इसलिए मेडिकल एजुकेशन को expand करना चाकिए, लेकिन इस expansion के पीछे एक रुकावट है कि सचमुच में मेडिकल शिक्षा को हम लोगों ने ज़मीन की उपलब्धि के साथ जोड़ा है। आज भी कानून यह कहता है कि जब तक 25 एकड़ ज़मीन नहीं होगी, जिसमें अस्पताल भी चाहिए, जिसमें कॉलेज भी बनना चाहिए, तो किसी भी शहर के अंदर, छोटे शहर के अंदर हम लोग देखें तो 25 एकड़ ज़मीन आपको नहीं मिलेगी। आज भी सैकड़ों की तादाद में हॉस्पिटल्स सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी ऐसे हैं, प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में भी ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास 25 एकड़ ज़मीन तो नहीं होगी, लेकिन वहां मेडिकल कॉलेज बना पाने की उनकी काबिलियत भी है, क्षमता भी है और उनके पास टीचिंग स्टाफ भी है। अब दिल्ली में डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया हॉस्पिटल को ले लीजिए, उसके साथ मेडिकल कॉलेज attached क्यों नहीं है? सरकारी क्षेत्र का कॉलेज हो सकता है। इसी प्रकार से दिल्ली में लेबर मंत्रालय का एक ईएसआई अस्पताल चलता है जहां एक हजार बेड्स हैं। 200 सीटों का मेडिकल कॉलेज उसमें ओवरनाइट बन सकता है, लेकिन 25 एकड़ भूमि नहीं है। इसलिए सरकार इस चीज़ की ओर भी सोचे कि यह रीयल इस्टेट का काम नहीं है। This is not a realtors business. इसलिए जो रिकग्नाइज्ड और बहुत अच्छे स्तर के मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूशंस और अस्पताल इस देश में हैं, चाहे सरकारी क्षेत्र में हों या निजी क्षेत्र में हों, सरकार उनकी एक सूची बनाए, उनको इससे मुक्ति दे और उन इंस्टीट्यूशंस के अंदर मेडिकल कॉलेजिज़ खड़े करने की व्यवस्था बनाए।

वहां पर दूसरी समस्या यह आएगी कि आपको टीचिंग फैकल्टी भी इन इंस्टीट्यूशंस में इतनी सरलता से नहीं मिलती। इसलिए मेडिकल फील्ड के अंदर टीचिंग फैकल्टी की रिटायरमेंट एज बढ़ाने के बारे में भी आप सोच सकते हैं, जिससे मेडिकल सीट्स देश के अंदर उपलब्ध रहें। मेरा अंतिम विषय यह है कि जितने भी केन्द्र सरकार के इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं - तीन प्राइमरी इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, दिल्ली में एम्स है, इसी प्रकर पीजीआई है, पांडिचेरि का इंस्टीट्यूट है - आज समय आ गया है कि ये तीनों संस्थाएं, जो एक्सीलेंस के इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, जहां मेडिकल फैकल्टी, मेडिकल क्वालिटी बहुत अच्छी है, जहां आज भी पचास-पचास हजार पेशंट्स हर रोज़ इन इंस्टीट्यूट्स के अंदर अपना इलाज करवाने के लिए आते हैं और गरीब आदमी को वहां पर आज भी सहायता मिलने की परिस्थिति है, इन संस्थाओं की स्वायत्तता इन्हें वापस लौटाइए। मैं जिक्र कर सकता हूं कि जब इन इंस्टीट्यूट्स के संबंध में पहली बार कानून बने थे, उस वक्त इस सदन को यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि ये इंस्टीट्यूट्स स्वायत्त रहेंगे, थोड़ा सा पार्लियामेंटरी कंट्रोल चर्चा की दृष्टि से रहेगा और सरकार के दो सचिव इसमें रहेंगे। यह कोई कल्पना नहीं थी कि सारे मंत्रालय प्रत्यक्ष रूप से इन्हें चलाएंगे। राजकुमारी अमृत कौर जी ने पार्लियामेंट में यह आश्वासन दिया था। लेकिन पिछले पचास वर्ष में यह परम्परा बनी कि इनका संचालन लगभग मंत्रालयों से होता है। जो मंत्री होते हैं - जब हमारी सरकार थी, तब भी यह परिस्थिति थी और आज भी यही परिस्थिति है - वे उनके चेयरमैन बन जाते हैं, उनका ओएसडी वहां पर बैठता है और लगभग वहीं से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से इनका संचालन होता है। मुझे लगता है कि एक बार आप सोचिए कि मंत्री को बहुत काम होता है। आपके जो रूरल हेल्थ मिशंस हैं, पब्लिक हेल्थ इंस्टीट्यूशंस हैं, इन योजनाओं को आगे बढ़ाना बहुत महत्व का काम है इसलिए मंत्री इनसे दूर रहे, अपना सुपरवाइज़री रोल रखे और इन संस्थाओं की स्वायत्तता इन्हें एक बार फिर वापस लौटाए। मुझे केवल ये चार सुझाव आपके मंत्रालय के आपके समक्ष रखने थे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Recent visit to India by Secretary of State of United States of America, Ms. Hillary Clinton

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Sir, I rise to inform the House of the visit of the US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton to India. Secretary of State Clinton

held talks with me, and called on the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, we don't have ... ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : दे रहे हैं। ...*(Interruptions)*... See, usually, when the Minister starts reading, it is circulated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): But there is paucity of people to circulate it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreyan, sometimes it happens; not always. ...*(Interruptions)*... You see, they are distributing it.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: It is such an important agreement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are not aware of the importance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा0 (श्रीमती) नजमा हेपतुल्ला (राजस्थान) : सर, यह इतना बड़ा है।

श्री उपसभापति : बड़ा नहीं है, पढ़ने में छोटा है।

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: ...During the visit, we held productive and constructive discussions on global issues, the situation in our region and on how to enhance our bilateral partnership.

Our Governments have concluded two important agreements: (i) on creation of a Science & Technology Endowment Board; and (ii) a Technical Safeguards Agreement which will permit the launch of civil or non-commercial satellites containing US components on Indian space launch vehicles.

We have also agreed on the end-use monitoring arrangements that will henceforth be referred to in letters of acceptance for Indian procurement of US defence technology and equipment. This systematizes *ad hoc* arrangements for individual defence procurements from the USA entered into by previous governments.

We have also agreed on a new bilateral dialogue architecture within which we will continue discussions between our two countries on a wide range of issues.

The visit has helped to broaden and deepen our bilateral relationship and to set the terms of future engagement between India and the United States of America.

A copy of the joint statement issued after our discussions is placed on the Table of the House.

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the statement of the hon. Minister makes for a very disturbing reading. The statement says, 'We have also agreed on the end use monitoring arrangements that will henceforth be referred to in the letters of acceptance for Indian procurement of US defence technology and equipment'. In simple language, this

means that since India has a lot of defence procurement from the United States, both from the US Government and from the private suppliers in the US, there is going to be an end use monitoring arrangement which we have agreed upon. सरल भाषा में इसका अर्थ है कि जो डिफेंस इक्विमेंट के लिए तकनीक, टेक्नोलॉजी और इक्विपमेंट हिन्दुस्तान को मिलेगा, चाहे वह सरकार से मिले, चाहे वह यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स की प्राइवेट फर्म से मिले, जब हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर अपनी रक्षा के लिए, डिफेंस के लिए उसका प्रयोग होगा, तो उसका मुआयना करने का, उसका end use मॉनिटरिंग करने का अधिकार यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स को होगा। Sir, this is a serious compromise on India's sovereignty, and India should never be in a position to accept this. It is a compromise with India's sovereignty, because if our end use of our defence installations is going to be inspected by a foreign country, a foreign country whose support we cannot take for granted always...*(Interruptions)*... Today we have friendly relations, but we cannot forget a situation where the Seventh Fleet had entered the Indian Ocean. That country also has a very friendly relationship with our neighbour on the Western borders. Under such circumstances, are we going to allow monitoring of the end use arrangements where these defence installations are going to be utilised?

Sir, this agreement comes in the backdrop of three developments which have taken place in the last one week. Those three developments are: one, which we have already discussed in this House when the hon. Prime Minister was here, the Indo-Pakistan Joint Statement issued from Sharm-el-Sheik, which not only the media is saying, which not only Pakistan is interpreting, which not only we are saying in this House, which even now sections of the Congress Party are saying, has seriously compromised the conventional Indian position. The Indian position has never been that we are going to de-bracket the composite dialogue with Pakistan as far as action against terrorism is concerned. Therefore, we have entered into a joint statement which is not only a negation of, what could be called, the Nehruvian Foreign Policy, which is not only a negation of what NDA did, but is also a negation of what UPA in its first five years stood for; you have seriously compromised that position.

Then, you have a secondary development. The Prime Minister was present at G-8 and G-8 negated the basic assurance, the United States negated the basic assurance, when in this House the hon. Prime Minister made a statement. The Prime Minister had said that full cooperation means full. The word 'full' was repeated twice over by the hon. Prime Minister, and today, we have a situation where signing the NPT is made a condition precedent for enrichment and reprocessing technologies to be made available to India.

Then, you have a third situation, Sir, where our representatives at the Climate Change negotiations in Rome, suddenly come out with a draft at the Major Economies Forum, and this statement also, in its annexure of the joint communication on Energy Security and Environment, refers to what happened at the Major Economists Forum, which negates the basic redlines that

5.00 P.M.

India has always had that we will never go below this. In short, the issue was that the western countries, the European countries and the American countries, which have polluted through their green house gas emission, are very large. They must bear the brunt and pay for the pollution that they have caused for an environmental mitigation and restoration. Instead we are being asked to now cap our emissions, which will be the consequence of these negotiations, and capping us at a very low level is like capping our growth. These are the three things. And on this third one today we virtually reversed our position. We had a first embarrassment when in the presence of the Secretary of State, whose visit is referred to in the Statement, our hon. Environment Minister, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, made a very categorical statement that we stand by our traditional position. But the US negotiator present there confronted us with what we have signed and agreed at the major economic forum. This is a new kind of diplomacy which has started. You go for bilateral and multilateral negotiations, you agree to a particular statement and then come back home and make a unilateral statement and try to retract from what you have done there. But, unfortunately, for us international relations are governed by what we signed there and not by what unilateral statements are made in India. Under these circumstances, I have two clarifications to seek from the hon. External Affairs Minister. Is our apprehension true that our Defence installations from what we receive as supplies from the US, is it now going to be open for their monitoring? Did he take up these three issues that I have referred to which have happened in the course of the last one week? Therefore, if, in the course of one week, these three developments take place and then monitoring of our defence facilities taking place, then we cannot help it if every Indian hangs his head in shame to say: Have we really mortgaged our independent foreign policy? Have we outsourced it to somebody else and we are no longer taking our own decisions in these matters?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it has been very heartening to hear the Leader of the Opposition. It is almost equal to what we have been saying in the last four years and that was one of the reasons ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: But you were in the wrong company...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We had to withdraw support from the Government on this precise issue. That is why, I think, I have a very serious objection to this end-use monitoring of US defence equipment agreement that has been entered into by India and the USA. This comes in a string of measures that totally and completely make India vulnerable and continuously keep surrendering our economic and political sovereignty bit by bit. And this is precisely the apprehension that we had at the time of Indo-US nuclear deal, and each one of our apprehensions is now turning out to be true. Before I come to what this means for us in India,

that is the clarification that I want from the hon. Minister. This comes in the background of G-8 meeting when the Prime Minister was present where the G-8 had decided that no ENR technologies, that is, technologies for reprocessing and enrichment will be provided to India unless we become party to the international non-proliferation architecture. Unless we sign the NPT, unless we sign the CTBT and unless we sign the FMCT, such full nuclear cooperation, which the hon. Prime Minister on earlier occasions standing here had assured us, is not only full, but complete civilian nuclear cooperation. That has obviously been violated. Then you had a compromising position emerging at G-8 with the presence of our Prime Minister, who made right statements there saying climate change proposals cannot be at the expense of poverty alleviation in countries like India. But what is finally coming to us? That the carbon emissions will be reduced universally and uniformally between the developed countries and developing countries this is putting us at a tremendous disadvantage. We cannot, today, be party to such a disadvantage and this will only mean again surrendering our sovereignty. Then comes the question of your Doha round talks. The Doha round talks had collapsed last time, and we were happy that they collapsed because both on Non-Agricultural Market Access and on agricultural safeguards, we had not agreed to the demands of the West. Today the indications are that in the current round of negotiations maybe this impasse would be broken. India is proud to say that it will be broken. Does that mean we are agreeing on it?

On top of all this, Sir, comes this end-use monitoring. This enduse monitoring means what? It is giving access to the United States of America to visit all our defence installations. It is throwing open all our security installations to their inspections. It is very clearly actually surrendering the sovereign interests of India to the inspections of the United States of America. And, this is not where it stops. It also says that U.S. business interests will now have priority in Indian policy making because billions of dollars worth of Defence equipment is to be bought from the United States of America; billions of dollars of worth of nuclear reactors are to be bought from there. And, with each of them, if you have this end-use mechanism, every place where you have a U.S. bought installation, they have the right to come and inspect. They have a right to inspect everywhere, all our military installations, and all of us know, in the background of half-a-century's support to Pakistan that U.S. imperialism has given, access to the USA to inspect our military installations will have serious consequences for our security and sovereignty. So, Sir, these agreements, coming in the background of all these developments, and the indications, that have also come, of greater arm-twisting that is being done *vis-a-vis* Iran, we have already shelved the gas pipeline which is very beneficial for us. We can get energy at very cheap prices, but we have given that up under U.S. pressure. Now, with this visit, there are also reports of further arm-twisting on all these issues. Therefore, we would ask the hon. Minister to clarify to us that the Government must give the assurance that it shall not enter into any commercial

agreements with any U.S. corporation, company or Government till the assurance of full nuclear co-operation is ensured, that is, no equipment will be bought from them until they clarify that we need not sign NPT, CTBT, and FMCT. If they do not agree to that condition, India must unequivocally state that we will not enter into any nuclear commerce with the USA. Number two, as long as you will not protect India's sovereignty by not permitting US inspections on our military sites, no U.S. defence equipment can be bought, otherwise, under this condition, it should not be done. Thirdly, on the question of climate change, and fourthly, on the question of Doha, this Government will not rescind from our known positions. And, that clarification is very important for the sake of India's sovereignty. Sir, we, politically, had to take a decision of withdrawing our support from this Government on this issue. At that time, they said that we were wrong and they were right. Today, they are doing exactly what we were saying would have happened. And, that is not in India's interest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. Please, be brief... *(Interruptions)*. You see, nobody is undermining that it is a question of national interest. But, be brief.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I was as brief as I could.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, but the statement was very lengthy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. The statement is not lengthy. It is only one page. Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन् पिछले दिनों कुछ ऐसी घटनाएं घटीं, जो बहुत ही चिंता की बात है। पहले जिस तरह से दोहा राउंड के बारे में कमल नाथ जी ने विरोध किया, उसके बाद माननीय अरुण जेटली जी ने जबर्दस्त विरोध किया। **...(व्यवधान)...** फिर G-8 की मीटिंग में जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह कहा कि यह 2010 तक कम्पलीट हो जाएगा, तो जो हमारी पॉलिसी थी, यह उससे बिल्कुल अलग हटकर था। अमेरिका तथा अन्य देश यह चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान अनाज की इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी कम कर दे, लेकिन हम यह मांग करते हैं कि इस पर सब्सिडी कम हो। वे सब्सिडी कम नहीं करेंगे और कह रहे हैं कि यह 2010 तक कम्पलीट हो जाएगा। ऐसा लगता है कि जो हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को प्रॉब्लम्स होने वाली हैं, उन सबके जिम्मेदार बनने जा रहे हैं। हम अपनी मूल पॉलिसियों से हटकर बात कर रहे हैं। एक तो यह परिवर्तन हुआ है।

दूसरा परिवर्तन यह हुआ कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले ही माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी विदेश गए थे, तो उन्होंने जरदारी साहब से कहा कि जब तक यह मामला चलता रहेगा। **...(व्यवधान)...** देखिए, इससे संबंधित है। **...(व्यवधान)..**

श्री उपसभापति : इस से संबंधित नहीं है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : इसी से संबंधित है। **...(व्यवधान)...** मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि इस तरह से **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, हम एक्सट्रनल एफेयरस मिनिस्ट्री पर डिस्कशन करने जा रहे हैं, आप उस वक्त यह सब उठाइगा। मैं मना नहीं कर रहा हूं, अगर आज आप स्टेटमेंट के ऊपर क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछें तो ठीक है। यहां पर दोहा राउंड तो मेंशन ही नहीं है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : मैं इसके बाद हिलेरी क्लिंटन पर आने वाला हूं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री उपसभापति : आइए, क्लिंटन पर आइए**...(व्यवधान)...**

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : एक महीने में प्रधानमंत्री जी ने जरदारी से कुछ कहा, गिलानी से कुछ कह दिया **...(व्यवधान)..**

श्री उपसभापति : उसका मौका आ चुका है **...(व्यवधान)...** प्रधानमंत्री ने स्टेटमेंट दिया है **...(व्यवधान)...** प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने क्लैरिफाई किया है**...(व्यवधान)...** फिर उसी को उठा रहे हैं**...(व्यवधान)...**यह कैसे हो सकता है**...(व्यवधान)...**

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : अब विदेश मंत्री हिलेरी क्लिंटन आईं। दो-तीन दिन से लगातार एन.पी.टी. पर दस्तख्त की चर्चा चल रही है कि न्युक्लियर डील के वक्त हमने जो समर्थन दिया था, गवर्नमेंट ने स्पष्ट रूप से पूरे देश के सामने कहा था कि इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं होगी, लेकिन सारी बातें इसके ठीक विपरीत हुईं। मैं माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस तरह के समझौते देश की संप्रभुत्ता के लिए घातक नहीं हैं? क्या हमारी संप्रभुत्ता के खिलाफ नहीं हैं? क्या हिंदुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट के चलते हुए पार्लियामेंट को कांफिडेंस में लिए बिना इस तरह के महत्वपूर्ण फैसले, जो देश की संप्रभुत्ता के ऊपर प्रश्न चिह्न लगाने वाले हैं, करने चाहिए थे? अगर नहीं, तो क्या माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी, अमरीकन विदेश मंत्री के साथ जो कल एग्रीमेंट हुआ है, इसको स्क्रैप करने के लिए कदम उठाएंगे?

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the statement given by the hon. Minister is regarding...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. It is not possible, Mr. Tapan Sen. I am straightaway saying, it is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I also asked for the time to seek clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : यह कैसे हो सकता है..**(व्यवधान)**.. It is important...*(Interruptions)*...We are in the middle of the debate. If you don't understand, what can the Chair do? *(Interruptions)* You have to cooperate with the Chair.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the statement given ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you ask, then, others will also ask. *(Interruptions)* What I can do?...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the statement given by the hon. Minister regarding end-use monitoring...*(Interruptions)*...Sir, as was mentioned by Arun*ji* in the last week or so, it definitely disturbs us. It appears as if the Government has opened the gates for the East India Company to creep into our country. When the Indo-US Nuclear Deal was signed, my Party General Secretary, *Puratchi Thalaivi*, called it a Master-Slave Charter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Mr. Maitreyan, clarification please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow this.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I am coming to that. It mentions about the nuclear deal also. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please bear with me. Please seek clarification only. ....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: One cannot keep control. Let him speak. ....*(Interruptions)*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, it mentions about the deal also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am not talking on civil-nuclear cooperation. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, it is very disturbing statement. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is between me and Maitreyan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: So, she called it a Master-Slave Charter between the United States, the Master, and, India, the Slave. Sir, the way these two agreements have been signed yesterday, it is very clear that the Congress-led UPA Government is hell bent on surrendering the sovereignty of our country to the United States. ....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Maitreyan, again, I am informing you that we are going to have a discussion on the Ministry of External Affairs. What all you want to say, you can say at that time. Now, please seek clarification only. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, that would be a discussion on the MEA. ...*(Interruptions)*... This does not come ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is under MEA.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, please do not interfere....*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we have no objection to Congress becoming slaves of the United States but please do not enslave the country. कांग्रेस के अमरीका का गुलाम बनने पर हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, मगर देश को गिरवी मत रखिए।

Sir, on behalf of the AIADMK, I urge that the clauses containing the end-use monitoring should immediately be dropped, otherwise, the whole agreement should be scrapped.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the position of the Left has been very well articulated by comrade Sitaram Yechury. Despite that, agreeing with my previous speakers, I would like to ask a couple of clarifications from the Minister. Firstly, Sir, the Minister has said, "we have also agreed on a new bilateral dialogue architecture within which we will continue discussions between our two countries on a wide range of issues." I do not understand this new bilateral dialogue architecture because what has been happening is the unilateral decisions taken by the United States imposed on us and our Government is succumbing to them. That is what our experience shows.

Sir, the whole statement is the reflection of a big compromise on our independent foreign policy positions. This is what we understand from the statement made by the Minister. In this background, I would like to ask the Minister of External Affairs to explain a few things.

In the statement, the Minister talked about the end-use monitoring arrangements, the Indo-US strategic dialogue, and the 123 Agreement. Some other things are also mentioned here. My clarification is this. Is there any conditionality attached to it? Or do you think there is no condition attached to it?

Even Dr. Anil Kakodkar, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, who happened to be the main negotiator in the Indo-US Civil Nuclear Deal, expressed his serious concerns on the statement made by the G-8 on nuclear fuel supply. He questioned many grey areas in that statement. He has dismissed what the G-8 Statement said. I want to know whether these arrangements are not conditional.

Be frank with the House and be frank with the people of this country. And if there is any condition attached to it, let us know what is that condition which India has agreed to.

Secondly, the WTO Doha round. As far as the position of India is concerned, my understanding is that India used to be with the developing countries. Now, are we changing our position and moving closer to the USA and the European Union and dumping all our allies, the developing countries? Developing countries happened to be our allies in our struggle to protect our own agriculture.

What is this fresh initiative that India can take along with the USA? That is one thing that the Minister needs to clarify.

Finally, climate change. We discussed this issue several times here and even carbon emissions. India's carbon emissions are less than the world average. It is the USA which is number one culprit as far as carbon emissions are concerned. The USA should take the responsibility to curb its carbon emissions. If there is one country which has to be held responsible for such a high level of carbon emissions, it is the USA. What is there for India to cooperate with the USA on this? India and China or all other countries cannot be kept on a par with the United States of America as far as carbon emissions are concerned.

That is why the whole statement made by the Minister appears to me as 'a big compromise' on our independent Foreign Policy position and 'a big compromise' on our traditionally maintained positions at international level. The Minister needs to clarify these issues. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This statement had been circulated to you. ....*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, I asked for permission to seek clarification on this statement in writing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The statement of the Minister was shown in the agenda and it was circulated to you. Some hon. Members have given their names for seeking clarifications. But as the discussion started, many hon. Members started asking that they also wanted to seek clarifications on it. This is very difficult. I am requesting the Members to cooperate. If every Member wants to participate, it will not be possible. You had given the name, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)* नहीं, आपने नाम नहीं दिया है, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें आपका नाम नहीं है। You see, names are given. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please bear with us. The Leader of Opposition has spoken. You have been given the opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... You don't question me. I will do it. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, in addition to the clarifications which have been sought by other hon. Members in the House, I have two clarifications. The first clarification is, India has been purchasing military equipment from many countries in the past. Has there been a single example where we have given permission to any country from whom we have purchased such military equipment to come and inspect the sites of these military installations of the equipment we have bought? And if there has been no such precedent in the past, is it not a fact that now we have laid ourselves open to any and every country from whom we are purchasing equipment to come to India and wander around all our military installations and say, "Since you have bought this plane or that equipment, we have every right." Will you not be accused of having double standards, favouring the United States of America? Therefore, is it not a fact that you have set a precedence which is going to very severally damage the sovereignty of this country?

The second point is, is this agreement, at all, linked to the Indo- US nuclear agreement? Now, the reason why I asked this question is, on the eve of the visit of the Secretary of State of the United States of America, the Assistant Secretary of State, Phillip J. Crawley, made a statement and I quote, "The end-use monitoring agreement which is planned is part of the fulfilment of an important initiative that India and the US have signed in the area of nuclear cooperation." This is the statement made by the Assistant Secretary of State, United States of America clearly pointing out to the conditions on which you are signing this agreement. Now, when this is clear, on what basis has the Government given an assurance to the Secretary of State that two sites for American nuclear plants are going to be given to them as a gift? How is it? Neither the EPR thing is clear. Your agreement, as far as reprocessing is concerned, is not clear. And even before that is done, you are gifting two sites of Indian soil to be used by the American nuclear industry and, therefore, Sir, I want clarification on both these points.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, I want a very small clarification from the hon. Minister. There is no mention of these BPO companies in this agreement. There is a major

concern of the IT companies that the facilities which had been extended to the Indian companies are being withdrawn in order to enhance the employment opportunities in America for the local people. So, I want to know: Was there any discussion between him and Madam Hillary Clinton about the BPO issue?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the apprehensions raised earlier by my colleagues urging the Minister to clarify them are genuine for the country with which we have signed an agreement agreeing on the end-use monitoring arrangements, is not only friendly with us but is also friendly with our neighbouring country which is totally unfriendly with us. Sir, keeping in mind one of the recent statements made by Ms. Clinton that any military assistance extended to Pakistan by the US cannot be questioned by any other country, my only concern is, without any compromise at any point, for any reason whatsoever, our sovereignty must be upheld.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, I am thankful to the Members for airing their views on the statement that I have made to this august House. Sir, I would like to assure this House and the hon. Members that at no point of time was this Government which represents the people of this country, in any way, compromising on the sovereignty of this country. References were made to the Nehruvian foreign policy. Well, let me proudly proclaim that we are the legacy holders of that Nehru's pronouncement and subsequently, Indira Gandhi's pronouncement. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, let us be very clear on one thing. No one is less patriotic than the other. All of us are patriotic. So, let us be very clear about it and let us not distrust each other on this basic issue. Well, this is a bilateral understanding between two sovereign countries. America is a sovereign country and we are also a sovereign country. We are governed by a set of rules, by our Constitution and by our rule of law and they are governed by their own set of rules and regulations. And when you get to the negotiating table, when you want something for the defence of your own country, don't you have to bargain with them? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? No, no. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, bargain cannot be at the cost of sovereignty ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, you are bargaining the sovereignty of your country. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... You are bargaining your sovereignty. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: The simple proposition that I am making is, if you do not want this technology, well, so be it. Now, the choice is entirely yours. If you feel that this high-end defence technology is needed, then in the larger interest of the country, you will have to negotiate with a country which has this technology, whether it is the United States of America or the Soviet Union. ...*(Interruptions)*...And then each of these countries are to be governed by their own laws...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister complete his reply.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, will he give an assurance that India's sovereignty is non-negotiable or are you negotiating sovereignty?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: It is not negotiable.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Then what are you negotiating, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I am saying about the purchase of this defence equipment. I was not talking about sovereignty when I said 'bargaining'. It is not negotiable, I know. How can anybody think on those lines? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Calling our defence installations open for American monitoring, if this is not bargaining our sovereignty, what else is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, Indo-US Nuclear Deal, and now, allowing the US people to come and inspect our military sites and installations, what else is this but negotiating our sovereignty? This is negotiating our sovereignty...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please allow the hon. Minister to complete his clarifications. You wanted clarifications and you have said whatever you wanted to say. Now, let the Minister complete his reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: It is not a question of saying. It is a question of emotions...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What emotions? He has said that you are not the only person who has emotions. Others have also got emotions. Let the Minister make all the clarifications. If you start asking about every word, it is not proper. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we are not satisfied because our sovereignty is being bargained. Therefore, we are walking out.

(At this stage some Hon. Members left the Chamber.)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, we are very sorry to say that the Minister says that the bargain is that to get this technology, we have to open our defence installations for inspection. This is seriously compromising India's sovereignty. We are not satisfied with this approach of the Government, and therefore, we are walking out of the House.

(At this stage some Hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister complete his reply. Mr. Jesudasu Seelam, let the Minister complete his reply... *(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rajeev Shukla, let the Minister complete his reply.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, I have heard.....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister complete it. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, no. Mr. Shukla, please sit down.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, I have heard some outlandish arguments. This country is a sovereign country, it is a free country, and when we negotiate with another country, we do it with utmost caution, keeping fully in mind that we are a sovereign country because the hopes and aspirations of a billion people are involved in whatever decision that we take, in whatever negotiations that we get into. Here is a situation where we are looking out for certain high-end defence equipment, and it is available in a particular country. We have to negotiate to get that. So, while, in the process of negotiations, they are governed by their own laws, we are governed by our own laws. We will have to keep negotiating. A process has just been initiated, and nobody need have any anxiety about surrendering our sovereignty or our freedom or our liberty. With this assurance, Sir, I would like to say that this is in the larger national interest and we have looked at various angles, and this is in the best interest of our country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Sabir Ali. Be brief because we have to finish the debate today. ...*(Interruptions)*... reply finish हो गया, अब वह और जवाब नहीं देंगे। I have called him. Mr. Sabir Ali, you have five minutes.

DISCUSSION ON WORKING OF MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (Contd.)

श्री साबिर अली (बिहार) : सर, मैं सब से पहले बताना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में लोगों को मेडिकल फेसिलिटीज देने के लिए जो डॉक्टर्स हैं, आज उनकी फीस गरीबों की पहुंच से बाहर हो गयी है। मैं नहीं समझता कि एक गरीब पूरे हफ्ते मेहनत कर के भी उस डॉक्टर की फीस पूरी कर सकता है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस बारे में उन्होंने कोई उपाय सोचे हैं? आज डॉक्टर्स मरीजों से मनमानी फीस लेते हैं। वे उन के एक मिनट के लिए हजारों रुपया चार्ज करते हैं। आज की तारीख में बड़े शहरों में डॉक्टर्स ने इसे एक उद्योग बना लिया है, जोकि मेरी नजर में इंसानियत से परे है। इसे इंसानियत allow नहीं करती। सर, लगता है कि मंत्री जी हमारी बात को नहीं सुन रहे हैं।

सर, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार के जो पैसे देश के छोटे शहरों व गांवों तक जाते हैं, वहां पैसे पहुंचाने का जो mechanism है, जो तरीका है, उस में आज भी वही हालत है कि वहां एक गरीब के बच्चे, मजदूर के बच्चे व किसान के बच्चे को, जो घर में पैदा होता है, injection नहीं मिलता है, उस को दवा नहीं मिलती और जो भी पैसे वहां तक पहुंचते हैं, उन का दुरुपयोग किया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में क्या भारत सरकार व भारत सरकार के केन्द्रीय मंत्री कोई दूसरा mechanism आजमाना चाहते हैं?

सर, मैं आप के माध्यम से दूसरी बात यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यहां से डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर स्टेट को जो पैसे जाते हैं, उनका जो allocation किया जाता है, उस की रिपोर्ट कितने दिनों में भारत सरकार दोबारा मांगती है और वह पैसा वहां किस base पर जाता है? सर, मैं बहुत कुछ न कहते हुए, मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूं कि आजकल विदेश के मेडिकल कॉलेजेज में admissions होते हैं, विदेश के जो कॉलेजेज हैं, जैसे नेपाल है, वहां का मेडिकल कॉलेज खुलता है और वहां से इंडिया के 95 परसेंट लड़के पढ़कर आते हैं, उन को अपने यहां सर्विस नहीं मिलती है। इस का कारण यह है कि आपके यहां का सिस्टम