

signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1997, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1997.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

(II) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1997, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1997.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

(HI)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation Bill, 1997, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on 20th March, 1997.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

(IV)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and i Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am , directed to enclose the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1997, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1997".

I lay a copy of each of the bills on the table of the House.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, yesterday, in the House a query was raised by Mr. Satish Agarwal and was supported by Mr. Salim. They

mentioned above the laying of a paper by the Minister of Industry. He made a clarification about it and sent it to us. I am very happy that the Minister is so prompt that last evening, at 4 O' clock he sent me that letter. I would like him to explain about the paper which was laid yesterday. Please, Mr. Minister.

THE "MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): Madam, I am thankful to you that yesterday you were gracious enough to permit me to lay a paper on the Table of the House. There was a precedent, on July 14, 1992. They laid it like that because it happened to be a draft notification. It did not contain the date or the number. While making a summary they made a slip, in a sense; they should have told us that it is a notification amending an earlier notification dated 1st January, 1992. It is not there and perhaps, because of that they arrived at that conclusion. Therefore, I have made it very clear that there is a precedent for that. It was done on July 14, 1992. Therefore, there is no discrepancy in that.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, very much. I hope everybody else would be so prompt. Let us know all the Members' queries.

## **RE. NEED TO REVAMP EDUCATION SYSTEM**

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (RAJASTHAN): Thank you very much, madam Deputy Chairperson, for allowing me to raise an issue which affects India's future, i.e. the younger generation of the country, the student community of the country. I would not go into the details. Madam, we had raised this issue on 14th March in this House. I drew the attention of the Government at that time to the plight of the students with regard to the physics paper of Class XII.

Thereafter, Madam, I was very much concerned and perturbed while reading a newsitem. It said: Unhappy with the examination, a class VII girl commits

suicide, ends life'. 'Payal Sharma, a student of class VII, aged only 10-11'. When she came home, her mother was preparing lunch. The girl committed suicide. The girl committed suicide before her mother tried to save her. I do not want to go into the sorrowful tale. I was so much upset that immediately I gave notice to the hon. Chairman for making a Zero Hour submission. The hon. Chairman has been kind enough to permit it later on.

Madam, the point is, day in and day out, there is some report or the other in the newspapers on this. We had raised it the issue the other day. Then, again, just two-three days ago, on 19th March, the 'Hindustan Times' carried a story: 'Students find mathematics examination difficult'. Again, in today's 'Indian Express', we find on the first page: 'First Physics, then Chemistry, and now, Mathematics, makes kids cry'. I do not want to go into all the details which are contained in this.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Bihar): It is tenth standard paper.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Whatever it is. The point is; the student community is facing a tremendous problem, whether they are in the X standard or XII standard. I am talking of the system as such. Again, Madam, in the 'Hindustan Times' of 20th March, there is a newsitem. I do not want to quote Mr. R.K. Narayan's strong case for doing away with the examination system. They have said that school books are an instrument of torture. Our schools are nothing but torture cells. They are just torture cells and nothing else. On the top of it, the examination system is a further torture.

I would say that up to the eighth standard, there should be no examination. We have got an examination system in the country, but we do not have an education system. The whole education system needs to be revamped. The Mudaliar Commission was there. The Radhakrishnan Commission was there. -

Prof. D.P. Chattopadhyaya's report is there. We have also Prof. Yashpal's report. There are many, many more reports.

Through you, Madam, I would request the Government to address themselves immediately to the question of revamping the whole examination system. Up to the eighth standard, there should be no examination; no failures. Only the X and XII standard are very much related to the future career of the student community. I do not want to read out all the things contained here; where the families have given interviews, etc. I will give just one quotation. The newsitem says: 'Complaints pour in from students all across the city who took the mathematics examination this morning'. Then, it says: 'A student of the Delhi Tamil Education Society School, Chitra Aiyar, found the paper very lengthy; the last two problems could not be solved'. I do not want to read out the whole thing.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. Don't read out from newspapers.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Madam, the student community, as I said, faces a tremendous problem. That is why we raised the issue. I requested the Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development to come out with some sort of a solution. We, members, pleaded. There should not be any examination. The competitive examinations would be held, at the all-india level-entrance examinations—sometime in April and May.

The Government should devise methods, in consultation with the CBSE as well as the State Boards. There are problems with regard to the State Boards also. The students should be given some proportionate grace marks, in proportion to the marks that they get in the other papers. Some sort of method should be evolved. I am not an expert on this. Therefore, I cannot say how it should be done.

It is with a sense of deep anger and anguish that I am raising this question

regarding the depression among the student community, regarding the suicide being committed by the students, young students of 10-11 years of age. It is very sad. Not only young lives are lost. But the families also suffer.

Through you, Madam, I would request the hon. Minister, I would request the Government, to do something in this matter so as to save the future generation of this country from this kind of situation, from getting into a state of depression. Please, for god's sake, do something. Otherwise, I do not know what is going to be the fate of the younger generation.

Thank you.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Madam, Deputy Chairman, this is the plight of not only the 7th class students. The 10th class maths examination paper was also tough. Then, the 12th class Physics, Chemistry and Maths examination papers were tough.

Madam, there was no complaint in the previous years about the question papers set by the CBSE. It has been done this year. I could read the observation made by the Chairman of the Board. What the Chairman of the Board said was contrary to the general feelings of the students and the parents community. He said that an examination in which every student gets 100 per cent marks was, by no measure, an examination. As far as Maths and then Chemistry are concerned, children do get 98 per cent, 99 per cent or 97 per cent marks. Brilliant students were getting them. This time the question papers set were difficult, lengthy, vague and out of the syllabus. This is the issue which we are raising. The questions asked were out of the syllabus. The children could not answer them.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOW-DHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Maths also.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Two questions in the Physics paper were out of the syllabus.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOW-DHURY: Physics, Chemistry and Maths. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The students were asked to give solutions for two questions which were lengthy. More than half-an-hour was taken by the students for answering them.

Apart from complaining to the Press, they are complaining to Members of Parliament.

The children are depressed. It is not one child. A number of students who have written the examination, have been affected. For admission to professional courses, they require 98 per cent or 97 per cent cut-off marks. How will they be able to get such marks when you are setting papers out of syllabus? Therefore, I want the hon. Minister to consider this.

I want the hon. Minister to make a statement in this House on what action he is going to take. We are going on recess for 20 days. Therefore, I demand from the Minister that he should hold a discussion with the CBSE Board and try to solve the problem by giving grace marks to those students who appeared in those examinations. Let us be very fair on that. Otherwise, Mr. Minister, you will have to relax the rules for admission to engineering and other colleges.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Miss Saroj Khaparde.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOW-DHURY: Madam, I also want to say...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can associate yourself with this. Their names are written here.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOW-DHURY: After them.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. I have got a lot of names.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOW-DHURY: A number of children are ringing me up today. A number of students called on me.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. But let us go by the procedure. Sarojji raised this matter with the Chairman yesterday.

**कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे (महाराष्ट्र):** उपसभापति महोदया, सतीश अग्रवाल जी ने जो मुद्दा, जो विषय उठाया है और नारायणसामीड़ जी ने भी अपने आपको उससे संबद्ध किया, मैं भी अपने आपको उनके साथ एसोसिएट करना चाहूंगी।

यह बात हकीकत है। पिछले कुछ दिन पहले 12वीं कक्षा के बारे में-फिजिक्स, केमिस्ट्री और मैथ्स के बारे में हमने यही पढ़ा था अखबारों में। अब पिछले दो दिनों से हम लोग टेन्थ के बारे में-मैथ्स के पेपर के बारे में यह पढ़ रहे हैं। यह बात सही है कि कई बच्चों ने हमसे कहा है कि सिलेबस के बाह के प्रश्न आने के कारण वे अपना पेपर ठीक ढंग से लिख नहीं पाए। इसने प्रश्न होते हैं कि आधा-एक घंटा तो उन प्रश्नों को पढ़ने और समझने में लगता है। उसी के रण कई प्रकार के कन्फ्यूजन होकर बच्चों के दिमाग पर उसका वाकई असर होता है।

मेरा निवेदन आपके थ्रू एच.आर.डी.मिनिस्टर से यह रहेगा कि इन बच्चों की आज वह मेंटल तैयारी नहीं है कि वे रीड्जाम के लिए अपीयर हों। उनको ग्रेस कार्क्स देकर किसी तरह से उनको टेन्थ से अगली कक्षा में किसी तरीके से डालें इसकी कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

मुझे लगता है की एच. आर.डी. मिनिस्टर सुन रहे हैं। इसके बारे में कुछ करेंगे। मैं उनसे एक और निवेदन करना चाहूंगी सदन के सामने वे शिक्षा की वायत, एजुकेशन पालिसी के बारे में अगर कुछ विचार लेकर आए तो मुझे लगता है कि सदन को भी काफी आसानी होगी उसको समझने में और समझाने में।

**SHRI BRATIN SENGUPTA (West Bengal):** Madam, the Yashpal Committee submitted its recommendations two-and-a-half years back. After that, a twelve-member committee was constituted. Has the Government picked up any of its recommendations and started implementing it in this regard?

I would also like to know whether the Government is going to initiate a process of radical examination reforms giving continuous weightage to the continuous assessment system in examinations. Madam, there are many question banks

and model questions. There have also been cases of re-examination in certain cases. My point is where re-examinations have not taken place after three months, six months, one year or even ten years, when these students go to join another academic course or a foreign employment, their failure due to the lapses on the part of the authorities are not taken into account. What thought is being given to this point.

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया:** उपसभापति महोदया, सतीश अग्रवाल जी ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है, इससे पहले मेरे द्वारा पूर्व में भी यह मुद्दा उठाया गया था, पर दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जहां बच्चों की जिदगी का सवाल है, उन के भविष्य का सवाल है, अभी तक सी.बी.एस.ई. की तरफ से या सरकार की तरफ से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी है और आश्चर्य की बात तो यह है कि अखबारों में बातें ऐसी छप रही हैं कि वह सवाल पार्लियामेंट में क्या उठा?

**श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी:** क्यों नहीं?

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया:** आप अखबार पढ़िए, यह लिखा है और सी.बी.एस.ई. के ऑफिसर्स कर रहे हैं कि Why are they making a hue and cry?

तो इस चीज को सीरियसली नहीं लिया जा रहा है। महोदया, मैं ने इस के पहले अपने वक्तव्य में बतलाया था कि आजकल सदर्वी और बारहवीं कक्षा की बात तो छोड़िए, सातवीं और आठवीं कक्षा के छात्र भी एक्जामिनेशन सिस्टम से इतने फ्रस्ट्रेटेड हो गए हैं कि वे “सूसाइड कमिट” कर रहे हैं। महोदया, अभी बंगाल में एक मैथेमेटीक्स का पेपर लीक हो गया और उस को लेकर बवाल खड़ा हो गया। फिर वहां की सरकार ने अंकुश लगाया, इंकवायरी कमीशन बिठाया और जो आरोपी हैं, उन को पकड़ने की सारी कोशिश की। महोदया, परीक्षाओं में “अनफेयर मीन्स” का प्रयोग और चीटिंग क्यों होती है? वहां नोटिस लगा हुआ है कि सेल्युलर फोन्स नहीं ले जा सकते, पेजर नहीं ले जा सकते, जैसे कि सब बच्चे चोरी करने जाते हैं। महोदया, पेजर या सेल्युलर के तहत वहां कोई डिक्टेशन लेकर लिखने वाला नहीं है और फिर ये आज के बच्चे तो कल का भविष्य हैं, कल के भारत का भविष्य हैं। उन पर किसी तरह की शंका कर के हम उन को...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभापति:** आप संक्षिप्त में कह दें तो अच्छा होगा क्योंकि मैं मंत्री जी से भी रिएक्शन चाहूंगी।

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया:** महोदया, यह बातें सरकार के दिमाग में नहीं आ रही हैं जबकि सरकार को इस पर कारगर कदम उठाने की जरूरत है क्योंकि इन बच्चों को आगे एंट्रेंस एक्जामिनेशन में भी बैठना है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Association means just raise your voice.

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया:** महोदया, इन बातों का वह जवाब दें कि वह क्या फैसला ले रहे हैं क्योंकि उन बच्चों का भविष्य अंधकार में पड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए मंत्रीजी इस बारे में फैसला ले रहे हैं, इस से हमें अवगत कराएं।

**उपसभापति:** श्री अजीत जोगी। कृपया संक्षेप में अपनी आवाज जोड़ दीजिए।

**श्री अजीत जोगी (मध्य प्रदेश):** उपसभापति जी, एक बहुत गंभीर मसले को श्री अग्रवाल ने उठाया है। मैं आप के माध्यम से केवल यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम सब लोग-आप, हम लोग और मंत्री लोग यहां देश की नीति निर्धारित करते हैं, हम को कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि हम आने वाली पीढ़ी का बचपन उस से छीन लें।

महोदया, जिस तरह की शिक्षा व्यवस्था हम अपने बच्चों को दे रहे हैं, उस ने उन का बचपन उन से छीन लिया है। महोदया, आज की विद्यमान शिक्षा व्यवस्था केवल परीक्षा व्यवस्था पर आधारित है और शिक्षा से उस का कोई संबंध नहीं है। महोदया, इसी सदन में श्री आर. के. नारयण द्वारा जब यह कहा गया—that our schools are nothiilg but torture cells and their school bags and their homework are torture instruments. इस तरह उन के द्वारा एक बड़ी भारी व्यथा व्यक्त की गयी थी और हम सभी को यह आशा श्री कि इस समस्या का कोई-न-कोई हल निकलेगा। महोदया, डा. राधाकृष्णन् से लेकर प्रो. यशपाल तक ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। इस बिन्दु पर बार-बार सिफारिशें और अनुशंसाएं की गयी, पर हम लोग क्यों उन्हें लागू नहीं कर पाए हैं और क्यों आज अपने बच्चों को इतने दबाव में रखते हैं कि परीक्षा देने का भय उस को आत्महत्या करने के लिए प्रेरित कर रहा है महोदया, यह हम सब की जवाबदारी है, इस सदन की जवाबदारी है और मंत्री एक बहुत वरिष्ठ मंत्री हैं। हम लोग आशा करते हैं कि जो काम आप के पूर्वाधिकारी नहीं कर पाए हैं, उसे आप करें और हमारे बच्चों को उन का बचपन लौटा दें। हर बच्चा आप से यह मांग कर रहा है

कि आप मुझे मेरा बचपन वापिस कर दीजिए। इसलिए मेरा भी सरकार से निवेदन है कि आप बच्चों को उन का बचपन वापिस कर दीजिए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Andhra Pradesh)! Madam Deputy Chairman, I would like to thank you for having given me this opportunity to as sociate myself with sentiments expressed by my colleagues, Shri Satish Agarwal and others. I just want to focus on some other aspect concerning the CBSE examinations, madam, after all, what is an examination? A examination is a process by which you make comparative evaluation of the merit of students. Madam, for the last few years, the CBSE have been giving three sets of questions papers for the same examination for the class ten and class twelve. For the tenth class examination and the twelfth class examination, there are three sets of question papers for each exam. Madam, the reason given for this is to avoid copying. If students are copying in the examination, they should have invigilators to stop them from copying. Setting three sets, of question papers for each exam is no answer. When you are making a comparative evaluation, when competition is very, very keen these days, even half a mark or one mark can make a lot of difference. It is not fair at all to give three sets of questions for the same examination and for the same standard in the same subject. I think this is quite ridiculous. I think this has been going on for the last three or four years. This is not the way an examination system should function in respect of physics paper or mathematics paper or chemistry paper. You cannot have three sets of question papers for class ten and class twelve for the same Board. I hope the hon. Minister would take note and see that this is remedied in future. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. Bharati Ray, do you have anything more left to add to it?

- PROF. (SHRIMATI) BHARATI RAY (West Bengal): Madam Deputy Chairman, I have got one small point. As far as I understand, there are two issues here. One is questions are difficult to answer and the other is questions are out of syllabus. I think...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Questions are vague.

PROF. (SHRIMATI) BHARATI RAY: Yes, questions are vague and out of syllabus also. I think students must not suffer. There is one point which has not been mentioned so far. There is not only the point of questions coming out of syllabus, but there is pressure at school and at home also. I would beg your kind favour to allow a Short Duration Discussion on the examination system prevailing in this country.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Salim, do you have anything more to say on this? if there was no other work, then, we could have continued with this.

SHRI MD. SALIM (WEST BENGAL): Madam Deputy Chairman, I will be very brief. As you know, I always used to raise issues relating to the students and their education. The question is we have failed, as a nation, in almost all the examinations. It is a kind of sadism that we are torturing our students and young people in the name of examinations. There should be a system of continuous evaluation instead of one day examination on an annual basis. The Minister of Human Resource Development is here. He should take an initiative and the Department of Education should take an initiative by involving all the experts, academicians and students' leaders in arriving at a solution. जब भी एक लीकेज होगी, हम यहां हंगामा करेंगे, कुछ ग्रेस मार्क्स मांगेंगे और कछ जगह पर कुछ एजीटेशन होंगे। इससे जो मैलोडी हमारी एजुकेशन में है, वह खतम होने वाली नहीं है। इस पर जरा सीरियस अटेंशन देने की जरूरत है। मैं चाहूंगा, हमारे मिनिस्टर बोम्मई साहब यहां हैं, आप यहां के सीनियर मैम्बर भी हैं, वह हमें एस्योर करें कि उनका डिपार्टमेंट और यह गवर्नमेंट काफी तवज्जुह देगी

इस मामले में और सीरियसली इस पर विचार करेगी। मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि जो रिपोर्ट दे रखी हैं, उससे कुछ नतीजा निकालकर हमारे बच्चों के, जैसा जोगी जी ने कहा, उनके बचपन को लौटाने के लिए कुछ कोशिश करें।

□ जब भी एक लीकेज होगी हम हंगामा करेंगे - कचे ग्रेस मार्क्स मांगेंगे - और कचे जगह पर कचे एजीटेशन होंगे - इससे जो किलोडों हमारी इजुकेशन में है - वह खतम होने वाली नहीं है - इस पर ड्रासिरिस अटेंशन देने की ضرورت है - मैं चाहुंगा - हमारे मन्स्टर बोम्मी साहब यहाँ हैं - आप यहाँ के सीनियर मम्बर भी हैं - वह हमें इशियोर करीं कि अ का ड्यारट्मिन्ट और वह गोरनमन्ट काफ़ी तूजे दीगी - इस मामले में और सीरिसिली इस प्रोचार्करे की में ये भी चाहुंगा कि जो रिपोर्ट दे रक्की है इससे कचे नतिजे निकालकर हमारे बच्चों के - जैसा जोगी जी ने कहा अन्के प्चपन को लौटाने कीलै कचे कूशिश करीं -

Education should be a fun, not a torture.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, I am also agitated on this issue because I started my career as a teacher. I think the most responsible job of a teacher is to impart education. Our country has *guru-shishya parampara*. But, unfortunately the examination system in our country has to find out how much a child doesn't know, not to find out how much a child knows. That is the malady. So, I

feel that there should be a very serious thinking on it. Even after fifty years of our independence, we are going to follow the system of British examination pattern. It is wrong. Even they have changed their examination pattern. The examination should be more positive as to how much a child knows. That should be the attitude. If students especially in the lower classes and up to 10th class are committing suicide, it is because they are unable to compete. I think it is a torture for the coming generation. Whatever you are going to say in the House, we would appreciate it. But I would suggest that in the next session of Parliament, we should have a full-fledged discussion regarding our education policy and more specifically about examination policy. I am making this announcement, Mr. Minister. I am making this suggestion. I would request the Chairman to give permission. Within one month's period, you will be able to collect all the information regarding it and all the suggestions you can get from outside, from experts, and come back to the House so that we can really evolve a good examination policy which will help our children. On these comments ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What about the present problem? Let him react.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He would answer.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI): Madam, I highly appreciate the concern and sentiments expressed by hon. Members about the future of students and the hardships they are facing during the examinations because of the question papers being lengthy, out of the syllabus and difficult ones. I would only say this. When I saw in the Press the news about these question papers, immediately I asked my department officers to have a discussion with the Chairman of the CBSE. He is seized of the matter. Again, about this mathematics paper, I read. Today, Members have also raised it. The matter will be thoroughly discussed with the authorities concerned and

also with the Chairman and we would try to find the appropriate solution.

So far as the policy of education and examination is concerned, I welcome the suggestion by the Chair. Let there be a debate. Let there be a discussion. From the day of Independence up-till-now, we have got a number of reports which experts have given. And we have been experimenting with the future of the younger generation. We are continuously going on experimenting with their fate and future. Therefore, I welcome this suggestion. Let there be a full-fledged discussion on the education policy as well as on the examination policy. Time may be given for that. But it may not be possible to get all the suggestions within a month.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever you can get.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: With whatever is possible, whenever a date is fixed for the discussion, I will prepare myself, I will place before the House what the view of the Government is so far as the education policy is concerned, so far as the examination policy is concerned.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Minister. I assure you that we will find the time for it.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: मैडम, इम्तिहान के रिजल्ट्स टाइमली आने चाहिए; लेट नहीं होने चाहिए। तो मंत्री जी इसके बारे में भी तो ऐश्वर्यसे दें कि वे टाइमली आएंगे।

It should not be delayed. The results should not be delayed.

#### **RE: NEGLECT AND BACKWARDNESS OF FARUKKABAD DISTRICT AND CONSEQUENTIAL PROBLEMS**

श्री त्रिलोकी नाथ चतुर्वेदी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदया, मैं अपने जिले फरुखाबाद की समस्याओं की तरफ आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। महोदया, यहां कुछ समस्याएं तात्कालिक हैं और कुछ दीर्घकालीन हैं। इन दोनों की वजह से वहां के किसान और जनता बहुत ही परेशान