, I thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for having given me the opportunity to participate in this Motion in this august House. Sir, I support the Motion. Thank you.

(Ends)

(Followed by 4F/PB)

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (NOMINATED): Mr. Deputy Chairman, thank you very much for this opportunity.

It is the first time I sat in the Central Hall to listen to the President. I usually listen to the President's speech on television. So, it was a different experience and I consider the speech as an outstanding one because it has clear blue skies to the future of India. But there are also a few black clouds as well.

Her opening remarks regarding the killings in Pune and in West Bengal describe the challenge that this country faces. However, the positive part is that during 1978-79 while the world went through a turmoil of a slowdown, India managed to weather the storm. It had to take several measures and some of the measures will have to be gradually withdrawn.

The special importance of the NREG Act was felt during that year. It is not a perfect programme but it is a programme with the largest impact in the history of independent India. The food security remains a challenge. What if we have another drought! I think, these are the issues that we have to consider because food security will continue to remain a challenge unless we take enormous step for the Second Green Revolution. And that brings me to the issue that Mr. N.K. Singh spoke about in his speech and that is the challenge of governance how to deliver the schemes to the people who deserve it most. Sir, I don't think we have a very clear answer to that. I will come back to that in a moment.

Then, there is the urban challenge. I come from Mumbai. The problem of transportation and communication is enormous but even the greater problem is that of slums. I was delighted to read in a paper either yesterday or today a news item 'Tamil Nadu initiative to be slum-free through a housing programme' and I think that Tamil Nadu might lay the foundation of how the other Metro cities might approach this problem.

The other thing that the hon. President referred to is the need for rapid development of the North-East States. The North-East States, we have continued to say are the most sensitive and the most important States for our country, and, yet over the years, we have not been able to break the Gordian Knot in order to provide development in the North-East States. I think, it has to be taken seriously. The challenges from China, the challenges from Bangladesh, the challenges from Nepal are not inconsiderable. Supporting the minority community, in order to enable them to join the mainstream, remains another challenge. These are some of the dark clouds in the blue sky that the President described.

The biggest opportunity -- India, somebody described, is the youngest country; the people under 25, the people under 35, and investment in education and making universal education is going to be the key that will open India's future prosperity. We must invest in research and development. We must invest in R&D in higher education, as the President said, and welcome the participation of globally-renowned and quality academic institutions. The climate change provides both an opportunity as well as a threat. We have to invest in new technologies so that technology security will allow us to deal with the rest of the world as equals rather than as recipients.

India's oil and gas finds particularly in the last few years have been spectacular, but much remains to be done. I think it is a tribute to the Petroleum Ministry and to the private sector in India that we are discovering more oil, discovering more gas than ever before. However, the laying of new roads is going to require far more speed than we have achieved until now because roads, in addition to the railways, will fluidise the rural economy and remove the challenge of the middlemen in negotiating the terms of trade between the rural producer and the urban consumer.

(Contd. by 4g/SKC)

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Contd.): The wealth must go back to the rural producer and the roads are going to play a very important role there. Now, water security is going to be a major challenge to this country and I don't think we have done enough in order to deal with water security. The Ganga Project remains on the paper. I don't think the Ganga and Yamuna Clean-up Projects has received the kind of attention that they deserve to receive and I am glad that the hon. President has raised the issue of the Ganga Project.

Sir, the Indian masses suffer from major legal backlogs. The plight of the common litigant is pathetic in this country. I hope that the legal reforms that are being proposed will come to fruition. Secondly, I think the National Rural Mission has an enormous task ahead of it. I think, my colleague from the other side had talked about the Rural Health Scheme. The Rural Health Scheme is going to hold the key to the future generations' prosperity in this country. What liberalisation has done in this country is to release the productive energy of younger people. Therefore, the wealth creation that is happening in this country is by people about whom we do not read in the newspapers; we do not see them, and it is their entrepreneurship and innovation that is changing the scenario in this country. We must enable young people to achieve that potential because we are going to be one of the major economies in the world, and we must now start behaving as a major power rather than what we were during the last 50 years. And this is proven by the fact that India will play a more and more visible and important role in the G-20 in the world economic order. This used to be G-5, then it became G-7 and then G-8. That is recognition that countries like India, Brazil, Russia, South Africa and China are now going to play a far greater role than they have ever played in the history of the global economic order. The next 15 years will transform India economically and that is what is going to be of fundamental importance in helping eliminating poverty and illiteracy and advancing human health. And it will also be the major instrument in achieving equitable growth and prosperity. I think, the President's Address, which

I sat and listened to for the first time, has produced and given the signal that India is on the move; India will continue to be on the move. I consider myself privileged to be a part of this House, to be a participant to watch India achieve its potential after sixty years of Independence. In the next 10-15 years we all have to cooperate and collaborate for India to achieve the greatness that was always its due but had avoided us in the past.

I thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to move the Motion of Thanks to the hon. President and a glorious future for this country, but we have to watch out that there are a lot of things that we have not been able to achieve. I hope the Prime Minister's Office is going to have the DMU, the Delivery Monitoring Unit, because accountability is going to be the challenge that we face and I don't think we have a very clear answer there.

Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Manohar Joshi; you have eight minutes.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI (MAHARASHTRA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak today on the President's Address.

At the outset, I would like to draw the attention of the House to two sentences spoken by the hon. President in her speech. The first point that she had made was that all Members would dedicate themselves to making this decade a glorious period in our country's march towards prosperity.

(Contd. 4h/hk)

HK/4h/6.30

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI (CONTD.): She started with this and ended her Speech by quoting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's sentence, "the service of India means the service of the millions who suffer. It means ending of poverty, ignorance, disease and inequality in the country." Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, both these sentences are indeed good but the question is: Have we been able to make the

mind-set of people of our country to that effect? According to me, unfortunately, that is not being done. Sometimes I think whether the dream that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had seen will come to truth or it will remain only a dream. Her Excellency, the President, referred to the terrorist attack in Pune at the beginning of her Speech. We all know about it that in this attack 17 people died and 47 people received injuries and some of them are in hospitals. Somebody left a bag containing explosive devices in the premises of German Bakery and the blast took place. There was tension all over the country and particularly all over the State of Maharashtra. The intention of the terrorist, who attacked Pune, might be to stop the discussion between two Foreign Secretaries. I do not understand why the Government did not become wise after the attack of 26/11 in the city of Mumbai. Therefore, the incident of terrorist attack has again become an important question in the country. This is also surprising that the statement made by the hon. Home Minister and the hon. Chief Minister of Maharashtra is different. The Home Minister said that he had given information that there is a possibility of such attack in Maharashtra State and particularly in Pune. I would like to know from the Government what steps the Government of Maharashtra had taken to stop such an attack. It is also surprising how these contradicting statements from the Home Minister and the Chief Minister of the State have come. Sir, I raised the issue in the meeting with the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister categorically said that he had no information to this effect from the Central Government. More surprisingly, the Home Minister of the State did admit that there was information about such attack, either in Pune or in the periphery of Pune. Sir, I do not understand what type of Government we have. The Government does not know, unfortunately, that at such a time of crisis the Central Government and the State Government must speak in one voice. Unfortunately, this is not happening. The hon. President referred to the zero tolerance of terrorist activities as our principal policy. I am sure that after reading this any citizen would be happy. But after reading this, my question to

the Government of India is: Can the Government make a positive reply tomorrow in this House by giving an assurance of safety to every individual which is the fundamental right, that is, the right to live?

(Contd. by 4j/KSK)

KSK/6.35/4J

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI (CONTD): Sir, apart from all other things, which we don't have, the right to live is the basic right of every Indian, and the Government is not considering that this right of every citizen has to be protected. Sir, unfortunately, this did not happen, and, therefore, practically, during the last one year, we find that after every one or two months, there was either a bomb blast or attack by the terrorist by some weapons. And, what is necessary? I just now read a statement of Mr. Saeed who made a statement in Pakistan that they must come together and attack India. If this is happening, that means that those terrorists, who are attacking India, are also supported by Pakistan Government. Therefore, it becomes indeed necessary that we also take a bold stand. Sir, we have seen what is happening in Israel. If anyone does any mischief with a small country like Israel, immediately Israel launches aerial attacks on the mischief monger. Why is it not happening in our country? Sir, this country has waited for a long time. And, I expect that if a further attack is made, the Indian Government must immediately order the Air Force for bombing the terrorist camps in Pakistan. There is no use of any discussion in future. We have a discussed a lot with the representatives of Pakistan, with the Government of Pakistan, but I am sure the language which Pakistan will understand is the language of brave people, but I have no hope that the Government will act bravely in this matter. Therefore, this situation has to be handled strongly, carefully and with total dedication of saving the lives of our people.

I would not like to talk much about aam admi because I know that number of my previous speakers have spoken about it. But, what happened?

Mr. Sharad Pawar, who is the concerned Minister, has said that the responsibility of rising prices is not...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Your eight minutes are over.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: He has mentioned that it is the responsibility of the entire Cabinet and not only his responsibility. What is the necessity of saying this? When the portfolios are divided, everybody has to accept his responsibility. But, unfortunately, the Agriculture Minister is not prepared to do that. And, in the meantime, the prices are also rising. Sir, in all walks of life, the Government has failed. Therefore, I think, what Najmaji said here, the hon. President should not say, 'my Government'. She should only say, 'Government', and that should be enough.

Sir, I would mention about the electricity. There is no sufficient supply. People are suffering. Regarding health services, I would mention only one point that in our country, the people are dying for want of medicines and for want of proper treatment. I do not know whether the Government has any plan to make improvement in this situation. Sir, I would only mention in this House that I had introduced a scheme in Maharashtra which is still going on, called the *Jeevandayi Yojana*. This scheme sees how the people below the poverty line will get a free treatment in municipal and government hospitals. If I can do this in the State of Maharashtra, I do not understand that why this cannot be done by the Government of India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: If this is done, then only, the people will be saved.

(continued by 4k - gsp)

GSP-VNK-4K-6.40

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI (contd.): I would also like to say about a few problems of Maharashtra which are not being resolved for a number of months and years. Sir, particularly, I would like to refer to the city of Mumbai, from where I get elected every time. Sir, in Mumbai, there is a danger of water supply. There is

shortage of water supply. No drinking water is received by the municipal corporation. New schemes are needed. The Chief Minister and the Municipal Corporation have written to the Government of India. The Chief Minister wrote on 5th February, 2010 that a scheme similar to the scheme in Chennai to solve the problem of shortage of drinking water should be put in place by sanctioning a special grant. But, Sir, this scheme is not being put in place. Therefore, my request to the Government is to look into it immediately.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. There are other speakers also.

SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, I will conclude in one minute. Therefore, Sir, this has to be looked into. Sir, there are different regions in Maharashtra, and, for every region, a Board is created. But I am sorry to say that the Konkan region which is most backward region is totally neglected. A demand has been made by the State Government to the Central Government that Konkan region has to be provided with a Konkan Board, and, I think, the Government will look into it.

Last but not the least point is the Maharashtra-Karnataka border issue. A delegation of my Party, Shiv Sena met the President of India on this issue. We requested her to look into this long pending issue. Let the Prime Minister call both the Chief Ministers to discuss this issue. I am sure that if this is done the problem will be resolved.

Sir, my last sentence is that the people are not interested in big things. Yesterday, Prof. Kurien referred to a number of things, namely, Chandrayaan etc. People are interested in food, water, medicine, *awas*, and such things in the interest of the nation. I hope the Government will look into it, and, therefore, it is very difficult for me to support the Address given by the President which has no base. Thank you very much, Sir.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mysura Reddy. You have seven minutes.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (ANDHRA PRADESH): Sir, I will complete it within time. Sir, even though the debate is customary, I will utilise this short and brief opportunity for making only one issue, which is the burning issue in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, in the Presidential Address, in para 4, the hon. President has said, "My Government has sincerely worked towards deepening our federal polity". The Constitution makers were also conscious about the federal polity. Sir, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister the proviso to the article 3. While moving the proviso to the article 3, the Mover, K.T. Shah in the Constituent Assembly on 17th November, 1948, said, "Any question which relates to the alteration of the present units, their territories, boundaries or name should begin with the people primarily affected, and, should not come from the authority or power at the Centre."

Sir, while moving the official amendment also, Dr. Ambedkar, the Chairman of the Standing Committee said, "I have not the least doubt about it that the method of consulting, which the President will adopt, will be to ask either the Prime Minister or the Governor to table a resolution which may be discussed in the particular State legislature which may be affected, so that ultimately the initiation will be by the local legislature and not by the Parliament at all."

(Contd. by sk-4L)

-gsp/sk/4L/6.45

SHRI M.V.MYSURA REDDY (CONTD.): Even the Constitution 5th Amendment Act carries the same spirit. But the Home Minister made a statement on 9th December 2009 and also made a statement in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 25 on 24.2.2010 saying that "Appropriate resolution will be made in the State Assembly". This statement clearly encroaches upon the Presidential powers. This is against the spirit of the proviso of Article 3 of the Constitution. Sir, one more point is, based on this, the Government Andhra Pradesh also appointed a Committee to go into the subject vide G.O.M.S. No. 93 dated 28.2.2009. When this process is underway, the statement of the Home Minister encroaches upon

the State legislature, that is, the State legislature procedure and conduct of business which is the sovereignty of the State legislature. This is recognised umpteen times by the Parliament also. I don't want to comment on the MP's hunger strike. Whether this hunger strike is like Pottisriramulu-type of hunger strike or his own trademark-type of hunger strike, I don't want to comment on that. I strongly feel that the Home Minister could have explored various other conciliatory measures to stop this hunger strike. Instead of doing that, he gave a hasty statement which created fervour in Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, as my colleague, Akhilesh Gupta, pointed out, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has written three letters to the Prime Minister for dividing the State of Uttar Pradesh into five smaller States, Paschimanchal, Purvanchal, Bundelkhand, Central Uttar Pradesh and Sonbhadra. There were demands also for the formation of smaller States from Maharashtra and also from Tamil Nadu. But no initiation was taken up. But in respect of Andhra Pradesh, without Cabinet approval, he made a statement for separation of State and gave a direction to Andhra Pradesh Legislature to pass a Resolution. This clearly, Sir, is his pre-determination. To substantiate this, I will quote one more example. In his book, 'A View from Outside', on page 223, he says, "In my view, there is a strong case for the creation of Vidarbha out of Maharashtra population 9.67 crores and Telangana out of Andhra Pradesh population 7.7 crores. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar should also be further divided". This Article also substantiates his pre-determination. I know the allocation of portfolios and departments is the prerogative of the Prime Minister. But, Sir, to maintain the federal polity and for Constitutional purity and political correctness, I request the Prime Minister to allocate the Centre-State division to a Minister who does not have a pre-determined mind or pre-conceived views about the smaller States. This act will create confidence, faith and trust among the three regions, that is, Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana. This is the usual practice, Sir. In any conciliatory process, when there is a conflict of interest, the conciliator always goes out of

the conciliation process. There is also a recent example when a Supreme Court Judge withdrew from a case. That is why I request the Prime Minister to reallocate this Centre-State division to some other Minister or *suo motu* I am requesting the Minister to relinquish this Department. No Minister is sitting there to note down the points, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, there is a Minister. (Interruptions) Everything is on record. Don't worry. (Interruptions)

SHRI M.V.MYSURA REDDY: The allegation is against the Minister who belongs to Tamil Nadu. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Rajniti Prasad. You have seven minutes.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, मैं कल बोलूंगा, आज मेरी तैयारी नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Rahul Bajaj.

(Followed by 4m-ysr)

-SK/YSR/6.50/4M

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ (MAHARASHTRA): Sir, I stand here to support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. At the outset, I would like to support the Government for the very effective and prompt action that it took when the global economic meltdown took place from September-October 2008. Because of that, many people have said before, Sir, we have grown at 6.8 per cent when the developed world had a negative rate of growth. We have now become a key engine of growth for the world economy apart from China. I don't want to refer to that. But because of our large market, a growing market, now we are helping the global economy improve. Of course, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we all know that the global economy is not yet completely out of the woods. We have tremendous amount of unemployment and countries like Greece, Portugal, and maybe even the United Kingdom may be in for further trouble as they say a W-type depression may take place, especially when they start withdrawing the fiscal stimuli which they had provided in trillions of dollars. The same thing has

happened here in our Budget and I would speak about that when we have a discussion on it.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the dangerous situation partly of the world economy can further upset our exports in the coming year. So, we have to be very careful about the timing and the extent of the withdrawal of stimulus. I will speak about it in the next week or whenever the discussion on the Budget takes place.

We also have to note, Sir, while the Government took prompt action when the growth rate of almost nine per cent over the previous five years, barring one year, fell due to global meltdown, it was due to the Indian people, the Indian entrepreneurs, industries, services, every field, even the farmers, that we survived it. This is not because of the Government; the Government did what it had to do. But it is because of the Indian people. We have had a very low rate of growth in agriculture last year rather negative rate of growth. It is not because the farmer is *garbar* or he is weak. It is because he does not get power; he does not get water. If he gets those things and is not dependent only on a weak or a bad monsoon, our farmers are weaker than nobody else.

But we have some challenges. Many have been referred to. I will, of course, have to refer to a challenge with respect to security. Apart from being an Indian, I do come from Pune. It has been referred to earlier. We know what happened in Pune recently. I almost feel that was a terrorist attack in which 17 people died and many more injured. But I feel our security is threatened in the longer term more by Maoists and Naxalites than by terrorists. We have to handle terrorists only firmly and strongly. We have to, of course, handle the internal problems of Maoists and Naxalites firmly, but we have to also look at their genuine problems whether poverty, lack of development, etc. Some don't believe in that. Others do. But, again, what bothers me is, if I may say so, with all due respect to some or a few of our so-called human rights activists, they don't worry about the human rights of the victims. They are only worried

about the human rights of the attackers. This is not acceptable. We have to be firm. Yes, take care of the legitimate problems. We have poverty. We know that. But it cannot be solved overnight.

Regarding the poverty of India, various figures have been referred to, including from my friend Arjun Sengupta's report. It is not going to disappear in two or three or four or five years. Does that mean that everybody has the right to take law in his own hands? No. On the one hand these people have to be helped. On the other hand they need to be handled with firmness. Second problem is this. (Interruptions)

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir,..(Interruptions)

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: Sir, I am being interrupted by my colleague, Ms. Mabel Rebello. So I want two more minutes to speak. I will visit Jharkhand to make her aware of what is happening in her State, partly because of population. It is an old subject.

I come from a family from Wardah. I grew up there. When I was young I heard Gandhi and Vinoba. Vinoba used to say like an old *rishi* that every child, who comes into this world, comes with only one mouth, but two hands. He can produce more than what he can eat. I recognised that. I have also recognised that we do not want coercion. We suffered that during the emergency. But that apart, no coercion.

(Contd. By VKK/4N)

-YSR/VKK-MCM/4n/6.55

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ (CONTD.): It is not acceptable. Having said these two points, we are not a small country of two million people. We have a billion people. That is more than enough. We are more than a billion people. We cannot afford more. We have to encourage small families. I have no time to explain as to how. But, there has to be an incentive to small families and a disincentive to bigger families.

Sir, I support all Government programmes for the poor, whether it is Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, various subsidies through PDS, etc. But, it has been said often before that we need good-governance. These things don't reach poor. First, there has to be only merit subsidy and for the people below the poverty line. Why should those who use Mercedes get any benefit? But that apart, whether to give it directly into the bank account or by vouchers, I have no time to go into that. There is so much corruption and inefficiency. Everybody knows that it has to be tackled from top to bottom. (Interruptions) By saying, yes, yes, nothing will happen. Performance is not being rewarded. Inaction or dishonesty is not being punished. Nation can only progress when the productive people are supported, when the people of integrity are supported and not that, we don't want to do that but, for various reasons, that is not happening.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, our growth essentially is domestic demand led growth. So, we must encourage investment; we must encourage creation of demand. The Government and even the Finance Minister said in one of our meetings that it must provide infrastructure, maintain law and order and produce a conducive environment for Indian people to function, produce wealth and produce employment. Sir, we still have unspeakable poverty and the only solution, I repeat the word 'only', is to provide everybody 'productive' employment and I would underline 'productive' four times. Digging a well and filling it up and paying him may give him money today to eat, but it does not help the nation. He must create assets. How to do it, I don't have time to go into that.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, poverty can derail a society or its economy very quickly. We don't have much time to deliver to our people, especially the weaker sections. Government should not forget that. Sir, we have learnt in the last 30 years that for the people, there is always an alternative. Let us not be arrogant. We have no reason to panic. But, we neither have any reason to be complacent to congratulate ourselves. We have to constantly reinvent, reinvent

the basis of our prosperity and that itself will also help you get votes. And, Sir, when I talk of votes, there is no time to go into the details, but for heaven's sake, why don't the major parties, the BJP, the Congress and others get together for electoral reforms. I have no time. Sir, I have only two points. I am not getting into the legality. Do not give tickets to known criminals. एफ0आई0आर0 फाइल नहीं किया, ऐसा नहीं किया। These are only excuses. In the constituency, we know who is a criminal. Do not give him a ticket. Second point, Sir, is regarding Assembly and Parliament elections. I am not talking of Panchayat, but Assembly and Parliament elections, like in 1952, 1957, 1962 and 1967, once in five years and simultaneously. Now, no difficult decisions can be taken. Like in 2010 -- Bihar; 2011 -- West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala; 2012 -- U.P. Assembly and Parliament elections should be simultaneously once in five years. This will partly solve the black-money problems. You will need less money and we may be able to bring in more better governance. Thank you very much, Sir. I support the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. (Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Kumar Deepak Das. You have three minutes. (Interruptions) He is the last. He will not be there tomorrow. He has made a request.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (ASSAM): Sir, I would like to draw a few observations in connection with the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address which are not reflected in the speech. Sir, I am directly connected with the development of North-East Region. The North-East Region needs a massive increase in investment as well as significant improvement in productivity.

(Contd. by RSS/40)

RSS/40/7.00

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (CONTD.): There is a need of development based on harvesting the natural resources of the region. When this region received growth rate of State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP) equal to the national

average, we have only spent more than six years, we are far behind in comparison to the other parts of the country. Sir, we are talking about improving the law and order situation in the country. Military, paramilitary, CRPF, all these forces are for tackling the situation. I would like to know whether the situation has really improved! Yes, I do agree that there is less number of bomb blasts, kidnappings and murders by the terrorist groups, but, what about other groups? In Delhi itself, girls from the North-Eastern region are not safe. On 3rd March, 2010, the Minister of Home Affairs has given the statistics. But these incidents are increasing year by year. He has stated that adequate measures are in place for the safety of the North-Eastern region. Sir, in 2006, murder was nil, in 2007, one, in 2008, two, in 2009, three. It is connected only with girls, women of the North-Eastern region at Delhi. Rape cases, in 2007, one, in 2008, one, 2009, five; molestation cases, in 2006, two, in 2007, two, 2008, four and in 2009, nine. Every day, this kind of torture on the North-Eastern region women is increasing but no action has been taken by the Central Government till date.

Sir, in case of price rise, the Centre is providing various excuses. In the middle of 2008 when the food inflation intensified, it was said that it is a seasonal phenomenon that would pass in a period of few days. After some time, the Finance Minister stated that inflation was the outcome of economic growth. Subsequently, in 2009, when the country witnessed deficit monsoon, it was stated that it was because of low production. The Union Food Minister even put the blame for increase in food prices on the State Governments. The Government has totally ignored the plight of the farmers. The Government policies are going horribly wrong and not performing. The Government has allowed the multinational companies to do business in the retail sector. It has signed free trade agreement with the South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) without thinking of repercussions.

Sir, in the North Eastern region, a massive plan has been taken up for generating 55,000 megawatt power in this region by setting up around 100 projects and given permission to such projects hurriedly. These projects being in

the highly sensitive region, could inflict irreparable damages on the forest cover, induce floods, displace people and even lead to earth quake. The Government has forgotten and failed to assess the painful experience of the construction of a mega hydel project in the earthquake-prone zone... (Time Bell).. in China where in May 2008, 7.9 richter scale earthquake which is believed to be the outcome of the least caring of the proper training, accompanied by the scientific studies. This dam which has been constructed in the upper stream of the river Brahmaputara, that should be stopped for the safety of the people, their lives and properties. With these few words, I conclude my speech.

(Ends)

(followed by

4p)

MKS-LP/7.05/4P

ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT AND OTHER
BUSINESS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 4th March, 2010 has allotted time as follows for Government Legislative and other Business:-

<u>Business</u>	<u>Time allotted</u>
1. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bills relating to the following Demands for Grants, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:--	
(iii) Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2010-11.] To be discussed] together with the] Budget (General)
(b) Second Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2009-10.] 2010-11 for which] Ten Hours have] already been allotted.
2. Consideration and passing of the Constitution (One Hundred and Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2008.	Four Hours

2. The Committee recommended that the sittings of Rajya Sabha which were earlier scheduled up to Tuesday, the 16th March, 2010, may be extended by two days up to Thursday, the 18th March, 2010. There will be no Question Hour on those days.

3. The Committee also recommended that the Private Member's Business (Bills) scheduled for Friday, the 5th March, 2010 may be postponed to Wednesday, the 17th March, 2010.

(Ends)

The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The House then adjourned at six minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 5th March, 2010.