

श्री मौलाना असद मदनी : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि कांजी अधिनियम, 1880 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

[ شی (مولانا) اسعد مدنی :

میں پرواستھاپت کرتا ہوں کہ وڈیہک کو پرواستھاپت کیا جائے - ]

میں پرواستھاپت کرتا ہوں کہ قاضی ادھی نیم ۸۸۸ کا اور سنشودن کرنے والے وڈیہک کو پرواستھاپت کرنے کی انومتی دی جائے - ]

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री मौलाना असद मदनी : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित किया जाए।

#### THE CHILD WELFARE BOARDS BILL, 1988—Contd.

श्रीमती योणा वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सुरेश पचीरों जी द्वारा लाये गये इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़े हूँ, जिसके द्वारा देश के प्रत्येक जिले में बाल विकास बोर्ड का प्रावधान है।

हमारे देश की जन-संख्या का बड़ा हिस्सा बच्चों का ही है। इस विचारों से देश में जिसको आबादी में गरीबी रेखा के नीचे एक बड़ा तबला निवास करता है, उसमें सब से दयनीय स्थिति बच्चों को है। अपर्याप्त भोजन, वस्त्र, आवास, स्वास्थ्य एवं शिक्षा की स्थितियों में यह लाखों बच्चे जिस तरह से बड़े हो रहे हैं, उसका मतलब है कि वह अपने जन्मजात मानसिक एवं शारीरिक क्षमता का विकास नहीं कर पायेंगे। यह एक ऐसा अमानवीय त्रासदी है, जिसके अपने ही अन्दर खुद के नवोन्मेषण के बीज मौजूद हैं। सब प्रकार की असुविधाओं से यह वस्त्र बच्चे शिक्षा तथा सामाजिक प्रगति के उपलब्ध अवसरों का अधिष्ठित लाभ

नहीं उठा पायेंगे। इसलिए उनके पास उत्पादन कार्यक्षमता भी कम होगी। नतीजतन हमें प्रतिफल भी कम मिलेगा।

तना हो नहीं ऐसे स्थिति में, जिन्हें हम देश का भविष्य और अर्थधार बहते नहीं अघाते हैं, इनका भविष्य अत्यन्त भयावह है। हमारे देश में अठारह वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चों की संख्या लगभग तीस करोड़ है। इस स्थिति पर दृष्टिपात करने पर जो तस्वीर उभरती है, वह तितने लोमहर्षक है, जबकि बचपन के दिन खेलने और सुनहले सपने देखने के होते हैं, वह बचपन-विह्वल बच्चे घर की रोज-रोटी की व्यवस्था करने में पिस रहे होते हैं। गांव में मादुर से लेकर शहरों और शहरों के घरों और ढाबों में इनसे अमानवीय श्रम करवाया जाता है। हमारे देश की प्राथमिक पाठशालाओं में बच्चों का पत्रांतरण तो शत-प्रतिशत है, लेकिन इनमें से 15 प्रतिशत बालकुल स्कूल नहीं जाते, स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों में से केवल 40 प्रतिशत तो पांचवीं कक्षा तक शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं। उनमें से केवल 20 प्रतिशत तो छठी कक्षा आठ पास कर पाते हैं। इस प्रकार शिक्षा प्राप्त करने की क्षमता में छूट जाने वाले छात्रों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है। इसका मूल कारण तो यह है कि इन बच्चों के परिवारों का आर्थिक स्थिति इतना दयनीय है कि वे अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने का बोझ बर्दाश्त नहीं कर पाते। साथ ही प्राथमिक स्तर पर शिक्षा की आम सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। एन०स०ई०आर०टी० की वर्ष 1988 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वर्तमान समय में साढ़े पांच लाख विद्यालयों में जहां आठ सौ लाख बच्चे शिक्षा ग्रहण करते हैं, उनमें से लगभग आधे के पास पक्के भवन तक नहीं हैं। 40 प्रतिशत के पास ब्लैक बोर्ड तक नहीं हैं। 30 प्रतिशत के पास बैंक, कुर्शियां या टाट-पट्टा नहीं हैं। 61 प्रतिशत के पास पेयजल की सुविधा नहीं है। 71 प्रतिशत के पास पुस्तकालय नहीं है। 85 प्रतिशत के पास शौचालय नहीं है। इनमें से 35 प्रतिशत विद्यालयों में सिर्फ एक अध्यापक है, किसी-सिसे में तो वह भी नहीं है। किसी भी गैरेज या बरामदे को स्कूल का रूप दिया

जा सकता है। आश्चर्य की बात तो यह है कि इनमें से अनेक मान्यता प्राप्त अंग्रेजी स्कूल हैं। अरब देशों में घनपशुओं के मनोरंजन के लिए ऊंट दौड़ के निमित्त तथा विदेशों में विक्रिस्ता सब्जो परोक्षणों के लिए शिशुओं के कालों का अमानवीय व्यापार इस क्रूर तस्वीर के एक हिस्से हैं, जो बच्चों की समस्याओं से मुंह मोड़ लेने का हमारी पथरीली संवेदनाओं के चमत्कार गवाह हैं।

दरअसल बच्चों की समस्याएं हमारे आर्थिक और सामाजिक ढांचे की उपज हैं। इन बच्चों के पास कोई राजनीतिक शक्ति नहीं होती है। वे वोट नहीं देते इसलिए सरकार भी उन्हें अनदेखा कर देती है, लिहाजा वे अपने मां-बाप या अभिभावकों के ऊपर पूरी तरह से आश्रित होते हैं कि वे उनके हितों और अधिकारों के लिए काम करें। युद्ध, प्राकृतिक आपदाएं, बेरोजगारी, गरिबी और माता पिता की अशिक्षा के कारण बड़े तादाद में बच्चे अपने अधिकारों से वंचित हो जाते हैं और हर क्षेत्र में इनका जमकर शोषण होता है जबकि वास्तव में इन बच्चों को अपने विकासशील मस्तिष्क और शरीर के संरक्षण का विशेष अधिकार है, भले ही बाहरी परिस्थितियां कुछ भी हों।

अतः मैं चाहूंगी कि सरकार बच्चों के हित में हर जिले में एक बाल कल्याण बोर्ड की स्थापना करने वाले इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल को अविलम्ब पास करे जिससे बच्चों की स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा तथा सामान्य विकास की आवश्यकताएं उपलब्ध कराई जा सकें। साथ ही मैं चाहूंगी कि बोर्ड के कार्य एवं अधिकार क्षेत्र में कुछ और भी चीजें जोड़ दी जाएं। बोर्ड को कानूनी अधिकार दिया जाए ताकि वह बाल-विवाह तथा खास तौर पर छोटी बच्चियों के बाल-विवाह को रोकने की प्रभावी कार्यवाही कर सके। लड़के तथा लड़कियों दोनों को अनिवार्य रूप से तकनीकी, व्यावहारिक तथा रोजगार प्रेरक शिक्षा दी जाए ताकि वे सामाजिक जीवन में अपने को आर्थिक रूप से सक्षम

बना सकें। अनाथालयों के बच्चों को गोद लिए जान को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए तथा बोर्ड गोद लेने वाले परिवारों की सहायता भी करे। बोर्ड लड़कियों को गरीबी विकास, स्वतंत्रता तथा महिलाओं के अधिकारों की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करे। बोर्ड को ऐसे कानूनी अधिकार दिए जाएं तथा उसमें सैल बनाए जाएं जिससे बच्चों के अभिभावकों को बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिए विद्यालय भेजने के लिए बाध्य किया जा सके तथा बच्चे अपने प्रति अभिभावकों द्वारा किए जा रहे अत्याचार या जबर्दस्ती विक्रय अथवा शारीरिक शोषण के खिलाफ शिकायत कर सकें। बोर्ड बाल साहित्य के लेखन, प्रकाशन एवं वितरण की व्यवस्था भी कराए, जिससे बच्चों को कम कीमत पर उपयोगी पाठ्य पुस्तकें व साहित्य मिल सकें। बोर्ड को प्राथमिक एवं माध्यमिक विद्यालयों से अनिवार्य रूप से जोड़ दिया जाए जिससे वह बच्चों की शिक्षा एवं अन्य विकास गतिविधियों पर अपनी नजर रख सके एवं सुझाव सुझाव दे सके। यह बाल कल्याण बोर्ड यह भी ध्यान रखे कि छोटे बच्चों को अतंकवादी या राजनीतिक गतिविधियों से दूर रखा जा सके।

बिल के क्लॉज 3(2) पर मुझे धोर आपत्ति है जिसमें बोर्ड के 5 सदस्यों में से सिर्फ एक महिला रखने का प्रावधान है। बच्चों के विकास में खास तौर से महिलाओं की भूमिका बहुत बड़ी होती है। इसलिए मैं यह मांग करना चाहूंगी कि 3 या 4 महिला सदस्या हों और खासतौर पर इसमें मनोवैज्ञानिक पहलू पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए।

महिलाएं ही देश के बच्चों को चरित्र निर्माण की शिक्षा देती हैं और इसलिए खास तौर से बच्चों के मामले में जो शिक्षाविद है वह महिला है। इसलिए अच्छे प्रतिभावान बच्चों की माताओं को बोर्ड द्वारा पुरस्कृत किया जाए। यह एक नयी योजना इस बोर्ड द्वारा शुरू की जाए जिससे कि बच्चों के चरित्र निर्माण के लिए जो मां काम करती है, उसको भी पुरस्कृत किया

[श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा]

जा सके। उस बोर्ड की तरफ से बिल में बच्चों को मुक्त भोजन, कितने और यूनिफार्म आदि का जो प्रावधान है, वह स्वागत योग्य है क्योंकि बहुत से अच्चे इन कमियों के कारण विद्यालय नहीं जा पाते हैं। बोर्ड द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि बोर्ड द्वारा दी जाने वाली अनुदान राशि का कितना हिस्सा केन्द्र और राज्य वहन करेंगे तथा कितना उसे स्वयं वहन करना होगा। साथ ही यह भी सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि फंड उसे समय से मिल सके।

आखिर में मैं यही मांग करूंगी कि इस तरह के बिल हर तरह के विभागों में बनाए जाएं जिससे कि बच्चों का सही ढंग से विकास हो सके। हमें खास तौर से शिक्षा पर बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देना है। इसके साथ ही बच्चों के नैतिक विकास की ओर भी विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए। मैं यही आशा करूंगी कि सरकार इस तरह के बिल पास करे और उसके बाद सरकार ही बिल लाए ताकि बच्चों के विकास की ओर ध्यान दिया जा सके।

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate my esteemed colleague, Shri Suresh Pachouri, for bringing this important Bill, which is being considered on the floor of this House. This year 1989 is the tenth anniversary of the year which was globally observed in 1979 under the inspiration of the United Nations as "The International Year of the Child". The concept of children's right was first conceived in 1924 when a five-point text was formulated under the title "Geneva Declaration". This happened at the initiative of Glantine Jeff, who had founded the organisation called "Save the Children International". The Geneva Declaration was adopted by the League of Nations as its ground text which stimulated the draft and adoption of the declaration of rights of the child by the United Nations General Assembly in 1959. That is thirty years ago, it was adopted in the United Na-

tions by the General Assembly. In our Constitution also, to protect the welfare of the children, our founding fathers very carefully, emphatically have mentioned it in article 24, that is prohibition of employment of children in factories etc. I would like to quote that article, "No child, below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment". This is found in the Constitution but in practice I would like to point out that we should feel ashamed of ourselves for the conditions of children who are taken to factories, mines for exploiting labour—this is happening throughout the country—this menace of exploitation of children in woolen industries, textiles, carpet matting and matches. In some of the places, the children are being taken before dawn. They come home after dusk, and they are paid Rs. 2/- or Rs. 3/- a day, at the most. But the Article is found in the Constitution that no child below 14 years of age could be exploited. Wordsworth correctly stated that child is the father of man. In a child you cannot find bitterness, betrayal, jealousy or any sort of bad quality. That is why Wordsworth called child the father of man. Children have to be protected. They have to be given food, shelter and clothing.

The mortality rate among children is a very serious problem. Of course, population itself is a very big problem. At the same time, when you carefully analyse the population problem, when you analyse the theory of ageing, the mortality rate is high. Due to better medical facilities throughout the world, the mortality rate among children is slowly declining. That is why, the problem of taking care of children in proportion to the growth of population, is a challenging problem to be tackled by any government. According to population projections the country will witness a peaking of its child population in 1996. We will have a whopping 308 million children below the

age of 15. Of this, 105.7 million will constitute children below the age of five, the most vulnerable age-group. In most of the hospitals of course, we are providing medical facilities.

But the poor children in slum dwellings, huts, cannot get their triple-antigen and polio vaccines and treatment. This is happening. Sir, it is a very sad thing that some years back—I think in the year 1982—during the bitter winter of November, children had to die on pavements in the Capital city—*The Statesman* carried photographs—because they had no proper clothing. In the Capital city of this great country, after nearly 40 years of independence, after we have spent crores and crores and crores of rupees, children had to die on pavements due to lack of proper clothing. We should feel ashamed. The first priorities are food, clothing and shelter. Then only education comes. First you provide better environment. You provide better medical facilities, food and clothing. And then go to education. The New Education Policy, the Operation Blackboard, and all such schemes are humbugs. You have not provided the basic necessities for the children of the poor. Sir, of course, in the State of Tamil Nadu, in my own State,—the credit goes to the Great Kamaraj who started the Noon Meal Scheme. . . . *Interruptions*)

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV (Maharashtra): Kamaraj was from the Congress party.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: You do not know anything. I am not speaking on politics.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: You said that this Government had not done anything. That is why I wanted it remind you that Mr. Kamaraj was from the Congress Party.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Even forty years after independence in the capital city of Delhi children had to die on pavements, they had no proper

clothing. Kamaraj took the initiative but he was thrown out by your people, he was humiliated by your people. If you rub me on the wrong side, you will get it...

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Why don't you employ those schemes?

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: What is this? You are talking without understanding what I am saying. I said justifiably the credit goes to Kamaraj, the great Kamaraj that is what I said. What is wrong in it? You don't want to admit that. I cannot pay the tribute to Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. How can I?

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: You have decided not to give. That is another thing.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Decided or not, only on merits I could decide.

So the credit goes to the great Kamaraj who initiated the noon-meal scheme, because the poor children, when they go to school, should be taken care of. And this was done for the first time in India. That scheme was continued when we were ruling between 1967 and 1976. We continued that scheme and we extended that scheme. When Mr. MGR came to power, he elaborated the scheme, he further extended the scheme; the scope was widened. I give credit to MGR. I am not speaking on partisan lines. Now we are continuing the same, the scheme of noon-meal. Now 65 lakh children get the benefit. When they go to school, their parents need not worry about their children. The United Nations team, when they visited our State and observed the scheme, applauded the scheme. So we are giving noon-meal to 85 lakh children. Not only that. We have improved upon the scheme. We are giving egg twice a month.

I again congratulate Mr. Pachouri; welfare boards should be set up in every district to look after the children. I remember, I entered this

Rajya Sabha in the year 1978 when the same Madam Saroj Khaparde was sitting on that side, the stormy petrol of the Congress Party, and only one man is now missing, Mr. Kalp Nath Rai. In those tumultuous days I entered the Rajya Sabha. I had the privilege of listening to the great Bhupesh Gupta on the floor of this House. Then I had the privilege of listening to Mr. Piloo Mody. Even in a tense House the tension could be in no time diffused when Mr. Piloo Mody made a remark. It was in those serious days that I entered this Rajya Sabha. I think it was on 26th April, 1978 and for the first time on 2nd May, four or five days after I entered the Rajya Sabha, I made my maiden speech and I started my maiden speech with a reference to children because at that time encephalitis, a dangerous illness, was devouring the precious lives of children in the southern part of my State, in my own district. Within four to five days when the parents took the children to hospitals, they were told their children were affected by encephalitis, but the doctors could not protect the precious lives of those children. Then I made an appeal to the Government that they should take immediate measures and get the proper drugs from foreign countries, it was serious matter. And, Sir, I had said that it was a very serious matter. With that observation I started my career here on the floor of this House twelve years back. You see, at times you should be above party lines and you should forget your party, at least for some time. Mr. Suresh Pachouri has moved a very important Bill and he deserves our congratulations.

3.00. p.m.

**SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO** (Jammu and Kashmir): You join the Government and get it passed.

**SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:** This is an important Bill and I am making my

observations. Why do you interrupt me now?

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY):** Mr. Matto, do not interrupt. Please do not interrupt.

**SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:** I think he has to be packed off to Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, one thing I would like to point out to this Government. At least here, when the foreign dignitaries visit this Capital whoever it may whether it is Mr. George Bush or Mr. Gorbachev, the school children should not be taken and made to wait for hours and hours under the blazing sun. It is ridiculous. This practice should be completely stopped. What is this? For hours together they have to wait carrying flowers and bouquets. I feel that whatever steps the Government takes to protect the welfare of the children, cutting across party lines, every body should support those steps. Then in the matter of exploitation of children in factories and other places, wherever it happens, whether in Tamil Nadu or in Bihar or anywhere else, we should adopt proper ways and means to stop this exploitation. What is the reason for this exploitation? Poverty and socio-economic conditions. Then, who is responsible for this? Those who have been ruling this country for the last forty years are responsible for this.

With these words, Sir, I support the Bill. Thank you.

**SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA** (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this Bill has a laudable purpose to achieve inasmuch as it is directed towards the welfare of children.

Sir, there can be no two opinions on the purpose for which this Bill has been brought forward. But, after

going through the Bill, I find that it requires certain modifications, certain amendments, to make it workable and make it practicable and executable in actual life.

The Bill says that the term "child" shall have the same meaning assigned to it under the Children Act. It is my submission that if the purpose of the Bill is to help those children who are unable to help themselves, who are poor, who cannot get education or who are so poor that they cannot look after their health, clothing and other needs of life, then the Bill should confine itself to such children as are in need and it should apply to them alone. On the other hand, if you read this Bill, you will find that it applies to all children irrespective of whether they are in need or not. It is our endeavour and it is the purpose of the mover of the Bill to see that children who are in need do not suffer and are provided with assistance, financial assistance, so that their health is kept up, so that they get education and their poverty does not become a stumbling-block to their enhancement in life, to their general development and the development of their personality. Therefore, what I submit is that in Clause (c) of Section 2, it may kindly be considered that the word 'child' as defined therein should be so defined as I propose now. It says: "All words and expressions used but not defined in this Act and defined in the Children Act, 1960, shall have the meaning assigned to them in that Act". In the Children Act, 1960, a child is defined but not a child in need. The purpose of this Act is to apply it to a child in need. The Board will not be able to cater to the needs of millions of children in India. It will confine its extension to such children as are in need. Therefore, I would suggest that in Clause (c), after the words "meaning assigned to them in that Act and who in the considered opinion of the Board is in need of help, all words and expression used

but not defined in this Act and defined in Children Act 1960 shall have the meaning assigned to them in that Act" it should say "the term 'child' means a child defined in the Children Act, 1960, who in the considered opinion of the Board is in need of help". Then alone this Act will become practicable.

Secondly, when I refer to the next Section 3 in which it is said: "The appropriate government may..." it leaves it to the discretion to the Government to constitute a Board for the welfare of the children. I will request with all humility that the word 'may' should be substituted by the word "shall". The appropriate Government shall by notification in the official gazette, "Maybe mandatory. Don't leave it to the whim and caprice of the government in power, but tell them "the appropriate government shall, by notification...."

Further, you may notice that in Section 4 the purposes of the Board are given and in the purposes it is said: "Look after the child in regard to his health, education and proper maintenance". No quarrel. But the question is which child. That makes it all the more necessary that, as suggested by me, the term 'child' should be defined for the purpose of this Act and the definition as given in the Children Act 1960 will not do. It is to define the child for whose welfare this Bill is going to be passed. It can be best defined by saying that a child means the child as defined in that Act and who in the considered opinion of the Board is in need of help. In this way, when you read Section 4, Clause (a) it will be "look after the child". The child would then mean the child in need of help. Otherwise, it makes it obligatory for the Board to look after the child of a millionaire as well, the child who does not stand in need. Kindly make the law practicable. Don't make it a utopia. Why do you decide about the type of

[Shri Shabbir Ahmed Salaria]

education to be imparted to every child at every stage? Why should you worry about the education to be imparted to the son of an I.A.S. officer? Why should you worry about the education to be imparted to the son of a Birla? You should worry about the poorer sections of the society. Therefore it is all the more necessary for you to define the word 'child'. Otherwise, this Act will go the way the other laws go which are not executable, which are not practicable. For instance, there is a Prevention of Smoking in Cinema Theatres Act. Nobody cares for that. That Act has remained a dead letter. Similarly, provide for free books, note books, stationery and uniform for every child. It is a very laudable purpose if we could do it. But the purpose is to help the child in need. So the term 'child' will have to be defined. I will also submit that after Clause (e), there should be a provision and it should be provided "to endeavour to abolish all forms of child exploitation". That is not given here. I would submit that after Clause (e) of Section 4, as proposed, you add Clause (f) and say, "to take steps or to endeavour to see that all forms of child exploitation are banished."

Therefore, with these submissions, I say that this Act can be made better by defining the term 'child', by making an obligatory and mandatory piece of legislation rather than "may" which leaves it to the discretion of the Government—it may or may not, and the Board may never be constituted—and further by adding in Section 4, after Clause (e), "to take steps or to endeavour to see that all forms of child exploitation are banished or are removed".

With these submissions, Sir, I support this Bill.

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I feel it my duty to support the Bill because children are the most precious wealth of the nation,

and if this is not properly understood, we will not be in a position to build a healthy nation, a prosperous nation, a nation which will progress in the right direction and at the same time will be of great assistance in the world comity of nations itself. This is a very, very important thing. This has been realised ages back. But, unfortunately, we had two hundred years of British rule which devastated the country, which destroyed the villages, which destroyed the industry, which destroyed the prosperity of the Indian people. And because of this, we are in a very, very disadvantageous position. Even though we waged long struggles for political independence, we are not in a position to get economic independence to our people, specially the people who live in villages and also the people who dwell in cities. Here, Sir, I would like to point out the main defect. The greatest wealth of the nation is the working force, the persons who are working in the fields, in the factories, in the mines, in the towns; and doing all creative work. These are the people who have not been able to come up in life and share the prosperity of the nation. Wealth is created. But it is not properly distributed. Commodities are created. But these are not properly distributed. So also the agricultural produce is created. But when it comes to these families, there is so much of exploitation that the persons who are actually working have to struggle hard to make their both ends meet. It is in these families that the children suffer. It is these families' children who are going to be future workers. We are producing year after year more and more generations of people who really matter in our life, unhealthy, not properly educated, without proper skills and this scenario puts our entire nation to a disadvantage. The first thing any progressive government should do is to think of these working people, the families of the working people, the children who belong to these families. But unfortunately this is the last priority that has been given. You

talk of plans. Wealth is created. Commodities are created. But actually the persons who have worked, the persons who have created the wealth are nowhere in the picture when it comes to the sharing of the wealth. That is why, Sir, in all parts of the world there had been struggles waged by these people to see that justice is done to them. These struggles are of paramount importance—the struggles for economic freedom, the struggles to see that there is no social inequality, the struggles to see that everybody gets the opportunity to come up in life. This has to be properly understood by the planners.

For example, I had been to China a couple of months back. It is a wonder despite what anybody may say about the social system in China. It was a wonder for me to see that children are taken so much care of, all children are well dressed, in all the schools, kindergarten schools, middle schools and technical training schools, the buildings that are provided, the amenities that are provided, the number of training staff that is there, one is only amazed to see these things.

SHRI M. M. JACOB (Kerala): Even the guns were used liberally on children in Tiananmen Square.

DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: That is all right, guns have been provided. When the power of the oppressor grows, guns do grow. In a country where oppression is very severe guns will grow. In Bihar, for example, the people have taken to guns because there is so much inequality that has grown in this country. I have been to Bihar villages. I have seen the slums. I have seen people not getting Rs. 4 or 5 a day. I have seen the plantation labour in Assam. I have seen the people of Assam groaning under these very unjust conditions. I have seen parts of Uttar Pradesh. I have seen the labour which has been working in mines running about daily and the hovels in which they live. That is why in the beginning I said that those who toil and produce have been exploited to

the hilt. Under the circumstances, naturally the people have to take to guns. You cannot prevent it. After all, when landlords can organise their own armies in the name of *Bhumisenas* and wield guns to protect their exploitation, naturally, the others can also take to guns and, therefore, guns will increase. When all round conspiracies are there, when some people want to pull down a socialist Government which has been created after years of struggle in which millions of people lost their lives, when attempts are made to pull down such a Government by conspiratorial activities, naturally, such a Government—any Government worth its salt will do it—will have to take to guns to defend the cherished goal and ideals which they were able to accomplish in ensuring the welfare of their people.

Sir, there has been a lot publicity about the action in Tiananmen Square. It has been said that students have been butchered there. But I had been there. Nothing of the sort happened. I can say this with all the honesty and integrity that is at my command. After all, my experience in the freedom struggle is also there. After all, we have all fought for India's freedom. We know what is meant by an 'oppressor' and who are the oppressed. Sir, for the information of the House, I can say continuous meetings of the students was going on for many days, centenary celebrations of bastille day etc. Students were meeting in the Square. People were meeting in the Square and then, suddenly, the idea came about the fast by the students to win some demands. But nobody knew that there were certain agents who came into the picture, who came into the limelight, spreading ideas against the socialist Government itself. Nobody was aware. Even the Government was not aware. They were thinking that the students had some grievances which had to be immediately sorted out. That is why there were negotiations with the students. That is why, leaders of the



[Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan Reddy]

Government used to visit the student camps. But nobody was responding even though the students were ready for talks. When there was hunger-strike, the entire health machinery of the Government was mobilised and every student who was on hunger-strike was taken care of. They were thinking that the students had to be properly taken care of and put in a proper direction. But when certain agents, who had come from various places, with a lot of financial resources, especially from countries which were against the interests of the Chinese Government, started making use of this particular situation, and when these people began attacking the police and began putting up barricades, obstructing movement, naturally, the Government had to take serious note of it. I had an occasion to talk to the various working people, intellectuals and other people. They said that when the military went there unarmed, to talk to the students and to convince them, they were attacked. Hundreds of military trucks were burnt. Weapons were taken away from the hands of the militarymen. A small group tried to see that this type of disruptive movement spread to the other provinces of China. Then naturally some action has been taken. Before that the Red Cross negotiated with the students. Certain passages were vacated for the students who wanted to go. Everybody vacated the Tienanmen Square. There had not been a single firing in Tienanmen Square. It is only on the approach road of Tienanmen Square where after tear gas and warnings, shooting took place. After all, in China for the first time the Government had to deal with the student agitation. Firing on students was unknown in independent China. But unfortunately, Sir, firing incidents have taken place in our country and the oppressive regime finally made the students, especially in my own Andhra Pradesh, to take up arms. We say that through democratic means a social change will have to be achieved,

not through violent means. Violence disrupts the developmental activity and we are trying to convince our students. I want to place it before this House that very highly qualified engineers, highly qualified doctors and intellectuals, especially from the under-privileged classes, they are the persons who form the backbone of this Naxalite movement. They are the persons who have launched assault after assault against this ill-conceived prosperity that is existing. Thousands of crores of rupees have been accumulated by few individuals in the last five to ten years. What was Reliance ten years back and what is its position now? This is what I want to ask the opposition benches. It is the third biggest house in the country and how did they make wealth? When Mundhra was exposed by Feroze Gandhi on the floor of the Parliament, the then Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, had to resign for the sins of somebody else, but here Reliance was given budget reliefs every year. Is this the method of running the Government?

We are talking about the welfare of children but you have spent near about Rs. 4000 crores in Ceylon. For what purpose? You could have spent this amount on various children welfare Boards. Do you mean to say then these Boards would not function properly? Due to the paucity of funds these Boards cannot function properly and cannot cater to the needs of the children. We are talking about lack of funds whereas we are spending huge sums to gain certain political advantage. That has been the tragedy with the erstwhile ruling party. They did not know how to distribute wealth, to which sections these finances should reach. That is why sitting on the opposite benches also they are not in a position to understand what a great silent revolution is taking place in this country. A regime which did not understand its own priorities, which did not follow the Directive Principles has

been thrown out. They allowed accumulation of wealth in a few hands to the extent that 60 to 70 per cent of the national resources are in the hands of about 100 families. This in equality which has been created has made every State government plead of lack of resources and not being able to come to the aid of sections like this—i.e. the children. So I make this appeal to the present Government which is taking the most active part in correcting the ills that have been created by the previous set-up and trying to re-distribute wealth and also give proper priorities that they should accept certain of these programmes which may be difficult, which we may not be in a position to run satisfactorily but which we have to take up in any case. My friend, Mr. Gopal-samy has correctly said that Kamraj Nadar had the farsight to have the mid-day meal scheme. Today it is one of the best that is being done in Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Government can be made a kind of a model for other State Governments also. You have to understand that it is the physical wellbeing of man that is necessary in a planning process. If you think that spending on man and man's family is an unproductive expenditure, which the previous Governments used to think, what else can be the result? It is not the machine but the man who uses the machine who creates wealth. If the man is not looked after, that society will decline. And societies have declined and continuously there have been revolutions in the world from time immemorial. Set ups which have not understood this have been overthrown. Feudalism was overthrown. Slavery was overthrown. So also the exploitative capitalist system is continuously getting overthrown in spite of the immensity of the problems of social revolutions in the world. That is why I expect the present Government which has taken the bold responsibility of correcting the ills that have been created in the society to think very boldly and to see that their financial management is done in such a

way that boards like the Child Welfare Boards will get a fitting place in the planning process. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): The hon. Minister.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Is he replying?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY): Yes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have, first of all, to state that it is for me a very great honour and privilege that the first time I am speaking in one of the Houses of this august Parliament, it happens to be on a subject which is of such great importance for the country, namely, the children of the country. We all recognise that the children of today are the citizens of tomorrow. We know that we should provide...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Punjab): I am sorry! I do not want to interrupt when the hon. Minister is speaking, but I would just seek a clarification. Is it for the Minister for Labour and Welfare to reply to this or for the Minister for Science and Technology, because yesterday also I found (*Interruptions*)...I know what a "Minister" means and I also know the concept of joint responsibility. You do not have to tell me all that. Yesterday we found that a Bill which was, in fact, supposed to be piloted and relied to by the Minister for Home Affairs was piloted and replied to by the Minister for Welfare, and today what we find is that a Bill which should be replied to by the Minister for Welfare is being replied to by the Minister for Science and Technology. Is there any further allotment of portfolios, is there a reshuffle or what? That is what I would like to know. Is there some reshuffling in the portfolios? At least, the House should be informed of this before a reply to any debate.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY):** May I inform honourable Members that this subject concerns the Ministry of Human Resource Development?

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:** If I understand it correctly, for Human Resource Development there is no Minister... (Interruption)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY):** The Prime Minister has written a letter that he will not be able to come to the House because he is busy elsewhere. As the Private Member's Bill is being taken up, he said that the Minister for Science and Technology will address the House on his behalf. ... (Interruptions) ...

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:** It is all right but, in that case, such an information should have come to us from the Government side earlier. I am not objecting to it subsequent to what you have said. But definitely it is the duty of the Government to inform the House of that. ... (Interruptions) ... Don't get over-caulous to defend all that the Government does... (Interruptions) ...

**DR. BAPU KALDATE (Maharashtra):** Already.. (Interruptions)...

**SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG (Gujarat):** We welcome his maiden speech here.

**SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:** We welcome it, Sir.

**SHRI MIRZA IRSHADBAIG:** But we just wanted to know. This is what he has clarified. We are satisfied now. But it should have come earlier. ... (Interruptions) ...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY):** Dr. Kaldate, why are you interrupting?

**DR. BAPU KALDATE:** I am just welcoming them.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY):** Dr. Kaldate, why are you interrupting unnecessarily?

**PROF. M.G.K. MENON:** As I mentioned, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for me it is a very great honour and a privilege that I am speaking for the first time in one of the House of this august Parliament, on a subject which happens to be one of the greatest importance to the future of our country, namely the welfare and development of our children because after all, children are the future citizens of the country. And every step should be taken to ensure their welfare in terms of the various aspects which have been mentioned in the Bill proposed by the honourable Member—namely education, health, nutrition and matters relating to labour.

I have had the privilege of looking through the proceedings when the Bill was introduced, and further discussed and, on the previous two occasions, 11 Members had spoken. I have also listened with great attention to all of the statements which have been made today on the floor of the House.

First of all, I would like to congratulate the proposer of this Bill and all of those who have supported it and spoken for it for the manner in which they have expressed deep concern about this whole matter—the welfare of our children—as also the manner in which they have tried to bring out the ways in which we should proceed, particularly, on a decentralized basis, to ensure that our programmes can go ahead. The suggestions made by the honourable Members are indeed most valuable.

I would also like to state that this subject relating to children is not a matter which relates to any particu-

lar political party or philosophy it is not something which relates to any specific group. We are talking about our children, the children of India. Therefore, it is our responsibility as a nation, and of those concerned with the policies of the nation, to ensure that what is right is done.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, you are aware of the fact that over the years a number of steps have been taken with regard to various facets relating to child development and welfare of education, health, nutrition, and care for expectant mothers. I would like to mention a few of these in passing without going into the details of any of them.

A distinguished preceding speaker, Shri Gopalsamy, referred to the origin of world concern for children, and it is interesting that this goes back to as far as 1924, in the Geneva Declaration. But coming to the more recent, period the United Nations General Assembly adopted in 1959 the Declaration of the Rights of the Child. We observed in 1979 the International Year of the Child. We have a National Policy for Children which we adopted in 1974. The National Children's Board was set up in 1986. And there is a National Children's Fund. These are declarations on a global basis and policies adopted and institutions in the country on a general basis. We now have two structures—at the national level, a National Children's Board chaired by the Prime Minister, and at the State level, the State Boards. These exist today, Sir. There are, therefore, the bodies which can in Principle deal with policy making, new ideas, monitoring and seeing how this whole field moves ahead.

We also have in the sub-sectors which relate to this particular Bill in the areas of education, health, nutrition, welfare of expectant mothers and maternal health in general as well as relating to child labour, a

whole succession of measures. For example, in the area of education a new National Policy on Education was adopted by Parliament in 1986.

I would like at this point to draw the attention of the House to one basic feature which we must remember. We are holding a discussion on a Bill which is very important and which has been placed before this House. Yet one must also remember that the Constitution of India has guaranteed universal elementary education up to the age of 14. We are still very far behind in achieving that constitutional provision today after more than 40 years since independence. Therefore, I would like to emphasise that it is not only legislation but a whole series of actions which relate to implementation which are vital.

In this regard, I would like to quote what Shri Suresh Pachouri had said, when he proposed this particular Bill;

He said:

"....could not be achieved in this particular case of banning child labour to the desired extent due to the faulty implementation."

I think this is the essential point, how we improve implementation of the very many good ideas that have been put forward. Many policies which have been laid down relating to any one of these areas relating to child development and welfare are of the highest quality, but the problem has been in fulfilment.

The question is: how does one implement these ideas and policies? And Shri Suresh Pachouri also mentioned, and quite correctly.

"Public awakening has to be created for implementing the various measures and programmes for the welfare of children particularly in the rural areas."

[Prof M. G. K. Menon]

I fully agree that what is really required is to get awareness in society to build up a total societal involvement in this very major area.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, you are aware that for some time there has been a programme of integrated child development referred to as the ICDS Programme. The ICDS Programme, which started in 1975 on a relatively small experimental basis, with some 33 centres, now covers 1,952 development blocks; and we hope to cover the entire country by the year 1997. This involves the concept of having Anganwadi workers and providing integrated child development services relating to the whole gamut of needs of the very young child, namely immunization, nutrition, health, learning, etc.

I would also like to draw attention to some very specific areas. For example we know that iodine deficiency which affects a very very large number in this country. Approximately one-third of the country is subject to what is called IDD—iodine deficiency disorders. This is particularly so in the Himalayan mountain belt and related plains. Iodine deficiency disorders result in thyroid disorders, goitre in particular and also result in mental retardation and cretinism. This deficiency can thus produce retarded children who grow into sub-normal adults. It is relatively simple to be able to provide iodine to prevent this disorder and prevent the child, from growing up as a mentally retarded adult. For this there is a national salt iodisation programme, and extending to supply as also monitoring of iodine status. There are whole range of national programmes as part of child health services, but I have referred to only two of them at some length—the ICDS and the IDD or the National Goitre Control Programme.

There are other programmes relating to the health area include the programme of immunisation against various communicable diseases. At present, the National Programme of Immunisation covers as many as six of the major diseases that affect children—diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, measles and T.B.

With regard to education, certainly the principal task before us relates to literacy. There is a major programme on literacy with the effort directed through both formal and non-formal channels. The focus here has to be on the disadvantaged sections of society and girls. A reference has been made to the mid-day meal scheme. It is a very important scheme to ensure that children are provided while at school with (a) nutrition and (b) an incentive to attend and stay at school. You don't want children to be hungry while they are at school. You want that also to be an incentive and contribute to nutrition and health. The Tamil Nadu Mid-day Meal scheme, which has been referred to, has been very successfully implemented. This does prevent drop-outs from taking place.

In the area of education, apart from the Central Advisory Boards of Education, there are District Boards of Education, Districts Institutions of Education and Training, Village Education Committees and State Advisory Boards of Education. The programme for development of women and children in rural areas provides for income generation through self-employment for rural women.

But, having said all this concerning programmes which relate to the areas of education, of health, areas of nutrition, of expectant mothers and there are other programmes such as to the National Policy on Child Labour, which was adopted in August 1987, what I would really like to say

is that all of us have the experience—while walking or driving of seeing children in very miserable conditions having to beg, looking starved and poorly clothed, you know the conditions that prevail in Jhoparpattis or Jhuggis, and we can see all this in rural areas. We are aware that there are a large number of children, who do suffer from a variety of disabilities in each of the important areas of basic human needs of food, nutrition, clothing, shelters, education, health and nurture. All the Members who have spoken have expressed their deep concern in regard to each of these. Many excellent ideas have been put forward. But I would like to stress that what is really important is the manner in which we finally can implement are good ideas and programmes and build greater awareness to bring about social involvement. Therefore, I would like to suggest to the hon. Member, the mover of the motion, not to press for the passing of this Bill. I would assure him and the Members who have spoken that all of their suggestions will be taken note of fully; they are indeed most valuable and would contribute significantly to the implementation of the plans which are already on hand. The entire area of human resources development particularly relating to children and women would receive the high priority in consonance with the tenor of the support given in all the addresses made in this House.

With these words, I would like to thank you for your patient hearing and assure the proposer, Shri Padhuri, and all colleagues who have spoken for the Bill, that the points they have made are valuable; this area as mentioned earlier is not an issue, of concern just to one party or the others, it relates to the future of our country. Every effort will be made to examine the way in which implementation can be truly successful, and we can give the children of our country a bright future. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री सुरेश कवीर (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के प्रति कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने बाल कल्याण की गंभीरता को समझा है और इस बात की आवश्यकता महसूस की है कि हमारे देश में जबकि अन्य कल्याणकारी योजनाएं चल रही हैं, उनके चलते हुए इस बात पर भी गौर करना जरूरी है, वरीयता के आधार पर, जोकि ऐसी योजनाएं बनाई जाएं जिनसे कि बालकों का विकास हो सके। क्योंकि बालकों के विकास के साथ हमारे देश का विकास जुड़ा हुआ है। विज्ञान एवं तकनीकी मंत्री अत्यन्त विद्वान हैं और काफी सुलझे हुए हैं और उन्होंने इसी भ्रूँखला में अपने सुलझे हुए विचार यहां रखे हैं। अच्छा होता यदि इस मौके पर, जबकि यहां आवश्यक विधेयक पर चर्चा होने जा रही है जिसके माध्यम से कि हमारे देश के बच्चों को किस प्रकार की तकलीफों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है उनके बारे में विचार-विनिमय हो रहा है, इस मौके पर उत्तर देने के लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी हमारे बीच उपस्थित होते। मैं नहीं जानता कि हमारे देश के बालकों की समस्याओं को वे कितनी संजीदगी से ले रहे हैं या केवल उन्होंने अत्यन्त गंभीरता से इस राज्य सभा में प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले प्राइवेट मैसेजर्स के बिल को नहीं लिया है। चाहे जो कारण हों तथा इसके पीछे चाहे जो बातें हों लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस बाल कल्याण बोर्ड विधेयक 1988 में चर्चा करते समय हमने जिन बिन्दुओं को उठाया है, जो ऐसी समस्याएं—चाहे इस पक्ष से या उस पक्ष से—दोनों पक्ष के सदस्यों ने प्रतिपादित की हैं उनको हम गंभीरता से लें और न केवल उनको हम गंभीरता से लें बल्कि उन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए हम अवलम्ब आवश्यक कदम उठाएं। उन समस्याओं का समाधान जल्दी से जल्दी खोज निकालें ताकि हमारे देश के बालक उसी प्रकार प्रताड़ना के शिकार न हों जिसकी वजह से हमारे देशवासियों को भी काफी नीचे झुककर चलना पड़ता है।

### [श्री सुरेश पचौरी]

मान्यवर, आप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश की जो विशाल जनसंख्या है उसका लगभग 40 प्रतिशत भाग बालकों और युवाओं का है और एक विकसित देश होने के नाते अपनी कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के माध्यम से उनका उत्थान कर सकते हैं। हालांकि जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण करने का भरसक प्रयास किया जा रहा है, किन्तु वर्तमान में पर्याप्त शिक्षा के अभाव की वजह से, बेरोजगारी की वजह से, ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवन यापन करने की वजह से बच्चों का जो स्वाभाविक विकास होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पा रहा है। इस विकास की दिशा में निःशुल्क शिक्षा, बच्चों के लिए पोषक व पोषण आहार की व्यवस्था करना नितान्त आवश्यक है, बहुत ज्यादा जरूरी है।

जहां तक बच्चों के मानसिक विकास का मैंने जिक्र किया, उसके साथ माताओं की निरक्षरता एवं अज्ञानता भी इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है जो उनके विकास को प्रभावित करती है। यदि माताएं अशिक्षित होती हैं तो वह मुख्यस्थित ढंग से बच्चों का पालन-पोषण नहीं कर पाती हैं क्योंकि उन्हें इस बात का भलाभाति ज्ञान नहीं होता कि जाने अनजाने में जो परवरिश बच्चों की होनी चाहिए उस ढंग से वह नहीं हो पाता है तो उससे आगे आने वाले बच्चों के मानसिक और शारीरिक विकास पर कितना प्रभाव पड़ता है। इस संबंध में मैं सर विस्टन चर्चिल ने जो बात कही है उसका उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने कहा है—

There is no finer investment than putting milk in babies.

यदि बाल्यावस्था में बच्चों के शारीरिक और मानसिक विकास पर पर्याप्त ध्यान दे दिया जाए तो जिन कमियों का मेनन जी ने उल्लेख किया है, चाहे वे आयोडीन की हों या कैल्शियम की हों, उनका उतना प्रभाव नहीं पड़ पाता है। यद्यपि हमारे कई कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं जिनका जिक्र मेनन जी ने किया, जैसे आई.सी.डी.एस. है, आहार पोषण

योजना है, लेकिन इनसे वह वर्ग लाभान्वित नहीं हो पाता है जिसके लिए ये स्कीम बनाई गई या जिनके लिए ये कल्याणकारी योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं। विशेष रूप से इस देश के जो गरीब बालक हैं वे इससे लाभान्वित नहीं हो पाते हैं और अछूते रह जाते हैं। इसी के पाँछे मेरी यह भावना थी कि हर जिले में एक बाल कल्याण बोर्ड का गठन किया जाए जिसमें पाँच सदस्य हों—एक साइकोलॉजिस्ट हो, एक डॉक्टर हो, एक ऐजुकेशनिस्ट हो, एक महिला हो और एक कल्चरल एक्सपर्ट हो। लेकिन इस भावना को आपने जाहिर किया है अपने वक्तव्य में, उस भावना की कद्र करते हुए मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आगे आने वाले समय में मानव संसाधन विभाग जो नई-नई योजनाएं लाएगा, जो नए-नए कार्यक्रम लाएगा, उनमें इन भावनाओं का समावेश होगा और इन भावनाओं को मद्देनजर रखते हुए आप नए कार्यक्रम लाएंगे।

4.00 P. M.

मान्यवर, जिस बाल मृत्यु दर का आपने जिक्र किया, निश्चित रूप से वह हमारे देश के लिए बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है। किसी देश के जीवन की गुणात्मकता इससे सीधे आंकी जा सकती है कि हमारे यहां 104 प्रति हजार की बाल मृत्यु दर है। जिसमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की जो बाल मृत्यु दर है वह काफी ज्यादा है बनिस्पत अरबन एरियाज के। जैसा मैंने जिक्र किया यदि हम बाल मृत्यु दर पर किसी न किसी अवस्था में नियन्त्रण कर पाये और वह कमी कर पाये तो हम बड़े फायदे के साथ यह कह सकते हैं कि हमारे देश की स्थिति में गुणात्मक सुधार हुआ है। बाल विकास योजनाओं को वास्तविक रूप देने के लिये जो बाल विकास मंडल की स्थापना का जिक्र किया है उसके पीछे वह सारी भावनाएं हैं जिनमें कि हमारे देश का भविष्य जो बालक है उनके साथ जुड़ी हुयी है। आप जानते हैं 1974 में एक नेशनल चिल्ड्रन बोर्ड की स्थापना हुई थी और प्रदेशों में भी समाज कल्याण मंडल के नाम से इसका गठन किया गया। नीति के कार्यान्वयन के लिए बहुत सारी योज-

नाओं के माध्यम से बाल विकास योजनाओं का परीक्षण हुआ था। ऐसा नहीं है कि लाभ नहीं हुआ। किन्तु उद्देश्य की पूर्ति विशेष रूप से परिलक्षित नहीं हुई ऐसा मेरा कहना है। जिस बाल बाड़ी कार्यक्रम का जिक्र किया गया, शिक्षा कार्यक्रम का जिक्र किया गया, उस नयी शिक्षा नीति के अन्तर्गत भी पूर्व माध्यमिक शिक्षा की योजनाएँ बनायी गयीं जिसमें पाँच लाख इकाइयाँ 90 तक, 10 लाख इकाइयाँ 95 तक, 20 लाख इकाइयाँ 2000 तक खोलने का लक्ष्य है। बड़ी कठिनाई से दो हजार तक खोलने का जो लक्ष्य बनाया गया है उसका क्रियान्वयन किस दिशा में, किन स्थितियों में पूरा हो पायेगा यह एक गौर करने की बात है।

पोषण आहार का जिक्र किया गया। उसके नाम पर प्रति दिन 50 पैसे स्वोक्त है और जो प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं उसमें तो वह भी नहीं है। जब हम मानव संसाधन विभाग में इन योजनाओं पर गौर करें तो इस पर ध्यान रखना बहुत ज्यादा जरूरी है और इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि एक राष्ट्रीय नीति का परिपालन और क्रियान्वयन सही ढंग से हो और इसके लिए आवश्यक है एक समान राष्ट्रीय नीति बनायी जाये जिसमें कर्मचारी, शिक्षिका, संयोजिका का जीवनयापन के अनुरूप वेतनमान हो, सेवा आदि की सुरक्षा हो, सेवा मुक्ति के बाद पेंशन आदि की व्यवस्था हो जिसमें 20-25 साल की नौकरी करने के पश्चात भविष्य की सुरक्षा की गारण्टी हो। अब तक इन योजनाओं पर एक प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह लगा हुआ है। बाल विकास योजनाओं की वास्तविक रूप देने के लिए चर्चा-परिचर्चा के माध्यम से सर्वोन्मुखी लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जहाँ मैंने इस बात की आवश्यकता प्रतिपादित की है कि बाल विकास मंडल का गठन किया जाये जिसकी शाखाएँ राज्य स्तर, जिला स्तर तक हो और कालांतर में बाल विकास कस्बों एवं गांवों के माध्यम से उन तक पहुँचे, जिसकी आवश्यकता मैंने प्रतिपादित की है यदि इन मंडलों के माध्यम से जो काम किये जाने

हैं और आगे आने वाले कार्यक्रमों में जो आप मानव संसाधन विभाग के माध्यम से करने जा रहे हैं, यदि आप इसका समावेश करेंगे, यदि आप इसको बढ़ावेंगे तो मैं सोचता हूँ जो हमारा भविष्य का सपना है, जो हमारा भविष्य का कार्यक्रम है उनको सही रूप से मूर्तरूप दिया जा सकेगा और उनका सही ढंग से क्रियान्वयन हो पायेगा और एक प्रभावशाली दिशा मिल पायेगी उन कार्यक्रमों को नि कार्यक्रमों को पूरा करने का सपना हमने इस बिल के माध्यम से संजोया है। इस विधेयक के माध्यम से संजोया है। मुझे उम्मीद है हमारे विद्वान मंत्री आदरणीय मेहन ने जो भावनाएँ अपने वक्तव्य में व्यक्त की हैं उन भावनाओं को अविलम्ब ही निश्चित रूप से आगे आने वाले समय में समावेश करेंगे और एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम देंगे जिसे इस देश के बालकों के भविष्य की सही सुरक्षा हो पायेगी। मैंने इस देश के बालकों का सही रूप में मानसिक और शारीरिक रूप से विकास हो पाएगा और इस देश का बालक यदि मानसिक और शारीरिक रूप से विकसित होगा तो वह देश सही रूप में विकसित होगा, हमारा देश प्रगति और विकास के द्वार पर दस्तक दे सकेगा। इन भावनाओं के साथ मैं अपने बिल को वापस लेता हूँ।

*The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.*

#### THE DOMESTIC WORKERS' (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) BILL, 1989

डा० ब० कालदास (महाराष्ट्र):  
उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि—

“घरेलू कर्मचारियों की मजदूरी नियत करने तथा उनके कानून की परिस्थितियों में सुधार करने और नसंकेत विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाय।”

महोदय, मैं घरेलू कर्मकार (वा की शर्तें) विधेयक, 1989 को परिचर्चा के लिए प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ। यह एक ऐसे विषय का विधेयक है जो असंगठित