

के करीब दस हजार शिक्षकों ने नंग-धड़ंग प्रदर्शन किया और आपने टी०वी० पर अपने इंटरव्यू में कहा कि आप उनकी तनख्वाहें दिलायेंगे और आपने थू द टी०वी० एशोर किया कि आप उनकी तनख्वाहें दिलायेंगे, आप उसके खिलाफ, बिहार सरकार के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे? क्या आपने बिहार से कोई रिपोर्ट मांगी है कि 1991 से इन शिक्षकों को क्यों नहीं तनख्वाहें मिल रही हैं? पर जब कल आप ने टी०वी० के माध्यम से सारे भारत को बताया है कि आप उनकी तनख्वाहें दिलायेंगे। उसके लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: I repeat here what I said on the Television. I will contact the Bihar Government. If they are not paid, it is very unfortunate. I will find out. If they are not paid, I will see to it that their salaries are paid.

श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्री: मान्यवर, नया कानून बनाने के स्थान पर जो पुराने कानून हैं उनको लागू करने की बात है, निरीक्षण की बात है, जो अपराध हो रहा है उसको आप अपने इन्हीं कानूनों के द्वारा रोक सकते हैं। वह जो आपने राजनीतिक इच्छा की बात कही है वह राजनीतिक इच्छा कहा है?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: There is no law for private schools. So far as Government schools and aided schools are concerned, we have got a law. We can enforce it. Wherever there is a violation, we can take action. But there should be a law for these schools also.

श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्री: नो आब्जेक्शन सर्टिफिकेट्स को रोक देने की बात है, नो आब्जेक्शन सर्टिफिकेट जिन्होंने दिया है, उनको आप वापस ले सकते हैं। कह सकते हैं कि (व्यवधान) वह लेना चाहिए।

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: I would say that disaffiliation is not a solution because students will suffer and teachers will suffer. Disaffiliation is only an ultimate power. That is not a solution. I am contemplating a law as suggested by all of you. But I will have to consult everybody.

श्रीमती उर्मिला चिमनभाई पटेल (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं क्लैरीफिकेशन पूछना चाहती हूँ कि ज्यादातर प्राइवेट स्कूल में फुल सेलरी का बिल बनाया जाता है

और टीचर्स को तीन सौ, चार सौ रुपया तनख्वाह ही दी जाती है। खास तौर पर इसमें महिला टीचर्स को ही एम्प्लाय किया जाता है और उनका एक्सपेंसपेशन किया जाता है। कोई सर्विस रूल्स नहीं होते हैं। इसके ऊपर कोई चैक लगाना जरूरी है। इसके बारे में सरकार या स्टेट के एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर सिर्फ चर्चा ही करेंगे या कुछ ठोस एक्शन लेंगे?

एक दूसरी बात मैं क्लैरीफिकेशन के लिए पूछना चाहती हूँ कि प्री-प्राइमरी एजुकेशन के लिए नर्सरी स्कूल शुरू किए जाते हैं।

आजकल डेढ़ साल के बच्चों को इन स्कूलों में लिया जाता है और इसी तरह के छोटे-छोटे बच्चों को इन स्कूलों में लिया जाता है। इस बारे में कोई रूल्स-रेगुलेशंस नहीं हैं। उन के टीचर्स के लिए कोई क्वालिफिकेशन नहीं है। टीचर्स के पेमेंट के लिए कोई रूल्स नहीं हैं। इन में कितनी भी फीस है, पेरेंट्स को अपने बच्चों को भेजना पड़ता है। उस की भी लिमिटेशन नहीं होती है। इन प्री-प्राइमरी स्कूल्स को रिकॉग्रेशन की भी जरूरत नहीं है। लोग अपने घर में डाइंग रूम में स्कूल चालू कर लेते हैं और आगे बहार 10 फुट की जो छोटीसी जगह होती है, उस को प्ले-ग्राउंड मान लिया जाता है। उन में कोई सुविधा नहीं होती। कोई एजुकेशन फेसिलिटी नहीं होती है। तो क्या मंत्री जी ऐसे स्कूल्स की रिकॉग्रेशन के लिए कोई नियम बनवायेंगे? महोदय यह कंक्रेट सब्जेक्ट है, इसलिए अगर हम चाहें तो यहां से भी सब कुछ कर सकते हैं।

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: The hon. Member has raised a certain problem. I agree that there are problems so far as kinder-garten schools are concerned. But they do not need any recognition. It is for the parents to take care of these things. Regarding other matters like payment of salaries, etc., I have said that a law is necessary. Proper implementation of this is also very important and I will try to ensure this.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION RE. NEED TO CHECK POPULATION GROWTH

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): We will take up the Private Members' Resolution moved by Shri Ramdas Agarwal.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (WEST BENGAL): sir, I fully share the sentiments expressed in the Private Members' resolution on population growth. Obviously, to make the law very effective, it needs to be amended. But I will not go into this. Certainly, population growth is an important issue. It cannot be ignored. The carrying capacity of planet earth is limited. The carrying capacity of India as a country is limited. Whatever resources we have are being eaten up by the growing population. Any Bill which helps in limiting the population growth is welcome. But my question is how to handle the issue. Family planning alone is not solution to this problem. There are other things which have to be taken into account.....(Interruptions).....

श्रीमती चन्द्रकला पाण्डेय: (पश्चिमी बंगाल) उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन माननीय सदस्य ने यह डिस्कसन शुरू किया था, वह तो आज आए ही नहीं हैं?

श्री राघवजी (मध्य प्रदेश): यह जरूरी नहीं है।

श्रीमती चन्द्रकला पाण्डेय: जहां तक मैं जानती हूं, ऐसा जरूरी है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): It is not strictly necessary. But it would be appropriate if the hon. Member was present. Nobody can compel him to be present in the House....(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Bihar): If a Member moves a resolution or a Bill and if it is under discussion, then he should be present. Normally, when we discuss Government business, the concerned Minister is present or a Minister authorised by the concerned Minister is present. Here the Member who has moved this resolution is not present. How can we discuss the resolution? Ultimately, he has the right to reply. Who is going to reply?

SHRI RAGHAVJI: He is not present because of unavoidable reasons. But it is not necessary....(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): It is not absolutely necessary that the Member should be there. But the sentiment expressed by the Members is appreciated. It is advisable for the Member to be present. But we cannot force the Member to be present. The problem is that sometimes the discussion on resolutions and Bills continues for a long time.

SHRI RAGHAVJI: He was not able to come due to some unforeseen circumstances.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): This is what has been given in the rule 'Right to reply'. It says: "In the case of Private Members' Resolution, the debate is treated as concluded after the Minister's speech if the mover of the Resolution is not present to reply to the debate." So, suppose the mover is not there after the Minister replies, then he will have no opportunity....(Interruptions) There is no compulsion on the mover to be present unlike the case of a Minister when he moves a Bill....(Interruptions)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: It is also not written that he is exempt from being present. You give your ruling on that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): What I am given to understand and what I feel is that you cannot compel a Member to be present....(Interruptions)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: But he is not exempt either.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): Now this matter will be considered and he will be appropriately informed. That is all that is there to my knowledge. But if there is a feeling about it....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHAVJI: The only punishment is that he loses his right to reply.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): Since he had already initiated the discussion, it has

become the property of the House. Many Members have already spoken and some Members have to speak. We cannot draw an analogy between a private Member and a Minister and say that he is not present and that he has not delegated to anybody. As per the "Rules of Procedure" written by Kaul and Shakhder, I understand that we cannot compel a Member to be present all the time because sometimes the discussion overflows for many weeks. The only thing that has been said is that after the reply of the Minister, if the Member is not there, he will forfeit his right to reply.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: In such a case, if I move a Resolution and I am not present in the House in the course of the discussion, I continue to do this, I mobilise support from other Members to go on prolonging the discussion, then it means that no other Member will get the opportunity to move his Resolution or Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): This matter has to come before the Rules Committee. Then we can discuss all these things.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: The House must decide it. If the Member is not serious about the discussion and he is not present in the House, how can you go ahead with it?

SHRI RAGHAVJI: It is not as if he is not serious about the discussion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): After the Member moves a Resolution, it becomes the property of the House. Later, if the House feels that it is going unendingly, the House has got every right to conclude the debate and it need not wait for the proposer to conclude it. Once he has proposed it, it becomes your property. You can either continue it or you need not continue it. The House is supreme. The only point is that after the Members have spoken and the Minister has replied to it, the mover loses his right to speak.

That is the only penalty. You cannot take the analogy too far. Supposing Mr. Agarwal does not want anybody to take part in the discussion and he simply absents himself, it means that he denies you the opportunity of participating in the discussion.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, may I continue?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): Yes, please. Thank you for being very patient all through this intervention.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Thank you for the compliment. Sir, what I was saying before this intervention was that I share the sentiments expressed through this Resolution, though not the exact wording; but on the whole, it is certainly agreeable that the population growth should be contained. Otherwise, whatever development takes place will be eaten up by the growing population. Certainly our country is rich in resources. India is one of the richest countries in terms of natural wealth. But this wealth is not being properly utilised because a lot of it is wasted by way of population growth. But the problem is, how to handle this issue. You cannot handle the issue by family planning programmes alone. Let me tell you a story, a very interesting story. In the early 1960s, there was a very energetic Minister for Family Planning. He had a lot of funny ideas about family planning programmes. One of the ideas he had was that the centenary year of the birth of Mahatma Gandhi should be declared as the 'no-baby year'. He introduced this transistor business. Somebody who is making a life-line decision, a Once-and-for-all decision, he is so cheap! But if you give him a transistor, he will go in for compulsory sterilization. Is it not demeaning? All these ideas came floating around and all these ideas proved to be wrong. Then he came out with another bright idea. The idea was, let us not make speeches, let us draw two pictures. Within one picture, have two parts. In one part, you depict a

family with many children, and in another, you depict a family with only two children. So, in the first picture, with eight or nine children, the roof caving in, the whole house being in a total disarray, children running around here and there poorly clad, the father looking harassed, the mother looking harassed. That is the picture of the first one. In the second one, you have a beautiful house, nicely furnished with two children—quite typically, one boy one girl—the father sitting on a sofa reading a newspaper, the mother pouring coffee from the top, looking very happy. So the Minister thought that if these two pictures are shown all over the country, then the peasantry the common masses, will draw their own conclusions. Now, this picture reached many villages. In one distant village, one peasant was looking at these two pictures. He concentrated onto the second picture. Then he asked another person to look at these two pictures. He said, "Look at this picture. Such a beautiful house, such a beautiful wife and only two children!" Sir, this is the issue we are talking about.

This problem cannot be solved simply by this kind of gimmick and propaganda. Now, there has been a lot of progress since the days of my father. As far as I know, my father was a Hindu. He was not a Muslim. But my father had ten children. I am talking about my father because it is very unsafe to talk about somebody else's father. So, I am taking the step of talking about my father. My father had ten children. In those days having ten children was quite common. It was not something odd. All my uncles, all my relatives, all of them had nine children, ten children, eleven children and twelve children. I distinctly remember if a young lady got married and came to our house and touched the feet of my father, my father would stretch his hands and bless the little lady saying, "Be the mother of a hundred children."

Today, if you give such a blessing to a young girl, what will she say? Sir, the norms have changed. For example, my father had ten children. Out of these ten children, seven survived and the seven with spouses produced only eight children. So think of the difference which has been brought about in only one generation through education, through better understanding of the problem. So this is the way things are happening, it is not that things are static. There have been a lot of changes since the days of our father. Today, we have moved a long way towards smaller families. IN fact, if you look at the statistics, you will see that the birth rate has gone down very sharply, from the 40-odd birth rate to around 30 now. The death rate has also gone down very sharply. So the rate of growth which was around two per cent, is continuing. Both the birth rate and the death rate have gone down very, very sharply. The reason, of course is now the death rate is low and so the birth rate is low. These are animal instincts. For any animal, if the death rate is high, the birth rate is also high and if the death rate is low, the birth rate is also low. In any kind of life, you will see that there is a close correlation between death and birth. The social institution is created in such a way that when you have a high death rate, in order to ensure the survival of the species, the birth rate should also be high. But if you can bring down the death rate, eventually the social institutions change, attitudes change which is what is happening in our country also.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA (Punjab): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, he is talking excellently and the House has no quorum. The mover is also not here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): They were not aware that an excellent speech would be made by Dr. Biplab Dasgupta.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Sir, my point is, the problem

of population is an important issue and the whole world is watching how we are performing on this front. There are a lot of suggestions being made for containing population growth. When such an important issue is being discussed, it is unfortunate that we don't have quorum in this House. I suggest we should adjourn the House today.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): Mr. Singla, we cannot adjourn the House when an important discussion is going on.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: But there is no quorum.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): Are you raising it as an issue?

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Yes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): The convention in our House is that we don't normally insist on quorum in the House. Since you have raised the point, let the quorum bell be rung.

(The quorum bell was rung.)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN): There is no quorum in the House. Because of lack of quorum, I am adjourning the House till Monday.

The House then adjourned at fifty six minutes past two of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 9th September, 1996.
