

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल: उसमें तो ऐलोपैथिक डाक्टर ही होंगे?

श्री योगेन्द्र कुमार भगतराम अलघ: अब देखिए, एक चीज़ में आपको बताऊँ। ब्राह्मी के बारे में जो दादी मां ने कहा था कि सिर पर लगाओं तो सिर ठंडा हो जाता है, उस पर सरकार ने करोड़ों रूपए खर्च किए हैं सेंट्रल ड्रग्स रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट में और हमने पता किया है कि उसमें एक प्रोटीन है जिसका नाम है बैक्टीसिमाइड और बैक्टीसिमाइड जब ब्रेन में जाता है तो it improves memory. But that drug has been marketed. It has been patented and marketed. It is not fair to say that the Government is hostile. In fact, if I can submit for your consideration, we have major research projects with Dabur, Zandu, etc., on ayurvedic drugs on which crores of rupees are being spent by the Department of Science and Technology. I am sure, the Minister of Science and Technology could give you a clarification, if you ask him.

राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या नीति का प्रारूप तैयार करने के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही

\*262. श्री इकबाल सिंह: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या नीति का प्रारूप तैयार करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा डा० एम०एस० स्वामीनाथन की अध्यक्षता में गठित एक विशेषज्ञ दल ने इसका प्रारूप प्रस्तुत किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौर क्या है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या आवश्यक कार्यवाही की गई है?

योजना और कार्यक्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र कुमार भगतराम अलघ): (क) जी हां।

(ख) विशेषज्ञ दल ने 24 मई, 1994 को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी थी जिसे 14 जून, 1994 को राज्य सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया था।

(ग) प्राथमिक प्रारूप पर अन्य मंत्रालयों/राज्यों से प्राप्त टिप्पणियों के आधार पर राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या नीति पर एक विवरण तैयार किया गया था, जो सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है (देखिए परिशिष्ट 179, अनुपत्र संख्या

37)। कैबिनेट का अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने से पूर्व, संबंधित मंत्रालयों, विभागों को, उनकी अंतिम टिप्पणियों हेतु यह प्रारूप विवरण कैबिनेट के लिए प्रारूप नोट सहित भेजा गया है।

श्री इकबाल सिंह: सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने एक स्टेटमेंट ड्राफ्ट नेशनल पापुलेशन पॉलिसी के बारे में सदन के पटल पर रखा है। इसके लिए मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। महोदय, संविधान में राज्य के नीति निर्देशक सिद्धांतों वाले आर्टिकल 47 में तथा मौलिक कर्तव्यों वाले आर्टिकल 61 में पापुलेशन को कंट्रोल करने तथा छोटे परिवार के आदर्श को बढ़ावा देने की बात की गई है। मगर हमारे देश की पापुलेशन लगातार बढ़ रही है। महोदय, 1951 में यह 36 करोड़ थी और 1991 में यह 85 करोड़ थी। अगर इसी रेशियो से पापुलेशन लगातार बढ़ती गई तो 2001 में यह 106 करोड़ हो जाएगी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश की बढ़ती हुई पापुलेशन को कंट्रोल करने के संबंध में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कारगर कदम उठाए हैं और बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या की वजह से जो इकॉनॉमिक डेवलपमेंट और दूसरे डेवलपमेंट में फर्क पड़ रहा है, इसके बारे में आपने क्या सोचा है।

SHRI YOGINDRA K. ALAGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I share the concern of the hon. Member on the need for implementing an effective family welfare policy. So far as the last five years are concerned, the projection in the Eighth Five year Plan was that we would reach a birth rate of 27 per thousand and a death rate of 9 per thousand. Therefore, we would achieve a population growth rate of 1.71 per cent. In fact, what has happened is this. According to the Sample Registration Scheme, 1995, the birth rate target has not been achieved fully. But it has gone down significantly. In death rate we have achieved our terminal target for the end of this decade, which is 0.9 per cent. We have already achieved it. The population growth rate is around 1.93 per cent rather than 1.71 per cent. But it does not mean that no progress is being made. For example, the level of awareness is very high. The Government is trying to involve local communities in the effective implementation of the programme. The Government is trying to provide many

facilities and also taking up bigger issues like looking after gender question, looking after girl child and looking after health, which are related to the family planning issues. A Draft National Population Policy has already been formulated and it is available to all the hon. Members. As the hon. Members know, Parliament and the parliamentarians themselves have been making a major contribution towards the population policy. I hope this effort would continue. We share the concern of the hon. Member. The draft policy...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are other questions also. Hon. Minister, you can expatiate at that time.

श्री इकबाल सिंह: सभापति महोदय, अभी मंत्री जी ने आठवें फाईव ईयर प्लान के बारे में कहा था। तो आपने क्या बजट रखा था पापुलेशन कंट्रोल के लिए और आपने जो बजट का प्रावधान किया था, क्या वह पूरा का पूरा खर्च हो गया या अभी खर्च नहीं हुआ है, यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो ग्रामीण पौपुलेशन हैं क्योंकि हमारा देश औद्योगिक दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ राष्ट्र है। तो क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में इण्डस्ट्रलाइजेशन में आपने क्या-क्या काम किए ताकि पौपुलेशन के उपर असर हो और उस पर एर्थ फाईव ईयर प्लान में जो आपने खर्च किया, क्या वह पूरा किया या उसमें बच गया?

SHRI YOGINDRA K. ALAGH: The total expenditure is now running at the level of Rs. 1,500 crores annually. Out of this, the Central Government is spending around Rs. 1,381 crores and States are supplementing the rest. Now this jells fairly well with the 8th Five Year Plan projection of an expenditure of Rs. 6,500 crores. Now we are not talking of targets, we are talking of projections-desirable objectives. There is a significant progress in the 8th Five Year Plan. But I would admit that we have not achieved the objective we set for ourselves.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this whole question of population growth is something with which the whole nation should be very deeply concerned.

It was 20 years ago, in 1976, that presented to Parliament, the first National Population policy. Twenty years have elapsed and the population growth has outgrown all, even the most pessimistic, estimates. An optimistic estimate was 900 million by the year 2000. The median was 950 and the most pessimistic was a billion. The Minister himself has said that we are likely to cross the one billion mark by the year 2000. We talk of eradication of poverty. How is that possible? I have two points to make. One, it is not possible for us to critically interact on this long statement of 31 pages at present. Would the House or would the Leader of the Opposition and the Government agree to have a two-hour discussion on this whole question of population during the course of this session? It is not something which can be dealt with in the Question Hour. Secondly, may I express the hope that Members of Parliament will make a contribution towards population control rather than population growth?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a very constructive and creative suggestion.

SHRI YOGENDRA K. ALAGH: I fully support the hon. Member whose contribution to the cause of family welfare in India is well known in the Country and abroad.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर जिस प्रकार से मिले हैं जनसंख्या नियंत्रण नीति पर, ऐसा लगता है कि बड़े कामचलाऊ तरीके से भारत सरकार काम करना चाहती है। यह समस्या बहुत गंभीर है जैसा कि कर्ण सिंह जी ने कहा है। अब पता नहीं उनकी जानकारी में यह बात है या नहीं है कि सरकार ने जनसंख्या नियंत्रण के लिए जो भी कार्यक्रम बनाए हैं उनका विरोध अब मजहब के कारण भी हो रहा है और बहुत से स्थानों पर हो रहा है और इसी प्रकार जनसंख्या कार्यक्रमों के संदर्भ में जिस प्रकार का प्रचार महिलाओं के बीच में होना चाहिए उस प्रकार का प्रचार होने में बड़ी बाधाएं आ रही हैं। इस बारे में क्या सरकार ने कोई स्पष्ट नीति बनाई है, अगर मजहब का कोई हस्तक्षेप हो रहा है। मेरे पास समाचार पत्रों के अनुसार जानकारी है। सभापति महोदय, मैं

आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को बताना चाहूंगा कि पूर्वोक्त राज्यों में मिशनरीज ने इस बात को लेकर के विरोध किया कि जिस प्रकार का कार्यक्रम है उस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम को न चलाया जाए और आबादी के नियंत्रण के लिए यह जो बात की जाती है या इस प्रकार की योजनाएं हैं, वह लागू न की जाएं। ऐसी ही बातें दिल्ली में भी बहुत कुछ हैं। तो क्या उनको यह जानकारी है कि वह इसमें क्या कुछ करना चाहते हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please make your point.

SHRI YOGINDRA K. ALAGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the objectives of the draft National Population Policy, as the hon. Member, Shri Karan Singhji, has said, have gone through a long discussion, have gone through a treatment by Dr. Swaminathan where the issues which the Member mentioned with respect to women, on gender and equity, have been very specifically referred to and I do not want to take the time because the draft has already been circulated, and we want that these are taken seriously by the entire country and we want that these should become part of a national movement, that these issues should be there at the level of every village, at the level of the district, at the level of the State, as Dr. Swaminathan's expert group and the National Population Policy have said.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन: महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न स्पष्ट है कि राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या नीति के मामले में क्या कोई हस्तक्षेप हो रहा है, क्या इसकी जानकारी मंत्री जी को है?

SHRI YOGINDRA K. ALAGH: I can also bring to the attention of the Member literature which tends to suggest that people with different religious backgrounds do take a sensible view. There are examples of that kind in terms of family planning policy also and I think it is those tendencies where we are trying to make a girlchild an important focus. Women in our country, in fact... (Interruptions)...

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन: महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न दूसरा है, क्या जो विरोध हो रहा है उसकी जानकारी मंत्री जी को है?....(व्यवधान)

श्री योगेन्द्र कुमार भगत राम अलघ: मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार फैमिली प्लानिंग के अगेस्ट कई ग्रुप्स विरोध करते हैं।...(व्यवधान)

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन: मंत्री जी कृपया बतायें कि वे कौन से ग्रुप्स हैं जो विरोध करते हैं?...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The opposition to this policy is very minimal, confined to the lunatic fringe in India.

श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा: सर, मैं बहुत दुख के साथ कहना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार का जो लिखित उत्तर, उत्तर संख्या-3 सी में है:

"on the basis of comments on the preliminary draft received from other Ministries, States, a Statement on National Population Policy has been drafted."

This was drafted in 1994. This draft Statement along with the draft note for the Cabinet had been circulated. Probably, this was circulated in 1994. Many Ministries and Departments concerned are required to give their final comments before seeking the approval of the Cabinet.

सरकार को इसका जवाब देना चाहिये था कि कैबिनेट का एप्रूवल मिला कि नहीं। मिनिस्ट्री से जवाब आया कि नहीं। कैबिनेट का एप्रूवल होने के बाद इतना बड़ा मसला है, इतना पॉपुलेशन एक्सप्लोजन हमारे देश में हो रहा है, देश की प्रोग्रेस के लिए जो कुछ भी हम करते हैं सब एक चट्टान में अटककर बरबाद हो जाता है।

I personally believe if we had half the population of what we have today, India's problems would have been solved.

इस प्रश्न का जवाब सरकार के पास क्या है? सरकार ने जो जवाब दिया है, वही पुराना जवाब दिया है। सब बातें कहीं हैं लेकिन असली बात नहीं कही है। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI YOGINDRA K. ALAGH: These are very important questions on which we have to take advice from different Ministries, different expert groups. In fact, after the Cabinet has taken a look at this background, I would endorse what Karan Singhji has said. It has to be placed before both the House of parliament for their suggestions also.

SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: When will that be done? How long will it take?

SHRI YOGINDRA K. ALAGH: I assure the Member that this will be expedited.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I have been working in this area for a long time and I find that the biggest let-down for family welfare programme is woman. The target for family planning is considered to be women whereas the economic status of our country categorically shows that women have no control on decision-making as to the number of children that they have and the gender they are supposed to have. So, you have to have the vision now to bring about a change in your approach towards the concept of family planning or family welfare or by whatever polite names you call it. But the real danger lies in the fact that we have not applied our mind to rehabilitation of the aged in rural areas. In urban areas, we target the Government employees for family planning practices which are already being practised and statistics show that 80% of the Government employees practise family planning because of various restrictions, education awareness and limitation of space in urban areas. But this does not happen in rural areas. Even a country like China finds that the two-child norm comes into being in rural areas because a farmer and his wife without children cannot run their show, whether it is a small farm or a big farm and if they are without children, then there is no social support structure to support them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I just want to know whether they have included these perceptions, as also amendment of working conditions vis-a-vis employment. They are talking of giving disincentives to people who have more than two children, whereas in gender sensitisation that we are talking of as a national policy, we have to see that the terms of employment remain the same for both men and

women. It is discrimination in terms of employment that brings about discrimination against the girl-child. So, I want to know if the Government is going to apply it-self to these major factors because studies have shown population growth in rural areas where there are no social support structures for rural residents.

SHRI YOGINDRA K. ALAGH: The National Population Policy draft explicitly talks about the whole question of education and employment, particularly for females in rural areas.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: No. It is in the urban areas that the employment terms have to be the same.

SHRI YOGINDRA K. ALAGH: Mr. Swaminathan, in fact, used the language of Panchsheel for gender equity. So, this is one of the major concerns which are there in the National Population Policy draft. But, specifically, the Government is committed to the Employment Assurance Scheme, which is to be implemented in this year and during the Ninth Five Year Plan and also to the achievement of the female literacy and health targets, which are critical components in the family welfare programme.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: no, Sir. He has not answered my question. The target audience for family planning is always women and we don't have the decision-making. So, what is the percentage...

SHRI YOGINDRA K. ALAGH: Sir, I share the Member's concern. She is quite right. There is data to show, for example, that in the vasectomy programme, the participation of males has gone down in a very big way and, therefore, the whole issue relating to gender aspects of the question is an extremely important one.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Actually, women's education is a crucial thing...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: No, Sir. With due apology, Sir, it is the men who have to be educated because they do not go in for family planning.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Men have to be educated, but educated men also behave differently. That is why women's education should be important (Interruptions)

SHRI YOGINDRA K. ALAGH: Actually, the National Population Policy draft wants that these issues should be discussed in concrete terms at the level of villages and panchayats so that there is an awareness amongst this class of people which the hon. Member is talking about.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): How adversely is the national population control being affected by infiltration? What is the Plan allocation and is it being negatively affected because of infiltration?

SHRI YOGINDRA K. ALAGH: Sir, the draft National Population Policy does talk about the whole question—if I have understood the Member correctly—of migration, both internal as well as external... (Interruptions)

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT: I am not talking of migration. I am talking of infiltration.

SHRI YOGINDRA K. ALAGH: What the hon. Member calls infiltration, they call it immigration.

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT: No, no.

SHRI VISHNU KANT SHASTRI: It is illegal migration into India from Bangladesh and Pakistan.

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : सदर साहब, मेरा सवाल यह है कि कितना रुपया एलोकेट किया गया इस पॉलिसी के लिए और कितना इल्लेगल इमिग्रेशन—if you are fond of this word—इल्लेगल इमिग्रेशन हो रहा है और जितना रुपया सर्फ हो रहा है, क्या सब नेगेटिवली हो रहा है?

[[ شری سیکندر بخت : صدر صاحبہ - میرا سوال یہ ہے کہ کتنا روپیہ ایلوکیٹ کیا گیا اس پالیسی کیلئے اور کتنا ایلےگل امیگریشن - آف یو آر فونڈز آف دس کورڈی - ایلےگل امیگریشن ہو رہا ہے اور جتنا روپیہ صرف ہو رہا ہے کیا سب نیگٹائیو ہو رہا ہے - ]]

SHRI YOGINDRA K. ALAGH: migration is a part of the National Population Policy draft...

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT: I am sorry...

SHRI YOGINDRA K. ALAGH: Please let me finish, Mr. Bakht. It explicitly says that illegal migration is something that should be stopped. However, it has a more balanced and a more detailed discussion of the whole question of both internal as well as external migration because that gets involved in the whole question of...

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT: Sorry. My question has nothing to do with stopping it or not stopping it. I only want to know...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your question, I am afraid, is not germane to the fundamental question that we are discussing here.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI: Sir, from the report itself it is clear that it is germane to the question.

\*[263. The Questioners (Shri V. Rajeshwar Raw and Shri S. Muthu Mani) were absent for answer vide col.....infra]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 264 has already been clubbed. Question No. 265.

† [ ] Transliteration in Arabic Script.