

orientation to new teachers who have already been recruited or who are going to be recruited. This vocational education has to be given the kind of importance that is necessary. Unemployment is our greatest problem. This will be one of the ways by which you will be able to solve that problem. If you see TRYSEM or if you see ITI courses, you will find no relationship between the requirement and the kind of vocational education that is given. So, the entire emphasis will have to be that 80% of the boys should go in for vocational education and only 20% can go for higher education. If it is their own interest, certainly they will go after it. If it is done, according to me, the unemployment problem will be solved and the requirements of the country as also of the districts which we have to take into account, will be met. Though we talk in terms of vocational education, very precious little is being done. Everybody is only talking but doing nothing about it. That point I will leave there.

So far as technical education is concerned, a large number of engineering colleges and a large number of medical colleges have come up. In the engineering colleges they are still being taught how the masonry dams are to be constructed. Now we are going in for entirely earthen dams. Earthen dams technique is still a matter which is not being considered in a proper manner — may be there are a few colleges. If we do not change the courses, if we do not revise the courses frequently every 10 to 15 years, then it is very difficult to meet our requirements. Otherwise, there also you will find the same kind of shortcomings. While the requirements of the industry are different, your teaching is totally different. If a boy is recruited or is taken in an industry, fresh training has to be given for one year by the industry, concerned. In Bombay we have an institution called NITIE. They are having some kind of correlationship between the requirement of the industry and the education courses which are being taught in technical education. My request will

be, this has to be on a very large-scale and all our engineering colleges, all our medical colleges and all our technical institutions will have to have some kind of correlationship with the requirements of the society at large.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chavan, it is almost 1.30 P.M. Would you like to continue your speech later on because we have to adjourn the House for lunch?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, I will have to speak on Science and Technology also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, you can resume at 2.30 P.M.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Okay, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I adjourn the House till 2:30 P.M.

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

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-four minutes past two of the clock.

The Deputy Chairman *in the Chair*.

#### DISCUSSION ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (Cont.)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Madam Deputy Chairperson, I was talking about the revision of courses, both in engineering and medicine. Especially in engineering, which has become totally obsolete, I do believe that a large-scale change is required. Therefore, every care will have to be taken to see that all technical requirements of the Irrigation Department, Building Department, and all over other construction activities are met. A special kind of orientation will have to be given to the courses which have been prescribed.

Standards of education is also one of the responsibilities of the Government of India. Unfortunately, education is still in the Concurrent List. It was in the State List earlier. It is now in the Concurrent List. But there is no legislation from the

Central Government as to on what lines they would like to guide the State Governments in this matter.

My only request to the Government is to see that all these courses are revised. The Indian Systems of Medicine need to be given a greater emphasis. The side-effects of the allopathic medicine is one of the things which the people, at large, are feeling and are concerned about it. That is why I say the Indian Systems of Medicine—these, in fact, are slowly getting popularised—should be promoted. We find that it is a totally neglected subject, so far as the Ministry is concerned. They do not give equipment. They do not provide buildings. They do not have the pharmacopoeia required. That is why we have been having great amount of difficulties in this.

One more aspect about education and then I am done on this. I would then take up science and technology.

One thing which every Education Commission has emphasised—there are a number of recommendations made by the different Education Commission—is the value-system. This needs to be emphasised. Fortunately for us, fortunately for this country, almost all the thinkers and saints have shown us the path. If you go through the teachings of these saints and thinkers, you would find that the fundamental value, the fundamental philosophy, preached by them is not confined to any religion, any particular area; and not even to a particular country. It encompasses the entire universe. That is the kind of preaching done by our saints and seers. This has now to be translated into action and we have to usher in the value-system at the primary stage, at the secondary stage, at the collegiate level. We have to lay down the kind of values to be taught to the students in order to see that they become useful citizens of this country, and the spiritual values are also understood by them.

Though we have gone to the Moon, we have not been able to understand God.

God is neither in the mosque, nor in the temple, nor in the church. He is in our hearts. We have not been able to understand that God. If the divine spark which is in everybody's heart is understood, there is absolutely no scope for any kind of conflict between one religion and another. But unfortunately, we have been specialists in fighting over religious matters.

Anyway, this is an aspect to which we have to give a serious thinking. In this context, I have to make a special appeal to the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. Look at the kind of serials that are shown on the TV. I am not talking about the cable television only. Look at the kind of serials that are shown on Doordarshan. Look at the kind of pictures that are shown on Doordarshan. Full of violence, full of sex, full of all kinds of undesirable things. Whatever little amount of values we have been able to give to the children in the primary school — this is the impressionable age — whatever little is being done with the efforts of the parents, with the efforts of the teachers, to inculcate some values among our children is being totally nullified by the kind of atmosphere which is generated through such television programmes.

Therefore, I would request the Information and Broadcasting Minister. Unfortunately, he is not here. I would request him to personally look into the matter and stop this vulgarity which has actually become a common feature of all the serials that are shown on the television.

I now come to the science and technology part. Of course, it is a very vast subject. There are a large number of areas which can be referred to. But I am going to emphasise only three-four aspects here. It was because of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's very far-sighted outlook that we had been able to set up huge laboratories where research work has been going on for years together. He

has been mainly responsible for setting up these laboratories which are doing fundamental research and applied research, and they are having some interaction among themselves. Two aspects are very useful to us, and I am very particular about them. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru himself was also responsible for setting up the institution doing research in atomic energy which, in fact, is used for different kinds of purposes.

We are very particular about the sources from where electricity is going to be available to India. Unfortunately, whatever had been contemplated in the Eighth Plan, the slippage has been in the nuclear power. Now, I think, even the target itself has been lowered down in order to see that we do not look as if we are having a shortfall.

I was just going through this Annual Report of the Ministry of Power. I saw the electricity contribution made by different kinds of generation of electricity, thermal, hydro and nuclear. I find that there was nothing new in the Eighth Plan. Right from March, 1985 up to March, 1990, it was 1,565 MW. How much has been added over a period of three years up to March, 1993? It was 2,005 MW. From March, 1993 to March, 1994, it remained the same. No difference. By March, 1995, it was 2,225 MW. By March, 1996, it was 2,225 MW. By December, 1996 also it was 2,225 MW. It remained constant over the three-year period.

I am getting a feeling. I must tell you very frankly that I have heard about a controversy going on amongst atomic scientists themselves. It looks that the controversy has been raised deliberately by some interested people in order to create some kind of scare among the people that some hazards are associated with nuclear power. It is not going on between laymen and scientists, but it is going on amongst scientists themselves. While all over Europe they have installed big nuclear power stations

of the capacity of 10,000 MW or 15,000 MW, we are talking of a few hundred megawatts. That too, there is a terrible amount of slippage in that.

If the approach is that it is associated with hazards, no scientist will like to take the responsibility of generating nuclear power. God forbid, if anything goes wrong, and after five years it is detected by some people, the scientist will be hanged. This is the atmosphere that we have generated. Of course, all kinds of things are happening. I do not want to refer to all those things. Scientists and other persons are brought to book for nothing. The enquiry goes on for years together. Everybody expresses doubts about the integrity of all the people who are honestly doing their work. We should stop all this and create an atmosphere of confidence so that the people can go ahead with full speed. But the very nature of these figures which have been quoted, clearly indicates that, in fact, they have lost the confidence. That is why nobody is prepared to take a big lead in this direction. In fact, this is going to be the main source from which generation of power is going to be possible. If our approach is so halted, I am afraid we are going to lose a very valuable source from which generation of electricity is possible.

We have made enormous progress in the field of space. I must congratulate the Space Commission which was set up under the chairmanship of Dr. Vikram Sarabhai. Vikram Sarabhai has been mainly responsible for our activities in Space. Our efforts have been mainly responsible for getting all the technology required for purposes of communications, for purposes of meteorology and for other purposes. INSAT 2A and 2B have been added to these over a period of time. They have given very good results. By this technology we have not only been able to cover almost 85 per cent of the Indian population, but have also been trying to cover the Middle East and other areas. This needs to be encouraged.

There are a number of other things which require to be gone into. I am sure they will be of tremendous help to lead our country forward.

I would also like to pay compliments to the Department of Oceanography for the commendable research work they have undertaken in the Antarctica region. They are doing a great service to the entire humanity. They are trying to find out how much is the depletion of the Ozone layer, how much is the earth-warming in that area and what is going to be the effect on the entire universe.

There is a special research centre which has been established nearby. There are other aspects also which our scientists have been studying in that area. Our scientists have been going to that research centre on an annual basis and have been studying the entire things which have a great bearing on the very vast coastal area. There are nodules, which are lying in the sea-bed. Huge amount of resources are available in that area. How to exploit those resources and take advantage of the scientific development and supplement whatever other achievement that we have is their aim. I think they will be doing a tremendous amount of service by exploiting those resources.

The same thing is being done in the field of agriculture. The Indian Council of Agriculture Research has been responsible for bringing about the Green Revolution. The scientists, who have worked in that area have developed and new technology. In this direction I have only one request to make. There is a great gap between the laboratory findings and those which are applied in the field. The entire thing is still not being given for application in the field. Though the agriculturist might be considered illiterate from our point of view, yet in his own field he is a double-graduate. You cannot question him. You will take more time to pick up the technology, but the agriculturist, who is ignorant otherwise, will pick up that new technology in no

time. Actually this kind of relationship has to be developed. Once the findings are there, I do not understand why they should not get the advantage of the newer technology. This is also one of the reasons why the kind of growth that we require, we have not been able to achieve.

The rate of growth being what it is, by 2003 or 2005, we are going to cross the figure of 100 crores. We will have the distinction of crossing it and going ahead of China in that area. I do not know whether we are going to surpass China. The question is where from are you going to provide food to them? If the requirements of the growing population are to be met, if schools and all other provisions are to be made available to them, then you will have to see that your technology is also developed to such an extent that they are provided food in sufficient quantity and that they are enabled to make their both ends meet.

This is what I feel is absolutely necessary. In medical research also there is a huge amount of backlog. I need not say here about a number of things which are happening. I merely say please try to help Indian system of medicine because that is more nearer to the nature, more nearer to the people. Please try to improve upon allopathic system also. A large number of doctors are available. They are not ready to go and work in rural areas. If they go, they would not like to come back. They can earn huge amounts of money. But they are not prepared to go. That is also one of the problems which we have to face. We have to find a solution to it. Of course, in this discussion, I don't expect any kind of reply from any hon. Ministers who will be participating in their individual capacity. My request to you is, if this debate has to be fruitful, we have to be aware of the fact that these are the areas which need special attention. If I am allowed to say, the basic feature of the entire thing is primary education which we have totally neglected. If we do not improve it, then, the foundation of the

edifice will be hollow. So, the foundation of the edifice has to be very strong and only then the edifice will look very beautiful. That is why I am emphasising on primary education and on value-based education. With the kind of scientific advancement that we have made, we should be able to take full advantage of it. Madam, I have done. Thank you very much.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Thank you. Mr. Yoginder K. Alagh has to go somewhere, so, I will call him. Members, I must announce that we have a constraint of time. So, the Janata Dal Party has 20 minutes to speak. Mr. Sanaatan Bisi and Mr. Alagh are going to speak. So, they can divide the time between them. Shri Alagh.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH):** Madam, am I given ten minutes?

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You can take a little more time.

**SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH:** Madam, I don't belong to the Janata Dal Party. I am an Independent Member of the Rajya Sabha.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** If you are an Independent Member, then, you speak as an Independent Member...(Interruptions)... If you are an Independent Member, then, we will include you in the list of "Other Members"...(Interruptions)... You can take 10 to 15 minutes because that is the maximum time allowed.

**SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH:** Madam, I do not know what one can say in ten minutes. But thank you very much Madam Deputy Chairperson.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Other Members will get 5 or 6 minutes only.

**SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH:** Madam Deputy Chairperson, I think it is important to recognise that science and technology was a part of our freedom movement. If one reads the reports of the National Planning Committee of the Forties, it could be seen there how technology was sought after as a part of reconstruction of independent society. We know that after independence we did create a major scientific infrastructure; and science was seen as a part of the process of development. I can talk about this in considerable detail, but due to constraint of time, I will not do so. If you take the last two or three years, I think it is important to recognise that in whichever area our scientists have been given a clearly stated sense of purpose and support, they have succeeded. Renukaji, you talk about population, I will talk about success of science. ... (Interruptions)...

Madam, take some major instances of the last three years. Our science establishment had produced hybrid paddy. We are the second country in the world which has produced hybrid paddy. Today it is there in half a million hectares. In a few years from now, it can be seen in 2 million hectares. Here you see the yield in the field is 5½ tonnes per hectare and under laboratory conditions is higher. I am just illustrating what hon. Chavan Saheb has said. Today, 30 KMs from here, at Coval Pahodi, we have one of the biggest collections of tissue culture plants for tree crops in the world. Madam Deputy Chairperson, you talked about sustainable development. Shri Sikander Bakhtji mentioned it. You can imagine, these tree crops could adjust to the different soil conditions of this great country which has all the soil conditions of the world, all the agro-climatic regimes of the world which is a world within the world and which can grow trees with less water. What does it mean? I would urge, through you, Madam, that we fully support the Department of Bio-Technology when it says that it is going to involve small private entrepreneurs

and develop 9-10 parks so that these crops are available to our farmers, our foresters, so that we operationalise some of the dreams you are talking about. (Interruptions).

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त: एक मिनट सिर्फ। आपने अभी हाइब्रिड प्रोडक्शन का जिक्र किया I am 79. I have completed 79 years.

और मैंने 1947 से पहले की रोटी भी खाई है, गेहूं भी खाया है। अब हमारे यहां गेहूं की पैदावार बढ़ गयी है। लेकिन जो गेहूं हम खाते थे वह हमको अब नसीब नहीं होता। अब वह रोटी जो

ایک منٹ صرف۔ آپ نے ابھی ہائیبرڈ پروڈکشن کا ذکر کیا  
میں 79 سال کا ہوں۔ میں نے 1947 سے پہلے کی روٹی بھی کھائی ہے۔ اب ہمارے یہاں گہوں کی پیداوار بڑھ گئی ہے۔ لیکن جو گہو ہم کھاتے تھے وہ ہم کو اب نصیب نہیں ہوتا  
اب وہ روٹی جو...

I am 79. I have completed 79 years.

اور میں نے 1947 سے پہلے کی روٹی بھی کھائی ہے۔ اب ہمارے یہاں گہوں کی پیداوار بڑھ گئی ہے۔ لیکن جو گہو ہم کھاتے تھے وہ ہم کو اب نصیب نہیں ہوتا  
اب وہ روٹی جو...

श्री योगेन्द्र कुमार भगताराम अलघ: हमारा साईटिस्ट पहला साईटिस्ट है जिसने कि एकट्रा सुपीरियर लोग चावल की भी हाई यील्डिंग वैरायटी बनायी है। हमारा साईटिस्ट पहला साईटिस्ट है जिसने इयोरम व्हीट बनाया है। मैं गुजरात से आता हूँ। हमारे वहां किसी भी सेल्फ रिस्पेक्टिंग फैमिली में भालिया गेहूँ न हो तो रोटी नहीं बनती।

Bhalia is a Durham variety. The whole Wheat Durham Ludhiana Series has been produced by our scientists. There are many problems. I agree with you. I will come to them.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Bihar): He is talking about taste.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH: I am talking about taste too. You are not listening to me, Ahluwaliaji. Our

scientists have produced rice and wheat which are of special taste varieties. Today you demand it. If the Japanese want the Japonica varieties, our scientists can, within three years, produce them. We have the bio-technology; we have the cross-breeding skills. The time has gone when only a particular kind of high-yielder could be produced. Actually, most of the times when my wife goes and buys 'basmati', she is probably buying 'parmal' which is, in fact, a product of Indian science and which is a very tasty rice. I will be happy to organise that for you. (Interruptions). For any body, I am only saying this. Let us give credit where it is due.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: For your information, he is diabetic.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH: May be, we will do something for that too.

We have, last year, produced a fast-breeder reactor called 'Kamini'. Hon. Chavan Saheb was mentioning that. It is actually, on an experimental scale, delivering power into the grid. It is very small. I think we should be happy. We are supporting our technologists to design a large reactor through the fast-breeder route. Through all the existing plants, they are achieving a plant-load factor which is very respectable. And the expansion of the nuclear energy production last year has been around 20—25 per cent. All the power plants which are under construction are being fully funded and they must be given support—I agree with him—to complete the nuclear fuel cycle to produce more power through the nuclear era. The PSLV has delivered with our rockets, satellites, up to 1500 kgs. in the highest orbits and our scientists have it within their reach. Now they are going for the cryogenic technology to produce rockets which deliver 25 quintals, 2500 kgs. for our land development programmes, for our education programmes, for our entertainment programmes, which is what the Space Department intends to do. I

would say that this is not only because we have the infrastructure. The main point I would like to make in the spirit in which Sikander Bakht Saheb, Chavan Saheb and other have spoken is, let us please appreciate that our scientists, when they are given a defined target, work with a team culture. It is that culture which I regard as our culture, in the spirit in which you said it. And it is that which we need to support. I am not just rattling off figures. It is a fact that they have done these creditable achievements.

3.00 P.M.

I could talk about catalysts where the C.S.I.R. is now a world leader and Dupont and others come to it. I could talk about a weather forecasting technology through which we can give to the farming community not only information about the next twenty-four hours but the next five to seven days on an experimental basis. If he knows whether it is going to rain or not, it saves, one fertilizer application or one irrigation application means a very big thing to him. I could talk about geology. Even the International Business Machine, IBM, when it was set up, its five research centres, not research and development centre, not research and technology centre, but research centre, had chosen the IIT, Delhi. There are five centres—Tokyo, Zurich, Beijing, Israel and the fifth one is in Delhi. I record that as a compliment to Indian science and technology. When they talk about frontier research, they are investing 35 million dollars now.

What we need is a two-track approach. On the one hand, there are clearly defined missions of research of the kind that are discussed and I would like to spell out a few of them. On the other hand, I refer to institutions, organisations and incentives so that our science establishments do not remain in fifty C.S.I.R. laboratories or in 180 universities but start relating to the needs of the people, and that is where I would commend all these schemes—a scheme

which says if a small businessman or a big businessman invests one rupee in a science establishment, then the Government will give him one rupee for that science establishment. This is a very powerful incentive for a businessman, for somebody who will develop a new product or to reduce costs to link up with Indian science establishment. Last week, my colleague, Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury, released the Hepatitis-B vaccine. Where did they come from? An Indian technologist said, "Give me rupees three crores through the Technology Board and I will cover the last mile for this technology." Hepatitis-B, a cheap vaccine, I am told that globally people are worried that this man is going to grab the market. Now, this kind of incentives, the rupee-for-rupee scheme, the Technology Development Board, are encouraging the scientists. Sikander Bakht Ji was a little worried about it and I share his concern that we must give enough incentives to the scientists. If a technologist sometimes starts sitting on a board or runs a small factory or helps the gem-cutting industry, if we give him a little support, he would prove to be of great help. We are exporting bicycle valves worth fifty crores of rupees from Junagarh. If we give them more support, they will export bicycle valves worth hundred crores of rupees. It is a good thing. I will encourage that kind of things. I am sure, the Deputy Chairman is already thinking, that my time is up. The leather mission where our scientists have produced the tanning technology, have faced the impact and which was referred to by you also. With the E.C. restrictions, they have been able to prepare the technicalities, where in a sustainable sense, without putting pollutants into the river flowing through Tamil Nadu or wherever they are working, they are able to export leather technology worth hundreds of crores of rupees. This network spreads throughout the country. So, my submission is that we must encourage science to work in a mission mode. Some missions will be

space and technology. But others will be related with the lives of our people and generally give a very powerful incentive. It is not a question of money. It is a question of organisation, incentives and rules which encourage science to integrate with the needs of man, with the bazaar if you like—new products, cheaper products. Somebody from Delhi was recently saying that he has spent a lot of money to produce what he thought was a very efficient lamp. Unfortunately, our R&D statistics shows that if a small man puts in a lot of money to produce a lab, his name is not even shown in R&D expenditure. But there should be that kind of an organisation so that technology becomes a way of life and starts relating to the requirement of the people. We have these kind of programmes, the home-grown technology, the Technology Development Board, etc. Some time in the late seventies it happened in the world as a whole and there was no talk about it in India. I feel a little bad. In human history large enterprises were becoming part of the total in this century. Take for example the Ford and General Motors. At the end of the seventies we started a trend where small and medium enterprises started becoming a larger part of the total because the new technology was basically friendly to the small man. It was scale neutral, whether it is computerisation or whether it is biotechnology or whether it is a mixture of them. It doesn't need to be in large corporations. It is only in the land of Gandhiji that this message did not come through that technology can link up with the Indian artisans. There are, at least, 100 towns in India where there are more than 50,000 artisans. They produce a lot of goods for exports. There is quality control, computerisation, etc. We bring these technologies together not in the sense of control of small industries or organisations but for supporting people, the gem-cutters, the artisans, the brassware manufacturers, those who produce small components, etc. Tirupur

is an example. But Tiruchangodu nobody talks about it. The artisans in India are exporting hundreds of crores of rupees worth dish antennae. They have reduced that technology to the minimum possible cost. They link up with a global plane. So, integrating our technology and supporting the farmer, Chavan Sahib's agriculturists, the artisans, etc., is another part. I would urge upon the Elders to support these two parts in a concrete sense in the next 50 years because, I think, they are within our reach. That is really the Gandhian path.

Now comes brain drain. As a former Vice-Chancellor of a university and as a teacher, I am very seriously concerned about brain drain. During the three-year period when I was in the JNU I was able to get back ten scientists working in labs, some of them working with some of the best professors in the world. Now what is it that you need? Chavan Sahib has mentioned one thing. All the time we are suspecting our people and not giving them support. This is bad. I don't want to defend the corrupt. If there is somebody who is found to be doing something wrong by the Chief Vigilance Commissioner or by some investigating authority, please do whatever you want to do. But generally support the man, particularly the young scientist, who achieves something. Make him feel that he is wanted. I would say that any Science Secretary who goes abroad should tell the Ambassador that all young Indian scientists working in that area should be asked to come and have a cup of tea and some samosas with him and he should tell them, "If you want to come back to India for three months or six months or one year, we will provide you the opportunity". But what is most important is this. In the case of pay-scales there is not much that you can do. I am told that the Government had already taken care of the requirement of scientists. Some of us are worried about the things in the pay Commission Report. That may be correct. But the point is, this. We can give them community space.



We can give them better housing. The most important thing is that we should give them a feeling that we encourage them to belong to a global community. Just as they must relate with the requirements of the people they must relate with good science in the world. Heavens will not fall, if we set aside from the hundreds of crores of rupees for space, atomic energy or thousands of crores of rupees for some other thing from the big Budget that we have, we put aside Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 10 crores. If any brilliant scientist had done some work, he should be allowed to go to a university and spend a year. Maybe, it is just for theory. He can go to Stanford for six months or eight months. Let them feel, when they work and their work is recognised, we support them because we have got that much money. It needs, as Sikander Bakht Sahib has said, an approach. There should be an almost cultural approach which encourages science, which makes science and technology a part of us.

I believe the Approach Paper to the Ninth Plan says that science and technology is one of the important sectors. We do not want to plan everything now. Those days are gone when we wanted to plan everything. But basic minimum services, communication, infrastructure, transport, science and technology are things we want to plan. Plan means policies and where some money is required, there money has to be given. That is why Rajya Sabha and Parliament are important because these are the needs of tomorrow. If we need them today, you will not find them but you will find them tomorrow when you are left behind.

SHRI SATCHIDANANDA (Karnataka): Budgetary provision to R&D is so little, then how can you accept them to show more progress. You are a scientist. You are aware of the needs of R & D. Will you please do something for R & D.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH: I would first say that we need more efforts in R&D, both in private sector and in public sector. But in statistics we have to be a little careful. We are the only country in the world where R&D expenditure means only those people who have registered with the Department of Science and Technology. But, take Korca, for example, where a small man does R&D on his own, it is recorded. You know this *lampwala* who has written to me or the cycle-valve manufacturer in Junagarh who told me when I was in Gujarat, 'Give me another Rs. 10 crores. Alagh saab, if you arrange another Rs. 10 crores, we will knock out the South Koreans in terms of export targets, raise it from 40 crores to 200 crores.' That kind of R&D is there. One of my first experiences in life I am talking about 1968 recession and I visited however small industry—they had excess capacity, they forced a 100 tonne press and the engineer with whom I went, said, 'I have never seen a small enterprise like this.' That kind of R&D just does not show up in our statistics at all. In fact, I am requesting that we should make an effort to prepare comparable statistics. Even then what you are saying is important. But don't get carried away by these numbers that are given right now, they are all a very partial kind.

In science education, I completely agree with the Indian Science Congress and I think both the previous speakers have referred to it very well, if the basic structure is not there, if incentives are not there then the best youngsters will not go into science. I am not worried so much of the school level but I share Chavanji's concern about university level. Sir, there are at least six major reforms, I have seen in science education built up by Vice-Chancellors. One of my former Vice-Chancellors at Pune has integrated with all the big compaines, with TIFR, BARC and has built up an integrated science programme. I am very happy that yesterday the Prime Minister in the

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has said that these are the efforts we must support. So what I am saying is, we should reform the science establishment. It is not the Rs. 20 crores extra which CSIR has got through rupee-per-rupee scheme. It is a fact that to get that Rs. 20 crores it has done a number of projects which relate to the common people otherwise, nobody will pay them. Similarly it is not money alone. I think the Department of Human Resource Development and the Department of Science and Technology have to get together and support these reform processes. There are a number of such examples which are there in the country. Some people will always go abroad but if we give people a sense of belonging, many of them will want to stay back just as many of us stayed; I mean we worked abroad but we came back home. Similarly, I think we need to support a reform process in the process of science education. I think the Swarnajayanti Fellowship Scheme is a very good idea to any young group of Indian scientists. If they dare to think along global lines, we will give full support but we need to do a lot more on that. We need to give more fellowships to younger people so that we get them into the science stream as we go along.

I will take a few more minutes and I am very grateful for your indulgence. When last year the Chief Ministers belonging to different political parties in India met and they built up a programme for basic minimum services, they said the Planning Commission must see to it that all the money that is to be spent on these things is made available to us, plus fifteen per cent. The Chief Ministers of Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Orissa endorsed that scheme. But if you look at those 60 pages, in all areas, they also talked about the need for science, for drinking water, the need for science, primary education, the need to train more than half a million teachers through satellites, by using even computers; public health systems, communication in

the hills. Today it is possible to get a report and to send it back within 24 hours using satellite communication and other techniques. Now, these are not going to be market-driven things. Here you have to provide money from the State and that is something which we have to do. Then how do we operationalise it?

Again, regarding what Mr. Chavan is bothered about, the land and water management of this country, the farmer may provide the resources partly, but partly those resources have to come from the State because it is a combination-technology is available, but I might not find it profitable to use the best water-sharing arrangement or the best canal management system right now and I need support for the time being. When I discussed this, some body said that I was making a case for front-up cost. In fact, this expression was used in Rio because I want to make it very clear. The Indian contribution to Rio is what we have said there. We said, "You cannot stop global warming; you cannot avoid the CFC problem unless you start worrying about the village communities. Unless you are really able to support the Third World countries in the management of their land and water better, you cannot solve problem like erosion of soil, its consequent impact on the seas, the impact of bad technologies which keep on producing emissions, at the global level." Ten countries cannot get together and solve these problems. That is why there are arguments that Indian buffaloes produce a lot of emissions which we have strongly contested. I must say that Rio accepted it. Agenda items 18, 19, 20 and 21 came from us. In fact, I was one of the 40 people who signed the Hague Declaration. After that, these things have come in the Fourth prepcom also. Our message to the world is: Our problems are our own. We will solve them ourselves. But if you want a creative partnership, you come with us. That is the origin of the Global Environment Facility. So, the solutions that I am

talking in the Indian science and the solutions at the global plane are in a way two sides of the same coin.

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT: Is not global warming a threat today?

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH: It is a threat. They wanted \$ 200 billion for the GEF. What they got was a mere \$ 5 billion. But the recognition of the problem is there and it is because of India's efforts. It was not because of the Indian Government only. It was basically because of the Indian acting in their personal capacities who exerted this pressure at the Rio Conference.

I think we cannot be a country which is scared of globalisation. I am very clear about it. The land of Nehru, the land of Tagore, our freedom movement which had a global perspective, the country which gave the world the concept of non-alignment of the global economic order should not be shying away. Yes, not rapid globalisation. But the fact that the CSIR has been able to get the *haldi* patent revoked in the US last week is a strength to us. We are a country which has produced 300 varieties.

सिकन्दर बख्त जी किसी और की अर्ज़ों पढ़ रहे हैं, मेरी अर्ज़ नहीं सुन रहे हैं।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त: मेरा ध्यान और कान दोनों आपकी तरफ हैं।

श्री योगेन्द्र के. अलघ: 300 वैराइटीज़ हमारे साइंटिस्ट्स ने प्रोड्यूस की हैं।

We must support them. I am very happy that the Cabinet has approved the *sui generis* legislation which provides for protection to the Indian breeders and the Indian...(interruptions)...

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT: First of all, I have never been against giving support to the Indian scientists. I have only referred to the brain drain.

SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH: I referred to the problem of brain drain. I think we should set up an eminent people's group to look into this problem.

People like me would urge upon such a group—it is based on an all-party meeting—to take into account the strength of Indian science when they develop their views. Yes, we must strengthen it again.

Finally, I would like to tell those who say that they will not give access of their products to our country. I think they are being very shortsighted. This is not a country you can push. We can produce whatever we want to produce.

The question is not that. So, anybody who pushes us in the wrong direction is, in my opinion, making a mistake. If the Eminent Persons Group ever asked me to come as a Vice-Chancellor, as a Professor, at Jaipur, I will tell them that they must see to it that this message goes that India's security interests are paramount, that a House like this supports them all along, and in any negotiations that we do, that interest will always be protected. But even then I would say that that doesn't mean that we should be withdrawing from the world. We should be a part of the world a part of the negotiations protecting our interests as we go along.

Madam Chairperson, I have many things to say but I will sit down with an appeal to this House that in whatever resolution we make, we support science—science which is related first with our great ambition, the Mission oriented science; Secondly, the science which brings the benefit of modern technology to our people and, therefore, the reform process and science as a part of it must continue, it must go to the bazar, it must produce new products, it must produce cheaper products in the lives of men. That is why it has to integrate with big producers, small farmers, artisans, companies, exports, whatever. On Mission-oriented approach, on security requirements, there will be no compromise and this House and all of us will fully support the Indian science establishment when it works on Indian security.

Finally, I have this concept about those hundred towns which have been listed in the 1991 Census where there are more than a hundred thousand artisans and, of course, all the farmers in the great agroclimatic regions in the world — my country has been kind to me, I have travelled all over because I am supposed to be the grand-daddy of agro-climatic planning; I have gone to every village. Our scientists must develop the organisation. It is not a question of money. It is a question of some money but it must develop the organisation and the linkages to start relating with food production, with health, with family welfare programmes, and that is a mission which we must as a Parliament come to. And I am very happy that we have created this Scientific Advisory Committee of the Cabinet, which has met after seven years, the Scientific Committee of the Cabinet, the Scientific Committee of Secretaries. But as a House and as a country we must support this great engine of progress which holds us all together. Thank you.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI ( Kerala):** Madam Chairperson, in the fiftieth year of our independence we are not just discussing but we are looking back on what we have gained and where we shall go. Human resource development is one of the major issues which need a detailed debate. Our leader, Shri Chavanji, has talked about problems and issues in the educational field. I also congratulate Mr. Alagh who gave an elaborate description of great achievements of Indian scientists. Madam, in the last fifty years it was the mission of our first Prime Minister and a great leader of this nation, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, to establish scientific institutions and give them full freedom, and it was because our scientists were given full freedom, there was no interference and they were recognised, that they could bring out these results. Shri Alagh has detailed very much our achievements in the field of atomic energy, space, etc. and I believe his speech is a big compliment to this great

achievement of Pandit Nehru. I believe that is what it means. I also remember that Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, at the instance of late, Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had given an ultimatum that this country did not need to import further any foodgrains. ICAR definitely deserves the congratulation from this nation for their great achievements. Madam, under the leadership of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, the scientists of our country made our country self-sufficient in food production. Today we have achieved foodgrain production of 193 million tonnes. Definitely, we owe it to the scientists of this country as they had brought something from Brazil and from some other countries and done the research. They did it with a lot of difficulty. Madam, in the last fifty years, our scientists made a lot of contribution in the development of our nation. Madam, as per this report, in the year 1947 when our nation was born into freedom, the population of Kerala was about 10 million. But, the problem the then Government, faced at that time was of 15 million people, which included our present Prime Minister and Chairman of this House, i.e. the refugee problem. So, the number of refugees was more than the population of Kerala. What was the priority at that time? At that time, the first priority was the problem of refugee settlement. Our nation could solve this problem with the whole-hearted support of the 316 million people of this country who stood like a rock behind the then Government. The number of refugees was more than the total population of the State of Kerala. When we are discussing it after 50 years, people speak of different priorities. But, Madam, that was the first priority and then that priority ended. At a later stage, the planning process began. That was also a priority item. So, priorities were fixed at the beginning. These priorities succeeded one after another. One of the priorities has already been explained here. Unfortunately, the field of education and also human resource development has

gone down our imagination because of population explosion. There was a concerted effort in this direction, and the latest was the M.S. Swaminathan Commission Report, whatever it may be, I don't want to go into details. Unfortunately, Madam, from 1977, politicisation as well as religious impediments have been standing in the way of stopping this population explosion. Every country has resorted to population control. Unfortunately, we could not make any effort in this direction. Yes; There was a serious effort; there was a concerted effort. But later even the word 'family planning' has been changed into family welfare. It has a different meaning. It is not planning. It is welfare. I don't know what the number is. Recently, Health Minister Mrs. Renuka Chowdhury gave a new slogan, fun and one. I don't know what she said.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY):** One is fun.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** That is a good slogan. Only one child, that is a good fun. So, now you look at the whole thing. From 1951 onwards, today our population is 961 million. According to reports, we are going to equal Chinese population in 2050. By the middle of 21st century, our population is going to be equal to the population of China or we may overtake China. Where are we going?

**DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (West Bengal):** We must be first in something.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** That is a dangerous thing. China's effort to control population is remarkable.

**SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT:** What?

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** They are sticking to only one child.

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** They have not been able to persuade their people. They forced it on them. Can you do it in a democracy?

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** I am not saying that we should force it on them. We are not forcing. But, we have to make a campaign. Unfortunately religious impediments are coming in the way. My friend, Prof. V. K. Malhotra made a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not accusing you. I am not against you.

**SHRI M. A. BABY (Kerala):** Madam, with your permission, I want to make a point. An important issue has been raised here. Population: China has been referred also. Amartya Sen, who is a renowned economist discusses this. I wish Mr. Vayalar Ravi speaks about the experience of Kerala by women's education, by overall development of society and how we can deal with the problem of population explosion.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Madam, Kerala's population growth is 1.8.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You come from Kerala.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Madam, if we look at the statistics here, we will find that population growth in Kerala has come down to 1.8 and the national average is 2.8%. It was possible because of education and campaign. It was under compulsion. But the main point is that making education available and to control the population growth is not very difficult. According to estimates which we read, we need more foodgrains for the year 2000 and beyond. Madam, the fact is that availability of food always makes society stable. I want to repeat. What is the achievement of China today? Food production is 483 million tonnes and the Chinese population is just 280 millions more than India's population.

**SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH:** I would like to give clarification. The Chinese food production statistics count rice in paddy terms and secondly, they include potatoes and soyabean. Therefore, you should never compare because you have to convert paddy into rice and then the difference is much

smaller compared to person-output in China, that is 200 Kg. Now it is around 190 Kg.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Our per capita food availability has gone up only by 25%.

SHRI YGCINDER K. ALAGH: Our per person production right now is 190 Kg. China's production is a little higher but it is not the kind of difference you are making.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My emphasis on the point is the ratio between the food production and the population growth is not tally. I am making that point. The food production growth ratio is more than the food production ratio.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): That point is well taken.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That is what my suggestion is. Another point is, for the next 50 years we have to emphasise more on the control of population. The other thing is about technical education. Here is health. Madam, I do not want to repeat about the dropouts and everything. There is a dropout of 64 million students after primary school, it is about 12 million after upper-primary school. The dropout is very high. As far as health education is concerned, it is very poor. I want the new Minister to look into the aspect which is very serious. The nurses and the doctors ratio is almost equal. I do not know why. The most important employment potential is health-care now. We need a million health-care people, according to the latest statistics. Unfortunately, the Human Resources Development Ministry could not provide the necessary education. The nurses are so much in demand, the doctors are so much in demand. The ratio of doctors for the population is too less compared to other countries. What is the problem as far as health-care is concerned? We have to give more and

more education facilities to nurses because that is inevitable. That creates employment especially among women. The hon. Minister should look into the aspect. There is liberalisation in this country, liberalisation of economy, liberalisation of industry and liberalisation in everything. But there is no liberalisation in human resource development. Madam, take the example of medical education. There are so many restrictions. Medical colleges, okay, I can understand. Why so many restrictions on training of nurses? You cannot have nurses' training in any hospital. Hundreds and thousands can be given education. I do not go into details because the time is limited.

The other thing is technical education. In this country, there are 142 engineering colleges today. There are so many universities. I know an engineering college Problem personally. One gentleman told me two days ago that he every language should develop. But, there must be a national approach in the educational field. We must create the Indianness in the educational institutions. When students come out of these institutions, they should feel proud in saying that they are Indians rather than saying that they are so and so. Unfortunately, today this is lacking. I wish the Minister of Education looks into this very serious aspect. In the 50th year of our Independence, we have to see whether we have one nationality or whether sub-nationalism is taking over. I am afraid, Madam Chairperson, that sub-nationalism is taking over nationalism. It can be prevented only by the new generation. Only the new generation can bring in this sentiment and that new generation is being moulded in these has to come to Delhi for renewal of a certificate. He has to go to Tamil Nadu Government University to renew the licence. He has to go to the Government. I think, you have a Technical Education Directorate also but there is no staff. Why do you want licensing system

everywhere? Please look into it. So, what I am saying is that we should have a liberalised approach in this regard. What I am submitting is that liberalisation must come into the field of technical education because this is an area which provides so much employment. This also encourages the younger people. Technical education should be developed in this computer age. We are living in a computer age and it can be developed in a big way if you bring liberalisation in it and stop the licensing system. Definitely, there must be some standards. You must have an inspection team. But, unfortunately, I have been told by a former Member of Parliament that every time he had to come to Delhi for renewal of licence. I think we must make technical education more liberal, more effective and more attractive.

Madam, another point that I feel very important is with regard to the language problem in education. Many of my colleagues may not agree with me. But, a balkanisation—has taken place in education in the name of language. In Kerala we are teaching a student to become a Malayali, in Tamil Nadu we are teaching a student to become a Tamilian and not an Indian. We want an education which creates Indians not Malayalis or Andhraites or Biharis. But, unfortunately, the balkanisation is taking place. Madam, the regional languages should develop. Malayalam should develop, Tamil must develop, Hindi must develop. But, what is the link language today? There is no link language. I cannot probably say, yes, I am an Indian and my link language is this. If I speak Hindi, somebody would shout at me. If I speak English, somebody would shout at me. Unfortunately, the curricula are being changed because according to the Constitution education is more a State subject. States have been given more powers in this regard. I am not accusing anybody. But, unfortunately this type of compartmentalisation of education on the basis of regions and States has become a

political base. Instead of integrating people and society, I am afraid, this is creating a kind of invisible walls. This is creating a kind of a sentimental disintegration because more and more balkanisation is taking place in the educational field where we are moulding our society. The new generation is moulded within the four walls of the educational institutions. But, what are we teaching them today? The curricula are being changed everytime. Forget all this. But, as far as language is concerned, educational institutions, in the four walls of universities and elsewhere. It needs a direction from the Parliament as well as from the Government so that they think in terms of one nation. So, this is a very, very important matter. Many reports have been given by various Commissions on education. Chavanji has rightly mentioned about it. In spite of all this, even the Three Language Formula has been shelved in many States. I wish Mr. Jaipal Reddy, my friend, must advise his Cabinet colleagues also in this regard. We must understand the language problem of people who are coming from different States. Do not make the language question one of feeling. If somebody cannot understand a particular language, do not force him to learn that language. Instead of creating a positive approach, it will immediately create a negative approach even among Members of Parliament. So, I think we should not be fanatical about language. Fanaticism will not save the nation. It will not save any situation. It can create only some votes and nothing else. Merely taking some votes will not bring about integration in this country. Madam, when we are discussing this important issue of human development, we have to discuss health care, population, food production and ratio. We have made great achievements which have been elaborated by my other friends. We have to go further. When we go further, I believe, one of the major issues is, make this nation, through this department, through this Human Resource Development, a sentiment of one nation but at the same

time, make all the efforts to bring back the old family planning concept. If we are able to control the population like the Arab countries, then only we can develop economically, agriculturally, industrially and bring about the progress of our generation. Even now the Arab countries have started, China has started and every country is concerned about their population explosion. According to our own report, in the whole world more than 1000 million people are living with one dollar per day. It is according to our own document, there is poverty in this country. Poverty is there not only in India, poverty is there not only in Asia; there is poverty even in developed countries. Even in America, according to their estimates—though \$ 27,000 is the per capita income there 19% of the people are living below the poverty line. It is according to their standard, not according to our standard. Even though the per capita income in a developed country like Switzerland is very high in the world today, still there are people living in poverty. So, there is poverty everywhere. We can fight against poverty by generating more employment which is a way of distribution of wealth to the poor people where Human Resource Development has to play an important role. I hope the hon. Minister and the Government will take the leadership, whatever we gain on that basis, march forward with a national purpose, with a national goal and also see that the population is under control. Thank you.

**SHRI K. R. MALKANI:** (Delhi): Madam Deputy Chairperson, all the distinguished speakers, so far, have touched on the subject of population. I will do the same, with this difference that I will deal exclusively with the problem and another difference is that my approach will sound quite unorthodox and unconventional.

There is no doubt that population in India and the world over is increasing much too fast. When I was at school, we used to be told that the world's population was 200 crores. Today, it is

already 600 crores. Obviously, this is beyond the power of the earth to sustain. Something has to be done about it. But, we have to be very clear in our mind that unless a global population policy is adopted, it will not succeed. We cannot take a superficial view of things, imagining that if there were half as many Indians as there are today, our standard will be doubled. Things are not that simple. Our approach here has been simplistic and superficial. Another aspect of the matter is, that it is not only the number of people who count but it is the kind of demands that this population makes on the resources of the earth that matter. For example, an American child is 30 times as much demanding on the resources of the world as an Indian child. So, a global population policy has to think not only of absolute numbers but also of consumption patterns. Madam, population is not as small and simple an issue as it sounds. History has been made and unmade by populations. How far a country is under-populated or how far a country is over-populated, that has tremendously affected the world's history. For example, during the middle ages, there were the Turkish—I will not call them Muslims, I will call them Turkish invasions and we did not perform too well and the general belief among many scientists—I mean, social scientists—is that as a result of Buddhist influence the population of India declined. So, we have to take this thing into account. Europe sent people to America. How were they able to take over North America? It was not un-populated, it was just under-populated. Because South America was reasonably well populated, the population was not wholly decimated. There were wholesale inter-marriages. Today, there is hardly a pure native South American, Indian or a pure native Spaniard there. So, history is very important here. During World War-II, when France collapsed before Germany, Marshal Pétain said "France lost", because of "Too few children." We must not forget, and we cannot afford to forget, that too much population can be a problem, but



too little population can also be a problem. Population is power. Let us not forget that.

Madam, we have a certain population policy in India. There is a certain growth rate of population. Growth rate of population in Pakistan and Bangladesh is significantly higher. We may have to face the consequences of this situation after 10 years, 20 years, 50 years or 100 years. These are not simple matters. ...*(Interruptions)*... For God sake if you have to say something, get up and say it. You should not whisper. Sir, in India, today it is the better educated families, with better means, who are observing family planning. Many times people who are less educated or uneducated tend to have more children. What would it mean for the quality of population? A time will come when people who observe family planning, who have one or two children or at the most three, may ask as to why they should finance the upbringing of those who do not observe family planning. These things cannot be lightly dismissed.

In conclusion, since there is too little time, I would only say quickly that there have been people, there have been economic philosophers, like Colin Clark, who have said much on this subject. So, I will just give one quote from an article 'Fortune' of Colin Clark, who, if I am not mistaken, got Nobel Prize in Economics. He writes: "In India, population pressure is probably the only force, strong enough to overcome the intense conservatism of the Indian peasant. In the unlikely event of family limitation, most of the stimulus of economic development would be removed with it."

We may or may not agree with it. But, it is a point of view. So, I would just ask: Will you view this problem in time and space. I know of civilizations which collapsed because there were not enough people. Rome falls in this category. Greece falls in this category. But, I do

not know of any civilization which collapsed because of overpopulation. I hope we will come out with some document at the end of this four-day discussion. This global view of population has to be taken. Population policy has to be global for all continents, all countries, all communities, all castes, all societies, and all sections of the population. Thank you, very much, Madam.

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम (पश्चिमी बंगाल): थैंक यू मैडम। आजादी के पचासवें साल में हमें यह मौका मिला है कि हम बीते हुए दिनों और आने वाले दिनों का तथा जो हमारे सामने आज चुनौतियाँ हैं, उनका जायजा लें। ऐसे तो इसका एक कन्ट्रिब्यूशन इवैल्यूएशन किया जाना चाहिए कि हम जो इकदामात उठा रहे हैं, उसमें हम कहां तक सफल रहे हैं। हमारी कामयाबियाँ क्या हैं और नाकामयाबियाँ क्या हैं।

जहां तक ह्यूमन डेवलपमेंट का सवाल है, हम आजादी के इन पचास सालों में कई क्षेत्रों में आगे बढ़े हैं। सुबह से यह बात चल रही है। बहुत सी बातें आई हैं लेकिन अभी भी इस सवाल हमारे यहां कन्ट्राडिक्शन है। आप अगर यूएन-डीपी० की रिपोर्ट देखें, उसमें एक तरफ यह कहा गया है कि 1951 से 1995 तक हमारा फूड प्रोडक्शन चार गुना बढ़ा है लेकिन अभी भी हमारे देश में 53 प्रतिशत ऐसे बच्चे हैं जिनकी उम्र चार साल से कम के हैं, और जो तादाद में 6 करोड़ हैं उनको जो न्यूट्रिशियन मिलनी चाहिये, जो खुराक मिलनी चाहिये, वह नहीं मिलती है। वह मैल-न्यूट्रिशियन और अंडर न्यूट्रिशियन के शिकार हैं। हमारे यहां शिक्षा में 1961 से ले कर 1991 तक लिटरेसी रेट डबल हुआ है। हम आगे बढ़े हैं लेकिन अभी भी हमारी पापुलेशन के आधे लोग इल्लिटेरेट हैं, अशिक्षित हैं, निरक्षर हैं। यह विसंगति हर क्षेत्र में चल रही है। 45 परसेंट हमारे बच्चे ऐसे हैं जो पांचवीं क्लास से ऊपर नहीं जाते हैं आजादी के 50 साल बाद भी। आजादी के समय संविधान में हमने यह कहा था कि 10 साल के अन्दर हम 6 साल से 14 साल की उम्र के बच्चों के लिए मिडल लेवल तक प्री और कंफ़लसरी एजुकेशन लागू करेंगे। यह काम न 10 साल में हुआ, न 30 साल में हुआ और न ही 50 साल में हो पाया। क्या आज हम इस चुनौती को स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते कि आजादी के 50वें साल में नहीं तो कम से कम अगली सदी के शुरूआत तक 6 से 14 साल के बच्चों की हम यूनिवर्सल एजुकेशन कंपलीट करेंगे। नहीं तो यह सब बकवास रह जाएगी, हम वादे करते रहेंगे,

लिखते रहेंगे और भाषण करते रहेंगे लेकिन जो इकट्ठा मतलब अमल में आने के लिए उठाने चाहिये, वह हम नहीं उठा पाएंगे, हम इंप्लीमेंट नहीं कर पाएंगे। हेल्थ के बारे में भी हालात वही है। हमारे यहां लाइफ एक्सपेक्टेन्सी बढ़ी है। हम 1961 से 1992 का आंकड़ा देखते हैं तो लाइफ एक्सपेक्टेन्सी बढ़ी है। इनपेंट मोर्टेलिटी रेट भी कम हुआ है, आधा हुआ है। अगर आजादी के समय का आंकड़ा हम देखें, अब भी 2.2 मिलियन बच्चे ऐसे हैं जो किसी न किसी बीमारी के कारण मारे जाते हैं, जिसे हम टाल सकते थे। अगर केरल के सैंसेस रेट को हम लेते हैं, वायलर रवी जो नहीं है, शायद चले गये हैं, बेबी साहब भी बोल रहे थे कि हेल्थ और एजुकेशन के मामले में, वूमेन के स्टेट्स के बारे में और फेमिली वेलफेयर के बारे में केरल में बहुत कामयाबी मिली है। यू.एन.डी.पी. की रिपोर्ट भी यह कहती है कि अगर केरल के स्टैंडर्ड को हम फॉलो करें तो यह 2.2 मिलियन बच्चे जो मारे जाते हैं, उनमें से 1.5 मिलियन बच्चों को बचाया जा सकता है, ये मौत टाली जा सकती है। कंटाडिक्शन तो है लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि दुनिया के दूसरे विकासशील देश में जब हम देखते हैं, हमारी कामयाबी साफ नजर आती है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने स्पेशल सेशन में जो भाषण दिया, उसमें कहा कि कई देश ऐसे हैं जो हमसे आगे निकल गये हैं। यह सच है कि ह्यूमन डवलपमेंट इंडेक्स में हम अपने को अफ्रीका के पिछड़े हुए मुल्कों के साथ देखते हैं। इतनी महान कुर्बानी के बाद हमें आजादी मिली लेकिन सही मायनों में अगर हम अपनी आजादी के मुजाहिदीन के सपनों को पूरा करते तो आज हमें अफ्रीका के सब से पिछड़े हुए मुल्कों के साथ वर्ल्ड डवलपमेंट रिपोर्ट में बैठना नहीं पड़ता। दूसरी तरफ मुल्क के अन्दर भी आप देखेंगे तो ह्यूमन डवलपमेंट इंडेक्स में काफी कंटाडिक्शन है। हमें माफ करेंगे हमारे जो बीमारू (बी.एम.ए.ऊ.) राज्य हैं, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश इनके शिक्षा के सवाल पर, लिटरेसी के सवाल पर, इनपेंट मोर्टेलिटी के सवाल पर और मेटरनल मोर्टेलिटी रेट के सवाल पर इन चार राज्यों की अगर आप एवरेज निकाल देंगे तो आज भी डवलपिंग मुल्कों के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान का जो आंकड़ा होगा, यह हमारी कामयाबी दर्शाता है, हम ऊपर की तरफ बैठ सकते हैं। केवल इन चारों राज्यों के आंकड़े अगर आप साथ रखेंगे तो अफ्रीका के सब से पिछड़े हुए मुल्क के साथ आपके आसन्न मिलेगा, उनके भी नीचे मिलेगा। यह जो कंटाडिक्शन है, यही हमारे सामने सब से बड़ी चुनौती है। हमारे यहां प्रतिनिधि हर राज्य से आए हुए हैं। मैं किसी राज्य को किसी दूसरे राज्य से कंपेयर नहीं कर रहा हूँ। यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी है। इस

सदन में जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं आखिर जो कामयाबी हमें मिलनी चाहिये थी पूरे मुल्क के पैमाने पर हम एक ही तरीके से क्यों नहीं कामयाब हो पाए? सिर्फ क्या पोलिटिकली, सिर्फ क्या नेचर, प्रकृति या जो हमारी सियासी जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए थी, हमारी जो इच्छा शक्ति होनी चाहिये थी। और जो स्कीमें हैं जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं जो पेपर्स हैं उनको जमीन पर उतारने की हमारी जो जिम्मेदारी थी उसको हम सही मायनों में नहीं कर पाए हैं। आज भी आजादी के 50 साल में हमें यह चुनौती लेनी पड़ेगी शिक्षा के सवाल पर स्वास्थ्य के सवाल पर और दूसरे तमाम मामलों में जो हमारा पिछड़ापन है उसे हम दूर कर सकते हैं। हम बन्दे मातरम कहते हैं। हम देश को एक माता के रूप में पूजते हैं। आजादी के जो मुजाहिदीन थे वे सब लोग देशमाता, भारतमाता कहते थे। हमारे यहां हाई मेटरनल मोर्टेलिटी रेट है। हमारी माएं बच्चा डिलीवर करते समय मारी जाती हैं। दुनिया के सबसे बुरे मुल्कों की जो स्थिति है उसमें हिंदुस्तान की हालत कहीं ज्यादा है। 400 माएं सिर्फ इसलिए मारी जाती हैं लाख केसेज में से कि उनके जो सही प्रबंध होने चाहिए थे, हेल्थ केयर का सही तरीके से अटेंशन, हाइजीन, एनीमिया को रोकना, यह हम नहीं कर पाए हैं। कब करेंगे और कैसे करेंगे? हम सबको अपने दिमाग को एक जगह पर, सोच को एक जगह पर लगाना पड़ेगा और इस जिम्मेदारी से छुटकारा नहीं बल्कि इस स्थिति को बदलना पड़ेगा। हम अगर दूसरे क्षेत्रों में कामयाब हुए हैं एग्रीकल्चर में, साइंस में, टेक्नालाजी में, इंडस्ट्री में तो यह जो डिलीवरी सिस्टम है हमारा उसको भी हम ठीक से सुधार सकते हैं अगर हम अटेंशन सही तरीके से दे पाएं तो। इसी तरीके से कम वजन के, लो बर्थ रेट के बच्चे पैदा होते हैं। आंकड़े आपके सामने हैं। दुनिया की खराब स्थितियों के अंदर जो मुल्क हैं उनके अंदर हमारा आसन है। 28.2 प्रतिशत बच्चे लो बर्थ वेट होते हैं। यह इसलिए होता है कि जैसा न्यूट्रिशन होना चाहिए वह नहीं है। पावर्टी की जो हालत है उससे हम अपनी नजरें हटा नहीं सकते। हमारे यहां मैं अगर आंकड़ों में जाऊं तो कोई कहते हैं 38 प्रतिशत कोई कहते हैं 50 प्रतिशत — सिकन्दर बख्तजी की बात लेते हैं तो 50 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की सीमा के नीचे रहते हैं। आजादी के समय जितनी आबादी थी उससे ज्यादा लोग अगर गरीबी की सीमा के नीचे रहते हैं तो 50 साल में हमारे जो वायदे थे जो सपने थे उन्हें हम कहां तक कामयाब कर पाए हैं। फिर अपनी कामयाबी को हम सही तरीके से डिस्ट्रीब्यूट नहीं कर पाए हैं। सही डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम होना चाहिए था। अगर खाद्यान्न में हमने उत्पादन बढ़ाया है तो सबको न्यूट्रिशियस फूड सही

तरीके से डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम से गारंटी नहीं कर पाए हैं। अभी वायालार रवि जी कह रहे थे कि केरल में एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि हम वह फूड गारंटी कर सके हैं डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन कर पाए हैं। तो हम क्यों नहीं दूसरे जो पिछड़े राज्य हैं उनमें यह काम सही मायनों में कर पाएंगे। हेल्थ के बारे में एक तरफ हमारे बड़े बड़े अस्पताल हैं। दुनिया के सबसे कठिन ऑपरेशंस भी हम आज इस मुल्क में बैठकर करवा सकते हैं। हमारे डाक्टर्स कर सकते हैं। लेकिन आज जो गावों में हमारे लोगों के लिए जो मिनिमम हेल्थ केयर सिस्टम होना चाहिए वह सही मायनों में उनके पास तक नहीं पहुंचा है। ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं जिन्हें मीलों दूर जाना पड़ता है। सामान्य बुखार, मलेरिया, कालाजार, ट्यूबरकुलोसिस होने पर उनको जो इंसेशियल ड्रास मिलने चाहिए वह हम उनको मुहैया नहीं कर पाते हैं। हमारी सरकारी आंकड़े कहती हैं कि हमारी जो क्वालीफाइड मैन पावर होनी चाहिए, जो इंसेशियल ड्रास होनी चाहिए आज तक उसको हम पूरा नहीं कर पाए हैं चाहे वह मेडिकल हो चाहे पैर मेडिकल।

अब मैं इंप्लायमेंट में आता हूँ। मैं नौजवानों का भी प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। एंथ फाइव इयर प्लान में हमारा यह कहना था कि हम 2,000 साल तक नीयर फुल इंप्लायमेंट में इस मुल्क को ले जाएंगे। हम आज अपने सीने पर हाथ रखकर क्या यह कह सकते हैं कि एंथ फाइव इयर प्लान को कंप्लीट करने के बाद हम अभी नीयर फुल इंप्लायमेंट की जगह पर जा रहे हैं और आने वाले तीन साल बाद इस मुल्क को नीयर फुल इंप्लायमेंट मिल जाएगा। बेरोजगार को कुंहुते रह जाएंगे। आज भी इस मुल्क में आजादी के 50 साल के बाद भगत सिंह, चन्द्रशेखर आजाद, अशफाकुल्ला, खुदी एब बोस का खानदान इंप्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में नाम लिखाकर बरसों इंतजार कर रहा है कि कब उन्हें काम मिलेगा। सरकारी नौकरी नहीं लेकिन गेनफुल इंप्लायमेंट ताकि वे डिग्रीफाइड लाइफ जी सकें और हम जो कामयाबी की बात कर रहे हैं उस कामयाबी का हिस्सा उन्हें मिले। हम आने वाले 50 साल की जो तस्वीर आंकेगे उसमें इस चुनौती को सामने रखना पड़ेगा कि हिंदुस्तान के एडवन्स नौजवान को अगर वोट में हिस्सा देकर सरकार चुनने का हक है तो उसको अपने हाथ, अपने दिमाग को इस्तेमाल करके अपने परिवार के लिए कुछ उपार्जन करने का, कुछ आय करने का, ऐंजी ऐंटी कम्पने का हक भी मिलना चाहिए। वह अधिकार भी स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

हमारे यहां हमने आर्थिक सुधार किए हैं।

1.00 p.m. आर्थिक सुधार करने के बाद काफी कुछ तरकी भी सामने नजर आ रही

है, यह देखने को मिलता है सड़क पर, रास्ते में, बिल्डिंग्स में, होटल में, कार के मांडलूज पर, टेलीविजन सैट्स पर, अच्छे-अच्छे होर्डिंग्स पर। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो आर्गेनाइज्ड सैक्टर है उसमें हमारी जो वर्क फोर्स है उनको हम अन-आर्गेनाइज्ड सैक्टर पर ठेल रहे हैं, फॉर्मल सैक्टर से इनफॉर्मल सैक्टर में ठेल रहे हैं, पब्लिक सैक्टर से प्राइवेट सैक्टर पर ठेल रहे हैं। यह विकास का एक रास्ता है। लेकिन इससे जो स्थिति पैदा हो रही है हमारे शहरों के अंदर गंदी बस्तियां, झोंपड़ियां ज्यादा हो रही हैं। जो मजदूर हैं उनको सरकारी क्वार्टर नहीं मिलेंगे। वहां झोंपड़-फट्टी और भी ज्यादा है और अनहाइजीनिक कंडीशंस में उनको रहने को मजबूर करेंगे, तो आने वाले सालों के लिए हम जब जो टाउन प्लानर्स हैं जो कंट्री प्लानर्स हैं, उनके ऊपर कितना बड़ा बोझ पड़ेगा? इस स्थिति को भी हम देख रहे हैं कि इनके जो विकास का हिस्सा इनको मिलना चाहिए वह कैसे मिलेगा? इसी तरीके से अर्बनाइजेशन एक बड़ी समस्या हमारे सामने है। जब इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की बात करेंगे तो उस सवाल पर आयेगे। लेकिन एक नौजवान को, सिर्फ काम का सवाल नहीं है, उनके सार्वजनिक विकास के लिए, मानसिक विकास के लिए, सारे विकास के लिए खेल-कूद का प्रबन्ध, सांस्कृतिक प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। हमारा जो इसी है पैट्रियाटिज्म का, डिसिप्लीन का यह आज के नौजवानों के लिए सिर्फ रजनेताओं के भाषण से उनके अंदर उस देशप्रेम को पैदा हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन एक पूरा देश उठकर खड़ा हो जाता है जब खेल के मैदान में एक भारतीय, जिसका नाम भी नहीं हम जानते लेकिन पूरे विश्व में अगर वह चुनौती देता है तो पूरा देश इकट्ठा हो जाता है। किसी भी देश में ऐसा होता है। हिन्दुस्तान का जो टीनेजर्स है वह जो हीरो टूंड रहा है, तलाश कर रहा है, नायक तलाश कर रहा है कि कोई ऐसा हो, जो तिरंगा ले करके स्टेडियम में घुमाता और पूरी दुनिया के लोग देखते कि हम पूरे विश्व के अन्दर ऊपर रहे हैं। वह अचानक कहीं से, ऊपर से भेज दिया नहीं जाएगा उसके लिए तैयारियां चाहिए। आज भी हमारी आजादी के पचास साल में अगर देखते हैं तो खेल-कूद के मैदान में हम बहुत हट्ट तक आगे बड़े हैं, ऐसा नहीं है। बहुत बड़े स्टेडियम बने हैं, स्टाड्स बने हैं, कितने गप-गप स्टेडियम बने हैं, इन्डोर स्टेडियम बने हैं, खेल के साधन बड़े हैं और पापुलैरिटी भी बढ़ी है। टेलीविजन में जितने समय खेल दिखाए जाते हैं जितने पहले दिखाए जाते थे उससे कहीं ज्यादा आज देखने को मिलते हैं। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी हमें जो कामयाबी मिलनी चाहिए, और उसके लिए एकदम निचली सतह से जो लोगों को उठा करके चुनौती का सामना करके दुनिया

के सामने पेश करने का जो सवाल है वह हम अभी तक नहीं कर पाए हैं। यह काम केवल सरकार का ही है ऐसी बात नहीं है, एक देश की हैसियत से हम सब को मिल करके वह काम करना चाहिए। लेकिन उम्में सबसे बड़ा कारण यह था कि हमें डीसेन्ट्रलाइजेशन करना चाहिए था। दिल्ली में या कलकत्ते में या पुणे में या बम्बई में हमारे पास वे साधन हैं, वे स्ट्रेडियम्स हैं, वे टेनन्स हैं, वे कोचेज हैं। लेकिन वह आदिवासी क्षेत्र में, कोस्टल एरिया में, गांवों में, सब डिक्जिनल लेवल में अगर एक लड़का खेलना चाहता है, एक लड़की अगर खेलना चाहती है, तो उनके लिए जो प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए उसके लिए हमें और भी विकास की जरूरत है वह अगर हम दे पायेंगे तो वहां से वे उठ कर आयेंगे, एक चैलेंज का सामना करके आयेंगे। इसी तरीके से संस्कृति के बारे में भी है। यह एजुकेशन ट्रांजिशन की बात है। वह नहीं हुआ। हमारे पास एक से एक अकैडमीज हैं, लेकिन दिल्ली में कंसर्टेटेड हैं। अब यह आजादी के पचास साल के बारे में भी ह्यूमन रिसोर्स डिवैलपमेंट जो स्कीम बनाए हैं जो प्रोग्राम बनाए हैं, वह इस देश में हर जिले में, हर महकमा में, हर सब डिवीजन में जो काम होना चाहिए था उसे अगर हम कर पायेंगे तो जो हमारा ह्यूमन रिसोर्स है, उसको सही मायनों में हम इस्तेमाल कर पायेंगे।

मैडम, मैं साईस एंड टेक्नोलॉजी की बात करूंगा। समय की थोड़ी दिकत है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि आप मुझे परमिशन देगी चूंकि यह राज्य सभा सिर्फ हाउस ऑफ एलर्ज ही नहीं है, हमारे चेयरमैन, डिप्टी चेयरमैन दोनों ही साईस के बैकग्राउंड से आते हैं और अलग जी भी ऐसी अधिकतम बातें बोल चुके हैं। मैं उसको नहीं दोहराऊंगा। लेकिन हमारे देश में जो आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी थी, उसमें साईस का वहीं इस्तेमाल करना नेशनलिज्म के लिए, पेट्रियटिज्म के लिए, एक अंग बन चुका था। मैं उन वैज्ञानिकों को जो एक तरफ देशप्रेमी भी थे और एक नए चिंतन के धारक भी थे अपना खैराज-एक-अकीद पेश करता हूँ। समय के कारण मैं उनके नाम में नहीं जाऊंगा और आज भी आजादी के बाद हम अगर गौरव कर सकते हैं पूरे विश्व में, तो जो साईस एंड टेक्नोलॉजी है, उसकी हमारी जो साइंटिफिक कम्युनिटी है, इतनी दुधारी के बावजूद भी उनकी जो कामयाबी है उसके बारे में विश्व में इस मामले में हम गौरव के साथ कह सकते हैं, चाहे हमारी स्पेस टेक्नोलॉजी हो, चाहे हमारी मिसाइल टेक्नोलॉजी हो, चाहे हमारी सैटेलाइट टेक्नोलॉजी हो, चाहे हमारी न्यूक्लीयर कैपेबिलिटी हो... (व्यवधान) चाहे हमारे माडर्न जो नए

साफ्टवेयर हैं, हम फ़ॉक्स के साथ कह सकते हैं... (व्यवधान) इस बारे में हमें गौरव है और इस मौके पर हम उन वैज्ञानिकों को भी हमारा सलाम भेजते हैं क्योंकि अभी भी 50 साल बाद भी अपने विकास के लिए हम आजाद रास्ते पर चलेंगे, इस बात को लेकर हमारे वैज्ञानिकों को एक चुनौती का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। हमारे राजनीतिक लोग कभी-कभी यह समझते हैं कि बदली हुई दुनिया में हम को हर वक्त आजादी की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए, लेकिन जो लोग क्रियोजेनिक एक्ट के बारे में खोज कर रहे हैं, वह जानते हैं कि अगर विश्व में हम को सिर उठाकर जीना है और सैटेलाइट के जरिए महाप्राश को अगर आने वाले दिनों में अपने काम में लगाना है तो हम को आजाद रास्ता अख्तियार करना पड़ेगा और वह काम हमारे ये वैज्ञानिक लोग कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं उन को बधाई देता हूँ, लेकिन दिकत यह है कि हम लैब्स में, यूनिवर्सिटी में, साइंटिफिक पेपर्स में जो कामयाबी की बात लिखी गयी है, हम मैदान में, खेत में, खलिहान में, कारखानों में, बस्तियों में इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। यह ज़िम्मेदारी सरकार को लेनी पड़ेगी कि ऐसे सेमिनार के पेपर्स को हम कैसे इस्तेमाल में ले पाएं how to translate them into action; how to implement them in the field level. वह काम हम जब करेंगे, तो यह सिर्फ इम्पोर्ट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी नहीं होगा क्योंकि हमें जो टेक्नोलॉजी चाहिए, उस को हम अपने जो ह्यूमन रिसोर्स हैं उन के साथ अच्छे तरीके से इस्तेमाल कर पाएं, यह हमारी आज जरूरत है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, साईस के बारे में जो आगे बड़े हुए विश्व के दूसरे देश हैं वह यह टेक्नोलॉजी नहीं देख रहे हैं क्योंकि उन के पास तो लोग कम हैं और वह ऐसी टेक्नोलॉजी देख रहे हैं कि किस तरह से कम लोगों से वे ज्यादा काम ले सकें। इसलिए हमें जो एप्रोप्रिएट टेक्नोलॉजी चाहिए, उस की हमें अपने मुल्क में विकास के लिए जरूरत है। हमें तो वह टेक्नोलॉजी अपनानी पड़ेगी। दूसरी बात, हम विदेशों से जो टेक्नोलॉजी लेंगे, उस के ट्रांसफर के बारे में है। जो टेक्नोलॉजी यहां नहीं है, वह टेक्नोलॉजी जब हम लेते हैं तो 5 साल में, 10 साल में कैसे उसे अपना सकेंगे, इस के ऊपर ज्यादा तवजो दी जानी चाहिए।

इस के साथ-साथ अभी पेटेंट रीजिम आ रही है। ये दोनों एक साथ लिंकड हैं। हजारों साल से हमारा अपना जो ट्रेजर है, चाहे वह मेडीसिन में हो या दूसरे क्षेत्र में हो, विज्ञान में हम भारतवर्षियों की जो तरकीबें हैं, उस को बहुत जगहों पर इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया है। उसे जो माडर्न एप्लीकेशंस चाहिए, उस के ऊपर नई रिसर्च कर के उसे अपडेट करने की जो बात है, हम वह

नहीं कर पाए हैं। आने वाले 50 साल में अगर हम वह कर पाएंगे तो हमारा जो ट्रेडिशनल ट्रेजर है, उस का आज के जमाने में सही इस्तेमाल करने के लिए अगर कुछ कोशिश की जाए और हमारा जो दिमाग है उसे निष्ठा के साथ आज के दिन के लिए उपयोगी कर पाएं तो हम अपने लिए ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया के दूसरे पिछड़े देशों के लिए भी आज की साईंस एंड टेक्नोलॉजी को द्रुम रिसोर्स के डबलपमेंट के लिए सही ढंग से नैतत्व दे पाएंगे।

उपसभापति महोदय, हिंदुस्तान ने आजादी की लड़ाई में भी नए-नए कायदे इस्तेमाल कर के पूरे विश्व को एक नया रास्ता दिखाया है और 50 साल तक मुल्क को इकट्ठा रखने, मुल्क को आगे बढ़ाने में पिछड़े हुए मुल्कों को एक दिशा दिखाई है और आने वाले समय में भी हिंदुस्तान को बहुत से मुल्कों को दिशा दिखानी पड़ेगी। वह काम हम कर पाएंगे, अगर वही निष्ठा जो कि आजादी के लड़ाई के समय हमारे मुजाहिदीनों ने दिखाई थी, हम उसे फिर सामने रखकर चलें, if we can re-dedicate ourselves. Thank you.

۱۱ شری محمد سلیم "بشچی ننگال" تحصیل کو

میدوم۔ آزادی کے سہ ہزار سال میں ہمیں  
یہ موقع ملا ہے کہ ہم اپنے ہونے والے دنوں اور نئے  
والے دنوں کا اور جو ہر اس سال کے چنوتیل  
ہیں ان کا جائزہ لیں۔ ایسے تو اسکا ایک  
کئی فیوشن اور فیوشن کیا چاہیے کہ ہم جو  
جماعت اتحاد ہے ہیں اس میں ہم کھان تک  
کامیاب رہے ہیں۔ ہمدلی کامیابیاں کیا  
ہیں۔ اور نا کامیابیاں کیا ہیں۔

جہاں تک عیو میں گریو بیٹھ کا سوال ہے۔ ہم آزاد کے ان ۵۵ سالوں میں کسی اکثریتوں میں آئے۔ بڑھ رہے ہیں۔ صبح سے یہ بات چل رہی ہے۔ بہت سی باتیں ہوئی ہیں لیکن ابھی بھی ہمارے یہاں اکثریت کا مسئلہ ہے۔

آپ اگر یو۔ این۔ ڈی۔ کی رپورٹ دیکھیں  
اس میں ایک طرف یہ لکھا گیا ہے کہ ۱۹۵۱ء سے

۱۹۵۵ء تک ہمارا فوٹو گزٹ کش چار گنا  
بڑھا ہے۔ لیکن ابھی بھی ہمارے پیش میں  
سود فیصد ایسے لوگ ہیں جو چار سال سے  
گم عمر ہیں جنکی حدود ۱۰ کروڑ سے لیکن  
انکو جو "نیوٹریشن" ملنی چاہیے جو خوراک  
ملنی چاہیے وہ نہیں ملتی ہے وہ "میلے نیو  
ٹریشن" اور زور "نیوٹریشن" کے شکار ہے۔



ہیں۔ آزادی کے جو مجاہدین تھے وہ سب لوگ دیش مانا بھارت مانا کرتے تھے ہمارے یہاں "جوائن میٹرئل مارٹیل میٹریٹ" ہے ہماری مائیکس پیچ ڈیوڈ کرتے سے ماری جاتی ہیں۔ دنیا کے سب سے بڑے ملکوں کی جو استحقاق ہے انہیں صف و ستان کی بھی حالت ہے۔ ۵۰۰ مائیکس صرف اسلئے ماری جاتی ہیں لاکھ کسین ہیں کہ انکا جو صحیح پیر ہونہ چاہیے تھا حدیث کو کسیر کا صحیح فرقہ سے الٹیشن۔ ڈائی جین الٹیشن۔ اینیمیا کو روکنا۔ یہ ہم نہیں کر پاتے ہیں۔ کب کرینگے اور کیسے کرینگے۔ ہم سبکو اپنے دماغ کو ایک جگہ پر۔ ماضی کو ایک جگہ پر لانا پڑے گا۔ اور اس ذمہ داری سے چھٹکارا نہیں بلکہ اس استحقاق کو بدلنا پڑے گا ہم اگر دوسرے کشیٹروں میں کامیاب ہوئے ہیں اگر ٹیکلچر میں سائنس میں ٹیکنالوجی میں۔ انڈسٹری میں تو یہ جو ڈیوڈ سسٹم ہے ہمارا اسکو بھی ہم عقیدت سے سہارا دیتے ہیں اگر ہم الٹیشن صحیح فہمک سے دے پائیں تو اسی طریقہ سے کم وزن کے ویرتھو ریٹ کے پیچ پیلا ہوتے ہیں۔ انکو آگے لے کر ساتھ ہیں۔ دنیا کی خراب استحقاق

کا جو آنکھ ہے۔ یہ کامیابی ہے۔ ہم اوپر کی طرف بڑھ سکتے ہیں ان چاروں درجوں کے آنکھ کے اگر آپ سافڈر کھینٹے افریقہ کے سب سے بچھڑے ہوئے ملک کے ساتھ آئیو آسٹریلیا ملے گا۔ انکے نیچے ملے گا۔ یہ جو کسٹرو ڈکشن ہے۔ یہ ہمارے ساتھ سب سے بڑی جنتی ہے۔ ہمارے ہا پر تی ندھی ہر راجیہ سے آئے ہوئے ہیں۔ میں کسی راجیہ کو کسی نعرے راجیہ سے کسیر نہیں کر رہا ہوں۔ یہ ہماری ذمہ داری ہے۔ اس سون میں جو لوگ بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں آخر جو کامیابی ہمیں ملنی چاہیے تھی پورے ملک کے پیمانے پر ہم ایک ہی طریقہ سے کیوں نہیں کامیاب ہو جائے۔ صرف کیا پویشیکلی۔ صرف کیا نیچر۔ پرکرتی یا جو ہماری سیاسی ذمہ داری ہون چاہیے تھی اور جو اسکی میں ہیں جو پویشیکلی میں جو پیپر میں ہیں انکو زمین پر اتارنے کی جو ذمہ داری تھی اسکو ہم صحیح معنوں میں نہیں کر پاتے ہیں۔ آج بھی آزادی کے ۵۰ سال میں ہمیں یہ جنتی یعنی بڑی شکستہ کے سوال پر۔ سوال ساتھ کے سوال پر اور دوسرے تمام سوالوں میں جو ہمارا بچھڑا ہوا ہے اسے ہم دور کر سکتے ہیں۔ ہم ونڈے ماترم کچھ ہیں ہم دیش کو ایک ماکہ کے روپ میں بوجھ

کے اندر جو ملک ہیں لکھنے اندر ہمارا  
 آسٹریلیا ۲۸ اگست ۲۰۰۰ء  
 "نو برچو ویٹ" ہوتے ہیں۔ یہ اسلئے  
 ہوتا ہے کہ ہم جو نیوٹریشن ہونا چاہتے  
 وہ نہیں ہے۔ پاوریٹی کی جو حالت ہے  
 اس سے ہم اپنی جو عمر ہے اسکو مٹا  
 نہیں سکتے ہمارے یہاں میں اگر انکرو  
 میں جاؤں تو کوئی کہتے ہیں ۳۸ فیصد  
 کوئی کہتے ہیں ۵۰ فیصد سکنڈ ہجرت  
 جی کی بات کہتے ہیں تو ۵۰ فیصد  
 غربی کی سہولت کے نیچے رہتے ہیں تو  
 ۵۰ سال میں ہمارے جو دھوڑے عے  
 جو سینے سے اٹھیں ہم کہاں تک کامیاب  
 کر پاتے ہیں۔ پھر ہمارے کامیابی کو  
 ہم صحیح طریقہ سے ڈسٹری بیوٹ  
 نہیں کر پاتے ہیں۔ صحیح ڈسٹری بیوٹ  
 سسٹم ہونا چاہئے تھا۔ اگر ذرا عت میں  
 ہم نے پیداوار بڑھائی ہے تو سب کو  
 "نیوٹریشن فوڈ" کہہ سب طریقہ سے  
 ڈسٹری بیوٹ سسٹم سے گارنٹی  
 نہیں کر پاتے ہیں۔ ابھی وائلڈ روائی  
 کہہ رہے تھے کہ کھانے میں ایک بڑا کارن  
 یہ ہے کہ ہم ۵۵ فوڈ گارنٹی کر سکتے  
 ہیں ڈسٹری بیوٹیشن کر پاتے ہیں  
 تو ہم کھول نہیں دوسرا جو پھوڑے  
 راجہ ہیں انہیں یہ کام صحیح معنوں

میں کر پائیں گے۔ صحیح کے بارے میں  
 ایک طرف ہمارے بڑے بڑے اسپتال  
 ہیں۔ دنیا کے سب سے ترقی پزیر  
 بھی ہم آج اس ملک میں بیوقوف کروا  
 سکتے ہیں۔ ہمارے ڈاکٹرس کر سکتے  
 ہیں۔ لیکن آج بھی جو لگاؤں میں  
 ہمارے لوگوں کے لئے جو منی مہیا کرتے  
 لیٹر سسٹم ہونا چاہئے تھا وہ صحیح  
 معنوں میں ان کے پاس تک نہیں پہنچا ہے  
 ایسے بہت سے لوگ ہیں جنہیں مہلوں  
 دور جانا پڑتا ہے۔ ایک سامانے ہمارے  
 ماہیر یا۔ کالا جدار۔ شیور کلاس  
 ہونے پر انکو جو انسٹیشن ڈسٹری بیوٹ  
 چاہئے وہ ہم انکو مہیا نہیں کر پاتے ہیں۔  
 ہمارے سرکار انکو کہتی ہے کہ ہمارے  
 جو کو ایفائو میں پاوریٹی چاہئے  
 جو انسٹیشن ڈسٹری بیوٹ چاہئے  
 آج تک ہم اسکو پورا نہیں کر پاتے  
 ہیں چاہئے وہ میڈیکل ہو چاہئے  
 پیرامیڈیکل۔

میں امپلا کمنٹ میں آ جاؤں۔  
 میں نو جوانوں کا بھی بڑی مدد  
 کرتا ہوں۔ "ارخو فائو ایئر بلڈن" میں  
 ہمارا یہ تھا کہ ہم دو ہزار سال تک  
 "نیشنل امپلا کمنٹ" میں اس ملک  
 کو لے جائیں گے۔ ہم آج اپنے سینے



سردھار گھرنے کے بعد کافی کچھ ترقی بھی۔  
 سامنے نظر آ رہی ہے۔ یہ دیکھنے کو ملتا  
 ہے سوک پر۔ راستے میں بلا ٹنگڑ میں  
 ہو ٹل میں۔ کار کے ماڈل پر۔ ٹیلیوژن  
 سیٹیں پر۔ اچھے اچھے ہوڈنگس  
 پر۔ لیکن دوسری طرف جو آرگنائزڈ  
 سیکٹرز ہیں اس سے ہماری جو  
 ورک فورس ہے اسکو ہم ان آرگنائزڈ  
 سیکٹر میں بحال رہے ہیں۔ فارمل سیکٹر  
 سے انفارمل سیکٹر سے منتقل رہے ہیں۔  
 پبلک سیکٹر سے پرائیویٹ سیکٹر سے  
 پرائیویٹ سیکٹر پر منتقل رہے ہیں۔  
 یہ وکاس کا ایک راستہ ہے۔ لیکن  
 اس سے جو استثنیٰ پیدا ہو رہی ہے  
 ہمارے شہروں کے انڈر گروڈی سٹیل  
 جھونپڑیاں زیادہ ہو رہی ہیں۔ جو  
 مزدور ہیں انکو سسرکلس کو انٹرپرائس  
 ملیں گے۔ وہاں جھونپڑیاں اور بھی  
 زیادہ ہیں اور اضافی جب تک انڈسٹری  
 میں ان کو کبیل کریں گے۔ تو آنے  
 والے سالوں کے لئے ہم جب جو ٹاؤن  
 پلانرز ہیں جو کٹری پلانرز ہیں  
 ان کے اوپر کٹنا پڑا ہو چکا ہے گا۔ یہ  
 استثنیٰ کو بھی ہم دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ انکے  
 جو وکاس کا حصہ انکو ملنا چاہیے ۵۹  
 لکھ ملین کا اسی طریقہ سے ان بنائیشن

پر ماحول کو محفوظ کیا یہ کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ  
 ”اچھے فائیکو ایئر پلان“ کو بحالی  
 کرنے کے بعد ہم اچھے نیٹر فل امپلائمنٹ  
 کی جگہ پر جا رہے ہیں اور آنے والے تین  
 سال بعد اس ملک کو نیٹر فل امپلائمنٹ  
 مل جائے گا۔ بے روزگاری کو ڈھونڈتے  
 رہ جائیں گے۔ آج بھی اس ملک میں  
 آٹھ اسی تے ۵۰ سال کے بعد بحالی ستارہ۔  
 چندر شیکھر آزاد۔ اشتیاق اللہ۔ خودی ا  
 بوس۔ کے خاندان امپلائمنٹ ایکسپینج  
 میں نام لکھا کر برسوں انتظار کر رہے ہیں۔  
 کہ کب انھیں کام ملیگا۔ سرکاری نوکری  
 نہیں لیکن گین فل امپلائمنٹ“ تاکہ وہ  
 ڈیگنیٹری فار لائف جی سکیں۔ اور ہم جو  
 کامیابی کی بات کر رہے ہیں اس کامیابی  
 کا حصہ انھیں ملے گا۔ ۵۰ سال  
 کی جو تصویر انھیں ملے گی اس میں اس چھوٹی  
 نو سائز کھتا پڑے گا۔ کہ ہندوستان  
 کے ایڈولٹ نوٹھن کو انٹر ووت میں حصہ  
 دیگر سرکار چھینے کا حق ہے تو اسکو اپنے  
 چاہئے۔ اپنے دماغ کو استعمال کر کے۔  
 اپنے پریوار کے لئے کچھ اپار جی کرنے  
 کا۔ کچھ آنے کرنے کا۔ روزی روٹی ملانے  
 کا حق بھی ملنا چاہئے۔ وہ ادھیکار  
 بھی سوسائٹیز کو ملنا چاہئے۔ ہمارے سماں  
 ہم نے آرٹھک سردھار کے ہیں آرٹھک



میں۔ نو سٹل ایریا میں۔ گلاؤں میں۔ سب ڈویژنل لیول میں اگر ایک بڑا ٹھیکنا چاہتا ہے ایک بڑی اگر ٹھیکنا چاہتی ہے تو اسکے لئے جو بڑا فنڈ ہونا چاہئے اسکے لئے ہمیں اور بھی وکاس کی ضرورت ہے۔ وہ اگر ہم دے پائیں گے۔ اسی طریقہ سے سائنس کئی کے بارے میں بھی ہے۔ یہ ایجوکیشن ٹرانزیشن کی بات ہے۔ وہ نہیں ہوا۔ ہمارے پاس ایک بڑے ایک اکیڈمی میں ہیں۔ لیکن وہی کنسٹرکٹو ہیں۔ اب یہ آزادی کے پچاس سال کے بارے میں بھی ہیں ریسرچ ڈیولپمنٹ جو اسٹیم بنائے ہیں جو پروگرام بنائے ہیں۔ وہ اس دینس میں ہر ضلع میں بکھلے ہیں۔ ہر سب ڈویژن میں جو کام ہونا چاہئے تھا اسے اگر ہم کر پائیں گے تو جو ہمارا ہیڈو من ریسرچ ہے۔ اس کو صحیح سمتوں میں ہم استعمال کر پائیں گے۔

میڈم۔ میں سائنس اینڈ ٹیکنالوجی کی بات کر رہا تھا۔ وقت کی تقویم دقت ہے لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ مجھے پرمیشن دیں گی جو ٹکیر راجیہ سمیٹا عرف ہاؤس آف ایڈریس

ہی نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے چیئر مین۔ ڈی جی چیئر مین۔ دونوں ہی سائنس کے بیکگر اوپنڈ سے آج ہیں اور اللہ صاحب بھی ایسی زیادہ تو باتیں بول چکے ہیں میں اسکو نہیں دھرواؤں گا۔ لیکن ہمارے دیش نے جو آزادی کی فرما لی جو وہی تھی اس میں سائنس کا وہیں استعمال کرنا نیشنلزم کیلئے پیرو یا ٹرم کیلئے ایک انگ بن چکا تھا۔ میں ان ویگیا نگوں کو ایک طرف دیش پر بھی تھے اور ایک نے جتنن کے دھارک بھی تھے ایسا خراج عقیدت پیش کرتا ہوں۔ سمجھ کے کارن میں انکے نام میں نہیں جاؤں گا۔ آج بھی آزادی کے جو ہم اگر فخر کر سکتے ہیں پوری دنیا میں تو جو سائنس اینڈ ٹیکنالوجی ہے اس کی ہماری جو سائنس ٹیکنالوجی ہے اتنی دشواری کے باوجود بھی انہی جو کامیابی ہے اسکے باب میں پوری دنیا میں اسی معاملے میں ہم فخر کے ساتھ کہہ سکتے ہیں چاہے ہماری اسپیس ٹیکنالوجی ہو۔ چاہے ہماری مینٹل ٹیکنالوجی ہو۔ چاہے ہماری سیٹ لائٹ ٹیکنالوجی ہو چاہے ہماری نیو کلیر ٹیکنالوجی ہو۔ مداخلت... چاہے ہمارے ماڈرن جو نئے مسو فٹ

ویرز ہیں۔ ہم فخر کے ساتھ کہہ سکتے ہیں۔۔۔ "مداخلت"۔۔۔ اس بارے میں ہمیں فخر ہے اور اس موقع پر ہم ان سائنسدانوں کو بھی ہمارا سلام بھیجتے ہیں۔ کیونکہ انہی ہی ۵۰ سال بعد اپنے دیکھنے والے ہم آزاد راستہ پر چلیں گے۔ اس بات کو دیکھ ہمارے سائنسدانوں کو ایک چٹوٹی کا سامنا کرنا پڑ رہا ہے ہمارے اچھٹک لوگ کبھی کبھی یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ بدلی ہوئی دنیا میں ہمارے وقت آزادی کی بات نہیں کرنی چاہیے۔ لیکن جو لوگ "بڑا بوجھ" رکھتے ہیں اس بارے میں کھوج کر رہے ہیں وہ جانتے ہیں کہ اگر مشورے میں ہمارے سر اٹھائیں گے اور سیٹلائٹ کے مہا پاشا کو اڑانے والے دنوں میں لگانا ہے تو ہم کو آزاد راستہ اختیار کرنا پڑے گا۔ اور وہ کام ہمارے یہ سائنسدان کر رہے ہیں۔ اسلئے میں انکو بردھائی دیتا ہوں۔ لیکن "وقت یہ ہے کہ ہم لپس" میں "یونیورسٹی" میں "سائنسٹیک پیپرس" میں جو کامیابی کی بات لکھی گئی ہے ہم میدان میں۔ حکمت میں۔ کھلیانوں میں۔ کارخانوں میں۔ بستوں میں۔ استعمال نہیں کر رہے ہیں یہ

خدمداری سرکار کو پہنی پڑے گی کہ ایسے سیمینار کے پیپرس کو ہم کیسے استعمال میں لے سکیں:

How to translate them into action, how to implement them in the field level.

وہ کام جب کر سکتے تو یہ صرف امپلوش آف ٹیکنالوجی نہیں ہو گا۔ کیونکہ ہمیں جو ٹیکنالوجی چاہیے اسکو ہم ہمارے جو حصوں میں ایسوار سوز میں اسلئے ساتھ اچھے طریقے سے استعمال کر سکیں۔ یہ ہماری ضرورت ہے۔ اب سمجھا دھکیلی جی۔ سائنس کے بارے میں جو آگے بڑھے ہوئے دنیا کے دور سے درست ہیں وہ یہ ٹیکنالوجی نہیں دیکھ رہے ہیں۔ کیونکہ ان کے پاس تو لوگ کم ہیں اور وہ ایسی ٹیکنالوجی دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ اسلئے سے کم لوگوں سے وہ زیادہ کام لے سکیں۔ اسلئے ہمیں جو اپروپری ایٹ ٹیکنالوجی چاہیے اسکی ہمیں اپنے ملک میں وکاس کیلئے ضرورت ہے۔ ہمیں تو وہ ٹیکنالوجی اپنانی پڑے گی۔ جو سربا بات ہم و ریشور سے جو ٹیکنالوجی لیں گے اسکے ٹرانسفر کے بارے میں ہے جو ٹیکنالوجی یہاں نہیں ہے وہ ٹیکنالوجی جب ہم لیتے ہیں تو ۵ سال میں۔ ۱۰ سال میں کیسے اسے اپنا سکیں گے

اسکے اوپر نہ یاد تو جہ دی جانی چاہئے۔  
اسکے ساتھ ساتھ ابھی پیٹنٹ  
ریزیم "آرہی ہے۔ یہ دونوں ایک  
ساتھ "لکھو حصے"۔ ہزاروں سال سے  
ہمارا موبنا جو ٹریڈر ہے۔ چاہے وہ  
مشین میں ہو یا دوسرے اکثر میں  
ہو۔ ونگان میں ہم تجارت واسیوی  
کی جو ترقی ہوئی ہے اسکو بہت جگہوں  
پر پکڑا نہیں لگا ہے اسے جو ماڈرن ایلیکٹرونک  
چاہئے اسے اوپر نی ریسرچ کر کے اسے  
"آپ فوٹ" کرنے کی جو بات ہے ہم  
وہ نہیں کر پاتے ہیں۔ آئے وائے ۵۰  
سال میں اگر ہم وہ کر پا سکتے تو  
ہمارا جو ٹریڈیشنل ٹریڈر ہے اسکا  
آج کے زمانے میں صحیح استعمال  
کر سکتے مگر کچھ کوشش کی جائے  
اور ہمارا جو دماغ ہے اسے نشوونما  
کے ساتھ آج کے دن کے کام پوری  
ایٹ کر پا سکتے تو ہم اپنے لئے ہی نہیں  
بلکہ دنیا کے دوسرے بچھڑے دشمنوں  
کیلئے بھی آج کی سائنس اینڈ  
ٹیکنالوجی کو صحیح طور پر استعمال  
کی سہولت کے لئے ہم صحیح ڈھنگ  
سے تشریف دے پا سکتے ہیں۔  
اب سمجھا دھیکش ہو دے۔  
صنعت وستان نے آزادی کی لڑائی میں

بھی نئے نئے قاعدے استعمال کر کے پورے  
وشو کو ایک نیا راستہ دکھایا ہے اور  
۵۰ سال تک ملک کو اکٹھا رکھنے۔ ملک  
کو آگے بڑھانے میں بچھڑے ہوئے ملکوں  
کو ایک دشاد کمانی ہے اور آئے وائے وقت  
میں بھی صنعت وستان کو بہت سے ملکوں  
کو دشاد کمانی پڑے گی وہ کام ہم کر  
پا سکتے ہیں۔ اگر وہی نشوونما جو کہ آزادی  
کی لڑائی کے سبب ہمارے مجاہدوں نے  
دکھائی تھی اگر ہم اسے بھر سامنے رکھ کر  
چلیں :

If we can re-dedicate ourselves. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Members, I have a very difficult task to perform. I have 26 names including those of two Ministers. And, even if we sit late till 7 o'clock—that is the longest time till which we can sit because we have the Chairman's dinner—there is an extreme constraint of time. So, please try to accommodate everybody. I am calling Mr. Sanatan Bisi now.

SHRI SANATAN BISI (Orissa): Madam, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

The publication "50 years of India—Parliamentary Democracy—1947-1997" is a very laudable document. I am proud of attending this Session to speak a few words.

Under Article 45 of the Constitution—we take oath to protect the Constitution—we have sworn to provide free and compulsory education for children within a period of ten years. Since we have not been able to do that within

that period, it is our duty to inform the nation that we are unable to do that because of certain shortcomings. But we have failed therein. But, at the same time, by the Forty-Second Amendment to the Constitution, we have brought education under the Concurrent List.

This was done so as to give a national direction for orderly development of education at all levels in a coordinated manner throughout the country. The other important thing is related to drop-outs. Why do we have drop-outs? The illiterate and semi-literate parents see no reason to send their children to school. They say if we send our children to school, will our sending them to school get a job for them? This is the area where we should create more awareness. The more important issue which we should address ourselves to is the creation of an overall conducive socio-economic environment. What is the drastic change proposed by the Government to inspire children, to inspire teachers and parents to send children to school? The Central Government plays an important role for overall policy direction in education for funding of the Centrally-sponsored schemes. But the State Government-funding for the educational system is not enough. For that purpose, the priority of expenditure should be reassessed. The other important thing is that we should tighten the fiscal discipline.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri Triloki Nath Chaturvedi) in the Chair]

Sir, I would like to submit that under the Common Minimum Programme, the United Front Government has introduced a Bill for universalisation of elementary education and eradication of illiteracy. I hope, in the next Session, this Bill will be passed. So far as Economic Survey of 1996-97 is concerned, at page 187, it has been clearly stated that for the purpose of avoiding drop outs, a scheme of mid-day meals has been introduced since 15th August 1995. But here the difficulty is that the persons who are cooking food are not given proper remuneration. Furthermore, the kitchen sheds that are

to be provided by the DRDA, have not been provided till now. Though the mid-day meals scheme is going on in several schools, the kitchen sheds are in a very bad shape and proper remuneration is not given to those persons who are preparing food. We had been to several districts and we found that the condition of the kitchen shed is very bad. The other thing is, so far as the Ministry of Labour is concerned, as per the annual report of 1996-97, it has been stated that as per the child labour policy, there shall be special schools and in the special schools, non-formal education, vocational training, complimentary nutrition, stipend and health care will be provided. But to our surprise, these things are not seriously implemented. In the 50th year of independence, I hope the Government will take keen interest in the areas suggested by me and as soon as possible, the Bills would be introduced. Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): Shri Ram Naresh—absent. (*Interruptions*)

DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to know as to how much time has been allocated to my party. When will I get an opportunity to speak?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): I know that your's is a recognised party. But this is what was suggested to me. I am sure everybody respects your feelings and so do I. I will take care of you.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Sir, all the parties should have a chance.

प्र० विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा (दिल्ली): हां, सभी पार्टी को चान्स मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन जिस पार्टी का जितना टाइम है वह तो उसका पूरा कन्ज्यूम होना चाहिए।  
... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): We should not waste time. Now, I call Dr. Shrikant Ramchandra Jichkar.

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I would request you to count my time from this moment.

India is almost a continent with 6,000 years of known history, continuity of one civilisation, birthplace of three great religions, one billion people, 16 major official languages, 1,300 dialects, 10,000 castes and sub-castes and yet a successful parliamentary democracy for the last 50 years. This background makes India's achievement in the field of human development unique and special.

Sir, a very nice report has come. I heard certain speakers. They had pointed out our shortcomings, listed our challenges and noted our achievements. A nice report has come. It is known as "The Illustrated Book of World Rankings". One hundred and ninety-one countries of the world are ranked on 300 different parameters. When we browse through this book it gives us some solace, it gives us pride that there are several areas where our achievements have been spectacular. There are several areas of human development where we are number one. There are several areas where we are not the first or the second but we are in the first ten. There are several unhealthy areas where our name is not recorded at all. Take the case of teen pregnancies. Now India does not find its name in the list of teen pregnancies. The USA tops the list with 97 teen pregnancies per 1,000 population. But India's name doesn't figure there. Now is this not a parameter of human development? (*Interruptions*)... I will give the details. I am not mentioning all the 300 parameters. I am mentioning only ten or twelve. Take the case of divorce rates. Now in the case of divorce rate India's name doesn't figure at all. Divorce is a reflection of human development, whether we can remain an integrated family, whether we can make the family institutions continue. In the case of divorce rate India's name doesn't figure at all because the last country is 107th. The fourth one is the USA. The 107th

one has got 0.01 divorce-rate per 1,000 population. India doesn't figure there.

Now I will come to the example of unhealthy areas where India's name doesn't figure. This is a reflection of human development. Take the case of abortions. In this list of abortions we are the 48th. We are not the first or the second or the third or the fourth. We are the 48th. In the case of illegitimate births they have given only 96 countries, with the last figure being 0.2% illegitimate births per 1,000 population. In the case of illegitimate births India's name doesn't figure among the 96 countries. These are some of the unhealthy areas which we generally do not take note of. This is a reflection of our achievements in that area.

Coming to the positive side, they have listed 191 most powerful countries in the world, and India is not too far behind in the list of 20 most powerful countries in the world. Among the 191 most powerful countries which they have rated, India is the 20th. We are not far behind. This is in spite of the fact that India is 133rd in military manpower, not that our manpower is too big as compared to our population and in military expenditure we are 73rd. Yet we are the fourth largest armed force in the world. And we are the 20th most powerful country in the world based on critical mass economic capability, military capability, strategic purpose and the will to pursue. This is besides the fact that we are seventh in the world in the area of corruption. We are not the first, we are the seventh; I do not want to go into it but we are seventh in the list of the corrupt countries in the world.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Which is the first?

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: First is Venezuela, then comes Brazil. Pakistan is ahead of us. We must find solace that Pakistan is ahead of us. Sir, there are so many; I had picked up 18-20 parameters just to highlight but

I do not want to consume the entire time on this. In fruit production we are the first, in vegetable production we are the first, in cattle we are the first, in milk production we are the first, in pulses production we are the first, in grain production we are the third, in electricity production we are the eighth out of 198, in Railways we are the sixth, in length of roads we are the second, in post offices we are the first, in retail trade establishments we are the first, in deforestation we are the twenty-sixth. We deforest 185 square miles per year whereas the top country which is Brazil deforests 5019 square miles per year. We are twenty-eighth, not bad with 185 square miles. Sir, in protected forests we are the seventh. Now, take some the important parameters. In grain houses initials which is spoiling the environment, depleting the ozone layer, our name does not figure in grain house initials. In hazards of waste production India's name does not figure, in nuclear waste fuels India does not figure. In sulphur and nitrogen emission, India does not figure; in carbon monoxide emission, India does not figure, consumption of alcoholic liquor, our name does not figure in the list of 128 countries which they have given. So, Sir, these are some of the parameters...

SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the last one is doubtful.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): Let him speak.

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Take another parameter of human development which I want to discuss for a couple of minutes. The tertiary institutions i.e. in colleges we are the first in the world, in primary schools we are the second in the world and about stay abroad, the hon. Leader of the Opposition also mentioned, a lot of Indians go abroad and there is brain-drain. They have given a list of 99 countries in which India's name does not figure; the number of students studying in

India and those going abroad is less than one per cent. Now, Sir, take the school year length. In China, a school year length is 251 days; it is the first. In USA it is 180 days; it is the 18th. India's name does not figure. This means that in India a school is held for less than 180 days and the major problem of human development lies there. Sir, how much do we look at our school education? Sir, so many Education Commissions were appointed. Hon. Chavanji mentioned about Education Commissions. We appointed Education Commissions. The Education Commissions gave their reports. But, Sir, right from 1948-49 from Radhakrishnan Commission up till the Yashpal Committee report the recommendation is for learning without burden. Have we implemented fully the recommendations of the Education Commissions? The basic problem in human development lies here. We have experts to deal with this problem. We appoint a Commission. The Commission gives its report. After the report is given, the time comes for appointing another Commission. But the report of the earlier Commission, the recommendations of the earlier Commission are not implemented at all. Recommendations were made regarding delinking degrees from jobs, removing the fear of failure from the minds of young students, removing the concept of pass and fail in school education.

Take the result of matriculation examination. Whenever the results of matriculation come, we see hundreds of thousands of children failing in the examination. Because they fail, they are drop-outs. The earlier Education Commissions recommended that there should be no pass or fail at the matriculation level. It should only be certified that the student did not reach that level. But we have not so far implemented this recommendation.

Take the case of our teachers—Mr. Chavan has referred to it. We have known that our teachers have refused to take the National Eligibility Test. There is



a lot of agitation. Teachers who have to set examples to the students have agitated against the National Eligibility Test. Books which are meant for fourth standard—the Yashpal Committee has recommended this—should be written by those who are actually teaching in the fourth standard. One of the ills affecting our educational system—and the Yashpal Committee has pointed out this—is that the books for fourth standard are not written by teachers teaching in the fourth standard. These books are being written by some college lecturer who has never taught the fourth standard students. Therefore, there is no correlation between his way of thinking, his way of teaching and the teacher who is actually teaching in the fourth standard. This is one of the biggest problems which our students are facing in the schools. Another important recommendation of these Commissions was that you must never promote individual competition. They said that collective competition should be promoted. A student should not be labelled as coming first or second or third in the class. This individual competition should not be promoted because in actual life there is never individual competition. All our institutions are there for collective competition. But this very important recommendation of the Education Commissions was never implemented. You go to any school. Small children, children studying in nursery centres, are given tests and examinations. They are ranked first, second, third, fourth, etc., whereas the experts in education had recommended that there should be no such individual competition. It should be a collective competition, for the class as a whole, for the group as a whole. You say that a particular class has fared well, a particular group has fared well. But we could not implement this very important recommendation.

Take the case of higher education. Hundreds and thousands of Ph.D.s are there. We have Ph.D.s without there being any citations. Research done by a

particular person is never quoted anywhere because we are getting them like that. How do we get a Ph.D. You get a Ph.D. for study of groundnut in Bhandara district! You get a Ph.D. for study of linseed in Chandrapur district! There is no citation index of our research. This is the tragedy which our Education Commissions have pointed out in their reports. There is no correlation between merit in matriculation and merit in life. One of the most important examinations in the career of a student is the matriculation examination. We made a study to find out whether there is any correlation between merit in matriculation and merit in life. We took some 60-70 students whose names figured in the matriculation merit list for the last 30 years and tried to find out what they were in their life. We found out that a student who was in the matriculation merit list is not in the merit list of life. There is no correlation. Students who were not in the merit list of matriculation are in the merit list of life and those who were in the merit list of matriculation are not in the merit list of life. So, there is no correlation. Sir, I joined the medical college in 1972 and when I was studying there they taught us something known as the bomb calorimeter. The 1947 batch of medical students there was also taught the bomb calorimeter. The 1997 batch is also taught the bomb calorimeter. During the last fifty years no medical student has found any necessity of the bomb calorimeter anywhere in India. But still they consume a lot of our time in teaching bomb calorimeter. This bomb calorimeter is used to find out the calorific value of foodstuffs. But the National Institute of Nutrition has done that and readymade tables are available. There is no need to teach bomb calorimeter. Sir, something should be done to amend the syllabus in this regard. Nothing is being done in this area. This is one of the major problems.

Sir, we have to rethink about our English education also. With the history of English education in this country, what

have we contributed to the fund of fundamental knowledge? The last contribution in a non-English language to the fund of fundamental knowledge was 'Nava Nyaya'. It is a form of logic from which Boolean Algebra developed. So, that was the last major contribution of this country in a non-English language. After that there has been no contribution to the fund of original fundamental knowledge. Of course, there are secondary researches everywhere, but those are secondary researches. Sir, in Hebrew the Jews have made the maximum contribution. The Chinese in their Chinese language, without a word from English, have made a great contribution. Without a word from English, the Japanese have made their contribution. But in our country people are spreading the myth that science education is possible only in English language. No words are available in any other language here and this is doing a great damage at the local level. In the local population, maximum failures are in English. In any matriculation examination the maximum failures are in English.

My next point is about malnutrition. Fifty per cent of India's children that are born every year suffer from malnutrition. Md. Salimji was just now talking about it. This is a major problem. The baby in the womb at six months is about half a kilo. The baby at birth, at nine months is 3.5 kgs., which is 700% growth between six months and nine months. This is the time when our women do not get food in rural areas. They suffer from malnutrition. Therefore, according to this book of world rankings, in low birth rate we are number two in the world; In one to five-year underweight infants we are second after Bangladesh in the world. And that is because when a pregnant woman must be cared for with nourishment and good nutritive food, the food is not available to her. Sir this is the stage of highest growth rate in the entire life-time. At one year the baby is 9 kilos. That is 300% growth in the first year and the child grows at the rate of 25% every year throughout its life till it reaches adolescence. Sir, this is

an area which we have neglected totally. I am working in an area called Megha, which is in Central India. It is 3000 Sq. Kms. of forest with 317 villages having two lakh Korku tribals on 77,000 hectares of land. 4,500 tribal children died due to malnutrition. Why? We have the Forest Act there. So, no development can take place. No roads can be built. No link can be established. The Government of India gives Rs. 4 crores and 18 lakhs to protect 80 tigers in the forest. But there is no money to protect the tribal children from the tigers.

Just eight days ago, a tiger lifted two tribal children and ate them. The news appeared everywhere, but we cannot do anything about it because for protecting the tigers we are spending Rs. 4 crores, but for those Korku children, we are doing nothing. People are talking about population growth. Every tribal there has got ten children because he knows that only one will survive. I have at hand 15 cases where a tribal had ten children, vasectomy was conducted, but he lost the children. Now we are trying to recanalisation because all children have died.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): This is very informative, but please wind up now.

श्री सुशील कुमार संभाजीराव शिन्दे (महाराष्ट्र):  
मेरा टाइम इनको दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ चतुर्वेदी):  
आपका टाइम नहीं है। आज आपका टाइम नहीं है।

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Sir, let me make the last point in which you will also be interested, in which every Member of Parliament will be interested, and that is how to live for hundred years in India. Sir, this is the highest index of human development. Sir, in the 11th August *Newsweek* issue it is given how to live for hundred years. Sir, 60,000 people above the age of hundred years live in America today and by the year 2020, there will be 2,14,000 people who will be above the age of 100 years.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ चतुर्वेदी):  
यूज भी काफी लोगों ने पढ़ी है।

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Now, every Member of Parliament, including yourself in this House shall be given a guarantee to live for 100 years and that guarantee they have written earlier...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, one minute more.

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Yes, one minute more. Sir, that guarantee comes from our traditional medicines. That is what Mr. Salim talked about. But, I am trained in modern medicines. During my training in modern medicines...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, who wants to live for more than 100 years?

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Sir, everyone wants to live for 100 years to watch the people like Shri Jaipal Reddy functioning. Sir, people like Shri Jaipal Reddy, such eminent and good people who can be counted on fingers of two hands...people want to see them. Therefore, they want to live for more than 100 years.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): One hundred and twenty five years.

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: No, no. Sir, I am talking about people who will be 100 this year. Sir, in our traditional medicines...What these people, one Dr. Hasmit did research in 1961 on cellular aging. He worked on the life of fruit flies, and he got a Nobel prize. Now, all this research was applied in America and Japan--7,300 people above the age of 100 years and up to 150 years. See the picture of this lady which is on the cover. She is 122 years old. Now, what they are seeing, everything is found in our traditional medicines. Take a diet of 1400 calories, do such and such exercises, and the anti-oxidant

found in vitamin E and vita-carotene—*gahzar*. and vitamin C—*aamla*s and oranges, all these will make you live for 100 years. Now, when it comes from America and when it appears in the *Newsweek*, we are attracted to it. But, we don't do anything substantial to bring out what is already existing in India. Sir, we used to give the blessing during old days  
जैविक शरदः रतम्

Everybody used to live 100 years and blessing used to be given. But, when this is now coming from America, we are attracted to it. So, one of my points is that we must bring this out because this already exists. This has been tried for ages and now people are attracted towards it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): This is the last point that you are making.

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Sir, so many points are there. Anyway, so many points are left out. Since there is no time, I will conclude—I need one minute for concluding, Sir. On this background...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): You will be followed by the Minister of State for Health.

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Sir, on this background, my point is that in the areas of human development, we have spectacular achievements. We have challenges, but we should not be pessimistic. I am very optimistic about it. We have good times ahead. Only a concerted effort is required, a will is required at the lower level, at the micro-level so that many things which are not being implemented--at the macro-level, we have a lot of material. At the micro-level this material is not reaching. The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has come out with a compendium which has got 349 rural technologies. You go to rural areas. Not a single technology has come. Research has been done by the National

Council for Educational Research and Training but no research has gone to any school. They have done excellent research.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): Thank you, Dr. Jichkar.

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Before thanking me, give me one minute, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): You have taken five minutes to conclude.

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Thank you so much. You have been very kind to me.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I stand with a great sense of privilege to participate in this debate today. I am glad that Parliament, after fifty years of Independence, has thought it important that we discuss human development and a very important component of human development is our population size and the need for population control. I have heard all our illustrious speakers who have been giving us their opinion as well as valuable suggestions and I am not replying or speaking as a Minister today, I am taking the privilege of speaking as a Member of Parliament about this all-important issue that we face.

Sir, everybody has discussed how population has grown and everybody views population growth as a failure of Government measures. I think, we have to reapply our minds to this. To start with, we have to address ourselves to the fundamental realities. The realities are education and population go hand in hand, or rather with lack of education population grows, and grows commensurately and hence for us to be able to bring some kind of semblance of direction. For this, thinking must come from introspection. Not all of India's population programmes have been failures, as my hon. colleague, Mr. Salim, has

pointed out. Certain States are becoming a stumbling block but the fact remains that it is women's empowerment and male participation, two of the most significant factors that are required for population control. When women in this Parliament fought for a political reservation, it was perceived as mathematics, as numbers, as arithmetics and it was perceived as displeasing a small proportion of people in approximately 800 Members of Parliament. It was not. Since we have our Finance Minister here, he also will endorse that a drop in fertility-rate gives rise to explosive economic development. This is the statement of economists. How do you get a drop in fertility-rate? Fertility rate goes hand in hand with women's literacy. When you educate a woman, when she has the right to participate in decision-making, when she has the right to understand micro and macro nutrition and planning, it is then the fertility rate will drop, not with man forcing the decision on woman as to how many children they must bear. Today, the unhappy thing lies in the fact that in the States where we have failure of family planning, it is in those States that women are the most backward and they are denied the right to plan their lives or to understand and comprehend what nutrition means to them, either pre-natal or post-natal. But, coming to the other half of our society, why women are discriminated against, this is not a feminist statement that I am making today but woman, at the end of her life is not viewed as a socio-economic productive individual. It is because the laws of the land, the legislations made in Parliament and empowered by men have been anti-woman. Laws of inheritance, terms of employment, neglected wages and no economic rights make the woman a victim of gender bias in our society.

When a father sees that in terms of employment the girl will not get equal wages along with his son, he will discriminate against the girl-child. When a girl-child is discriminated against, the ignorant, uneducated and illiterate mother will not breast-feed the girl-child. She

thinks that the boy is economically more resourceful to her than a girl child. When a girl manages to cross these hurdles and goes into a job or profession, even the Government discriminates against her. She is viewed as a person dependent on the man since she is married. For example, if a wife and husband are employed in a public sector unit, the husband is entitled to medical care for his parents, the wife is deemed dependent on the husband because she is married. The marital status of a woman should remain independent and should remain autonomous and not impinge on her right as a citizen or as an employee. This is my first belief. Sir, we have also to understand that you must remove this gender bias, which means population control is not responsibility of the Ministry of Family Welfare alone. For Population control, we mean other Ministries should also look at this syndrome and remove these systemic disorders that have discriminated against women. So, I would invite other ministries to adhere to the plan that was made earlier when all the ministries were addressed. They had promised to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning one component of health care. It is a little known fact that people, when they come to us and say that our CGHS programmes fail or they do not get enough medicines or the hospitals are over-loaded, these people do not understand that these hospitals were designed to take a certain patient load and we still get three times over that patient load. I think we must, if not grudgingly, accept that the credit goes to nurses and doctors that they do not put up 'house-full' boards outside the hospitals and turn away the patients. They still continue to care for them. It is a humanly impossible feat if we continue to grow in quantum leaps. I was surprised to note that some sections of the Press in their own pomposity have spoken about the reproductive rights. I want to know as to what are the reproductive rights that we want to give the citizens who do not have access to land, water, education and nutrition. I would like to see as to what is the

authority that these people are speaking about. It is time, it is a shame that India has woken up after 50 years and thought it important enough to discuss population. However, better late than never that we are addressing ourselves to this collectively as a nation. We will need sustained cohesive action from all of us, from all spheres of life. We have just launched a huge revival programme whereby we make family planning or population control in the language that is necessary for us to address ourselves because there is nothing of welfare about family any more. Family welfare means ration cards, family welfare also means roads and buildings. So, that is not the welfare that we are addressing ourselves to. It is about population control and it is vital that we apply our mind to this. Why have I raised this issue in Parliament today? One of the most vital and important issues is the commitment of leadership. It is the political leadership because we have the ability to lead and influence a large section of our society. It is vital to take up commitment from the political leadership. All manifestoes pay lip service to family planning. It has never turned into a reality. We must learn to enthuse our political worker. If each political worker looks after one hundred families and he is assured his right in the hierarchy in the political set-up, by his ability, I think, we can look forward to much more constructive population control programme than this vague assurance that we have been giving to everybody. Mr. Alagh is not here, the Department of Science and Technology has been addressing and asking everybody including public and private sectors that we must address ourselves. I am proud to announce that India has the initiative and has research and development going on in the field of population control where we have newer vaccines. We hope to bring it to one dose and we will also be addressing ourselves to male vaccination. A lot has been said about the Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy. But of course, these Indian Systems of Medicine have an older history.

Alopathy the world over. It is because we did not document our evidences. It is because we did not have a very good pharmacopoeia, something which we are setting right instantaneously. I must give the House an assurance that the hon. Prime Minister himself has taken a deep interest in alternative systems of Indian medicine which gives rise to holistic healing and in a much more holistic way and not to mention, of course, the cost effective measures that other alternative systems of medicine can do. Of course, not all is bad. Treatment for leucoderma, treatment of asthma, treatment for rheumatoid arthritis have already been well documented and we have a lot of research. Now, we are looking at Tamil Nadu which has done an excellent work in Siddha in the treatment and control of AIDS. I wish to remain optimistic that it is from India that we will find an answer how to protect not only people from our nation but international humanity from this dreaded disease of AIDS. This will come from our alternative systems of medicine and our science and technology that should give rise to this. I would like to say, somebody mentioned China; everybody mentions China, that it seems to be a habit with us to say that China has such a fantastic success-rate. India is not China. I do not think we should even compare ourselves. I wanted to dispel any kind of doubt that we are going to follow the Chinese norm when we say 'One is fun.' We are not using cohesion. We have paid the price for having used that. We are using suggestions and people in media and others should know that we are addressing ourselves to realities and a national governance that is peculiar to India—that is our country. We cannot translate or bring and superimpose other nations' experiments on India. When we address ourselves to these realities, we will understand that it is not Chinese method that we wish to approach, but it is our own unique, indigenous character that we must take into consideration which means, rural development must look towards rural

India along with us hand-in-hand because today there is the disintegration of joint family system—the joint families which took care of our sick babies, which took care of our juveniles, which took care of our ageing adults; it stands disintegrated. When you look at a rural man and his wife who earn daily wages, when you allow child labour to carry on—of course, we have altered that now—you make it socially productive for a human being to have more children than not to have children. You cannot imagine what hardship it means for an individual in rural India who has no children and if he or she falls sick, the partner has to sit at home to look after the spouse. So, where is the infrastructure for our growing old? People may think, how come population has grown if we have success stories in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Goa. The fact, is along with a dramatic drop in infant mortality, after about 82, we started stabilising and the drop in death-rate did not commensurate with the birth-rate. So, you have a booming baby situation. You have good science and technology and medicine which gave you longevity for your life. So, you have Indians living up to 62 years which is the official age now. You do not have systems, you do not have infrastructure, to address yourselves and to progress. There are the vital parties, fifty years after India's independence, after political manifestos have reflected population concern, State Governments and Assemblies are not reflecting the same concern that Parliament of India is doing today. If States continue to remain weak, continue to remain as agents of indifference and do not cater to this, then, Sir, this disaster will continue...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** What do you mean by lack of political commitment?

**SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:** Political commitment means political leadership which will go into their areas and make population control as a part of the component of their

manifestos. If leadership remains indifferent to growing population, and comes and talks in Parliament or comes to the Centre and asks for money, it would not be possible for us to be able to examine that. So, it is vital that State Governments should take cognizance of this. Sir, the tragedy lies in the fact that we have plans, we have plans going around other Ministries. It is Health Ministry that has to be planned around. It is vital that India starts making political statements about her health because that is all that remains relevant. We have finished with our economic policy, we have finished with our foreign and nuclear policies, we have finished with achieving some megatrends in science and technology. But, India will not be able to take a leap forward into economic reforms if we cannot carry these families of ours, which would mean that they remain necessarily poor, necessarily handicapped because they will not given education and nutrition. We will be handicapped as a resource nation because our resources will be depleted and spread so thin over so many people. So, it is vital that we address ourselves to these ground realities. I would ask the House to join this. Let us make this commitment today that not just in Parliament, each one of us will go back to our States and see that our States prioritise population control as one of our vital sectors. We have to have a consistent approach to this problem. Many people may think talking about it or putting it on a card is elitist. The more you have visibility, the more sustained an effort remains and a message remains the more it permeates our sub-conscious and we have to adopt. it is for the younger generation, for the next generation of preparedness when we speak of the Two Children Norm Bill. It is not to hurt anyone who wishes to participate in politics. It is a matter of choice. You can go ahead and have as many children as you want if you think it right...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI):

Renukaji, I have to remind you about your next engagement.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Thank you, Sir.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: In Parliament 429 Members have got more than three children, 132 Members have got more than 5 children. If you want to know the names, you can have this list of Members...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): No, it is not necessary...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I would also like to congratulate Members of Parliament like Shri Mulayam Singhji who have only one child. He believes one is fun, before we realise this...(Interruptions)... I do not think marital status has anything on ability and fertility rights...(Interruptions)... I would like to conclude on this optimistic note that the male Members will go out and influence men to participate in family planning, that they themselves will be carriers of this message, that you will empower women, that you will go to the State Governments that until we address ourselves to these ground realities and that if women are not educated or empowered, population control will continue to fail. On this note I take leave of all of you with the hope that you will continue to support in this effort of mine to reach out to the nation. Thank you so much.

प्रो० विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे एक सवाल आपके सामने रखना है। यह जो सेशन बुलाया गया था उसका उद्देश्य यह बताया गया था कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा सदस्यों को बोलने का मौका मिले और खास करके वे सदस्य जो आम तौर पर नहीं बोलते उनके बोलने का मौका मिले। मुझे इससे कोई आपत्ति नहीं कि कोई मंत्री बोलता है। परंतु अगर मंत्रियों ने ही बोलना है और उनके पास हाउस में भी बाहर भी टी-वी-अवेलेबुल है, हाउस के बाहर भी मौके हैं, हाउस के अंदर भी मौके हैं, अगर वे ही बोलेंगे...(व्यवधान)

मेरी बात आप सुन लीजिए, प्लीज लेट मी एक्सप्लेन द होल थिंग। हमारी पार्टी को टाइम मिला हुआ है। हमारे पास 7 मेम्बर्स हैं।

5.00 P.M.

जब 6.00 बजे तो उनमें से एक भी नहीं बोल पाया... (व्यवधान) और जो पार्टियाँ जिनके पास एक ही मंत्री है और एक ही सदस्य है, अगर वह 40 मिनट बोले तो बाकी पार्टियों का क्या होगा? ... (व्यवधान) हमारे यहां पर कोई ... (व्यवधान) आखिर हमारी पार्टी को जो टाइम मिला है उसका क्या होगा? ... (व्यवधान) That is why I had to repeat my original request कि जो कम बोलने वाले लोग हैं उनको समय दिया जाए और उन को पहले पूरा किया जाए। ... (व्यवधान) It is not proper.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to make a submission for your consideration and for the consideration of the House. Now, it was decided that the Ministers can also participate. But so far as the allocation of time is concerned, it would be from the time allotted to their party. Therefore, please take note of it. Otherwise, there would be a real problem. You have to take note as to how much time the Ministers have taken, who have already contributed to the debate; how much time the Ministers who are likely to contribute to the debate are going to take. If they are going to overstep their time, the time allotted to their party, what are you going to do about it?

The Ministers have taken a lot of time. One Minister, I understand, has taken about forty minutes. This is the problem. The House is to adjourn at 7 o' clock. We have some other engagement. Other Ministers are also to speak. Mr. Bommai is to speak now. He has some other commitment, I understand. Therefore Sir, please take note of this fact. These four days are meant exclusively for Members introspection. If the Ministers want to explain the policy of the Government, they could speak as Members of this House. Similarly,

Ministers who are Members of the other House can also make their contribution to the debate. But the time given to them must be within the time allotted to their respective parties. If somebody has overstepped it, it is for the Government to adjust among their constituent units so that the time allotted to the other political parties is not taken away.

DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR: On behalf of the Telugu Desam Party, I would like to say that if we had taken more time, I would withdraw my name from the list of speakers from our party.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): Your time has been exhausted. Similarly, the time allotted to Mr. Bommai's party has also been exhausted. The Janata Dal has already exhausted, more than exhausted, the time allotted to it. But since his name is there I thought, in fairness to him, I should allow him to say what he wants to say. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Karnataka): What is this? Ministers are speaking, one after another. (Interruptions) Mr. Alagh took forty minutes.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: He is not here to explain the Government's policy. (Interruptions) There is supposed to be no reply on behalf of the Government.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): We are taking note of the time taken by the different parties.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am going to speak as a Member, not as a Minister.

I accept the suggestion made by hon. Pranab Mukherjee. I do not want to exceed the time allotted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): As I said, your party's time has already been exhausted. Perhaps, the House is making a special concession in your case.



SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: Sir, I would be very brief.

Members have already spoken about our achievements, our shortcomings, and the challenges before us. The major point which has been made out by all the Members, according to me, is...

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: We have not yet finished. Many of us are still to speak.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: As has been pointed by the Members who have spoken so far, education is the key to all the problems that the country is facing. According to me, top priority should have been given to education in the Third Five-Year Plan. (*Interruption*) I am not blaming anybody here. But I would say that wrong priority in our planning has resulted in the many crises that we face today.

Sir, education should be the first priority. Even after fifty years of Independence, in spite of the Constitutional provision — article 45 — in spite of the Supreme Court decision, fifty per cent of our people are still illiterate.

Today, 30 crore persons are out of school. In spite of all our measures like the Mid-day Meal Scheme, the National Literacy Mission, the Adult Education Programmes, the DPAP etc., we have not been able to achieve this. A Constitution (Amendment) Bill to make "education" a Fundamental Right, has already been introduced. I want to urge this House to pass it. We must provide resources for that. I request all the Members to bestow their thoughts and make suggestions. Our Finance Minister is good enough to support it. But we must find resources for it. All the Chief Ministers and all parties have agreed to it. Therefore, according to me, "education" should be given top priority in the Resolution.

The second important point is about population control. They go hand in hand. The example of Kerala has been quoted by everybody. The family control programme has been successful there because of education. I want to mention here that minorities, Muslims and Christians constitute 40 per cent of the population of Kerala. The programme has been successful amongst minorities there because of their education. Therefore, we need not mix up religion and population control. Educate the girl child. There will be population control. The education programme will also be successful. I would like to mention one thing. On the 15th of August, the Prime Minister announced a special programme of giving Rs. 500/- whenever a girl child is born to a woman living below the poverty-line and depositing Rs. 5,000/- in the name of the child. The income from the deposit would go for educating the girl child up to the age of 18. Such measures will go a long way to educate the girl child. Educate the girl child. The country will improve.

I am with the women Members here on reservation of seats both in Parliament and Assemblies. They must be associated with the decision-making process. This is my personal view. As Janata Dal President, I have given a report in 1989 recommending reservation for women in Parliament and Assemblies. I am not saying it today. According to me, empowerment of women is also important.

I do not want to go beyond my time. Though it is not a subject to be discussed today, because I will not get a chance again to speak, I want to mention here only one thing, the most important thing which we have to take care of. Even after 50 years of Independence, this country depends on agriculture; 75 per cent of its people depend on agriculture. But we have no national agricultural policy. We should have a national agricultural policy as early as possible. Last week, when I went to Bangalore, I found that tomatoes were thrown by farmers on the roads and in the gutters. There was nobody to

purchase them. Sometimes potatoes are not picked up from the land. The farmers must get a remunerative price. Who will do it? How to do it? Therefore, we should have a national agricultural policy.

I plead for it because I am a farmer and I come from the rural areas. Unless we do it, the agricultural policy will not give purchasing power to the rural people. All our industrialisation and modernisation will be a futile exercise, unless we give purchasing power and employment to the rural farmers and the rural poor.

Sir, I thank you for giving me time. I have to attend a function. I will go there and then come back.

श्री शिव चरण सिंह (उजस्थान) : आपको रोकता कौन है? आप जाइए । ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI) : As a Minister, he will have time to reply in later sessions.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : Sir, I was speaking here as a Member, not as a Minister.

श्री नरेश यादव (बिहार) : महोदय, आपने मुझे आजादी की पचासवीं वर्षगांठ पर इस विशेष अधिवेशन में बोलने का जो समय दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आभारी हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद हुए पचास वर्ष हो गए। आज हम सब हिन्दुस्तानी आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में सांस ले रहे हैं, आजाद हिन्दुस्तान में इस देश के विकास में अपनी भागीदारी निभा रहे हैं। महोदय, लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज भी हमारे देश में 38/39 परसेंट लोग गरीबी रेखा के नीचे अपना जीवनयापन कर रहे हैं। निश्चित तौर पर मैं इस बात के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि उनके द्वारा संविधान के अनुच्छेद 45 में जो राज्य के नीत-निदेशक तत्व में अनिवार्य शिक्षा को दर्ज करवाया गया है, उसको यहां हाऊस में लाकर कानून बनाकर इस देश में अब शिक्षा की आवश्यकता को महसूस करते हुए जोड़ा जा रहा है, लेकिन यह पचास वर्ष के बाद हुआ है। आजादी के पचास वर्ष तक आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में 38 से 39 परसेंट लोग, जैसा अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि 30 करोड़ लोग आज भी निरक्षर हैं। इस देश के जो हम नागरिक हैं, हम सबको इस बात को गंभीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा,

समझना पड़ेगा और इस बात को गंभीरता से सदन को और देश को भी लेना पड़ेगा कि क्यों आज भी देश के 30 करोड़ लोग निरक्षर हैं, जो इतना भी नहीं जान सकते कि क्या लिखा हुआ है? यह एक गंभीर मसला है, जिस पर हम सब का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, हम सब यह कहते हैं कि शिक्षा, रोजी, रोटी, कपड़ा मकान और स्वास्थ्य देश के हर नागरिक के लिए आवश्यक है। तो क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि देश के लिए जो नवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना आ रही है उसमें कैसे हम जो बिलो पावरटी लाइन में 38/39 परसेंट लोग देश में रह रहे हैं उनको ऊंचा उठाने के लिए कार्यक्रम रख रहे हैं? बिलो पावरटी लाइन से मेरा मतलब यह है कि दो जून की रोटी भी देश के कुछ व्यक्तियों को नहीं मिल पाती है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जब तक लोगों को भरेपेट अनाज नहीं मिलेगा, तब पर वस्त्र नहीं होगा, रहने के लिए मकान नहीं होगा, तो फिर कैसे वे अपना जीवन स्वाभिमानी जीवन बिता सकेंगे। इसलिए हम आग्रह करना चाहेंगे कि एक विशेष कार्यक्रम अपनाकर देश में लागू करना चाहिए ताकि आजादी के पचास साल बाद तो लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे अपना जीवनयापन न करें।

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आदरणीय वी०पी० सिंह साहब जब प्रधानमंत्री रहा करते थे तो उस समय उन्होंने एक कमेटी बनाई थी आचार्य राममूर्ति जी की अध्यक्षता में, जो एक बहुत विद्वान व्यक्ति हैं। उन्होंने जो रिपोर्ट दाखिल की थी, उसमें उन्होंने बताया था कि आज के दिन जो भी आदिवासी बच्चे हैं, जनजाति के बच्चे हैं वह 80 से 90 परसेंट तक जंगल जाते हैं, वहां जलावन चुनते हैं, पानी लाते हैं, भेड़-बकरी चराते हैं। तो आखिर इस देश में जो हमारे आदिवासी लोग हैं, जो दलित भाई हैं, जो हमारे जनजाति के लोग हैं, उनके बच्चों का ज्यादा समय विद्यालय में नहीं जा रहा बल्कि वह बच्चे अपना पेट पालने के लिए, गृह कार्य के लिए अधिक समय ज़ाया कर रहे हैं। और वह ज़ाया कर रहे हैं घर के लिए जलावन लाने में भेड़-बकरी चराने में या अन्य कार्यों में वे अपना समय ज़ाया कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ और इस सदन के माध्यम से देश का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ कि हमें ऐसे बच्चों के लिए गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए। मंत्री जी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि 30 करोड़ लोग निरक्षर हैं। लेकिन यदि इस 30 करोड़ को गांवों में लिया जाए तो निरक्षरता की संख्या बढ़ सकती है, घट नहीं सकती।

महोदय, मैं एक बात और ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी की 50वीं वर्षगांठ हम इस वर्ष मना रहे हैं।

जब देश आजाद हुआ था 1947 में तो उस वक्त सरकारी विद्यालयों में नामांकन करना एक गर्व का विषय माना जाता था। लोग बड़े शौक से जिला-स्कूल में जाते थे और अपने बच्चों का नामांकन कराते थे या जो उस समय के सरकारी विद्यालय थे, उनमें लोग अपने बच्चों का नामांकन कराते थे। लेकिन आज सरकारी स्कूलों में नामांकन करवाना अभिभावक, पिता या गार्जियन अपना मान नहीं समझता है बल्कि पब्लिक स्कूल या प्राइवेट स्कूल में अगर बच्चे को दाखिला नहीं मिलता है तो लाचारीवश वह वहां जाता है और सरकारी स्कूल में नामांकन कराता है। हम इस बात को पूछना चाहते हैं कि सन् 47 से पहले जो स्थान सरकारी स्कूलों का था, क्या वह वापिस नहीं आ सकता है? देश आजाद हुआ, आजादी की सांस हमने ली, अभी मंत्री जी और अलख साहब विकास को बता रहे थे, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक शिक्षा में विकास नहीं होगा और शिक्षा में जब तक समरसता नहीं आएगी, तब तक हमारा विकास अधूरा है। क्योंकि आज भी एक तरफ तो सरकारी स्कूलों में जो बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, वहां छप्पर नहीं हैं, बैठने के लिए वहां मेज-कुर्सी नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ पब्लिक स्कूलों में धन का प्रदर्शन होता है। इसलिए आज सच्चे मन से माननीय मंत्री जी को, सरकार को, हम लोगों को इस बात पर गंभीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा कि क्या इस देश में समान शिक्षा लागू होगी या नहीं? क्या इस देश में एक हरिजन के बच्चे को या चंपरासी के बच्चे को भी वही शिक्षा मिलेगी जो राष्ट्रपति के बच्चे को मिलती है? डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने कहा था कि राष्ट्रपति की संतान हो या चंपरासी की, सबकी शिक्षा एक समान होनी चाहिए, लेकिन आज शिक्षा एक समान नहीं है। तो, महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज देश में पब्लिक स्कूलों के अंदर शिक्षा के नाम पर जो लूट हो रही है, उस लूट को बंद किया जाना चाहिए और जो सरकारी स्तर पर शिक्षा दी जा रही है, उसके स्तर को ऊंचा उठाया जाना चाहिए जिससे कि देश में शिक्षा की दोहरी व्यवस्था लागू न हो सके और देश से इस दोहरी व्यवस्था को खत्म किया जा सके।

महोदय, सभी साथियों ने जनसंख्या पर बात की है, मैं भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण आवश्यक है। प्रतिवर्ष 2 परसेंट इस देश की जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है और ऐसा लगता है कि एक हरियाणा स्टेट हर साल बढ़ रहा है। अगर इसी तरह से हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ती चली गई तो देश का क्या होगा? यदि यही हाल रहा तो आगे आने वाले 100-200 साल में हमें इस धरती पर पांव रखने की जगह नहीं मिलेगी।

इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि केवल कानून बनाकर जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण नहीं कर सकते, इसके लिए हमें जन-जागरण करना पड़ेगा, जन-भावना जगाकर के इसे करना पड़ेगा। जिस तरह से हमने पोलियो पर नियंत्रण पाया, जिस तरह से हम कुछ रोग पर नियंत्रण करने जा रहे हैं, जिस तरह से चेचक की रोकथाम के लिए किया गया, वैसे ही एक अभियान देश में चलाना पड़ेगा और लोगों को इस बारे में बताना पड़ेगा। इसमें सबसे बड़ी और जरूरी चीज़ यह है, जैसे सतीश अग्रवाल जी बार-बार कहते हैं, कि हम, जो मैम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट हैं, उनको इस काम में निश्चित तौर से आगे जाना चाहिए। यह लोगों पर इम्पोज़ नहीं किया जाए बल्कि लोगों को इसके लिए तैयार किया जाए क्योंकि इस देश में विभिन्न भाषा-भाषी और अनेक धर्मों के लोग यहां रहते हैं। हम यह कहते हैं कि हमारे देश में विविधता में एकता है, लेकिन आज तक हम सच्चे मन से विविधता में एकता नहीं जोड़ पाए हैं। देश के प्रति सबको लागाव करना पड़ेगा, देश सबसे महान है, पहले है, देश को बचाना हमारा सबसे बड़ा धर्म है। अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी बताया गया है कि 40 प्रतिशत महिलाएं हमारे यहां निरक्षर हैं ... (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ चतुर्वेदी) : अब खत्म करिए, टाईम हो गया, ज्यादा हो गया। सबके साथ सहयोग करना पड़ेगा। अभी इतने लोग बोलने वाले हैं।

श्री नरेश यादव : जी, मैं सहयोग कर रहा हूं। मैं यह कह रहा था कि हमारे यहां 40 प्रतिशत महिलाएं निरक्षर हैं। अगर एक महिला साक्षर होती है तो पूरा परिवार साक्षर होता है और यदि एक पुरुष साक्षर होता है तो एक व्यक्ति साक्षर होता है। इसलिए महिलाओं को साक्षरता अभियान में जोड़ना जरूरी है।

अंत में मैं एक बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूं। हम सब मिलकर इस देश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, देश में समृद्धि लाना चाहते हैं। हमारी आजादी, हमारी संप्रभुता अक्षुण्ण है और कोई इस पर चोट नहीं पहुंचा सकता। हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी यहां मौजूद हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि जरा वे इस बारे में सोचें कि हमें कितनी छुट्टी मिल रही है? महोदय, वर्ष के 365 दिनों में 52 शनिवार हैं, 52 रविवार हैं ... (व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ चतुर्वेदी) : अब आप खत्म करिए।

श्री नरेश यादव : 12 सी० एल०, 12 गजेटेड और 30 व्यक्तिगत कुट्टी आजकल मिलती है। यानी कुल मिलाकर हम देखते हैं कि हम 165 दिन कुट्टी बिता रहे हैं और 200 दिन काम कर रहे हैं। अगर हमें निश्चित तौर से देश का विकास करना है तो सबको मिलकर चाहे वह सरकारी कर्मचारी हो या हिंदुस्तान का आम नागरिक हो, सबको मिलकर देश की समृद्धि में अपनी भागीदारी निभानी पड़ेगी तभी हम सब देश को आगे बढ़ा पाएंगे। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

**SHRI R. MARGABANDU** (Tamil Nadu): Sir, India's richest resource is the human resource with the vast traditions of skill, science and thought. But yet, the 50 years of political freedom has not given us economic freedom or educational freedom. Government jobs are the anchor of our education. Our educational institutions produce unemployable youth, all with certificates but with very few skills and very little enterprise. Our priority must be to make our youth complete persons capable of thinking and deciding for themselves. They should be able to learn and work with enthusiasm. They should become self-disciplined and self-motivated and achieve excellence in their line. The present-day education is just a memory test. It is a test for the memory. It is a waste of our energy, time, money and natural resources. We must do some fundamental thinking to decide on the right priority. Our education system, as it exists, is of no use at all. It does not make a man self-employed or self-dependent. For the past 50 years, we have not fixed our targets. At least hereafter, we must have goals to be achieved. Now, 100 per cent literacy is demanded. About 35 crores of middle class population is there. And there are 35 crores of illiterate persons. If a person is able to write his name, he is considered to be literate. If that is the case, there is no literacy at all. It is a shame that in the recent Vice-presidential elections, out of the total votes of 750 M.Ps., the votes of 45 M.Ps. were invalid. It is a shame to the entire nation that even the M.Ps. are

not able to vote properly. It shows a lack of literacy even among Members of Parliament. People are criticising the quality of the MPs. Now, 46 MPs have invalidated their vote. Is it literacy that we are imparting to our people? In fact, literacy should be imparted to people in a fixed time-frame of say, fifty years. Let there be hundred per cent literacy in this country in another fifty years. (Interruptions)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI)**: Mr. Margabandu, you have ten minutes. You have already consumed five minutes. You come to the other points.

**SHRI R. MARGABANDU**: So far as our population is concerned, it is around 84 crores right now. By 2005, it will cross the figure of one hundred crore. Unlike the past, the birth rate has come down to a great extent. So, effective steps should be taken to control population. Religions like Islam and Christianity prejudice birth control. The rule of birth control is made applicable in the case of Hindus only. In a secular State the rule of birth control should be made applicable to all persons who are living in this country. Population is increasing at a rapid pace and unless it is controlled, it is likely to become a big problem for us. I am given to understand that a legislation is going to be brought forward to disqualify a person who is having more than two children to participate in the election. If a person is having more than two children, he will be disqualified. But this disqualification is not sufficient. A disqualification should be attached in respect of all the elected posts right from the post of a Panchayat Pradhan up to the President of India. This disqualification should be made applicable in respect of the government servants also.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI)**: I would request you to conclude your speech.

**SHRI R. MARGABANDU:** Merely confining this rule to the legislators will not be of much use. In any case, they are not more than 7,000 or 8,000. Out of 84 crores of people, if 8,000 people were to be disqualified on the ground of having more than two children, it will not be of any use at all.

A nutritious meal scheme has been introduced. (*Interruptions*) At the moment, nutritious meal is not given to children. In Tamil Nadu, my leader, MGR, had introduced this system which has been adopted in the whole of India. Now it has been accepted by the W.H.O. also that children must be given a nutritious meal. If we do so, the generation will be healthy. I request you to name this scheme after the MGR's noon meal scheme.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI):** I thought you are finishing now.

**SHRI R. MARGABANDU:** About fifty years ago, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had given an assurance that Hindi will not be imposed on the non-Hindi speaking people. Even after fifty years, this assurance has not been incorporated in the Constitution. This is a demand from all the southern States that this assurance should be incorporated in the Constituion and unless the non-Hindi speaking people opt for Hindi, it should not be imposed on them. With this I conclude.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI):** Smt. Margaret Alva. (*Interruptions*) Mrs. Malti Sharma, you will follow her.

**SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:** Sir, there comes a time in the history of every nation when it halts for a brief moment to assess its achievement and failures and to plan for the future. It is appropriate that the Parliament of India has decided to choose the 50th year of India's independence...to assess the achievements of the last 50 years, to take corrective action where necessary and to prepare for the next millennium. In his historic speech on the midnight of

14th August, 1947 Pandit Nehru had said, "When the world sleeps India will awake to freedom". It was the hope, belief and aspiration of our people. to assess the achievements of the last 50 years, to take corrective action where necessary and to prepare for the next millennium. In his historic speech on the midnight of 14th August, 1947 Pandit Nehru had said, "When the world sleeps India will awake to freedom". It was the hope, belief and aspiration of our people, that what they had dreamt of, that would become a reality immediately after freedom, a true independent India in which social justice would go with development, where the weakest and the lowest would find a place in the nation's priorities. Planning has come. A lot has been done in the last 50 years. We repeatedly sing with great emotion "sare...jahan...se...achcha...Hindustan...hamara." I would like to ask today: Are we convinced that in the last 50 years we have really made India what it could have been? I speak here cutting across party lines. I am not speaking as one who has been part of a party which has ruled the country or rather has been in Government for most part of the 50 years. I speak as an Indian citizen who is proud of the many achievements of the last 50 years. We may differ on our political lines. We may have different points of view in our approaches. But where things have to be admitted, I think, we have to admit them. In spite of all our achievements, as the other Members have said, it is true that we still have 20% of our people below the poverty line. We have the problem of growing illiterates in spite of all the investments in education. We have the problems of discrimination against women and lack of housing, sanitation and drinking water in thousands of our villages. Most of all, I would like to mention the feelings of the youth of the country (two-thirds of our population is under the age of 45—) particularly, the post-independence generation, the post forty-seven generation. They are asking:

"What are we getting out of all that has been done over these years?" The sense of alienation, if I may call it, of the younger generation, in some way or the other, is going to determine what their attitude in the future is going to be.

On the side of our achievements, I certainly have to mention the green revolution and food self-sufficiency. Mrs. Gandhi had said in the seventies, "We will never beg for food again". I think it was a challenge when we were refused food assistance by powerful nations. We were able to turn the corner and we were able to achieve, what was perhaps the most essential thing for us, food self-sufficiency. Today we have the second largest trained manpower resource in the world. We have laid the foundation of a resilient economy. We may have problems. But we have laid the foundations for development of science and technology. Pandit Nehru gave the initial impetus to it and Mrs. Gandhi carried it forward. It has given us the confidence that, no matter who refuses what, our scientists and our establishments will be able to meet the challenge. I speak of the crisis which was created over the cryogenic engine. We said that and proved that our scientists could meet the challenge and produce the technology which was denied to us. But I would say that big challenges lie ahead.

Sir, at the cost of being repetitive, I would start with population. This is a challenge which we have to address cutting across party lines, cutting across local interests and cutting across personal limitations. I would like to say that we were perhaps first to launch family planning. When in 1952 the first official family planning effort was launched by Pandit Nehru in India. The figures show that we have made great improvement. I am just giving four of them. The birth rate per thousand has fallen from 41.7% in 1951-1961 to 28.3% in 1995. The death rate has come down from 22.8% to 9% per thousand in 1995 and the life expectancy has gone up from 41 years to 61 years.

Infant mortality rate has been halved from 146 per 1000 in 1961 to 74 per 1000 in 1995. There are various figures that can be given to show that tremendous achievements have been there as far as the population picture is concerned and yet I must say that we still have a growth rate of 2.1 per cent. We add 17 million people every year. No matter what we invest, no matter what we attempt to do, our population outstrips the investment and the efforts that we make. I must mention here that it was the politicisation of the efforts at family planning in 70s that really set the programme back by 10 or 15 years. Sir, whatever such people may say, the Five Point Programme of the Youth Congress in the 70s had an impact. It was 'each one teach one'—education; it was *hum do hamare do* — not more than two children; it was — 'plant a tree in green India.' and the environment Ministry came later. 'Be Indian, buy Indian' — the Swadeshi slogan which everybody is talking about today. There is one more — anti-dowry. These are the burning issues today. We are all discussing what is happening in these fields, whether it is environment, whether it is status of women and dowry, whether it is population. All these were the basic issues. But they were sought to be politicised and we know what the result was. I am not going into the right and wrong of it. All I can say is that these today stand as the five primary issues of education, of literacy, of greening the country, of limiting our population or providing women an opportunity and status. I think dowry is a humiliating thing for any woman. These are the five points which we are trying to focus on and I believe they still hold a very great significance for the development of the country. Sir, it was Shri Rajiv Gandhi in 1985 who created the Ministry of Human Resource Development and I had the honour then of being one of the first Team of Ministers who went into Human Resource Development. So, I want to say what was significant then was a repeated assertion that population does not necessarily have to be a negative factor in

development. He repeatedly said that population can be the strength of the nation if we know how to invest in people and how to utilise human resources for national development. Therefore, the Ministry of Human Resource Development was essentially there to create the environment in which education was not going to be simply literacy or simply general education but with technical education thrown into it so that people would have a skill when they finish their high school. We talked about education for equality; to give all sections an equal starting point as far as education was concerned. We brought in special emphasis on education of women and the girl-child so that the gaps of the past, the discrimination, could be corrected. All these were efforts at creating an environment in which India's population could become a positive factor in development. Sir, the New Education Policy came. There was the National Youth Policy which was adopted but strangely every time the Government changed with a new party, there is a re-drafting of the youth policy — Sir, I do not know why — as if the policy changes as far as youth are concerned depend on the party which is in Government. We are again drafting another youth policy. We prepared the NPP, the National Perspective Plan for women in 1989 which was a blue print document for women's development. We are in the process of adopting another policy on women which is being circulated. Sir, the Common Minimum Programme made certain commitments. I believe that in the Fiftieth Year of Independence if those had been implemented as the national agenda, as was promised, a lot of hope could have been created. But even that had been given up. Fifteen parties which sat together and said 'we can do it together and we are prepared to support' are you prepared to support it? I speak about the question of reservation for women, something which was common, something which was committed from the Central Hall of Parliament in the President's Address. But when it

came to the House, Sir, you know as well as we do, what forces stopped it. I believe that women as 50% of our population, is the most valuable human resource of this country. You cannot move into the next millennium by leaving women back in the 18th century. We will be a drag on you if you don't carry us along, if you don't give us an opportunity, if you don't allow us to participate as equal citizens. The population programmes cannot succeed without the empowerment of women. That was the message at Cairo, in the UN Conference on Population. Yet there is no commitment. Somehow or other, as a nation we talk about women. They are the object of policies and programmes announced, promised. But nothing happens. I tell you, I am prepared to say this today that perhaps one of the biggest lacunae in our development has been leaving women out of the mainstream of national development. They have not been able to participate as they should have. We are no longer asking for welfare and for charity. We are asking to be treated as equal human beings with our voice in the policies and programmes of our free country. The Constitution has given us equal rights and we demand that we get what has been promised to us.

I would go on to mention one significant factor. In spite of all the investments—I am not repeating what has been said—in spite of all the investments in education, the number of illiterates in this country is growing, thanks to the population. In the First Five Year Plan, 56% of the education budget was spent on elementary education. In the Eighth Five Year Plan, in spite of growing illiteracy, we have only 47% of the budget being spent on elementary, primary education. I believe that we have to start with elementary education if we want to deal with the problem of illiteracy. But everybody is more interested in the top heavy structures. I would like to say that in spite of all that is spent on education, the best who come out of the best institutions, subsidized at the tax-payers' expense, go to other

countries to help run their economies, their medical and health systems. I think this is causing great harm to a country which is in a developing stage. I would like to tell the youth of this country today that no country ever became great by its youth running away from sacrifice and responsibility. We cannot offer the salaries that the other countries can perhaps offer—three cars, two houses and maybe two wives also. Somebody spoke about divorce and the new life that comes with it. What I am talking about is the need to instil in our youth, through our education system, a sense of patriotism, a sense of commitment and a sense of sacrifice. We have to tell them that you are being educated to serve your country and to be a part of the great challenge of development—not to run away from responsibility and look after yourself.

Expenditure on education, as a percentage of GNP, was 1.2% in 1950-51. It has gone up to 3.9% in 1986-87. Of course, we have made a commitment at the Conference on Human Development that we will take it up to 6% and I do hope that we will be able to keep this commitment.

The ICDS Programme which was introduced in 1975 has been hailed as one of the most successful programmes for children. There was an effort in between to wind it up. Some of us had to fight tooth and nail to stop it. They wanted the ICDS to be converted into a child survival programme and this attempt was made in the eighties. That was the direction from the World Bank and other international agencies. That was the time when we said, 'No, we have passed the stage of child survival. We are talking of child development services. "You can have child survival by one injection or three injections. The child will survive. But we are talking about child development. What we are talking about is the integrated development of the child, from the womb of the mother by paying attention to the pregnant women, nursing mothers to the pre-school and

primary school effort for children. I think that is the meaning of real human development for the child. I am glad to say that we have extended the programme. Rajiv Gandhi had in this House made a commitment that by 1995 we would have 100% coverage of the ICDS. I find from the figures that we are still 20% behind time. We have not yet reached the 100% coverage. We have only covered 80%. I hope priority will be given to this basic need of children.

Another disturbing figure which I wish to give is the falling sex ratio of women in this country, the status of the girl-child. Science and technology is being used to destroy the female foetus because people in this country, including mothers, want only sons. Sir, the trend is rather unfortunate. In 1985 it was 934 women per thousand men. In 1995 it has come down to 927 women per thousand men, which means the ratio is coming down. So, all that I am saying is that these are signals which are very dangerous because you are meddling with the demographic balance of the country by artificial means, which I think requires urgent attention.

Sir, the health policy is a part of this discussion. Our former Health Minister is here and it was when he was Minister that the National Health Policy was presented. We had made a commitment to 'Health for All'. But today I must say with great pain that investment in the First Plan on health was 3.3% of the national Budget, GNP, and it has come down to 1.74% in the 8th Plan. This is a very unfortunate indicator of the emphasis that we are giving to the health of the people. There is a big gap between health facilities for people in urban areas and rural areas, between health facilities for those who have and those who have not. I would appeal today that we should give priority to it.

Sir, I will mention about CGHS. I feel it is a disgrace that we, the Members of Parliament, and even the Government



servants who are always fighting for their pay packets, are paying just Rs.10 or Rs.12 a month as CGHS contribution, and we get the best of everything. Twelve rupees do not buy medicines for even one day for a person queueing outside a chemist's shop today for minimum life-saving medicines for his children. Do we have conscience? Are we able to say without being ashamed of ourselves that we get everything we want from the best of medicines to the best of rooms in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences — bureaucrats and politicians — by paying Rs.12 or Rs.15 a month. I think it is Rs.15. Sir, the proposal had gone up to increase it. But what happened? It got blocked because files have to go to the bureaucrats and when they get affected, files never come back.

I will tell you today what happened on population when I was the Minister for Personnel. I made a desperate effort to bring in some kind of guidelines for Government servants who implement the Government policy. There was this Swaminathan Report. When I as the Minister for Women's Welfare, supported the two-child norm, which was part of the pay-package of the last Pay Commission, that Government would pay only for two children as far as maternity benefits are concerned, I was called anti-women. I was told that I was bringing in something against the women. I had to plead with them that this was going to help them, they cannot be forced to have more than two children because the Government won't pay; their mothers-in-law and husbands can pay; they can have six children, but the Government won't pay. With great effort we got it through. But do you know, Sir, what happened? In spite of all that, while the two-child norm is there, the Leave Travel Facility is for as many children as you want. The rules have not been changed. The CGHS facility is for as many children as you have. Only because this came at that time, that one rule — that we won't pay for your maternity benefit — is there. But all the other benefits can be for up to

six or eight children or whatever you have. This is a dichotomy as far as the rules are concerned with the Government sector and I want to bring it on record.

Sir, we have achieved food security. I would like to say that from 50 million tonnes in 1951, we are producing almost 200 million tonnes by 1996. I think this is a great achievement. In spite of population pressures, the land reforms, investment and agricultural research by our scientists and by our laboratories have provided us this confidence that we can feed our millions.

Sir, you are looking at me. I will take just a minute more. So, this is where I wish today to bow my head in humble homage to the people who have really given us the self-confidence to deal with problems in this country.

And I would say that it was Pandit Nehru's foresight and scientific approach to problem — solving that really laid the basis of our scientific development. Sir, from Rs.14 crores in the First Plan, I am proud to say that the allotment is Rs.5,169 crores in the Eighth Plan. This shows the type of expansion on the scientific front — science and technology, research and development — that we have been laying emphasis on.

Sir, employment is a sector which I have to touch when I speak about...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): I think it is time also to wind up.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, I was given 15 minutes. Have I crossed 15 minutes?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): You have already taken 23 minutes.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sorry, Sir, I am only saying that six per cent of the labour-force in the country joins the ranks of the unemployed every year. We are creating jobs; we are doing a lot of development. But, I would like

to say that we need to pay special attention to job creation. The new Economic Policy will be discussed tomorrow. Sir, the impact of the new Economic Policy to a large extent is going to be that finished goods are going to be dumped on this country; that companies are going to be taken over and modernised, and more and more people are going to be thrown out of the work force. I think, as a nation, we have to think about what we need to do to correct the imbalances which are going to come. The commitment that was made that jobs would be created the jobs we had hoped would be created, is not happening. We had MOUs signed. We had big statements of so many projects cleared. Sir, I would like to ask how many jobs are being created? On the other hand, jobs are being lost. The BIFR is closing down industries, and the foreign companies that are coming are modernising, taking over and throwing people out, which is going to create a crisis in the next five years, if we do not watch out.

Sir, I am grateful for the time that you have given me. I would only say that for the next fifty years, we need to set an agenda for ourselves, and the thrust of this, I believe is discipline of our people. If only we are a disciplined nation, this country will overcome many, many challenges. But, we are indisciplined. We talk of rights. No one talks of duties. I would appeal at this time we make population and development as the priority for the next fifty years. I would plead, Sir, that social justice which has been the watchword of Indian development must be written now in capital letters because in the name of competition, survival of the fittest and market-forces, the weaker sections are going to suffer the impact of the development process. I appeal, therefore, to all, no matter what our ideologies are, no matter what our commitments are, let this central point of India's commitment to the poor, the weak, the downtrodden, those left out of the pale of development,

be given the priority in the next fifty years so that truly could we say in the next fifty years that we have at last "wiped every tear from every eye." Thank you, Sir.

**श्रीमती मालती शर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश):** धन्यवाद, महोदय। हमने आज़ादी की पचासवीं वर्षगांठ मनाई है। बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है। आज़ादी में सांस लेना हर नागरिक के लिए स्फूर्तिदायक होता है, किन्तु महोदय, हमें यह विश्लेषण अवश्य करना पड़ेगा कि हमने इन पचास वर्षों में क्या खोया है और क्या पाया है। महोदय, मैं मानती हूँ कि पचास वर्षों के दौरान देश में शिक्षा का प्रतिशत भी बढ़ा होगा। कुछ साईटिस्टों की मेहनत से देश में नये-नये विकास के कार्य भी अवश्य हुए होंगे। किन्तु जहाँ तक महिला और बाल विकास की बात है, भारत के संविधान में बच्चों की दशा सुधारने के लिए अनुच्छेद 39 में कहा गया है कि कामगारों, पुरुषों, महिलाओं तथा बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य और ताकत का दुरुपयोग न किया जाए। इसी प्रकार अनुच्छेद 24 में कहा गया है कि 14 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों को काम पर न लगाया जाए। अनुच्छेद 45 में कहा गया है कि 14 वर्ष की आयु तक के बच्चों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा दी जाए।

महोदय, 1991 की जनगणना के अनुसार भारत में 150 मिलियन बच्चे ऐसे हैं जो 6 वर्ष की आयु से कम हैं।

और इनमें से अनेकों बच्चे ऐसे हैं जो आर्थिक और सामाजिक पर्यावरण में रहते हैं और जिनका शारीरिक व मानसिक विकास अवरुद्ध है। इन परिस्थितियों में निर्धनता, अस्वच्छता, संक्रमण बीमारियाँ इनके शरीर में घर कर जाती हैं।

महोदय, राष्ट्रीय बाल नीति में 1974 में बच्चों को देश की अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण परिसम्पत्ति माना गया है। महोदय, जन्म से पूर्व और जन्म के पश्चात् उनकी सारी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करना सरकार का दायित्व है, ज़िम्मेदारी है। इसी लिए 1974 में एक समेकित बाल विकास योजना बनायी गयी। महोदय, इसके पश्चात् भी आई० एस० डी० सी० के अन्तर्गत सभी दृष्टि से पिछड़े बच्चों तथा माताओं की दशा सुधारने के लिए स्कीमें बनीं। महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या इन सारी योजनाओं में बच्चों की तथा महिलाओं की दशा सुधरी? आज भी झुग्गी और झोंपड़ियों के अम्यार लगे हुए हैं और उनमें रहने वाले बालक, महिलाएँ तथा पूरा परिवार

गन्दगी तथा दूषित पर्यावरण में हर प्रकार के कुप्रभाव की जिन्दगी जीने पर मजबूर है। आज भी रेड लाईट्स पर, फुटपाथों पर जिस तरह से भीख मांगते हुए, फटे हाल, जिनके तन डकने को पूरा कपड़ा नहीं, पेट भरने को रोटी नहीं, ऐसे बच्चों तथा महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, सुरक्षा आदि किसी भी चीज को हम पूरा कर पाए हैं क्या? कूड़े के ढेर में भरी गन्दगी में जब हम छोटे छोटे, नन्हें बच्चों को कचरा चुनते देखते हैं तो क्या कोई माँ ऐसी है जो बच्चे को ऐसा न आए। क्या संविधान में दिए गए वचनों के अनुसार हम बच्चों को शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य एवं हर प्रकार की उनकी देखभाल कर पाए हैं?

महोदय, अब मैं महिलाओं के विकास की बात करना चाहती हूँ। खेद का विषय है कि इक्कीसवीं सदी केवल तीन वर्ष की दूरी पर खड़ी है किंतु हम महिलाएँ किस आशा और विश्वास के साथ उसमें प्रवेश करें। बीसवीं सदी में हमारे साथ न्याय नहीं किया। बीसवीं सदी उस आदिमसी दलित महिला के आंसुओं से गीली है जिसे उसके ही बेटे के साथ संभोग करने के लिए कहा गया। बीसवीं सदी हरिद्वार की 26 वर्षीय दलित महिला की चीत्कार से गुंज रही है जिसके साथ एक ही रात में सामाजिक न्याय के नाम पर ग्यारह व्यक्तियों ने बलात्कार किया। बीसवीं सदी के अंदर पार्वती जैसी असंख्य महिलाओं, बहनों को निर्वस्त्र कर नंगा घुमाया गया। बीसवीं सदी के आंचल पर मुजफ्फरनगर के हादसे में बलात्कार की शिकार हुई बहनों का काला दाग लगा हुआ है।

महोदय, इसी शताब्दी में सुप्रसिद्ध वकील श्री के.सी.आर. तुलसी के अनुसार बलात्कार के मामलों में 439 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है किंतु बलात्कार के अपराधियों में केवल 6 प्रतिशत को दंड मिला है। गत वर्षों में दहेज हत्याओं में 300 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। इसी शताब्दी में भ्रूण हत्या के कारण महिलाओं की संख्या घटकर एक हजार की तुलना में 927 रह गयी है। इस सबसे दुःखद स्थिति है कि संसद में भी उनका प्रतिशत केवल 5 प्रतिशत रह गया है। आज केवल 29 महिलाएँ संसद की सदस्य हैं, महोदय जबकि पुरुष सदस्यों की संख्या 548 है। इसी शताब्दी में महिला अपने तेजस्वी रूप से जींचे आकर टी.वी., वाशिंग मशीन, वाशिंग पाउडर, शेविंग ब्लेड आदि वस्तुओं की बिक्री बढ़ाने का माध्यम बन गयी है। केवल इतिहासों पर चिपकाने वाली अभद्र तस्वीर रह गयी है।

अतः महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि महिलाओं की स्थिति सुधारने के लिए एक क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन की

आवश्यकता है। बीसवीं सदी में महिलाओं को न्याय नहीं मिला क्योंकि उनकी दर्द भरी आवाज़ें नहीं बुलन्द करने के लिए विधान सभाओं तथा लोक सभा में उनका उचित प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है। महोदय प्रश्न 33 प्रतिशत का नहीं है। प्रश्न है 50 प्रतिशत मुक्ति का। आज अनेकों कानून बनने के पश्चात् भी आधी जनसंख्या को न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है।

महोदय, हम बालक तथा बालिकाओं को पूरी शिक्षा नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। हम विभाग में विभाग खोलते चले जा रहे हैं, शिक्षा में भी शिक्षा। हम कहीं आंगनवाड़ी की स्कीम लागू करते हैं तो कहीं पुष्टाहार, कहीं बालाहार। मैं तो एक ही बात सरकार से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि पूर्णकालिक विद्यालय सरकार क्यों नहीं खोल सकती है। हम आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े बालक तथा बालिकाओं के लिए छात्रावासों की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं। उन्हें आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए उन्हें रोजगारमूलक शिक्षा क्यों नहीं दे सकते हैं।

महोदय, दो विषयों पर मुझे घोर चिन्ता होती है - एक टेलीविजन और दूसरा शराब। एक और हम महिला तथा बाल विकास की बात करते हैं और दूसरी और इन दोनों चीजों के माध्यम से हम समाज को गड़बड़े में डकेल रहे हैं। बालक तथा बालिकाओं में कुप्रभाव डालने वाले भड़े और अश्लील चित्र व सीरियल दिखाकर बच्चों को किस दिशा में ले जाना चाहते हैं।

म.पं. 6.00

क्या टेलीविजन में इस प्रकार के प्रदर्शन दिखाकर आप बलात्कार की घटनाओं पर रोक लगा सकेंगे? महोदय, इसी प्रकार सरकार धन कमाने के लिए शराब की दुकानों को कदम-कदम पर खोलती चली जा रही है। गली-गली, गांव-गांव तथा चौखर्हों पर शराब की दुकानें धड़ाधड़ खुलती चली जा रही हैं, क्योंकि सरकार को पैसा चाहिए। महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ। सरकार को पैसा तो चाहिए, सरकार पैसा कमाना चाहती है लेकिन क्या इस तरह का वातावरण निर्माण करके वह समाज में एक अच्छा वातावरण निर्माण कर सकती है? यह सर्वस्व की मार अगर पड़ती है तो वह महिलाओं पर पड़ती है। इन सारी मुसीबतों का सामना समाज में महिलाओं को झेलना पड़ता है। गांव-गांव में महिलाएँ परेशान हैं। शराब की दुकानों और शराब के ठेकों को बंद करने के लिए महिलाएँ धरने दे रही हैं, आंदोलन कर रही हैं, किंतु कोई सुनवाई नहीं है, बल्कि शराब की दुकानों को और लाइसेंस दिए जा रहे हैं और शराब की दुकानों की संख्या दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती चली जा रही है।

कदम-कदम पर शराब के ठेके, शराब की दुकानों पर पीने वालों की भीड़ से गांवों में बहु-बेटियों का जीना दूभर हो गया है।

महोदय, एक ओर हम नारी मुक्ति की बात करते हैं, विकास की बात करते हैं, शिक्षा की बात करते हैं। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि आज तो शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् भी शिक्षित लड़कियों का दफ्तरों में काम करना दूभर हो गया है। आज वे वहाँ भी अपने शील को सुरक्षित नहीं कर पा रही हैं। उन्हें कानून बनाने के पश्चात् भी कानून की मदद से भी उन्हें कोई सहायता नहीं मिलती है। अनेकों प्रकार की कठिनाइयों का उन्हें सामना करना पड़ता है। जब तक कानूनों का कड़ाई से पालन नहीं होगा, दोषियों को सजा नहीं मिलेगी तब तक कैसा विकास और कहां विकास? महोदय, हम चाहते हैं कि 50 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या का उद्धार बीसवीं सदी में जितनी मुसीबतों का सामना हमें करना पड़ा है उसमें सुधार हो तो सरकार सख्ती से कानूनों का पालन करए। महिला तथा बाल विकास को जो भी प्राथमिक आवश्यकताएं उनकी हैं संविधान में जिनका उल्लेख किया गया है, वे पूरी सुविधाएं महिलाओं तथा बच्चों को मिलें, विकास तभी संभव होगा। लेकिन हमें देखने को मिलता है महोदय, कि विकास की जितनी योजनाएं बनती हैं वे सरकार की फाइलों में बंद रह जाती हैं और दफ्तरों तक अगर जाती हैं तो दफ्तरों में बैठे अधिकारियों की फाइलों में बंद रह जाती हैं और विनाश की जितनी योजनाएं बनती हैं आए दिन सिनेमा और शराब की दुकानें ये दिन-प्रति-दिन इतनी बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं कि मैं नहीं समझती कि इन सारी चीजों के बढ़ते हुए कैसे समाज का विकास हो पाएगा और कैसे इन बुराइयों के बढ़ते हुए समाज में महिला और बाल विकास हो पाएगा? यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। इसलिए महोदय, इन थोड़े शब्दों में बोल कर मैं आपके सामने सरकार से मांग करती हूँ कि इन शराब की दुकानों पर तुरंत प्रतिबंध लगाया जाना चाहिए और यह जो टेलीविजन जिसको ये आज कहते हैं कि इसको रेकर्ड हमारी शक्ति से बाहर है, मैं कहती हूँ कि जितना इनकी शक्ति है उतना तो इनको रेकर्ड चाहिए। लेकिन हमारी सरकार इन चीजों को और बढ़ावा दे रही है। जिससे मैं यह समझती हूँ कि विकास की जो चीजें हैं वे सारी अवरुद्ध हुई जा रही हैं और जितनी बुराइयां हैं वे समाज में दिन-प्रति-दिन फनपती जा रही हैं। मैं सरकार से पुनः मांग करती हूँ कि शराब के ऊपर तुरंत प्रतिबंध लगाया जाए, उनकी दुकानें बंद की जाएं, गांव-गांव से शराब की दुकानों को हटया जाए। जहां शराब की दुकानें बस्तियों के बीच में खुल गई हैं

वहां उनको बस्तियों से बाहर ले जाया जाए ताकि पीने वाले लोग मोहल्लों में नंगे नाच न कर सकें, महिलाओं का जीना दूभर न कर सकें और समाज के ऊपर उसका कुप्रभाव न पड़ सके। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहती हूँ कि विकास की बातें तो बहुत हैं, मेरे दिल को जो समय दिया गया है उसके अनुसार हमारे वक्ता बहुत हैं, मैं थोड़े में अपनी बात कह कर सरकार के पास एक अपनी इस आवाज को पहुंचाना चाहती हूँ कि हमारी 50 पर्सेंट की जो हालत है उस हालत को सुधारने के लिए अपने समाज में जो कुरीतियां खड़ी कर दी हैं आप इनके ऊपर तुरंत प्रतिबंध लगाइये। धन्यवाद।

SHRI V. RAJAN CHELLAPPA (Tamil Naidu): Sir, for a developing nation like India, human resource development has assumed a very vital role. The population of a country can either be its weakness or its strength. It all depends on the farsightedness, policies and performance of the Government. But, unfortunately, we are in a precarious situation. For India, population is both our weakness and our strength. It is a weakness because of the explosion of population.

It is a strength; resource is a great asset to a nation. The success of a nation depends on how good its population is and it does not depend on how much it is. We are celebrating the Golden Jubilee of our Independence. We have seen eight Five Year Plans and hundreds of schemes and projects for eradication of poverty, illiteracy, health and so on. No doubt, we have made some progress. But, if we look at the standard of living of the vast majority of our people, we have to admit that all is not well. Something has gone wrong somewhere.

According to the Government's estimate, the percentage of poor in 1973-74 in the country was 5.88%; in the year 1993-94 - that is after twenty years - it is said to have come down to 35.97%. Today, people living below poverty line is said to be 37.7%. However, the number of poor in the country remain well over 320 millions. This figure has not come down. The Government is saying that due to increase in population, the

number of poor does not come down. This is not the real truth. The population has been helpful to the nation in increasing the allround productivity.

Then, we have been having many poverty alleviation programmes like JRY, IAY, IRDP, EAS, MWS, ARWSP and so on. But, these schemes have not yielded the desired results for various reasons. During 1996-97, out of Rs. 1,790 crores allocated for Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, only Rs.1,400 crores were spent; out of Rs. 1,140 crores allocated for Indira Aawas Yojna, only Rs. 840 crores were spent. In majority of the schemes the funds were unutilised. And we do not know how much of the utilised funds reached the needy - the poor. I am reminded of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi who once said that out of one rupee spent by the Government, only twenty-five paise reached the poor. I do not know what is the situation today. We must remember one thing, if our population has to be our strength, we have to eradicate poverty on a war-footing. We cannot expect a hungry stomach to work in fields or in a factory. The Government should remember that by eradicating poverty, 320 million poor people will become our national asset and human resource for the nation. Therefore, it is high time that the Government has to do some introspection and take up need-based programmes.

Sir, next to food, education is most important for a nation's progress. A very ambitious scheme—Literacy for all by 2000 — could not bring the desired results. Even the National Policy on Education, 1986 could not be translated into reality to achieve the goal. Today, over nine crore children are not able to attend school. Article 45 of our Constitution speaks of free education to all children upto 14 years of age. The Government had promised to achieve universalisation of elementary education before entering into 21st Century. Projects like 'Operation Blackboard' were launched. What is the result? Still there are classrooms under the shadow of trees in villages. There are elementary schools without

basic teaching materials like maps and globes. Enough teachers are not posted in schools. We must remember that the number of Indian children in the age group of 5 to 14 years would be 232 million by the year 2000 A.D. According to the UNESCO's Report with regard to primary education, among 87 developing countries, India is in 50th position. Unless we strive to make 'Literacy for all' a reality in the coming few years, all our plans for economic development will come to naught. It is a fact that illiteracy is the major reason for the explosion of population. If our literacy mission becomes successful, the population will stop increasing at this rate.

The higher education is becoming more and more elite-oriented because of the exorbitant rates charged by professional colleges. The Union Government is only interested in taking away the powers of the States. For example, All India Teachers Education Council was constituted through an Act of Parliament. Now, all the colleges, training teachers in the country, have to take permission of the Central Council. I do not know what is achieved by this. In a diverse country like India, the Government ought to provide what is suitable to the people of each region. Teacher education is not merely tex-book approach. The culture, the customs and traditions of the people of that region should be taught and inculcated in teachers in order to make education worthy. Therefore, teacher education should be left to the State Governments. The Centre should have no hand in it.

The condition of the youth of the country should worry us the most. Unemployed youth is not only a colossal waste of manpower, but also creates several problems like militancy, insurgency and other crimes. The Government should address this serious problem sincerely. There is a deep sense of frustration among youths today. Drug abuse and crimes are results of this frustration. We must admit that nothing substantial has been done to put the youth on a right

path and bring them in the mainstream of the nation. The much publicised self-employment schemes and vocational training to youth have remained hollow slogans. These schemes were launched with little funds that were not enough even to cover a Union Territory. I appeal to the Government to formulate a scheme for the youth of the nation, both literates and illiterates, with sufficient funds to involve them in nation building.

Sports is another area to develop the spirit of adventure and a sense of integrity of the country. Unfortunately, nepotism and favouritism are keeping talented youth away from the limelight. Like the Ekalaviv of Rajasthan who was lucky to have been spotted by some sports enthusiasts. There are thousands of youngsters who are looking for some opening, but they are not given a chance. If India's performance in sports could not improve, it is because there are too many P.T. Ushas and Ekalavians who have not been recognised. For example, there is a budding woman weightlifter in Coimbatore, called Ganga. She has won many medals in the national events, and that too without proper training and Government support. She went to Finland and won a bronze medal there. She has been invited to participate in the Womens Junior World Weightlifting Championship to be held in Slovakia on 9th September. She has also been invited for the Ninth Asian Weightlifting Championship to be held in China on 27th September. Training for these events have begun in Jamshedpur, but she is not able to join for want of money. It is a pity that such a talented 21 year old girl is working in a private company for a daily wage of Rs. 20/- only. This is the situation in the country. I don't know whether the Human Resource Development Minister and the Sports Minister are aware of such incidents. I hope, the Government will look into such neglected cases and will do the needful.

I wish to sound a note of warning to the Government—please do not be complacent by providing statistics. Today, we

have a peculiar situation where the rate of inflation is steadily declining and the price is steadily increasing. So, let us not indulge in statistical jugglery. If the human force of this great country should be an asset, the Government must address itself to the ground realities.

So far as science and technology is concerned, we have definitely made progress. But the disappointing fact is that in areas of social commitment, science and technology have done little. The Green Revolution and White Revolution were a result of advancement of science and technology its application in these fields. That is why from a meagre 40 million tonnes of foodgrain production in 1950, today we are producing nearly 200 million tonnes of foodgrains.

Yet, as compared to the use of technology in the field of communications and computerisation, agriculture has remained neglected. Institutions like the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, the National Dairy Research Institute, have not been properly funded to keep pace with the advances being made in science.

What these institutes develop as a result of their research cannot be used by the farmers because of the cost involved, the huge cost involved. For example, tissue culture through which saplings are produced which grow fast and give a good yield. This is used mostly for timber. This tissue culture technology is being exploited by the business houses, in the name of raising plantations of teak and other trees.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI): Mr. Chellappa, you may like to condense it now.

SHRI V. RAJAN CHELLAPPA: They earn huge profits by mobilising the resources of the public. Instead, the Government should use this technology and bring huge tracts of wasteland under plantation. This would provide employment to a large number of people.

I hope the Government, while framing its policies for the future, would consider the points I had made.

Thank you, Sir.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ चतुर्वेदी):** श्री जलालुद्दीन अंसारी। अंसारी जी आपके लिए 6 मिनट का समय है, वैसे तो 5 मिनट में ही आपको अपनी बात खत्म करनी पड़ेगी, अगर सबको एकेमोडेट करना है तो।

**श्री जलालुद्दीन अंसारी (बिहार):** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यह सदन स्वर्ण जयंती वर्षगांठ के अवसर पर मानव विकास और विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी जैसे बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा है।

महोदय, हमारे देश ने पिछले 50 सालों में विज्ञान और तकनीकी के क्षेत्र में काफी प्रगति की है, लेकिन विज्ञान और तकनीकी का उपयोग अगर हमारे गांव के लोगों तक पहुंच पाता और वे उसका उपयोग सही तरीके से कर पाते तो शायद हिन्दुस्तान की जनता अपने जीवन में काफी तरक्की कर सकती थी। लेकिन दुनिया में आज हमने विज्ञान और तकनीकी के क्षेत्र में अपना स्थान बनाया है। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि जितने भी साइंटिफिक रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं, उनके बीच में अच्छा कोऑर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए, समन्वय होना चाहिए, तब वे आविष्कार के क्षेत्र में एक दूसरे के सहयोग से काफी लाभ उठा सकते हैं। आज कृषि के क्षेत्र में, उद्योग के क्षेत्र में, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में सभी क्षेत्रों में रिसर्च की ज़रूरत है और उसके जो नतीजे निकलते हैं उसका उपयोग आवश्यक है, लेकिन इसमें सबसे बड़ी बाधा यह रही है कि समुचित राशि का अभाव रहा है, जितनी आवश्यकता है उतनी राशि नहीं मिलती है। मेरा सुझाव होगा कि इस दिशा में और भी तरक्की के लिए समुचित राशि की व्यवस्था बजट में होनी चाहिए।

जहां तक मानव विकास की बात है, तो हमारे भारतीय समाज में आज उसकी क्या स्थिति है? हमारे संविधान के निर्माताओं ने यह लक्ष्य रखा था कि कुछ बातें तो मौलिक अधिकार में हैं, उन्हें अधिकार के रूप में शामिल किया गया था और कुछ बातों को चिन्हित करते हुए राज्य के नीति निर्देशक तत्वों के दायरे में उन्हें शामिल कर लिया गया था और कहा था कि दस वर्षों के बाद इन्हें कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा, लागू किया जाएगा। आज प्राथमिक शिक्षा की क्या अवस्था है? इसके बारे में अभी हमारे विद्वान साधियों ने बहुत सारे आंकड़े गिनवाए हैं, उन्हें दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अभी जो किताब निकाली गई है उसमें कहा गया है कि ड्राप आउट की क्या स्थिति है, लेकिन मैं इस सदन

के माध्यम से इस सरकार से और पूरे देश से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्कूल में नहीं गए हैं, उनकी क्या स्थिति है?

इस पर तो कभी विचार कीजिए। अगर इन 50 सालों के बाद भी आप विचार करके उनके लिए कुछ नहीं कर पाते हैं तो जितने भी आपके पालिसी स्टेटमेंट्स हैं, उनका क्या औचित्य है? उनका कोई औचित्य उन बच्चों के लिए नहीं है जो गांवों में बगीर कपड़ों के घूमते रहते हैं। आप लोग जन-प्रतिनिधि हैं और आप लोगों ने उनको अवश्य देखा होगा कि आज उनकी क्या अवस्था है। अगर वे पढ़ेंगे नहीं तो यह निरक्षरता और अशिक्षा हमारे समाज में बरकरार रहेगी और वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी आविष्कारों का उपयोग भी नहीं हो पाएगा उनके और समाज के विकास में। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि अशिक्षा को समाप्त करने के लिए निरक्षरता को समाप्त करने के लिए और हमारा भारतीय समाज आगे बढ़ सके, इसके लिए जब हम आजादी की 50वीं वर्षगांठ मना रहे हैं तो हमें कम से कम देश को यह बताना चाहिए कि 6 साल से 14 साल तक के बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा की व्यवस्था हम इतने दिनों में कर देंगे। इस तरह का एक संदेश जनता के सामने जाना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे। मैं दलीय आधार की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। सभी दलों के लोगों की यह मांग है कि जो निरक्षर हैं, उनको शिक्षित किया जाए। इसलिए मैं इस सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि आप इस अवसर पर जो प्रस्ताव लाने जा रहे हैं, उस प्रस्ताव में इस बात का भी जिक्र कीजिए कि अगले कुछ दिनों में हमारे देश के जो बच्चे और बच्चियां हैं, उनके लिए निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा की व्यवस्था यह सरकार करेगी। इससे देश का बड़ा हित होगा और हमारा विकास तेजी के साथ होगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आज हमारे देश में उच्च शिक्षा की क्या स्थिति है? विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर आप देखेंगे कि उच्च शिक्षा का एक-समान लेवल नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस अवसर पर विश्वविद्यालयों के स्तर पर शिक्षा में सुधार किया जाए और उसका स्तर ऊंचा उठाया जाए। एक समय ऐसा था, आप सभी जानते हैं कि जो टेलेंटेड लोग होते थे, वे लेक्चररशिप में बहाल होते थे लेकिन आज सच्चाई यह है कि आज हमारे शिक्षा जगत में अध्यापकों का जो एक बड़ा हिस्सा काम कर रहा है, उनमें वह टेलेंट नहीं है जो पहले के अध्यापकों में हुआ करता था। इसलिए इसके स्तर को बढ़ाना होगा। हमारे मित्र डा० जिचकर साहब भाषण करके चले गए। उन्होंने

भी कहा कि कुछ ऐसे विषय हैं जिनकी आज उपयोगिता नहीं है लेकिन वे फिर भी पढ़ाए जा रहे हैं। जब आप वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा की ओर उन्मुख होना चाहते हैं तो ... (व्यवधान)

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ चतुर्वेदी):** अंसारी साहब, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री जलालुद्दीन अंसारी:** जब आप वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा की ओर उन्मुख होना चाहते हैं तो एक साइंटिफिक ओरियंटेशन हमारी शिक्षा का होना चाहिए, टेक्निकल ओरियंटेशन हमारी शिक्षा का होना चाहिए और इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए सिलेबस में संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए और ऐसा सिलेबस होना चाहिए जो वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी रूप से कुशल स्करलर्स पैदा करे और उसके साथ-साथ सही मान्यों में सेवकूलर और देशभक्त हिंदुस्तानी पैदा करे। इसकी व्यवस्था हमारी शिक्षा में होनी चाहिए ताकि हम अपने देश का छलांग मारकर चौतरफा विकास कर सकें।

महोदय, जनसंख्या का विस्फोट भी एक अहम मुद्दा है। इसके बारे में सब जानते हैं लेकिन इसको रोकने के लिए अभी तक जो योजनाएं बनाई गई वे पूर्णतः लागू नहीं हुई क्योंकि उनको लागू करने में अशिक्षा का बड़ा अवरोधक है।

केरल की चर्चा सभी लोगों ने की है। केरल में इसीलिए सफल हुआ कि वहां पढ़े-लिखे लोग काफी हैं। गोवा में करीब-करीब सभी पढ़े हुए हैं। जहां शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है वहां पर वह योजनाएं चलेगी। उसमें धर्म और जाति बाधक नहीं होगा। इसलिए अंधविश्वास, रुढ़िवादिता, जड़ता जो हमारे समाज में है वह तभी दूर होगी जब हम शिक्षा सब को दे पाएंगे और जब वह शिक्षित होंगे तब वह समझेंगे कि किस तरह से परिवार नियोजन उनके लिए, परिवार के लिए और पूरे देश के लिए कितना लाभप्रद है। पांचवां प्रश्न हमारा है स्वास्थ्य सेवा

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ चतुर्वेदी):** समाप्त करिए अब।

**श्री जलालुद्दीन अंसारी:** मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मेरी समझ है कि पूरे देश में स्वास्थ्य सेवा नाम की कोई चीज रह नहीं गई है और आज आम लोगों के लिए इलाज करना इतना कठिन है जिसका जिक्र करने का समय नहीं है। लेकिन आप सभी जानते हैं कि यहाँ जो हॉस्पिटल्स हैं उनमें रूई नहीं, सिरिज नहीं तथा दवा मिलना और इलाज होना तो दूसरी बात है। मेरी समझ है कि पूरे देश के बड़े हिस्से में हेल्थ सर्विस करीब-करीब समाप्त प्रायः है और उसके लिए सरकार बजट में जो

व्यवस्था करती है वह बहुत नगण्य है। उससे भी कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

[उपसभापति महोदय पीअसीन हुई]

एक सबसे बड़ी समस्या है कि आजादी के 50 साल बाद भी पेयजल की व्यवस्था हम नहीं कर सके। सरकारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एक तिहाई लोगों को पीने का शुद्ध जल नहीं मिलता है। खाद्यान्न के क्षेत्र में भी हमने तरकी की है लेकिन प्रति व्यक्ति जितना अनाज खाने के लिए उनको मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पा रहा है, तो उसके लिए और भी प्रयास करने की जरूरत है ताकि सब को संतुलित भोजन की हम व्यवस्था कर सकें, उससे इस समाज का कल्याण होगा। मैं एक बात ... (व्यवधान)

**उपसभापति:** अंसारी साहब, आपकी पार्टी का तो टाईम कब का खत्म हो चुका। अभी बहुत से लोग बैठे हैं। चूंकि जो बाद में बचे बोलते हैं वह बहुत दुखी हो जाते हैं।

**श्री जलालुद्दीन अंसारी:** मैं एक मिनट और लूंगा। नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की एक उक्ति को आपके सामने उद्धृत करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। देश की आजादी के पूर्व नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने कहा था कि—देश अज़ब होने के तुरन्त बाद आपकी जिम्मेदारी खत्म नहीं होती जाती। विदेशियों का मुकाबला करने के बाद देश को बुराईयों से बचाना होगा वरना प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतें देश पर हावी हो जाएंगी।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

المشرفي جلال الدين انصاري بھار:

اب سبھا اور صی کش مہودے - ۲۰

یہ سہولتوں میں جینی ورثہ کا نقشہ

کے موافق ہر مانو و وکاس اور وگیان

تھا پروڈیوگ کی جیسے بہت ہی ایم

سوال پروچار کر رہا ہے۔

مہودے - بھارے دیبش نے پچھے

۵۰ سالوں میں وگیان اور تکنیکی کے

میدان میں کافی ترقی کی ہے لیکن وگیان



اور تکنیکی کا استعمال ہمارے گاؤں میں  
لوگوں تک پہنچ پاتا اور وہ اسکا ایوگ  
صحیح طریقہ سے کر پائے تو شاید جہان  
کی جنتا اپنی زندگی میں کافی ترقی کر سکتی  
تھی۔ لیکن دنیا میں آج ہم نے وہ گناہ  
اور تکنیکی میدان میں اپنا مقام بنایا ہے۔  
ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ جتنے بھی وسائل  
ریسرچ انسٹی ٹیوٹس میں آئے بیچ میں  
اچھا رہ رہے ہونا چاہئے۔ سمفونے ہونا  
چاہئے۔ تب وہ اوشکار کے اکثر میں  
ایک دوسرے کے سمیوگ سے کافی  
لا بھ اٹھا سکتے ہیں۔ آج کرشنی کے  
میدان میں۔ اڈیوگ کے میدان میں۔  
تعلیم کے میدان میں۔ سمعی میدانوں  
میں ریسرچ کی ضرورت ہے اور ایسے  
جو نتیجہ نکلتے ہیں اسکا ایوگ ضروری  
ہے۔ لیکن اسمیں سب سے بڑی رکاوٹ  
یہ رہی کہ سمو جیت راشنی کا اجماع ہوا  
ہے۔ جتنی ضرورت ہے اتنی راشنی نہیں  
ملتی ہے میل سمیج او ہو گا کہ اس دشا  
میں اور بھی ترقی کے سمو جیت  
راشنی کی ویو سمیج بجٹ میں ہونی  
چاہئے۔ جہاں تک مانو و کاموں کی  
بات ہے تو ہمارے بھارتیہ سماج میں  
آج اسکی کیا حالت ہے۔ ہمارے سمو جات  
کے نما تاؤں نے یہ لکھتے رکھا تھا کہ

کچھ باتیں تو مولک میں انھیں ادھیکار  
کے روپ میں شامل کیا گیا تھا اور  
کچھ باتیں تو مولک میں انھیں ادھیکار  
کے روپ میں شامل کیا گیا تھا اور کچھ  
باتوں کو جن حق کرتے ہوئے راجہ  
کی نیتی فردیشک تنووں کے دائرے  
میں انھیں شامل کر لیا گیا تھا اور کہا تھا  
کہ دس سالوں کے بعد انھیں لاگو کیا جائیگا  
آج پراگھت شکشا کی کیا اوسمیت ہے  
اس بارے میں ہمارے ودوان ساقیوی  
نے بہت سارے ٹکڑے گنوائے ہیں  
انھیں دھرانے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔  
ابھی جو کتاب نکالی گئی ہے اسمیں  
کہا گیا ہے کہ ڈراپ آؤٹ کی کیا اسقوی  
ہے۔ لیکن میں اس لندن کے ماد میں سے  
اس سمر کار سے اور پورے دیش میں پوچھا  
چاہتا ہوں کہ جو اسکول میں نہیں گئے ہیں  
انکی کیا حالت ہے۔ اس پر تو کبھی غور  
کیجئے۔ اگر ان ۵۰ سالوں کے بعد بھی  
آپ و چار کو کے لئے کچھ نہیں کر  
پائے ہیں تو جتنے بھی آپ کے پالیسی  
اسسٹنٹس ہیں انکا کیا مقصد ہے۔  
انکا کوئی مقصد ان بچوں کے لئے نہیں  
ہے جو گاؤں میں بنیر کپڑوں کے گھونٹے  
رہتے ہیں۔ آپ میں سے زیادہ تر لوگ  
پبلک کے نمائندے ہیں اور آپ کو

نے انکو ضرور دیکھا کہ آج انکی کیا اوسقا ہے۔ اگر وہ بڑھ چکے ہوں تو نہ کشتیا اور اسے شکشا ہمارے سماج میں بڑا رہے گی اور وگیا تک اور تکنیکی اوسقا کا ایوگ بھی نہیں سوچا گیا ہے اور سماج کے لوگ اس میں۔ اسی لئے میرا سمجھا ہے کہ کجالت کو ختم کرنے کے لئے نہ کشتیا کو سماجیت کرنے کے لئے اور کجالت بھارتیہ سماج کے لئے بڑھ چکے اس کے لئے جب ہم آزادی کی ۵۰ ویں سالانہ تقریب منا رہے ہیں تو بیوی بچے سے کم دیش کو یہ بتانا چاہئے کہ ۶ سال سے ۱۱ سال کے بچوں کے لئے مانی شلک اور ضروری تعلیم کا انتظام ہم اتنے دھول میں کر دینگے۔ اس طرح کا ایک منصوبہ جنتا کے سامنے جانا چاہئے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ ہماری سرکار اس طرف دھیان دے میں پارٹی ادا کار کی بات نہیں کر رہا ہوں۔ سبھی دلوں کے لوگوں کی یہ مانگ ہے کہ جو نہ کشتیا اسکو شکست لیا جائے۔ اس لئے میں اس سرکار سے مانگ کر ونگا کہ آپ اس موقع پر جو بڑھتا و لڑنے جا رہے ہیں اس پر متاؤ میں اس بات کا بھی ذکر کیجیے کہ اگلے کچھ دنوں میں ہمارے دیش کے جو بچے اور بچیاں ہیں انکے لئے بڑھ

خیس کے ضروری تعلیم کا انتظام یہ سرکار کرے گی۔ اس دیش کا بڑا خاندن ہو گا اور ہمارا وکاس تیزی کے ساتھ ہو گا۔

دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ آج ہمارے دیش میں اعلیٰ تعلیم کی کیا حالت ہے۔ وشو وریا لہ استر پر آپ دیکھئے کہ اعلیٰ تعلیم کا ایک سماج بھول نہیں ہے۔ میرا سمجھا ہے کہ اس موقع پر

وشو وریا لہ کے استر پر شکشا میں سدھار کیا جائے اور اسکا استر اونچا اٹھایا جائے۔ ایک زمانہ ایسا تھا آپ سمجھ جانتے ہیں کہ جو ٹیکنیکل ہووگ ہونے لگے وہ لیکچر شپ میں بحال ہونے لگے لیکن آج سچا کر رہے ہیں کہ آج ہمارے شکشا جگت میں ٹیچرس کا ایک بڑا حصہ کام کر رہا ہے انھیں وہ ٹیلنٹ نہیں ہے جو بچے کے ٹیچرس میں ہونا چاہئے اس لئے اسکو استر بڑھانا ہو گا۔ ہمارے دوست ڈاکٹر جیوگر صاحب جھانسن کے چلے گئے انھوں نے بھی کہا کہ کچھ ایسے وشن ہیں جنکی آج آپ بولنا نہیں ہے لیکن وہ پھر بھی بڑھانے جا رہے ہیں۔ اب جب آپ سائنس کی تعلیم کی

طرف اونٹن کا "ہونا چاہئے ہیں تو  
... "مداخلت" ...

اب سمجھا دو دیکھ کر شہری تو رولی ناچے  
چتر ویدی: انصاری صاحب - اب آپ  
سماعت کیجئے۔

شہری جلال الدین انصاری: جب  
آپ وگیا تک شکشا کی طرف اونٹن کا  
ہونا چاہئے ہیں تو ایک سائنٹیفک  
اور اینٹیشن ہماری شکشا کا ہونا  
چاہئے۔ ٹیکنیکل اور اینٹیشن ہماری شکشا  
کا ہونا چاہئے۔ اور اس بات کو دھیان  
میں رکھتے ہوئے سلیبس میں سفوف  
کیا جانا چاہئے اور ایسا سلیبس ہونا چاہئے  
جو وگیا تک اور ٹیکنیکل روپ سے کٹل  
اسکاٹریڈ اور اس کے ساتھ  
سافٹ سہمی مٹھوں میں سیکور اور  
دیش بھگت صفوف ستانی پیدا کرے۔  
اس کی ورسٹھا ہماری شکشا میں  
ہونی چاہئے تاکہ ہم اپنے دیش کا چھلا  
مار کر جو طرف وکاس کر سکیں۔

مہودے - جنسٹھیا کا و سفوف  
بھی ایک اہم مدعا ہے۔ اس کے بارے  
میں سب جانتے ہیں لیکن اسکو روکنے  
کیلئے ابھی تک جو یو جٹا میں بنائی گئی  
وہ پورنات لاگو نہیں ہوئیں کیونکہ انکو  
لاگو کرنے میں انٹیلیکٹ ایک بڑا اور وک

کیرل کی جڑ چا سبھی لوگوں نے کی  
ہے لیکن میں اسے سفوف ہونا کہ وہاں  
بڑھے لکھے لوگ کافی ہیں۔ تو اس میں  
قریب قریب سبھی بڑھے ہوئے ہیں  
تو جہاں شکشا کی ورسٹھا ہے وہاں  
بیرہ یو جٹا میں چلیں گی۔ اس میں دھرا  
اور جاتی باد حک نہیں ہوگا۔ انڈھو شوش  
روڈی وادیتا۔ جڑ تا جو ہمارے سماج  
میں ہے وہ بھی دور ہوگی جب ہم  
شکشا سب کو دے پائیں گے اور جب  
وہ شکست ہو گئے تب وہ سبھی  
کہ کس طرح سے پرورائیں جو ان کیلئے  
پرورائیں گے اور پورے دیش کیلئے کٹا لایو  
پر دے۔ پانچواں پریش ہماری شکشا۔  
اب سمجھا دو دیکھ کر: سماعت کرئے اب۔

شہری جلال الدین انصاری: میں سماعت  
کر رہا ہوں۔ میری سمجھ ہے کہ پورے دیش  
میں "سوا سفوف" ہونا "ناپ" کی کو کا چیز  
ہے نہیں گئی ہے اور آج عام لوگوں کیلئے  
علج کرنا اتنا کٹھن ہے جسکا ذکر کرنے  
کا وقت نہیں ہے۔ لیکن آج سبھی جانتے  
ہیں کہ یہاں جو اسپتال ہیں ان میں  
روٹی نہیں۔ سپر بیج نہیں اتھا دو ملنا  
اور علج ہونا تو دو سری بات ہے۔ میری  
سمجھ ہے کہ پورے دیش کے بڑے شہرے میں

حقیقت سردسوں قریب قریب سمابیت پرانے  
ہے اوکثر اسکے لئے سرکار بحث میں جو  
ویو سمفا کر رہی ہے وہ بہت نکلے ہے اس  
لئے بھی کچھ ہونے والا نہیں ہے۔  
(اب سمبابیتی پیٹھاسین ہوئی)

ایک سب سے بڑی سمسیا ہے کہ آزادی  
کے ۵۰ سال بعد بھی "پے جل" کی ویو سمفا  
ہم نہیں کر سکے۔ سرکاری رپورٹ کے  
مطابق گرامین شیتروں میں ایک تہائی  
لوگوں کو پینے کا شوروہ جل نہیں ملتا ہے۔  
کھادھان کے شیتروں میں بھی ہم نے ترقی  
کے لئے لیکن فی ویکٹی جتنا اناج کھانے  
کے لئے ان کو ملنا چاہئے وہ نہیں مل رہا  
ہے تو اسکے لئے اور بھی پراساں کرنے کی  
ضرورت ہے تاکہ سب کو مستویت ہو جائے  
کی ہم ویو سمفا کر سکیں۔ تو اس سے اس  
سماج کا کلیاں ہو گا۔ میں ایک بات  
... مداخلت ...

اب سمبابیتی: انصاری صاحب۔  
آپ کی یارڈی کاتو ٹائم کب کا ختم ہو  
چکا ابھی بہت سے نوگ بیٹھے ہیں۔  
جو نکلے جو بعد میں بیچ رہے ہوتے  
ہیں وہ بہت دکھی ہو جاتے ہیں۔  
نقوی جلال الدین انصاری: میں ایک  
منٹ اور نوٹنگا۔ نیتاجی سمبابیش چندر  
بوس کے ایک قول کو آپ کے سامنے پیش

کرتے ہوئے اپنی بات ختم کرنا چاہتا  
ہوں۔ دیش کی آزادی کے پورو  
نیتاجی سمبابیش چندر بوس نے کہا تھا کہ  
دیش آزاد ہونے کے فوراً بعد آپ کی  
ذمہ داری ختم نہیں ہو جاتی۔ وہ دیشیوں  
کا مقابلہ کرنے کے بعد دیش کو برائیوں  
سے بچانا ہو گا ورنہ بری کرپا وادی طاقتیں  
دیش پر حاوی ہو جائیں گی۔  
انہیں شیدوں کے ساتھ میں اپنی  
بات سمابیت کرتا ہوں۔]

उपसभापति: श्री सतीश प्रधान। दो लोग हैं, दस  
मिन्ट टाइम है।

श्री सतीश प्रधान (महाराष्ट्र): मैडम, मैं बहुत  
संक्षेप में पूरा करने की कोशिश करता हूँ। मैं आपका  
आभारी हूँ कि आज इस सदन में मुझे अपने विचार  
रखने का मौका दिया। मैडम, मैं सुबह से यहाँ सब के  
विचार सुन रहा हूँ और सदन में आने के बाद आज  
पहला मौका होगा जब यहाँ बहुत अच्छे और ऊँचे  
विचार सुनने को मिलें। मैं उन सभी सदस्यों का आभारी  
हूँ। मैडम, ह्यूमन रिसोर्स डवलपमेंट के विषय में बात  
करते समय स्कूलों के बारे में चर्चा हुई। क्या हालत बना  
रखी है हमारे स्कूलों ने। मुझे याद है जब मैं प्राइमरी  
स्कूल में पढ़ता था और मेरे बैच के बराबर बैठे हुए दूसरे  
विद्यार्थी उसकी कोई बात नहीं पूछता था, न यह पूछता  
था कि वह किस जमात से आया है, न उसका धर्म  
पूछता था। हमने उस ढंग की शिक्षा ली, उसमें से हम  
बाहर निकले। लेकिन आज की तारीख में मैं जब से  
राजनीति में आया हूँ तब से देख रहा हूँ कि मुझे कोई  
कैंडिडेट ढूँढना है तो सबसे पहले मुझे उसकी बात पूछनी  
पड़ती है, उसकी जमात पूछनी पड़ती है। मुझे लगता है  
कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की 50वीं वर्षगांठ जब हम  
मना रहे हैं तो इस विषय पर भी गंभीरता से सोचना  
चाहिए। इसकी आवश्यकता है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है।  
मैडम, जब हम स्कूल चलाते हैं और उस स्कूल में जब  
बच्चा जाता है, जब स्कूल में बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए  
डालने जाते हैं तो सबसे पहले सबसे बड़ी समस्या सामने

आती है कि क्या हम उसको स्कूल में डालने के लिए कोई डोनेशन दे सकते हैं? और यदि नहीं दे सकते हैं तो न उसको स्कूल में प्रवेश मिलता है, न हाई स्कूल में प्रवेश मिलता है, न कॉलेज में प्रवेश मिलता है और न और किसी जगह प्रवेश मिलता है। यह जो बात हो गयी है, इस बात पर गंभीरता से सोचकर, इस विषय के संबंध में मार्ग निकालने की कोशिश करेंगे कि नहीं? मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम स्कूल में जाते थे तो हमारे जो शिक्षक थे, हमारे जो गुरुजन थे, उन गुरुजनों को स्कूल में आने वाले सभी बच्चों की फैमिलीज़ के बारे में, सभी बच्चों के बारे में पूरी जानकारी रहती थी। आज ऐसे कितने शिक्षक हैं, आज ऐसे कितने गुरुजन हैं जिनको हम आदर्श मान सकते हैं? इस विषय पर भी हमें गंभीरता से सोचने की आवश्यकता है नहीं तो आगे चलकर इस संबंध में बहुत समस्या आएगी। महोदय, इसके अतिरिक्त मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम जॉब ओरिएण्टेड कोर्सिज़ को शिक्षा में इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश करेंगे? क्योंकि आज जब बच्चा स्कूल से, कॉलेज से पढ़कर बाहर निकलता है—भले ही वह प्रेजुएंट हो, एस्-एस्-ई-ओ हो, मैट्रिक पास हो, कुछ भी हो—जब वह पढ़कर बाहर निकलता है तो बाहर आने के बाद बाज़ार में उसकी क्या वैल्यू है? क्या उसको वहां कोई जॉब मिल सकती है? नहीं मिल सकती है क्योंकि बाज़ार में जिस ढंग के कामकाज की आवश्यकता है, उस ढंग से उसको मढ़ाया नहीं जाता है। तो यह जो कुछ हो रहा है, इस विषय पर गंभीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। इस विषय पर यदि हम गंभीरता से सोचेंगे और कोई रास्ता निकालेंगे तो ठीक रहेगा। एक और बात स्कूल के बारे में बताना चाहूंगा। आज स्कूल में जब बच्चा पढ़ने के लिए जाता है तो उसके सिर के ऊपर, उसके बदन के ऊपर हम कितनी किताबें रखते हैं, कितनी नोट बुक्स रखते हैं? वह कुली की तरह ढेर साग सामान ढोकर स्कूल में जाता है। इस व्यवस्था को भी बदलने की आवश्यकता है। मैडम, मैं कॉलेज चलाता हूँ। कॉलेज में मैं देखता हूँ कि जब बच्चे ऐडमिशन लेने के लिए आते हैं और जब उनसे पूछा जाता है कि वह किस विषय में ऐडमिशन लेना चाहेंगे तो मैजोरीटी में, ज्यादा से ज्यादा बच्चे, 65 से 70 प्रतिशत तक बच्चे बोलते हैं कि मुझे कॉमर्स चाहिए। अगर उनसे यह पूछा जाए कि कॉमर्स में क्यों जाना है, साइंस में क्यों नहीं जाना है, आर्ट्स में क्यों नहीं जाना है तो वह जवाब देते हैं कि साहब, अगर मैं कॉमर्स लूंगा तो मुझे तुरंत जॉब मिल जाएगी, नौकरी मिल जाएगी। हालांकि ऐसा नहीं होता है, यह उसको मालूम नहीं है। साइंस और टेक्नालाजी पर

जब हम विचार करते हैं तो उसके लिए हमें पोटेंशियल चाहिए, रॉ मैटीरियल चाहिए। साइंस और टेक्नालाजी में जाने के लिए उनको सिखाने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन वह बच्चे वहां जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। इसलिए उनमें उस ढंग से संस्कार डालने की आवश्यकता है पर वह संस्कार डालने में हम पीछे रह जाते हैं। आज हमारे विज्ञान मंत्री जी ने यहां बात करते हुए बताया और मैं उनसे पूर्णतः सहमत हूँ कि हम ट्राई कर रहे हैं। हमने क्या-क्या किया है? हमने ऐटोमिक में क्रांति ली, न्यूक्लीयर में क्रांति की, स्पेस में क्रांति की, ऐरिशियन डेवलपमेंट में हम आए, हमने पृथ्वी मिसाइल बनायी, हम मैडीकल में शोध कर रहे हैं, ऐग्रीकल्चर में शोध कर रहे हैं। इन सारे विषयों पर शोध करके हमने आगे तरक्की की है, इसके लिए मैं अभिनन्दन करता हूँ। जिन साइंटिस्ट्स ने तरक्की की, उनका अभिनन्दन करना चाहिए, उन्होंने देश के लिए बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। हम उनका अभिनन्दन करते हैं लेकिन साथ-साथ मैं यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि सर्वसामान्य नागरिक जो है, जनरल नागरिक जो है जिसके जिस ढंग से जिस विषय से ताल्लुक है, उस विषय में हम क्या सोच रहे हैं? मैं रेलवे के रिजर्वेशन के लिए कभी मुम्बई, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता या चेन्नई को छोड़कर किसी अन्य रेलवे स्टेशन पर जाता हूँ और वहां कहता हूँ कि मुझे दिल्ली जाना है और दिल्ली से फिर मुम्बई जाना है तो मुझे उसका रिजर्वेशन वहां नहीं मिल पाता है। हम आज क्रांति कर रहे हैं, हमने टेक्नालाजी में बहुत क्रांति की लेकिन इन छोटे-छोटे विषयों पर हमें जितना सतर्क रहना चाहिए, जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए उतना ध्यान हम नहीं दे रहे हैं। यह दुख की बात है और इस इशू को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए। मैडम, मैं दो-तीन बातें और बताना चाहूंगा और उसके बाद मैं समाप्त करूंगा। मैडम, इस विषय के बारे में मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारे यहां मुम्बई हाई से ओ-एन-जी-सी-ओ पेट्रोल निकालती है। उस विषय में बिडिंग वगैरह की अनुमति मांगी थी, उसके संबंध में सब कुछ हो गया है लेकिन उस विषय में फाइनल निर्णय हमने पिछले पांच साल में भी नहीं किया है और जब पिछले पांच साल तक उस विषय पर निर्णय नहीं लिया गया तो उसका नतीजा क्या हुआ है? उसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि वहां से रोज जो 40 हजार डालर पेट्रोल निकलने वाला था वह पिछले पांच साल से नहीं निकल पाया और हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी सोच रहे हैं कि पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन हमारे द्वारा निर्णय नहीं लेने से देश का कि-उना नुकसान हो रहा है इस पर भी गौर से सोचने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं एक तयारी बात और बताना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां एक्वाकल्चर पर संशोधन किया गया और एक्वाकल्चर के क्षेत्र में हमारे लोगों ने बहुत अच्छी तरक्की की है। मध्यमवर्गीय कुटुम्ब के बहुत सारे लोगों ने एक्वाकल्चर में अपने गहने इत्यादि सब कुछ बेचकर उसमें लगा दिए हैं। वहां से ऐसी सूचना मिली है कि वहां पर एनवायरमेंट की प्रॉब्लम खड़ी हो गई है जिसकी वजह से पूरे के पूरे एक्वाकल्चर पर संकट छा गया है। आज उस विषय पर हमारे कृषि मंत्री कोई निर्णय नहीं ले रहे हैं, उसमें संशोधन करके संसद में उसके लिए नया बिल नहीं ला रहे हैं। यह संशोधन आवश्यक है और तुरन्त लाना चाहिए। वे सब लोग कर्जों में डूब गए हैं, इन्टरेस्ट में डूब गए हैं और उस संबंध में उनकी कोई मदद नहीं करता है। सबकी वहां पर खराब हालत है।

मैडम, कम्युनिकेशन के बारे में भी सोचने की जरूरत है। हम सब संसद सदस्य यहां पर बैठते हैं और एक दूसरे के साथ हमारी बात होने की आवश्यकता है, हमारे पास सेलुलर टेलीफोन आ गए लेकिन क्या हमारा एक दूसरे के साथ जुड़ने का, बात करने का तरीका है उसमें कोई प्रगति हुई है? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पदाधिकारी, अधिकारी, कर्मचारी, कार्यकर्ताओं को जनता के साथ जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। रेलवे की ठीक ढंग से व्यवस्था होने की आवश्यकता है, रोड की ठीक ढंग से होने की आवश्यकता है और जल मार्ग से भी हमारा कम्युनिकेशन ठीक ढंग से होने की आवश्यकता है। यह सब जब ठीक ढंग से चलना शुरू होगा तभी राष्ट्र की प्रगति आगे ठीक ढंग से हो पाएगी अन्यथा नहीं हो पाएगी।

मैडम, इसी विषय पर साइंस एंड टेक्नोलॉजी के साथ मैं बात करते हुए यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी के पास कम्प्यूटर, फैक्स, नेटवर्क, ई-मेल वर्क सब कुछ आ गया है। मैडम, हम सब सांसदों को कम्प्यूटर्स दिए गए लेकिन कम्प्यूटर देने के बाद में यह सभी सुविधाओं के साथ मैं क्या राज्य सभा पूरी ढंग से जुड़ गई है। राज्य सभा पूरी ढंग से अभी तक जुड़ी नहीं है। राज्य सभा को इस विषय पर जाने की आवश्यकता है।

मैडम, दूसरा विषय है। हम सब शहरों में अलग-अलग जगहों पर रहते हैं और वहां पर पीने के लिए पानी की मुसीबत आती है। बहुत दूर से पानी लेकर आते हैं, मीलों, कोसों दूर से पानी लेकर आते हैं। देहातों में लोगों को पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता है। ऐसी हालत है। (समय की घंटी) मैडम, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ, लास्ट है। बात यह है कि ये सब पानी शहरों में

लाकर के यूज होता है, काम में लाया जाता है। इंडस्ट्रीज के उपयोग के लिए पानी आता है, लोगों के पीने के लिए पानी आता है और बाकी सब होटल्स के उपयोग के लिए पानी आता है। मैडम, हम पानी की रि-साइकिलिंग करने की बात क्यों नहीं सोचते हैं। यदि हम पानी की रि-साइकिलिंग करने के बारे में सोचें तो अच्छी बात है। पीने के लिए 10 या 20 परसेंट पानी का उपयोग होता है लेकिन 90 परसेंट पानी का इस्तेमाल तो दूसरी जगहों पर करते हैं। इस विषय पर भी हमें सोचने की आवश्यकता है। सोलिड बेस्ड मैनेजमेंट के बारे में हमें गम्भीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि यह जो सोलिड बेस्ड की चीज है यह दुर्लभ विषय की चीज है। यदि इस विषय पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाएगा तो शहरों में जो सोलिड बेस्ड जो कचरा इकट्ठा होता है इसको कहां डाला जाएगा इस विषय पर भी हमें ज़रूरी सतर्क रहने की आवश्यकता है।

मैडम, मैं स्पोर्ट्स के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम इसमें किस ढंग से चलते हैं और मैं इसका एक अनुभव बताता हूँ। हमारे यहां डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर एक स्पोर्ट्स का कम्पिटेशन था। वहां स्पोर्ट्स आफिसर था। उस आफिसर ने बोला कि मार्किंग करने के लिए लाइम लगेगा और उसने लाइम के लिए पैसा लिया और वह पैसा खर्च कर दिया। उसने वह पैसा ऑडीटर से भी पास करवा दिया। वह स्वीमिंग कम्पिटेशन था वह पानी में होगा, उसके लिए लाइम की आवश्यकता नहीं है, यह न उसने समझा, न ऑडीटर ने समझा और न बिल पास करने वाले ने समझा यदि इस ढंग से स्पोर्ट्स की तरफ देखा जायेगा तो स्पोर्ट्स की तरक्की नहीं होगी। दूरदर्शन वालों का देखने का नज़रिया कुछ और है। ये दूरदर्शन वाले बाकी ढेर सारा सब कुछ बतायेंगे लेकिन स्पोर्ट्स के लिए जो उनके कवरेज करना है उनके लिए कहेंगे कि हमारे लिए पॉलिसी बनाइये। नेशनल गेम्स होंगे, वे भी हम कवर करेंगे। लेकिन उस ढंग से कभी कवर नहीं करते हैं, यह मेरा अनुभव है। इसीलिए मैं यहां बताना चाहता हूँ कि यदि ये इस ढंग से करेंगे तो ठीक नहीं है। आखिर सरकार ने स्पोर्ट्स के बारे में एक सर्कुलर निकाला जिसमें उसने नए रिक्त को भर्ती के लिए निर्णय किया। नए रिक्त की भर्ती के लिए मैं गवर्नमेंट से पिछले पांच साल से परख कर रहा हूँ। मैंने स्पोर्ट्स मिनिस्टर को भी लिखा, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को भी बोला कि इस सर्कुलर में चेंज करो। मान लिया जाये कि कोई एक कबड्डी की टीम या फुटबाल की टीम किसी बैंक या पब्लिक सर्विस की हो और उसमें कम से कम 15 लोग तो होने चाहिये। 15 लोगों की टीम में 11 खेलने वाले

हों और 4 एक्स्ट्रा हों। जब एक टीम बनती है तो उसमें से एक पार्टिकुलर एज के बाद, 30-32 साल के बाद रिटायर हो जाते हैं तो उनके बदले में दूसरे खिलाड़ी को आकर जगह लेने की आवश्यकता होती है। लेकिन यह कहते हैं कि हम एक ही परसेंट लेंगे, एक स्पोर्ट्समैन लेंगे। उससे टीम नहीं बनती है। पूरे के पूरे सब टीम इवेन्ट्स खत्म हो रहे हैं। यदि इस ढंग का व्यवहार होगा तो इसमें हमें कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है, यह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ और आखिरी बात यह बताना चाहूंगा कि हमें यहाँ कुछ कार्यक्रमों की बात की, फैमिली प्लानिंग के विषय में हम बात करते हैं। फैमिली प्लानिंग के विषय में बात करते समय इस सदन में बैठे हुए मुझे बहुत संतोष है कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने एक ही बात कही है कि किसी भी हालत में यह प्रोग्राम इम्प्लीमेंट करने की आवश्यकता है, उसके लिए जनजागृति करने की आवश्यकता है, उनके लिए शिक्षा की आवश्यकता है और यह सब करेंगे तभी होगा। फैमिली प्लानिंग करने के लिए किसी किताब में क्या लिखा है, किसी धर्म-ग्रन्थ में क्या लिखा है, यह देखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है बल्कि आवश्यकता यह है कि हमारे देश को किस चीज की जरूरत है, वह चीज देश में होनी चाहिये। यह निर्णय करके हमें आगे बढ़ना होगा। यदि इसी ढंग से हम चलेगे तो हम आगे बढ़ सकेंगे। ... (समय की घंटी) मैडम, लास्ट में एक बात बताना चाहूंगा और समाप्त कर दूंगा। यह विषय ऐसा है कि जब सरकार को कोई भी निर्णय करना हो तो उसे जनता के सामने आने की आवश्यकता है। यदि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में अपने इम्पलाइज के ऊपर कोई अधिकार करता है तो उनके ऊपर जिस ढंग से कानूनी कार्यवाही होने की आवश्यकता है तो सरकार को भी उसी ढंग से सभी लोगों के सामने आने की आवश्यकता है। मैं एक उदाहरण आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा और मैं पिछले तीन सालों से इस विषय पर सतर्क हूँ तथा सभी लोगों से मिलकर मैं उसका हल निकालने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ। 11 साल पहले एमटीएनएल का फायरेशन हुआ था।

उपसभापति: आपके किन्ते आखिर होंगे?

श्री सतीश प्रधान: मैडम समाप्त करता हूँ। 11 साल पहले एमटीएनएल का फायरेशन हुआ और आज एमटीएनएल में करीबन एक लाख से अधिक वर्कर्स हैं। इन सभी लोगों को डीओटी से बढ़ा भेजा गया, डीम डेपुटेशन करके भेजा गया, ऐसा भी कहा गया। ये डीम डेपुटेशन है और कब है? अभी तक उनके डीम डेपुटेशन का एलान्स भी नहीं दिया जाता है और उनके एमटीएनएल के सैलेंट है, ये भी नहीं कहा

जाता है। एमटीएनएल प्राइवेटाइजेशन की तरफ जा रही है। एमटीएनएल प्राइवेटाइजेशन की तरफ जाती है तो एमटीएनएल के शेयर्स उनको देने हैं, वे शेयर्स देने का निर्णय भी सरकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। यह बहुत बम्मीर विषय है। इस विषय में संशोधन की आवश्यकता है। मुझे बोलने के लिए मौका दिया मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Karan Singh. Thirty minutes are there for other groups. They have not spoken. (Interruptions) I will sit here till 7.30 P.M. I don't mind. But let him speak. सभी टाइम से बोलेंगे तो सब हो जायेगा।

DR. KARAN SINGH: Madam Deputy Chairman, how many minutes do I have?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have actually eleven speakers and forty-five minutes.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I will try to conclude within ten minutes. Madam, the 50th anniversary of our freedom is an occasion for both rejoicing and introspection. It may appear to be a very short period against the long panorama of Indian history, going back thousands of years, to the dawn of civilisation. Yet it is a very special 50 year because it is the culmination of centuries' sacrifices and struggle, of heroism and heart break. August 15, 1947 was indeed a day of triumph. But let us not forget, and let the House and the nation also not forget, that it was also a day of tragedy. It was also a day on which lakhs of people were massacred and partition took place. Ask the people of Bengal, the people of Punjab and the people of Jammu and Kashmir what exactly it is that they have to celebrate 50 years later. There are many families which were totally wiped out, there are families where hardly one person survives and is now living in this country. Therefore, while we are in a state of euphoria with regard to our independence, let us not forget that we have paid in full measure the price in suffering and blood to get our

independence. This is something which, I feel, we do not adequately realise.

We have got a great deal to rejoice about. We have got a lot of achievements, as has been mentioned by other Members, in agriculture/electronics, industry, commerce, life expectancy and so on, and also many failures. I would like to address education very briefly which, to my mind, is the key to deal with those areas in which we have signally failed—poverty alleviation, population control, environmental degradation and so on. I am sorry that the Minister, Madam Chairperson, made his speech and went away. Had he done us a courtesy of staying here, he would have been able to learn something from what the Members have to say. If the Ministers have to speak I think they should not just speak and leave. They should have the patience to listen to us.

With regard to the structure of education, I simply have to say this, and this has been stated by others also, that without universal primary education no nation can grow. It is a national shame and disgrace that 50 years after freedom, despite a clear-cut Constitutional provision in article 45, we have failed to give education to our children. The House would be surprised to hear that there are more illiterate people in India today than there were in 1947. It is an astounding thing. The percentage may be less, but in actual numbers it is more. Unless we are able to do this, nothing else can be achieved. Therefore, there should be a national commitment, regardless of parties, to eradicate illiteracy, at least, by the year 2010. I am giving a very generous date. Some people were saying by 2,000. According to the present statistics, it cannot be done. But let us be clear that, at least by the end of two more Plans, ten years from now, we will eradicate illiteracy.

I had the privilege of being a Member of the UNESCO Commission on Education for the 21st century. With your permission, Madam, I would like to place

a copy of its report in the Library so that the Members can refer to it. It is a document of considerable significance and importance.

There are five areas, apart from the academic input, which I feel need to be addressed by education. The first is education for population control. A great deal has been said about this. There is a calamitous situation. Our population has trebled in the last 50 years. We talk of poverty eradication. How are we going to do it? some States have done very well. But there are four States—my friend, Mr. ashish Bose, a demographer has coined a phrase “BIMARU States”—Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. If these four BIMARU States are able to do better in education, and particularly in female education, the situation can change. So, that is the first element which, I suggest, must be put into our educational system. The second is education for environmental awareness. You are an environmentalist yourself. There is no feeling any longer left for nature. Our ancient tradition of reverence for nature, our culture which was born in the forests and mountains, has now deteriorated and degraded.

There is no sense of beauty. Do we teach our children to look at a flower and to see the beauty in the flower? Do we teach our children to welcome the sunrise as to look at the glory of the sun-set? We have lost the aesthetic sensibility, we have lost any capacity for environmental awareness. That has to be put in as the second element in our education.

Thirdly, Madam, education for citizenship. It is all very fine to say that we are the world's largest democracy, but may I respectfully point out how many of us here know that there is also a special section of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution? I wonder how many schools, how many colleges or, for the matter, how many hon. Members of Parliament can mention those ten points that were written down under fundamental duties. I was on the Swaran



Singh Committee, which drafted the fundamental duties. We talk about the rights all the time. Do we teach people that there is no one-way traffic in life, that without our duties and obligations we can never really enjoy our rights? These are the fundamental duties. Madam, may I suggest that the fundamental duties should be made an integral part of our educational curriculum because they contain a lot of very valuable guidelines for action?

Fourthly, education for inter-faith harmony. This is a multi-religious nation. Four of the great religions of the world were born in India; Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism and Sikhism. Four have come to us from West Asia the religion of Zarathustra, Prophet of Iran, Judaism, Christianity and Islam and now the Bahai faith. This is a land of religions *par excellence*, as Swami Vivekananda said. The people of India basically are religious. But what do we do? Our definition of secularism has become anti-religious. The result is we do not give our young people the basics with regard to the teaching of various world religions, all of which contain very positive and very helpful guidelines. What is the result? You leave your religious *Prachar* and training to the most fundamentalist, backward looking and narrow-minded persons in the community. I would suggest, Madam, that the time has come when we have to face this problem, because what is happening today is, we are now getting fragmented first on the basis of religion, now on the basis of caste. There seems to be a new fashion of dividing people rather than integrating facility that we always had. And the fifth and final point that I would like to make, Madam, is education for a global society. India has never been an island unto itself.

आ नो भद्रं कर्तव्यो यन्तु विश्वतः

We have always welcomed good ideas from wherever they came and we have made them our own, and we have originated ideas. There is lot of talk of

patents. We invented the zero. These countries that are demanding patents from us, let them pay a patent to us everytime they use a zero, we are quite prepared to accept all their patents. India has been one of the great innovative civilisations in world history, and we have today to play our role in the global society. We cannot cut ourselves off; first in SAARC, then in Asia, then in the global society. India has got to pull its weight, and India can only pull its weight if we are able to recapture a vision; a vision of a great and resurgent India, the vision of Swami Vivekananda and Sri Aurobindo. I had sent to every Member of Parliament a copy of Sri Aurobindo's Independence Day message. May I submit that that should be read and re-read; the vision of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, the vision of Sardar Patel and Maulana Azad. Without a vision, Madam, people are destined to perish. Therefore, my submission on this occasion, when we are meeting in a special session is let us recapture that vision of a new democracy, a new society, a new India as part of a creative and harmonious global order. Thank you.

PROF. (SHRIMATI) BHARATI RAY (West Bengal): Madam, in the Fiftieth Year of our independence, if we take stock of our achievements, as you so distinctly and so clearly pointed out, we can see that we have made some improvements in many directions. Yet, we have many miles to go. India still ranks 135th among nations in terms of human development index. One hundred and thirty million of our people have no access to health care.

About 171 million are without access to safe water. My humble submission is that India, our country, needs to reshape its developmental policies and goals in certain directions. Human development is a holistic concept. But the time being very brief, I will touch only on three aspects which are integrally interrelated and which are also related to the whole issue of inequality and poverty.

Health comes first. Amartya Sen has observed, "health transition is a central feature of any significant social progress." In India today, we are faced not with a health transition but with a health crisis. To solve this, we have not only to ask today as to what amount of national income is being spent on health but also how it is being spent and in what direction. Prevention of communicable diseases and health awareness at the individual, household and social level are the first priorities. The second need is nutrition which unfortunately was accorded a backseat during the last 50 years by the planners. Despite increased foodgrains production, Mr. Vayalar Ravi has pointed out that, our national dietary is still imbalanced and maldistributed. As a result, those who most need nutrition are worse affected—children, pregnant and lactating mothers and poor people. A recent study has pointed out that of the children in the age group of 1–5 years, 43% are malnourished and 30 lakhs die every year. The relationship between child mortality and reproduction is yet poorly understood. If the former cannot be checked, the latter cannot be controlled. As I already mentioned the other day in Parliament, the entire family planning policy should target men, because women have no control over their bodies, and no Power in decision-making regarding family planning.

That brings me to my second point and that is gender discrimination, the greatest proof of which is the adverse sex ratio of females *vis-a-vis* males. In any developing country, women outnumber men. As you yourself know, actually we are the stronger sex. But in India, the number of women decreased, decade after decade. It now stands at 927 per 1000 men. This is not surprising because many women, many would-be women are killed before they are born, thanks to amniocentesis. Of those who are born, some die due to wilful neglect; some are killed for dowry and some others perish during child birth. And those who live are governed by the old ideology which I describe as the

ideology of five Ss—A women must be selfless, self-sacrificing, submissive, serviceable and sati. What happens is that this middle-class ideology percolates to the lower classes also. In a recent study on Delhi's sweeper women, it has been brought out that the dictum is, 'go out and earn; come home and serve'. For women, for many women, physical violence is a reality. For many women, life is at stake. Disparities and discrimination in family, in education and in employment are stark realities. One momentous thing, of course, has happened and that is empowerment of women at the panchayat level.

[7.00 P.M.]

That happened in the last 50 years. For the next 50 years, the national target must be the political empowerment of women at the national level, economic empowerment of women and equal opportunities to women. In that way, probably, we will be able to reshape and remodel human development in our country.

For recasting human development index actually, there is another important thing that is required, and that is education, educational advancement for all. As we all know the Asian Tiger has advanced by spending a lot of money on this single aspect. In India we not only spend a small amount of money, but unfortunately education has been monopolised by the privileged few. It has widened the gulf between the advantaged and the disadvantaged. It has given monopoly to the privileged few because education is an access to social control. Dr. Karan Singh has spent a lot of time on education, and after his brilliant speech I don't want to repeat all that he has said. But there is one thing that I want to say. Swami Vivekananda said, "The goal of education is man-making." For us the goal of education is degree-taking. The only thing that we expect from education is career and jobs. But what we want is an education by which character is built, by which values are instilled, by which self-confidence is en-

sured and by which concern for the disadvantaged sections is promoted. That is the sort of education we want. I have touched three points — education, health and women. These three are connected and they have to be addressed simultaneously, if India has to advance. If India has to go forward in the 21st century, then we need a systematic social effort and political will.

Madam, we are proud as Indians and we hope that in the 21st century India will make a name and create an important position for itself in the family of nations. There is a couplet in Bengali which means, "Let us all sing to the tune of the Veena: India will regain its top position in the family of nations."

श्री ओ० पी० कोहली: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने वक्तव्य को मानव विकास के सब से महत्वपूर्ण कंपोनेंट शिक्षा तक सीमित रखूंगा। पिछले 50 वर्षों में हमने अपनी शिक्षा का बहुत विस्तार किया है और उस पर हमें गर्व भी है। लेकिन क्या हम अपनी शिक्षा का मूल चरित्र बदल सके हैं? क्या हम शिक्षा को नई दिशा दे सके हैं? क्या हम आजाद हिन्दुस्तान की नई आवश्यकताओं और चुनौतियों के अनुरूप अपनी शिक्षा का पुनर्गठन कर सके हैं? यदि नहीं तो यह आजादी के बाद की हमारी एक बड़ी असफलता है। अभी भी हमारे देश में साक्षरता की दर मात्र 52 प्रतिशत है। महिलाओं में साक्षरता 40 प्रतिशत है। 1991 की जनगणना के अनुसार हमारे देश में 40 करोड़ निरक्षर थे। चीन, कोरिया, थाईलैंड, मलेशिया, इंडोनेशिया, श्रीलंका और फिलीपींस की साक्षरता दर हम से बहुत अधिक है, 70 से 80 प्रतिशत के बीच है हम अपने साक्षरता कार्यक्रम लक्ष्यों को पूरा क्यों नहीं कर सके, ये कार्यक्रम प्रभावी क्यों नहीं सिद्ध हुए, यह चिंता का विषय है। हम 14 वर्ष की आयु तक के सभी बच्चों को अनिवार्य और निःशुल्क प्राथमिक शिक्षा नहीं दे पाए। स्कूल जाने योग्य बच्चों में से आधी संख्या स्कूल न जाने वाले बच्चों की है। जिन्हें स्कूल जाना चाहिए वे बाल-श्रमिक के रूप में जोखिमभरे उद्योगों और अन्य काम-धंधों में लगे हुए हैं। स्कूल जाने की अवसर लागत बहुत अधिक है। माता-पिता बच्चों को स्कूल भेजना पसंद नहीं करते क्योंकि उन्हें स्कूल में दी जाने वाली शिक्षा जीवनोपयोगी, व्यावहारिक और प्रासंगिक नहीं लगती। स्कूल में दाखिला लेने वाले बच्चों में से दो-तिहाई से भी अधिक बच्चे प्राथमिक शिक्षा पूरी करने से पहले ही बीच में

पढ़ाई छोड़ देते हैं। लड़कियों में बीच में ही पढ़ाई छोड़ देने की प्रवृत्ति और भी अधिक है। स्कूलों की बच्चों को रोक रखने की क्षमता बहुत कमजोर है। स्कूलों में बुनियादी सुविधाओं का अभाव है। सभी बच्चों को अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा देने का लक्ष्य पूरा करने के लिए बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर संसाधन-उपलब्ध करने होंगे। ये साधन कहाँ से जुटाए जाएंगे? क्या हम अपनी प्राथमिकताओं का पुनर्निर्धारण करने को तैयार हैं? क्या हम प्राथमिक शिक्षा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देंगे? क्या हम उच्च शिक्षा पर खर्च किए जाने वाले संसाधनों को प्राथमिक शिक्षा की ओर मोड़ सकेंगे? क्या हम प्राथमिक शिक्षा को बच्चों के घर, गांव, परिवेश और जीवन की स्थितियों से जोड़ पाएंगे?

महोदय, प्राथमिक स्तर पर हम ने बच्चों पर पाठ्य-पुस्तकों का, भारी-भरकम बस्ते का, होम-वर्क का बोझा लाद दिया है। हम बच्चों की सृजनात्मकता को इस बोझ के नीचे कुचल रहे हैं? क्या हम इस स्थिति को दुरुस्त करने को तैयार होंगे?

माध्यमिक शिक्षा पर हम ने व्यावसायिक शिक्षा की धारा प्रारंभ की थी। इस के दो उद्देश्य थे। उच्च शिक्षा पर से अनावश्यक दबाव कम करना और बेरोज़गारी की समस्या हल करना। क्या हम इन दोनों उद्देश्यों को पूरा कर सके हैं? हम व्यावसायिक शिक्षा की धारा की ओर बच्चों को आर्किषत करने में क्यों असफल रहे हैं? हम अपने व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों को आवश्यकता आधारित और प्रासंगिक क्यों नहीं बना पाए? हम व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को उद्योगों से क्यों नहीं जोड़ पाए? हम ने माध्यमिक स्तर पर शिक्षा की दो धारएं चला रखी हैं—गरीब और कमजोर वर्ग के बच्चों के लिए व्यावसायिक शिक्षा की धारा और संपन्न वर्गों के बच्चों के लिए अकादमिक धारा। इस से शिक्षा में दोहरापन और विषमता बढ़ रही है।

उच्च शिक्षा का जनशक्ति की आवश्यकताओं से संबंध नहीं है। स्नातकों में बड़े पैमाने की बेरोज़गारी इस का प्रमाण है। उच्च शिक्षा को बहुत अधिक एज-सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। इस का लाभ अधिकांशतया समाज के संपन्न वर्गों को पहुंच रहा है। हम घटिया दर्जे के नए-नए कालेज खोलते जा रहे हैं। उच्च शिक्षा की एज-सहायता पर भारी निर्भरता कम करती होगी, फीस में बढ़ोतरी करनी होगी, संपन्न वर्ग के छात्रों को, कमजोर और गरीब छात्रों की पढ़ाई का बोझ उठाने को तैयार करना होगा और अनाप-सनाप विस्तार को रोकने के लिए सिलेक्टिव एडमिशन पॉलिसी का

कड़ाई से पालन करना होगा। क्या हम यह सब कुछ करने को तैयार हैं?

महोदय, उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अभी भी अंग्रेजी शिक्षा का माध्यम है। भारतीय भाषाओं को हम अभी तक उच्च शिक्षा का माध्यम नहीं बना पाए। हम ने भारतीय भाषाओं में वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी साहित्य, पाठ्य पुस्तकें और पाठ्य सामग्री तैयार करने के अपने राष्ट्रीय दायित्व का पालन नहीं किया है। अंग्रेजी अधिक-से-अधिक पुस्तकालयीय भाषा के रूप में स्थान पा सकती थी, पर आज अंग्रेजी अनिवार्य विषय के रूप में पढ़ाई जाती है। वह प्रशासन एवं उच्च शिक्षा का प्रमुख माध्यम बनी हुई है। क्या भावी पीढ़ियां भाषा के मोर्चे पर हमारी इस असफलता को क्षमा करेंगी?

राष्ट्र की असली और सच्ची शक्ति उस के चरित्र-संपन्न नागरिक होते हैं। क्या हमारी शिक्षा चरित्र निर्माण का सामाजिक और राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य निभा रही है? एक पीढ़ी से दूसरी पीढ़ी में सांस्कृतिक विरासत और जीवन-मूल्यों को ले जाने का सब से शक्तिशाली साधन शिक्षा होती है। क्या हम ने अपनी शिक्षा को सामाजिक, राष्ट्रीय एवं सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों से जोड़ा है? क्या हमने शिक्षा को अपनी गौरवशाली परंपरा से जोड़ा है? क्या हमारी शिक्षा में आज़ादी के संघर्ष के दौरान के जीवन-मूल्यों और भावना को शामिल किया गया है? आज हमारा समाज जिस नैतिक संकट और चारित्रिक संकट के दौर से गुजर रहा है, भ्रष्टाचार और स्वार्थ की जिस रफ़्तारी राह पर फिसलता जा रहा है, क्या उसे हमारी मौजूदा शिक्षा रोक सकेगी? हम शिक्षा को उदात्त जीवन मूल्यों से जोड़ने का और आज़ादी के संघर्ष के दौर की भावना से ओतप्रोत करने का अवसर गंवा बैठे हैं। क्या हम अब चेतने को तैयार हैं? महोदय, हमारी शिक्षा कठघरों में बंटी है। शिक्षा एक समेकित और समग्र प्रक्रिया है, पर हमने शिक्षा में सुधारों के मामले में कोई समग्र और समेकित दृष्टि नहीं अपनाई है। प्राथमिक शिक्षा का माध्यमिक शिक्षा से संबंध नहीं, माध्यमिक शिक्षा का उच्च शिक्षा से तालमेल नहीं। तकनीकी शिक्षा अलग है, विज्ञान की शिक्षा अलग है, एक विभाग का दूसरे विभाग से आदान-प्रदान नहीं। विभिन्न विभागों में कराए जा रहे अनुसंधान का आपस में सम्बन्ध नहीं, विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में कराए जा रहे अनुसंधान कार्यों में सम्बन्ध नहीं। कॉलेजों का अपने क्षेत्र के स्कूलों से तालमेल नहीं। शिक्षा में एक आयाम का दूसरे से मिलन नहीं, शिक्षा का आर्थिक विकास से मिलन नहीं, शिक्षा का परम्परागत ज्ञान से मिलन नहीं, शिक्षा का जीवन से

मिलन नहीं। क्या हम कठघरों की इस संस्कृति को तोड़ने को तैयार हैं?

महोदय, आज़ादी के बाद हमने शिक्षा में परिवर्तन और सुधार के लिए अनेक आयोग बनाए, अनेक समितियां गठित की, फिर भी हम अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप शिक्षा का पुनर्गठन नहीं कर सके। हमारी असफलता के कारण क्या है, क्या हम यह जानने को तैयार हैं? मेरी दृष्टि में शिक्षा के मोर्चे पर हमारी असफलता के प्रमुख पांच कारण हैं, जिनका जिक्र करना मैं ज़रूरी समझता हूं। पहला, शिक्षा के लिए ज़रूरी संसाधन हम नहीं जुटा सके। शिक्षा पर हम मोटे तौर पर राष्ट्रीय आय का केवल साढ़े तीन प्रतिशत खर्च कर रहे हैं। सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद के प्रतिशत के रूप में शिक्षा पर खर्च की दृष्टि से विश्व के देशों में हमारा 115वां स्थान है। कोठारी आयोग ने आज से तीन दशक पूर्व शिक्षा पर राष्ट्रीय आय का 6 प्रतिशत खर्च करने का जो लक्ष्य रखा था, उससे हम अभी भी बहुत दूर हैं। दूसरा, महोदय, शिक्षा की व्यवस्था और संचालन में गैर सरकारी प्रयासों की भागीदारी का लगातार कम होते जाना है।

उपसभापति: कोहली जी, प्लीज। आप पर बहुत लोग नाराज हो रहे होंगे।

श्री ओ० पी० कोहली: मैडम, केवल डेढ़ मिनट लूंगा। तो मैं कह रहा था कि वर्ष 1950-51 में शिक्षा पर व्यय में सरकारी हिस्सा 57.1 प्रतिशत था, जो वर्ष 1978-80 में 77.9 प्रतिशत हो गया, लेकिन उधर दूसरी ओर गैर सरकारी हिस्सा लगातार कम होता गया है। तीसरा, शैक्षिक सुधारों को प्रभावपूर्ण तरीके से लागू करने के लिए हम कोई मजबूत इंप्लीमेंटेशन मैकेनिज्म, क्रियान्वित कर सकने योग्य प्रभावपूर्ण मशीनरी तैयार नहीं कर सके। चौथा, हमारी प्राथमिकताओं के निर्धारण में भूल रही है। और, पांचवा, हमारी दृढ़ राजनैतिक इच्छा शक्ति का अभाव रहा है। इसी का परिणाम है कि बहुत से आयोग और समितियां गठित होने के बाद भी, उनके द्वारा बहुत अच्छी अच्छी सिफारिशें करने के बाद भी हम उनको क्रियान्वित नहीं कर सके हैं। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम साहसपूर्ण निर्णय ले सकें। शिक्षा का क्षेत्र साहसपूर्ण निर्णयों की अपेक्षा रखता है और हम साहसपूर्ण निर्णय लेने से कतराते रहे हैं।

महोदय, अन्तिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा के पुनर्गठन की अथूरी प्रक्रिया को यदि हमें पूरा करना है तो हमें साहसपूर्ण निर्णय लेने ही होंगे। देश की आज़ादी के बाद हमें अपने इस राष्ट्रीय दायित्व को पूरा

करने का अवसर मिला था, लेकिन हमने वह अवसर गंवा दिया। अब हमें दूसरी बार अवसर नहीं गंवाना है। तीन वर्ष बाद नई शताब्दी का शुभारंभ होगा। नई शताब्दी नई आवश्यकताएं, नई चुनौतियां लेकर आएगी। उनका सामना करने के लिए हम अपनी मानवशक्ति तैयार करें।

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Kohli, you are cutting into the time of your own party speaker. I will not allow Mr. Sharma.

**श्री ओ० पी० कोहली:** महोदया, बस समाप्त कर रहा हूं। शिक्षा ही मानवशक्ति तैयार करने का सबसे शक्तिशाली साधन है। शिक्षा अपनी इस जिम्मेदारी को पूरा कर सके, इसके लिए हमें शिक्षा को नई दिशा देनी होगी। इसके अलावा दूसरा कोई विकल्प नहीं है।

बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद, महोदया।

**SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES (Goa):** Madam, I feel it is a privileged opportunity I am getting to speak on the subject because any citizen of our country can speak only once on this occasion as it is the Golden Jubilee year of our Independence. This is a debate where even the Government has participated. I do not think we are expecting any reply from the Government. It is a debate which will end in a consensus and give a direction to the Government. Madam, for the last 50 years, I do not think we have found any solution to the problem of population in this country.

Madam, we have aptly chosen this topic of human resource development and science and technology. I think we have to rely on science and technology for solving the problem of population of our country. We know our population was 361 million in 1951. But, at the end of this century, I think, we are going to be the most populous nation in the world. We are even going to beat China. Our population is going to be one billion and we will become the most populous country in the world. I think we have to find a solution to this problem. I do not think we have found any solution to this problem in the last 50 years. I

think there will not be any solution to this problem in future also. So, I think I have to speak in a vacuum. What is ailing this country? We have to do an introspection, as has been mentioned by other hon. Members, whether we have been honest with the policies and programmes and whether we have been honest with our Constitution. Many of the Members did mention article 45 of the Constitution where we have promised elementary education to every citizen. We have seen that the only way to remove poverty in this country is education. In many States, for example, Goa and Kerala, we have seen that literacy is one hundred per cent. The rate of population growth is zero. We have seen that the national rate of population growth is 2.14 per cent per year. I think we have to give prime importance to education in order to control our population. Madam, we have seen that over the last 50 years we could avert only 200 million births by way of family planning in this country. We have increased the life expectancy by 20 years. We have halved the child mortality rate in this country. Beyond that we could not do much to control our population. At the moment, we have 960 million people in this country. Unless we find a solution to this problem—there is no solution in sight—we are heading for a disaster. The main problem facing human resource development in our country is the unplanned and unbalanced development.

We have the 9th Five Year Plan. We gave a Plan to our country every five year since 1951. But, we could not see that our population is planned. So, that sends haywire. We could not have a planned development because we had a totally unplanned population growth. The only way in which we can remove our poverty in the country is the population control. I am told that the rough estimate is that we claim that poverty is 40 per cent in our country. But, if we go by the ILO standards, if we go by the World Bank standards, the poverty in our country is 50 to 60 per cent. Madam, we have to do an introspection as to what

are the reasons, as to what are the causes for this. I feel that the main cause for this is the faulty system in our country. With regard to taxation system, we know that 40 per cent of economy is in white and 60 per cent is in black. It is a common fashion for us to go in a shop in a market and say that we want to purchase an item but we do not want to pay tax. It is just the reverse in America. I know one incident. An MLA from my State happened to be in the USA. When he entered a shop to purchase an item he said, "I do not want to pay tax." The shop owner said to him, "You have to pay the tax. You need not pay me my amount." That is the state control which they have in that country. Unless we inculcate this discipline, unless we see that 60 per cent of our people are not robbed of on account of non-payment of taxes, because 60 per cent of the economy is in black, I do not think we can do much for the development of human resource in our country. Many colleagues have spoken as to what is ailing sports in this country. I do not think any amount of funding by the Government will improve that activity in the country. We have seen how the so-called super-powers dominate the Olympics. We have seen that in the United States funding is not done by the State. It is done by universities. It is done by corporate houses. What are we doing in our country? The Government is giving a lot of funds by way of grants to universities. We have corporate houses, but there is no social obligation on them towards the nation. That is what I am saying. What is ailing our sports is, we do not have any obligation to the country and we do not put any inputs—financial or otherwise—to see that the name of our country is brought to a certain level. It is again said and reported in the press that India is 8th corrupt country in the world. So, unless we have an introspection, unless we forget what we have done in the past, unless we are honest and we see to it that we pay our taxes and control on taxation is brought in and we do not abuse the failure of the system, I think,

we are going to face a bleak future in the next millennium.

In the field of science and technology, we saw in the mid-60s when our country was facing drought conditions, we faced food problem in our country and every-time our leaders had to go to America under PL 480 and we had also seen after the slogan—Green Revolution—given by the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, how science and technology got revolutionised and we have seen how our food production has come to the present level of 2000 million tonnes. So, I compliment our scientists because it is they who have brought us to this level.

We have talked about Human Resource Development. We have to see that employment is provided to every citizen of this country, whether they are educated or uneducated. It is not that they should be educated to face unemployment. We have seen how our labourers go to Gulf and how they are being used there in the development of those countries. What we have done in our country is, we have given protection only to 3% of our population—30 to 35 million people who are working in the organised sector. We have not given any protection to the 350 million population which is in the unorganised sector—agriculture, construction work, marginal farmers and cottage sector. We have seen that we have 300 million people on the unemployment rolls. Unless we create job opportunities for our people, I do not think it will be easy for us to solve the task before us. We have seen how industry has failed in the country. In foreign countries we see that research and development is done by private sector. They spend about 45% of the profits they earn. In our country, we have seen, we use only about 2.5% of the profits for research and development. For example, the pharmaceutical industry only invents and processes chemicals by a reverse process. It is the State and the Central Governments which are putting 85% of the revenue in the system for research and development and the private sector is putting only 15%. So, unless the

private sector sees to it that the economy is bolstered up, I do not think that jobs are created in this country. I do not think we are going to solve the problem of human development in this country. With these few submissions, I conclude my speech and I thank you for permitting me.

श्री गांधी आजाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदया, मानव विकास के लिए जनसंख्या से लेकर पर्यावरण तक जिन बिंदुओं को प्रस्तुत किया गया है, वे एक-दूसरे के पूरक हैं। मैं उनमें से चंद बिंदुओं पर प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूँ। महोदया, जनसंख्या वृद्धि का कारण अशिक्षा, अंधविश्वास और गरीबी है। अगर इनका निवारण कर दिया जाए तो जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण किया जा सकता है। दूसरा बिंदु सामाजिक सुरक्षा का है। सामाजिक सुरक्षा की बात जब हम करते हैं तो हमें सामाजिक व्यवस्था नज़र आती है। दुनिया के देशों के मुकाबले में अपने देश की सामाजिक व्यवस्था पर चिंतन और मनन करना आवश्यक हो गया है। जब दुनिया के और देशों में ईसान के द्वारा ईसान पैदा हो रहे थे हमारे भी देश में कुछ समय पूर्व ईसान द्वारा ईसान ही पैदा होते थे उस समय हमारे देश को सोने की चिड़िया कहा जाता था। किन्तु जो देश सोने की चिड़िया था एवं विश्व को मानवता का संदेश देता था उस में क्या हो गया कि इस देश में ईसान द्वारा ईसान पैदा करना बंद करके उसके स्थान पर ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य एवं शूद्र पैदा होने लगे इतना ही नहीं हजारों ऊँची-नीची जातियाँ पैदा होने लगी। इसी कारण इस देश में मानव के विकास के स्थान पर मानव की विनाश लीला प्रारम्भ हो गई। हम सब कृषि प्रधान देश के रहने वाले हैं और जानते हैं कि ऊँचे-नीचे खेत में भी अच्छी फसल लेने के लिए इसे समतल करना होता है। तो जिस देश में हजारों ऊँची-नीची जातियाँ हैं तो उस देश का क्या हाल होगा?

महोदया, हमारे देश में प्रचुर मात्रा में प्रकृति प्रदत्त संसाधन उपलब्ध हैं। किन्तु इस देश में अंधविश्वास के कारण हम यहाँ की नदी को देवता कहते हैं, यहाँ के पहाड़ को देवता कहते हैं, यहाँ के पेड़ को देवता कहते हैं, पशुओं को भी देवता कहते हैं। यहाँ तक कि सर्प जिसके काटने से 10 मिनट में हमारी मृत्यु हो जाती है किन्तु अंधविश्वास के कारण उसे भी नाग देवता कहते हैं। व्यवस्था के अनुसार देवता का शोषण एवं दोहन करना पाप होता है। इसलिए यहाँ लगातार ईसान द्वारा ईसान वर शोषण किया जा रहा है इस कारण यहाँ गरीबी, लाचारी आदि है। इस प्रकार हम कह सकते हैं

कि भारत एक धनी देश है किन्तु यहाँ गरीब लोग निवास करते हैं। गरीबी का मुख्य कारण यहाँ की सामाजिक व्यवस्था है जिसने जातिवाद, वर्णवाद एवं सम्प्रदायवाद का रूप ले लिया है। मेरी राय के अनुसार अगर देश से गरीबी हटाना है तो पहले इस देश की सामाजिक व्यवस्था बदलना होगा। भारत देश में वर्णवाद, जातिवाद एवं सम्प्रदायवाद दूर करने का संकल्प लेना होगा तभी देश में मानवतावादी विचारधारा का उदय हो सकेगा। भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक को "भारतीय" की संज्ञा से ही विभूषित करके भाईचारा पैदा किया जाना चाहिए तभी हर भारतीय नागरिक को ईसान और ईसानियत की ज़िदगी मिल सकेगी।

विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विषय में मैं इतना बता देना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी के पूर्व हमारे देश में सूई का निर्माण नहीं होता था। लेकिन आज हर्ष का विषय है कि आजादी की स्वर्ण जयंती के अवसर पर हम सूई से लेकर सुपर जेट विमान तक बना रहे हैं। किन्तु आज इसके दूसरे पहलु की ओर जरा ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज मशीनीकरण के कारण गांव का खेतीहर मजदूर बेकार होता जा रहा है और उसके पास खेत का अभाव है जिसके कारण वह गांव से शहर की ओर फलायन कर रहा है तथा गांव में छोटे-छोटे कुटीर उद्योग विलुप्त होते जा रहे हैं। शहरों में मशीनीकरण के कारण बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, पूंजीवाद को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है। जब तक मशीनीकरण में सब की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित नहीं की जाएगी तब तक गरीब-गरीब होता जाएगा और अमीर-अमीर होता जाएगा। इसलिए हमारा सुझाव है कि उत्पादन के हर साधन में देश के हर नागरिक की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित की जाए तो देश का हर नागरिक देश के विकास की सुविधाओं को पा सकेगा और देश विकास की ओर अधिक गति से बढ़ सकेगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI TARA CHARAN MAJUMDAR (Assam): Madam, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to take part in the debate on the subject of Human Development and Science and Technology. I will be very brief and I will confine myself to some of the peculiar conditions in my State, and in the North-Eastern region regarding human development. Assam and the entire North-Eastern region have always been the backwaters of India, a peripheral and neglected part of the country. The post-independence Government of India did not care for human resource development of the

region. They were only interested in the natural resources in which the area abounds.

The natural resources of this region, either untapped, or, depleted through destructive exploitation, have not been channelled for the benefit of the people of this region. The exploitation and management of the natural resources of the region is in the hands of the people from outside the region who have no stakes in the region, excepting having a control over the natural resources of the region. To ensure effective development of human resource, people's rights to control over the natural resources and their benefits, have to be guaranteed.

Madam, Gandhiji's dream of wiping out the tear from every eye has not been fulfilled after fifty years of Independence. The Five-Year Plans were not prepared with due emphasis on development of human resource. No priority was assigned to the removal of poverty and ignorance. The rate of public expenditure has resulted in the deprivation of the majority of the people from the benefits of education and health services.

Nobody can say as to what would be the impact of the economic reforms on the life of the rural population and the rural economy.

During these fifty years, the gap between the rich and the poor has widened. Nothing has been achieved in the field of assuring social security to women, children and the other disadvantaged sections of the society. The people, particularly, the unemployed youth, are frustrated. As a result of this frustration, the young men have taken recourse to arms. The insurgency problem has assumed menacing proportions, leading to a total stoppage of development activities in the region. The problem would have to be tackled politically. A political solution shall have to be found to this problem. Otherwise, it is useless and futile to talk of any development activities in the region.

During the last fifty years, India's population has trebled. The population control schemes and programmes have failed due to illiteracy and backwardness among the people.

Apart from this natural growth, the North-Eastern Region faces the danger of an abnormal growth of population due to the large-scale infiltration from the neighbouring countries; particularly, Bangladesh. The Government also helped in this influx by enacting discriminatory legislations like the IMDT which, practically, makes it impossible to detect and deport foreigners entering the region.

The unnatural growth of population in this region, particularly, Assam, is the highest in the country. The people of this region are apprehensive that they would be outnumbered by people from the neighbouring countries, leading to a loss of identity of the indigenous people and also a serious demographic imbalance.

The record of human development during the last fifty years is not very much encouraging at least, not something which one can be proud of. Fifty years is not a small period in the life of a nation to provide food, shelter and the minimum amenities in the field of education, health services and communications, to enhance the quality of life.

With regard to the war-torn countries of Europe and South East Asia and Japan, they have not only recouped their losses but have also improved the quality of life of their people.

The whole idea of Central planning is erroneous as it does not take into consideration the local needs, the varying conditions, the different developmental needs of different areas... (*Time bell-rings*)

One minute, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sure.

SHRI TARA CHARAN MAJUMDAR: The needs of different areas are different. Planning to be effective has to be prepared at the village level. A total



decentralisation of power should be achieved.

Regarding decentralisation of power, Madam, we have amended the Constitution, making it incumbent on the States to bring full decentralisation and give the Panchayats full power. That has not been achieved. In order to make development effective and meaningful, the Panchayats must be given full powers as regards their finances, and they should be allowed to act according to the local needs, according to the requirements of the localities. In this respect, I am sorry to observe that some State Governments are not willing to part with power. If the State Governments do not like to part with power, people's development is not possible at all.

With these words, Madam, I conclude.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA (Assam): Madam, I am one of the very few freedom fighters in this House, who, naturally knowing no bounds, join in observing the very hallowed memory of our struggle for freedom.

Madam, I wish I could relate all the achievements during the course of the last fifty years because three generations of my family have been connected with this parliamentary life and all of them have been social workers of repute in our parts. But, I am sorry to state that, looking back to those days of struggle, poverty, hindrances and even uncertainty of life itself, I simply cannot resist the temptation of relating some of the circumstances and situations which have caused dismay and sorrow in me.

Madam, while fighting for the country's freedom, we raised all sorts of hopes that there would be no want, no want of food and no want of anything else and that we would be equal to the British raj.

Fifty years have elapsed. I am sorry to say that there are very few items I can recall, about which I shall be able to speak to my those early men and women, whom we gave a promise of very solid life and hopes for the future.

To speak about the disconsolate life in Assam, kindly permit me to relate some of the facts, situations and circumstances. In 1950, Assam had one of the biggest earthquakes in its history resulting in very serious floods, which caused rise in the level of the Brahmaputra by several feet. This has ultimately led to periodical floods almost every year.

Till 1960 we had no bridge over the mighty Brahmaputra. We felt the need of it only when the Indian National Congress Session was held near Guwahati. It came up a year later in 1958. Only in 1963 we had the first link with the rest of India. Earlier we had to remain stranded for hour together just to cross the river Brahmaputra.

Then came the great event in Assam's history--the Chinese invasion. One very significant speech delivered by the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru at that time over All India Radio still rings in my ears, and I quote: "Today my heart goes to the people of Assam." That was said in October 1962. This was followed by some hectic promises of developing Assam and tackling its different problems.

I am sorry to say that those promises have not been fulfilled, in spite of Assam being very rich in oil and mineral resources and in forestry. Oil produced in Assam had to be refined about 780 miles away in Barauni. The Barauni refinery came up at the cost of Assam, where Asia's first oil refinery was established in Digboi, about one hundred years back, if not a little more.

Then came the Assam movement. It was continued from 1979 to 1985-86 resulting in the Rajiv Gandhi pact here in Delhi. Prior to that there was a language disturbance resulting in a large-scale rioting, when many innocent lives were lost. All these resulted in a very unhappy state of affairs in Assam in particular.

Another thing which is normally lost sight of is that Assam is the only State, which has to forgo a major part of its geographical boundaries to allow the for-

mation of as many as seven States out of one single entity earlier. All these things, and particularly the lack of any development till today have aroused the feeling of total frustration and neglect. Amongst the youth there is a sense of revolt. Of course, it is aided by some interested parties.

The other day while discussing the conditions of national highways in three States, I wanted to speak in the House. The hon. Minister's answer was that there is no deplorable state of national highways in Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

I would have requested the hon. Minister to visit Assam by road. I speak with full sense of responsibility that even now we have only one National Highway in most parts of Assam having Highway No. 37. If we have to cross from Dibrugarh to Tinsukia, the distance is 30 miles. It requires not less than three hours. There is only one National Highway on one bank and another National Highway on the other bank. There is only one National Highway No. 31 for transporting foodgrains. The condition of that National Highway even beyond West Bengal is pitiable, if not deplorable. We have only one railway line on both the banks. Many people may not be knowing that even today broadgauge lines have not yet been completed in the whole of North-Eastern Region, particularly, in Assam. So much so, in the course of the last few killings resorted to by Bodo militants, the only one railway line including the Rajdhani Express had to be discontinued. This has resulted in immediate spiralling of prices of foodgrains. In the course of last week or so when this railway lines was closed prices of essential commodities rose by three times. This has happened in just four days. So, we are living in that State.

Regarding industrialisation, the less said, the better it is. As I said earlier, Assam is the land of tea. It was in the hand of Britishers. Then, it was transferred to capitalists whose habits and whose views are very much know to all of us.

The unemployment situation is so grave that about two months back the total number of educated unemployed youth in Assam rose to 13,00,000. In tea gardens a very small percentage of local youths has been employed.

In petroleum sector we have made some headway. But there also the percentage of local men in class-II and class-I posts is very, very negligible. So, all these have combined in arousing and instigating some frustration in my part.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chaliha, I know that you want to speak...

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Madam, this is a human development problem in one part of India.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Honourable Chairman has called us for a dinner. There are only 10 minutes left for the clock to strike 8.

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Madam, I will take only two minutes, not more than that. We had taken up one gas-based unit in Assam. The foundation stone was laid about 11 years back by a former Prime Minister. Since then nothing has been done at that site. Now, after a great deal of renewed efforts, this is going to be implemented. God alone knows whether it will come up or not.

Madam, today's pamphlets which were distributed to us says that at the moment the poverty among urban population in Assam is the highest in India. As regards rural population, it is one of the three most backward States in India.

Madam, I do not want to tax your patience.

I am a teacher. Whenever or wherever I see a good writing, I remember it. I am very sorry to state that although a very, very important and very thought-provoking line is written at the entrance of the

Central Hall, it is not remembered. The writing is:

अयं निजः परो वेति

गणना लघुचेतसाम् ।

उदार चरितानां तु

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् ॥

He is my own; the other is not my own. These are the sentiments of the low-minded people. For the 'udhar', the generous, the world is his family. How many of us believe in that? While speaking about Assam, I shall be the last person to speak that Assam is not part of India. I shall give all my life for the cause of whatever is India and Indian. Otherwise, I cannot call myself a freedom fighter. Dr. Karan Singh, a man of eminence, was reciting from the Rig Veda:

आ नो भद्रा क्रतवो यन्तु विश्वतः

The meaning is, let noble thoughts come to us from every quarter. I was speaking in this House last month or so. We were indulging in discussing scams and what not—only scams, scams and scams. Some of our predecessors, thousands of years back, said, "Let noble thoughts come to us from every quarter."

आ नो भद्रा क्रतवो यन्तु विश्वतः

Can we not, from this 51st year of our Independence, remember the essence of that particular thing? And, can we not act according to the very high motto that is written at the entrance of the Central Hall?

अयं निजः परो वेति

गणना लघुचेतसाम् ।

उदार चरितानां तु

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् ॥

Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. With this very nice Sanskrit 'sloka', "Vasudaiva Kutumbakam", let us adjourn the House. I am sorry for those who cannot participate. We will be accommodating them tomorrow in the other

discussions. Now, it is only five minutes left for me to go.

SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI (Gujarat): Only two speakers are here. We will not take more than five minutes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not possible. Already Chairman Saheb is waiting there. We can accommodate you tomorrow.

SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Madam, this subject is not going to be repeated tomorrow.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know. But while speaking, you can speak on education tomorrow. Nobody will stop you saying that you should not speak on this also. You can speak on it. There would be no problem. I will try to accommodate you tomorrow.

I would only request Members to be careful while they make their speeches. They are not considerate towards their own colleagues, their own parties, when they take so much time.

SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: My party did not take much time, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your party's time had finished much earlier, much before I called Mr. Kohli. I am so sorry. I want to put it on record that every party's time was over, even others' time. I sat over here for about one and a half hours more to accommodate as many as I could.

SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Madam, at least ten minutes ought to have been given.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I now adjourn the House till 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at fifty-four minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 27th August, 1997.