

another place after three years. At the same time, this kind of remote area can be covered from time to time with new schools.

In 2009, another 15 schools have been proposed to be opened. But the ongoing 25 projects are likely to be closed because of the lack of money. The salary of teachers are only Rs.1,400/- and Rs.1,500/-. Money worth crores is being spent to educate the children of the rural inhabitants. Therefore, I urge upon the Ministry of Labour to look after the requirement of the area where there is a huge number of migrant labour force going from the district outside and inside the State.

**Concern over alleged threat to security of Jagannath temple due
to on going projects in Puri, Orissa**

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : महोदय, उड़ीसा के पुरी स्थित महाप्रभु श्री जगन्नाथ मंदिर की प्रसिद्धि सर्वविदित है। प्रभु जगन्नाथ न केवल उड़ीसा की जनता के अराध्य हैं, बल्कि सारी दुनिया के लोग उनके दर्शन हेतु पुरी जाते हैं। पुरी जितना प्रसिद्ध है, कोणार्क भी उतना ही विश्वविख्यात है। पुरी-कोणार्क "मैरिन ड्राईव" का भी अत्यंत महत्व है। उड़ीसा जैसे गरीब राज्य को इस दृष्टि से आने वाले पर्यटकों से भी अनेक लाभ होते हैं। इस वेला भूमि का प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य अपने आप निराला है। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि वेदांत एल्युमिनियम कंपनी नामक एक व्यवसायिक संगठन ने इसी स्थान पर एक निजी विश्वविद्यालय स्थापना हेतु राज्य सरकार के साथ हाल में "मेमोरेण्डम ऑफ अंडरस्टैंडिंग" किया है, जिसके कारण लोगों में घोर असंतोष पैदा हुआ है। समझौता पत्र के अनुसार यह विश्वविद्यालय प्रायः 6,270 एकड़ जमीन का दावा कर रहा है। उसमें ऐसे प्रावधान हैं, जिसके कारण समग्र पुरी शहर के साथ-साथ आसपास के 117 गांवों के प्रभावित होने की आशंका है। और तो और विश्वविद्यालय को जो जमीन दी जानी है, उसमें ऐसे मिनेरल पार्टिकल हैं, जिसमें परमाणु ऊर्जा का सृजन हो सकता है। 26.11.09 को पूछे गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 752 का उत्तर देते हुए मानव विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि एटॉमिक मिनेरल्स डिरेक्टोरेट फॉर एक्सप्लोरेशन एण्ड रिसर्च ने चिह्नित किया है कि वहां पर 1.82 मिलियन टन मोनाजाइट क्षारयुक्त थोरियम है। परमाणु ऊर्जा उत्पादन में थोरियम की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है, यह सर्वविदित है। महोदय, वह थोरियम अगर वहां से निकाल लिया जाएगा तो इसका बहुत गंभीर परिणाम पूरे शहर तथा आसपास के 117 राजस्व ग्राम पर तो पड़ेगा ही पड़ेगा, उसके साथ-साथ महाप्रभु जगन्नाथ जी का भव्य मंदिर भी ध्वस्त हो जाएगा। थोरियम एक गुण है, जिससे समुद्र का जलपत्तन स्थिर रहता है। अगर वहां से थोरियम को निकाल लिया जाता है तो सागर का जलपत्तन बहुत ऊपर आ जाएगा, जिससे कि समूचे सागर किनारे में महाप्रलय आ जाएगी। अतः मेरी केंद्र सरकार से यह विनम्र प्रार्थना है कि इस गंभीर तथा संवेदनशील विषय के प्रति तत्काल ध्यान दिया जाए एवं वेदांत कंपनी को अलग स्थान पर विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के लिए कहा जाए। वह कंपनी कालाहांडी में एल्युमिनियम का काम कर रही है और झारसगुड़ा में एल्युमिनियम बनाने का कारखाना खोल रही है तो क्या वहां पर विश्वविद्यालय बनाना ठीक रहेगा? श्री जगन्नाथ महाप्रभु के मंदिर के प्रति कोई खतरा पैदा न हो, कृपया इसके प्रति ध्यान दिया जाए।

**Demand to invite Naga rebels on negotiating table for
resolving Indo-Naga political conflict**

SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI (Nagaland): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government on Indo-Naga political issue.

In 1997, on 31st July, ceasefire agreement was signed between the Government of India and NSCN (IM), and later with NSCN (K). Following the ceasefire agreement, dialogue with the Government of India was initiated for settlement of the indo-Naga political issue. But, even after more than 60 rounds of talks, the issue still remains unresolved, since doubts have arisen in the minds of both the parties about the sincerity of each other in arriving at an amicable and mutually acceptable solution.

Bitter experiences from 9-point Hydari agreement and 16-point agreement where the various clauses are yet to be implemented. Therefore, unless an atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence is created by fulfilment of the assurances and commitments made in the previous agreements, any new agreement or arrangement is unthinkable.

In a landmark political event, the 11th Nagaland Legislative Assembly, unanimously passed a resolution to constitute a Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indo-Naga political issue comprising members irrespective of political party which shall carry the voice of the House to all concerned. It also expressed appreciation to the Government of India, particularly the Prime Minister and the Union Home Minister for their renewed sincerity towards finding a permanent solution to the decades old "Indo-Naga" political problem. The representatives of NSCN (IM), NSCN (K) and NNC (F) in a joint meeting shared the view of what could be the permanent honourable settlement best for the Nagas which itself is very healthy political development amongst the various factions.

However, the invitations for dialogue at the Home Minister level has not been welcomed by the Naga leaders, which may bring a deadlock in the negotiations and more than 12 years of ceasefire and 60 rounds of talk may result in futility.

It is, therefore, in the interest of both the parties that the invitation should be sent from PMO as it was in the past for political dialogue to expedite the political process and bring an early solution through a negotiated settlement which may be honourable and acceptable to the Naga people.

Problems due to computerization of CGHS dispensaries

SHRI O.T. LEPCHA (Sikkim): Sir, for the last one year or so, the work of computerization of CGHS cards is in process. I do not doubt the intention of the Government. It is a scheme with good objectives. However, it appears that the monitoring of the implementation of the computerization is not appropriate. Sir, the cards have been made twice in a number of cases. However, still there are a number of mistakes in the plastic cards. Who is bearing the cost of these wrong plastic cards and why are there so many mistakes? Whether any action has been taken against the vendors for making wrong cards?

Secondly, the computerization has led to a lot of delay in examination of patients at many places, particularly, in Noida, which has only one dispensary, and in other areas where patients suffer in long queues for hours together. Further the computers and printers installed at the CGHS