

While doing so, I am interested to know this. Sir, as a Member of the Committee on Industries, I know what is happening and what is going to happen. Sir, initially, a sick undertaking is referred to the BIFR, which, of course, is a separate body. Then, it goes to the appellate body and even to the Industry Committee and all. Ultimately, the Government comes forward with a revival package, which means, waiver of loans, treating the loans into equity, etc. and making all out efforts in such a way that there is no undue commitment for the sick unit and the industrial unit is revived. So, this is what the revival package means. I am appreciating the hon. Minister for having done his homework, but it is not relevant to this issue. What I am trying to know is whether this unit in question is going to be revived at all. At what stage the revival package is? If it is a must to revive it, then, when is it going to be revived?

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, I have already answered this question. The matter is pending before the Government. The Committee of Secretaries recommended the new structure to be fixed in the company. We are working on that, and we will come back soon.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि how many companies have been declared sick?

और जो BSNL का नेटवर्क है, उसकी बहुत पूर performance है। क्या उसमें भी इनका कोई योगदान है? उसमें क्या कोई सुधार की गुंजाइश है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आप इस सवाल पर सप्लीमेंट्री पूछ सकते हैं, आप जनरल सवाल नहीं पूछ सकते। आप इस सवाल पर सप्लीमेंट्री पूछिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, इसी सवाल पर ही सप्लीमेंट्री है कि और कितनी सिक कम्पनीज डिक्लेयर की हैं? जो BSNL का पूर नेटवर्क है, उसके बारे में तो सभी मेम्बर साहिबान भी जानते होंगे कि इसमें कुछ सुधार की गुंजाइश हो सकती है या नहीं?

श्री सभापति : अवतार सिंह जी, आपका यह सवाल, इस सवाल से नहीं जुड़ता है। Thank you very much. We go to Question No. 82. ...**(Interruptions)**...

China's objections to ADB projects in Arunachal Pradesh

*82. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: †

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has objected to an Asian Development Bank (ADB) plan for India that includes projects in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether China has recently stated that the entire Arunachal Pradesh State is a disputed territory and called upon ADB not to provide funds for watershed projects; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) China did not endorse the Country Partnership Strategy [CPS] 2009-12 for India in the Board of the Asian Development Bank [ADB] on the ground that the proposed India CPS involved technical assistance funding for the Flood and River Erosion Management Project in Arunachal Pradesh which China

† The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Mahendra Mohan.

claims is its territory. Government has clearly conveyed to the Chinese side that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India. Government has also told the ADB and all member countries of the ADB which have Executive Directors on its Board, including the US, Japan, Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Germany and Italy that (i) the CPS is not a political document and it does not make any judgment as to the legal or other status of any territories; and (ii) China's objection on political grounds is a clear violation of the ADB's Charter which prohibits the Bank from evaluating any proposal on grounds other than economic.

India's CPS was discussed in the Meeting of the Board of Executive Directors of the ADB on 15 June 2009, and all member countries except China supported the document.

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि ए.डी.बी. के संबंध में जब चीन का विरोध होता था, तो मैं उन्हें याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि पिछले समय में भारत के दो प्रधान मंत्री चीन गए थे - श्री राजीव गांधी जी और अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी। उस समय यह तय हुआ था कि दोनों देश सीमा विवाद को आपसी बातचीत से सुलझाएंगे तथा आर्थिक मामलों और व्यापार के मुद्दों पर कोई विरोध नहीं करेंगे। 2005 में दोनों देशों के बीच में इस बात की एक राय बन गई थी। जब यह राय आपस में बन गई थी, तो ऐसी स्थिति में समझौते का जो विरोध किया जा रहा है और चीन अपनी वित्तीय हालत को सुधारता जा रहा है, तो मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जब चीन की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों में आई.एम.ए., वर्ल्ड बैंक, ए.डी.बी. वगैरह में लगातार ताकत बढ़ती जा रही है और चीन भारत की साऊथ-ईस्ट एशियन नेशनल रीजनल फोरम और एशिया पेसिफिक इकॉनॉमिक कोऑरेशन में सदस्यता का भी विरोध करता आ रहा है, तो ऐसी स्थिति में, चीन की बढ़ती हुई वित्तीय संस्थानों की ताकत के संदर्भ में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : सवाल पूछिए।

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन : भारत के हितों को कैसे बचाया जाएगा?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, we have a friendly relationship with our neighbour, China. We are engaging in multi-lateral activities with them. Our trade is growing and we would like to continue in that direction. India and China have agreed to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement to the boundary question. In pursuance of this, we have set up a mechanism of special representatives to discuss a framework for the boundary settlement from the political perspective.

There are concerns between India and China and we would like to solve them amicably and for that purpose a special mechanism has been evolved and it is going to meet once again. We have had a series of meetings and we are going to have one shortly in Delhi some time next month.

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन : मेरा जो प्रश्न था, बाउण्ड्री डिस्प्यूट पर तो चर्चाएं चल रही हैं, लेकिन चीन जगह-जगह पर हमारा जो आर्थिक विरोध कर रहा है, जिसके कारण हमें आर्थिक सहायता मिलने में दिक्कत आ जाती है और चीन अपनी वित्तीय ताकत को बढ़ाता चला जा रहा है, जबकि आपस में एक समझौता था कि चीन उसका विरोध नहीं करेगा, तब हमें इसका विरोध चीन से करना चाहिए, इस संबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी क्या कहना चाहेंगे?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, let us concede that China is a huge country and it is becoming an economic super-power and we should welcome it. We should also try to make India an economic super-power and that is what we are trying to do in the last five years and more; we are going to do that in the next five years too. We certainly would like that China and India's relationship is normalised. We would like to further extend that relationship into some kind of a partnership.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, the reason why this question is so important is because this must be, perhaps, one of the few times that the issue of this being a disputed territory, ... even earlier, Sir, when hon. Prime Minister visited, when the President of India visited ... China has made Arunachal Pradesh an issue out of it. The border dispute goes on. These issues go on at the political level. But at the Asian Development Bank it had blocked assistance to India, and, Sir, the fact of the matter is that the matter was postponed by the Bank at that point of time. It was only after some concerted efforts by India, for which I congratulate the Minister, that all the other members of the board, including Pakistan, voted against China and made sure that we got this assistance.

My question, therefore, to the Minister is: What steps India is going to take to ensure that in future, in all these organisations ... such as the ADB, the IMF, or aid-giving organisations ... the economic dimension these political issues are not raised by China. Because it is very clear that there is increasing belligerence on the Chinese side, specially on the issue of Arunachal Pradesh and in other areas of border disputes.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: That is exactly the reason, Sir, why I have propounded the theory that we will have to engage China and we will have to come to an understanding with them and our efforts are on. We have taken it up through the normal diplomatic courses and whenever two heads of States at the political level meet we always discuss these questions, which are bilateral in nature, and we will pursue this line further. The hon. Member mentioned about the visit of the Prime Minister to Arunachal Pradesh. I am happy to say that the President visited Arunachal Pradesh, the Prime Minister has visited Arunachal Pradesh and my predecessor has also visited Arunachal Pradesh. I also intend visiting Arunachal Pradesh in the near future.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am encountering Mr. Krishna in his new incarnation for the first time. Kindly permit me to pay a maiden compliment to his undoubted integrity and his qualities of head and heart. Sir, the answer to this question has raised this very important issue. The country is entitled to know that the dignity and sovereignty of the country are in competent hands, and, therefore, would the Minister first disclose how convincingly and how vigorously you have contested the claim of China to this territory. That correspondence must be disclosed so that the nation knows that the controversy is being handled competently by the people concerned. I am very happy that you said that you want to solve this problem amicably. But we have been saying this for the last 60 years and I do not wish to go into the disastrous China policy, but, I want to know whether the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn ever to article 51 of our Constitution. It is a

unique article which does not find a place in any other Constitution of the world. Our forefathers, our founding fathers have left lessons in the conduct of foreign policy in article 51 and the fourth clause of article 51 says that 'India shall strive to resolve all international disputes by arbitration.' This clause was introduced in the article at the instance of two Gandhian Members of the Constituent Assembly from Maharashtra and you kindly go into the Constituent Assembly debate. Have you ever offered to China that let us sit down and arbitrate on this issue and put an end to this issue once and for all? Every Prime Minister has gone there. You have paid visits to China and every time you have come back with a more disastrous declaration. So, kindly tell us whether you have read article 51 and whether you will ever propose to the Chinese that 'let us settle this by arbitration'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. This is your Supplementary Question.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Sir, one more line. Sir, we settled the boundary dispute in Bengal as well as in Punjab by appointing a Commission of three judges. You can't find three honest judges in this whole world to sort out this dispute?

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Sir, my good old friend, Mr. Jethmalani has complimented me on my new Krishna avatar. Thank you very much. You have also asked me the question as to how vigorously we have put across our view that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of this country. So far as this question is concerned, with all the vehemence at the command of this great country we have conveyed in the ADB to all the directors, including China, that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India and it is not negotiable and as far as the ADB assistance is concerned, that has to be decided on economic parameters and that is where India has registered this case.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Minister, I hope you will appreciate that this belligerence of China is not a routine posturing; it is part of a great design. They keep on reiterating their claim on Arunachal Pradesh. And I hope as a seasoned politician, you are aware of the critical past as to how it affects the people of the whole areas because of what happened in 1962. My query is, you just said that trade is rising, if China is not willing to consider India's point of view, is the Government of India exploring other steps to ensure that China comes on the board because of the new critical position, which India is acquiring? Supplementary further to this is that it is a question of flood control. Arunachal a hilly area, if it suffers due to floods, it is a very critical position. Assam is also there. Therefore, even on humanitarian issues if China is putting a spoke, it is a very critical matter. How does the Government of India propose to deal with that situation instead of only saying that Arunachal is a part of India?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Well, the very fact that ultimately the ADB has gone with India's point of view is certainly a factor, which will have to be considered by this august House. We have put across in the strongest language possible, diplomatic language possible that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of this country and beyond that we are not willing to argue with China. But at the same time, through our diplomatic channels and through our own communications, we are taking up with China that these questions have got to be addressed bilaterally and then we will have to come to some conclusions. But let me assure this House that the integrity of this country, the sovereignty of

this country, the borders of this country are quite secure with this Government as it has been with every other Government in the past.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.83.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी : सर, मुझे क्वेश्चन नम्बर 82 में कुछ बोलना था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, the Question is over. Question No.83. Please resume your place.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी : सर, यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है। इसमें मैंने सप्लीमेंटरी दिया है ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your place.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी : *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This shall not go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी : *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, this will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Will you please resume your place? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी : *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat and allow Question No.83.

Utilisation of water of perennial rivers

*83. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after six decades of independence, we have not been able to utilize water of our perennial rivers to supply potable water to the people;

(b) whether Government has drawn up any scheme to ensure optimum utilization of water from these rivers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) There has been considerable development in water resources sector since independence including that of water resources of perennial rivers for meeting the requirements for various purposes including drinking, irrigation etc. As per the information provided by the Department of Drinking Water Supply, about 74% of the habitations have been fully covered in respect of safe drinking water and about 16% of the habitations are partially covered. The irrigation potential created during pre-plan period i.e. up to the year 1951 was about 22.6 million hectare (Mha) which has been increased to about 104.4 Mha by the end of March 2008. With a view to conserve water for optimal

* Not recorded.