

[Sh. Aziz Qureshi]

generally expected that fair, full and impartial justice will be made available to them.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue on Monday or whenever it comes for discussion next time.

The House shall now take up Private members' business.

15.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Sixty-Seventh Report

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK:
I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-Seventh Report of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 26th July, 1989 subject to the modification that—

(i) Para 3 and part (i) of para 7 relating to examination of Constitution (Amendment) Bill and

(ii) Sub-paras (1) and (2) of para 6 relating to allocation of time to resolutions be omitted."

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-Seventh Report of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th

July, 1989 subject to the modification that—

(i) para 3 and part (i) of para 7 relating to examination of Constitution (Amendment) Bill; and

(ii) sub-paras (1) and (2) of para 6 relating to allocation of time to resolutions; be omitted."

The motion was adopted.

15.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: MEASURES TO
CONTROL POPULATION EXPLOSION—
CONTD

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further discussion on the resolution moved by Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi on the 31st March, 1989.

Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand here to support the Resolution moved by my friend and colleague Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi on the 31st March, 1989. In fact, I would like to congratulate Dr. Bhoi for the exhaustive Resolution covering the various aspects of family welfare programmes and other allied matters. The stress that he has laid down in the resolution can be noted from the six salient features viz. (i) to recognise the family welfare programme as a national imperative; (ii) evolve a national consensus for acceptance of one child per couple norm by the people; (iii) raise the level of education of women; (iv) provide adequate health care to women and children; (v) lay down a uniform civil code for all citizens especially with regard to marriage and family welfare; and (vi) set up a National Population Commission to suggest measures to achieve the target of zero per cent population growth rate by the turn of the

century. That is why I have called it as a very exhaustive Resolution moved by Dr. Bhoi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, no one can today charge the Government to say that our efforts in the matter of family welfare programmes are anywhere lacking. In fact, the Government is exhausting all the avenues open for the purpose of propagating this programme, and specially with the advent of television, this programme has reached every nook and corner of this country. The programmes are telecast at night-time or other times when people sit around the television. Also, certain short films in the advertisement form are shown to convince the people with respect to family planning needs. But here I would like to stress one thing. We have television serials on the various aspects that are produced by private parties which stress the various aspects of our life. And many a time, Doordarshan tells the producers to produce programmes from a given subject and such serials are given priority, just as serials on illiteracy or AIDS or Drugs and like that. I would suggest that the Ministry and the Government should tell the Doordarshan to approach certain producers for the purpose of producing serials to stress the programme of family welfare. No doubt, Government produces documentary and short films which are very effective. But if TV serials of family nature or social nature are produced, the message will go home in a better and effective manner.

Secondly, it has already been stressed in the resolution to raise the level of education of women. In fact, this is very much essential because if any programme is to be carried out effectively, the level of education of women is very essential. In this respect, I will say that whatever rights which are available to the women folk in rural areas, they are today explained by the people or by the Government machinery, rather in technical terms, which fail to make a point reach to the minds of our woman folk. Therefore, these rights or duties or relations with society or the Government programmes should be explained in the most common language for the people concerning that area. If this is

done, people will be aware, especially the women folk will be aware of their rights with respect to them available in the society. We can now know very much about this. In the present Bill which is pending before the House—the Panchayati Raj Bill—when 30 per cent reservation is proposed for woman folk, specially in a place like Goa, whenever there is a meeting of any political party or a social function, women are attending such meetings and functions in large numbers, without even inviting them with special efforts. This is the effect of the legislation which says that the women shall be given proper representation. If women folk in the country are motivated in this manner, then they will not be lagging behind in understanding the matters before the society.

Another aspect which I would like to stress is this. We have got several centrally sponsored schemes for women in the country. In many cases, it happens that as far as implementation of centrally sponsored schemes for women are concerned, unless proposals come from State Governments, the Central Government does not grant any assistance—obviously and rightly so. But in case, the Central Government is really interested that the scheme should be implemented by the State Governments and, if with the respect to certain schemes, proposals have not come from the State Governments, they should be asked as to why good proposals, with respect to a particular scheme, have not come from the State Governments. This has happened. I will not name the States. In respect of certain schemes, no proposals have come. There is a centrally sponsored schemes for women, for which money is lying so that something can be done and the scheme is implemented by the State Governments. Therefore, if we want to keep up the level of education for women or if we want to give any assistance to them, then these schemes should be implemented by the Government effectively.

Another point which has been stressed in the Resolution is about the uniform civil code. I think, this is one of the finest points in the Resolution moved by Dr. Bhoi because

[Sh. Shantaram Naik]

this code gives equal rights to women in the country. Nobody is to be blamed for that. We have not been able to enact a uniform civil code for the country so far, although the Directive Principles state that we should do it. In fact, an effort was made some time back by our Prime Minister in which there was a proposal to have a uniform civil code on voluntary basis to start with, and the idea was very much linked. But in this case whether it is voluntary or compulsory a consensus is required because the Ruling Party alone cannot go with this sort of a proposal even though it might be a voluntary one to start with. Unless the whole country adopts this uniform civil code, there will be problems in many areas and certain religious bodies may not like to give up their religious rights, etc.

But I think very few people know that in a corner of this country the uniform civil code exists in full form for several years. And that is the State of Goa. For several years now there is a uniform civil code being implemented effectively in Goa. This code was enacted by the Portuguese Government under which men and women are treated equally. The moment a person marries, his wife becomes automatically entitled to half of the share in the property without any writing on papers and without making any documents also. After the marriage if the husband wants to sell or do away with the property or ever mortgage a document in a bank, without the consent of the wife he cannot do anything.

So, in Goa the law applies equally to all—Hindus, Christians and Muslims. There is no special enactment. This uniform civil code has been functioning effectively for decades together in this territory. This is the only solution in case we would like to keep the status of women along with men and give them a real status in life in the family. This enactment, of course with consensus, of a uniform civil codes at some future date is a must. We cannot have it without consensus. It is the only solution that will be available.

Therefore, I once again would like to congratulate Dr. Bhoi for moving this Resolution. I think the Government would certainly agree with the spirit of this Resolution.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, at the outset I must express my sincerest thanks to Dr. Bhoi for having raised an extremely crucial and important issue of population growth in the country for discussion in the House through his Resolution. Several hon. Members of this House have expressed themselves on the Resolution. I am grateful to all who have participated in the debate on the Resolution and thus given us the benefit of their views in implementing population policies and programmes in the country.

All the Members who have spoken on the Resolution without exception have underlined the gravity of the situation facing us on account of rising population. We are over 80 crores and given the present indications the country's population in 2000 AD could be anywhere between 95 crores and 100 crores. As Kumari Mamata Banerjee said, we are adding one Australia to our country each year; quite true. The projects for the country's population for 2020 AD range from 120 to 150 crores depending upon the degree of success we achieve in our population programme in the coming 4 to 5 years. There seems every possibility that by 2025 AD we would have overtaken China as the most populous country in the world and fears expressed by Shri Sriballav Panigrahi may come true, unless we act fast.

Such a frightening growth of population has severe implications for the entire socio-economic structure of the country. Production of food may not keep pace with the needs of the growing population. Degraded environment, depletion of forests may result in more frequent natural calamities such as droughts and floods. Water could be a problem and so could be the sanitation. Unplanned growth of cities and towns could result in larger slums. The century could end

up by our having the largest number of illiterates in the world. Rising population may result in increasing unemployment and may prevent us from reducing the number of people below the poverty line towards whom all our developmental efforts are being directed.

Thus, way back in 1952, a Family Planning Programme was launched in this country, the first ever in the world. The expenditure on Family Planning which was barely 15 lakhs in the First Plan has risen to the neighbourhood of about 3000 crores in the Seventh Plan. The Couple Protection Rate which was about 10% in 1971 has risen to over 40% now. The programme has resulted in averting over 95 million births. There is an universal awareness of Family Planning though no universal acceptance of the same. By and large in most of the areas of this country Family Planning and MCH services are available.

Unfortunately the acceptance of family planning by a couple is not merely a matter of availability of technology. It is an intensely personal decision, which is governed by the socio-economic situations and the peer relations in which the couple is placed. Thus by the very nature of this situation the role of functionaries and the official machinery is limited. It is here that I fully agree with Shri Virdhi Chand Jain that the people's representatives from the grass root level upwards, from Panchayat leaders to Parliamentarians have to play a crucial role. What needs to be disseminated and propagated is that the family planning is an essential ingredient of mother and child health and that family planning is safe. The hon. Members in this House have overwhelmingly admitted that this leadership on the part of the elected representatives is not forthcoming or as Shri Thombi Singh stated that everybody is for belling the cat but no one bells the cat. We need to create a climate and consciousness and treat the issue relating to family planning above all party affiliations and ideologies and I am happy to note that the support for this is forthcoming from all sections of the House.

Many hon. Members of this House including Shri Vyasji and Dr. Manoj Pandey have argued for providing attractive incentives to motivate eligible couples to adopt family planning. While the Government at present extends some incentives to Government servants, to the general public an amount of compensation for loss of wages is available. This amount, however, only represents the Government of India contribution. In reality, it is almost impossible to compute the amounts of incentives being given to the acceptors by various States, by various business groups or by some industrial houses. There are strong arguments in favour of giving incentives and there are equally strong view points against extending the incentives. The whole question of incentives therefore, merits further discussion—both as a matter of policy as well as of strategy.

I do take note and am in agreement with the Members who have expressed their anger, anxiety and anguish over the level of quality of health and family planning services available in many parts of the country. Through our plans we are constantly making attempts to enlarge the infrastructure and the hardware.

Now, we do realise the need of improving the quality of health services and to this purpose we are planning projects based on intensive training and by improvement of management and supervision in our programme particularly in relatively poor performing States. Towards this direction we are determined and I do assure the Members that we will leave no stone unturned to improve the quality of services available to the mothers and children all over.

15.51 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

Family Planning programme has been and will continue to be a purely voluntary movement. We are absolutely clear in our views that there is no room for coercion of any manner of any kind in our programme.

[Sh. Rafique Alam]

The urge for accepting family planning must come from within and should be based on motivation and persuasion. We do not favour any legal or statutory steps in this regard. In order to keep welfare of a family in focus, we have advocated the adoption of a two child norm and it is in line with the customs and traditions of this country. Smt. Mamata Banerjee has rightly observed that law cannot do everything.

We are fully aware of the role, female literacy plays in bringing about fertility decline. This point has been highlighted by many Members of this House including Smt. Phulrenu Guha, Shri Ajay Mushran, and Shri Manoj Pandey. The success of family planning programme in Kerala is primarily due to high female literacy and high female employment. Our launching of universal Literacy Mission speaks of our awareness and commitment to bring about universal literacy not for the sake of family planning only but for raising the status of women. It is not only literacy but the overall status of women that determines the acceptance of small family norm.

The Hon'ble Members have referred to the success of adoption of one child norm for lowering the birth rate. I do not have the details of success for such a policy in the neighbouring country to which the Hon'ble Members have alluded to, but I am clear that this policy does not fit into our situation. We seek to promote small family norm of a two child family through voluntary adoption by the eligible couples through our programme. To this purpose we have to make all our efforts to reduce the infant mortality rate. The Universal Immunisation Programme with the objective of immunising every child by 1990 was launched in 1985 as a living memorial to the memory of our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. The programme has been moving successfully and I am happy to inform the Members that all the districts in the country will be covered by this programme by the end of the 7th Plan. Our child survival strategies, we believe firmly, are a pre-con-

dition to the success of our family planning programme. I am in agreement with Shri Shahabuddin that we have to ensure that children do not die prematurely. IMR must come down.

Some of the Members, particularly Dr. Bhoi and Smt. Phulrenu Guha have pleaded for adopting birth prevention methods available in indigenous system of medicine. We have been searching in this area but have not been successful so far. Out of about 400 formulations identified for preventing contraception about 20 were singled out and the experiments are on with regard to 4 formulations which have shown promise of success. We are aware of the promise that ISM system might hold and we are involved in exploring the same. But so far, we are not in a position to introduce anything from ISM in the programme for promoting the prevention of pregnancy.

Dr. Bhoi while moving his resolution had pleaded for taking up measures evolving a consensus on one child per couple norm, setting up of a National Population Commission and enacting a uniform civil code or law for all citizens.

In our family planning programme, we promote two child family norm. This norm has been proposed taking into account the realities of the ground situation. Our studies have shown that in most of the States, particularly in north India, people want about four children to complete the size of their family. Nor can we deny presence of a strong son preference in many parts of our country. Our programme is voluntary in nature and at no cost coercion of any sort has any place in our programme. We feel that it is easier and a more likely possibility of adopting two child family norm in near future by our people than that of accepting one child norm. We have also to take into account the fact that our infant mortality rate, though it may have come down, still continues to be high and in view of this, we will not like to promote one child norm as a national policy in the programme. However, there is no bar on educated and well motivated couples in accept-

ing one child family norm if they wish to do so.

In the matter of setting up of a body like National Commission to achieve zero per cent growth rate of population by the turn of the century, I have to state that bodies or institutions like National Population Commission are only a means to an end and not an end in itself. Our goals are clear. We have mechanism of sitting across, discussion and consulting with State the entire range of our family welfare programmes and policies. The Central Council of Health and Family Welfare is the apex national body, set up under article 263 of the Constitution of India, which reviews the situation from time to time and adopts resolutions and guidelines which propel us towards our goal of population stabilisation. In view of this, there is no pressing necessity for establishing any body or commission at least for the present.

In view of this, the Amendment moved by Shri Shankarlal to the Resolution is in line with our policy.

The hon. Member has also sought to add in the Resolution that a uniform civil law for all citizens for adoption of family planning programme prescribing a limit of two children per couple should be enacted.

I would like to inform the hon. Members that the proposal of the uniform civil code to provide for uniform law for marriage, divorce, etc., applicable to all communities had been under consideration of Ministry of Law and Justice for some time. As the necessary atmosphere in the country for bringing forward a uniform civil code is a prerequisite, it is felt not to proceed with the proposal unless the conditions in the country are conducive for bringing forward such a legislation.

I have informed the hon. Member of what is it that we are doing in the field of family welfare and population stabilisation, of our concern and anxieties on the issue and of our continued efforts in that direction. In view of this, I would request the hon.

Member to withdraw the resolution as the objective, the hon. Member has in mind, is fully shared by us. I personally highly value the sentiments and concern that have been expressed by the hon. Member and other Members of the House and assure them that there will be no let up in our efforts for promoting the programme of family welfare on an integrated basis of family planning and mother and child health services. I will also take this opportunity of urging the Members to lend us their support and cooperation irrespective of party affiliations and ideologies in making the family planning programme a real people's movement.

16.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI BASAV-
ARAJESWARI): Dr. Bhoi, you have to reply now. Would like to say something?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Madam Chairman, it is a great privilege that you are in the Chair. I have stressed about increasing the status of women and the population control in my Resolution. I also congratulate the Minister and I will chant a *sloka* for him. After hearing the same, it will be for him to consider whether I should withdraw my Resolution or not.

[Translation]

"Paropkaray Falanti vriksha Pa-
ropkaray bahanti nadyah Paropkaray
duhanti gavah Paropkaray midam
shariram."

Our trees bear fruits for others, rivers flow for the benefit of others and our cows also give milk for the benefit of others. Therefore, we are endowed with the human body for doing good to others. I have seen the ideal placement of stars of the hon. Minister. He is capable of such charity.

[English]

The reply of the Minister is written by a bureaucrat. It has never been consulted with a technocrat or any doctor or an eminent

[Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi]

journalist or any industrialist like Mr. J.R.D. Tata. The bureaucrat has not advised him properly about the quotations of Smt. Indira Gandhi and repeated by Mr. Rajiv Gandhi. I also congratulate all the hon. Members who have supported my Resolution and out of 31 Members, except Mr. Piyus Tiraky who had been critical, everybody has though not supported all the six points but somehow or other they have supported me. I must mention their names. Otherwise, I will fail in my duty. They are Shri Viridhi Chander Jain, Dr. G. Vijaya Rama Rao, Dr. Phulrenu Guha, Shri Syed Shahabuddin, Shri N. Tombi Singh, Kumari Mamata Banerjee, Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas, Shri Aziz Qureshi, Shri Kammodilal Jatav, Shri Ajay Mushran, Shri Het Ram, Shri Chintamani Jena, Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy, Shri Piyus Tiraky, Shri Sriballav Panigrahi, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo, Shri Raj Kumar Rai, Shri Harish Rawat, Smt. Geeta Mukherjee, Shri K.D. Sultanpuri, Prof. Saifuddin Soz, Shri Nityananda Misra, Shri Uttam Rathod, Shri Mankuram Sodi, Shri K.P. Singh Deo and Shri Manoj Pandey. The Ministers instead of going into the points comprehensively, have only diluted the points. I was expecting a better reply from the Minister. But, unfortunately, if at all I have to withdraw my Resolution, I should at least be satisfied if he recommends the family planning programme as a national imperative, as I have already spoken. He has to strive for a zero growth rate by adopting one-child norm by 2010 A.D.

According to my information, the present population of India is more than 820 million; it is not 800 million. BBC also announced about thirty days ago that by 2015 AD at this rate of growth of population, the population of India will surpass that of China. In view of this, I had suggested to have a comprehensive legislation to proceed in two phases; first, two-child norm, then sterilization, vasectomy or tubectomy and then re-canalization of vas deference, if required. The re-canalization success rate in India is only 30 per cent, whereas in the western world, it is 80 per cent. Do you think that our

doctors are not capable to achieve that success rate of 80 per cent? They are very much capable, but you have to supply them laparoscopes in all the primary health centres.

Rs. three thousand crores provided for family planning is not a small amount. We are purchasing copper T tubes, we are importing loop from abroad. When India can produce Intermediate ballistic missiles, when India can produce medium range ballistic missiles, when India can produce intercontinental ballistic missiles, why not this? When Shri Rajiv Gandhi will stop star war by 2000 AD, and for which reason we are not producing polar missiles, why can't we do this?

"Ganga Satudi Yamunadinadyah, yasya prasutim paripalyanti, Shri Ram Sita Charanaih praputah, same priyo Bharat bhavya deshah."

As I said, I suggest once again a comprehensive legislation. If we import Lee Tube now, and with the help of laparoscope, optic fibre can be inserted in vas deference and Fallopian tube respectively, and after that if you conduct vasectomy or tubectomy, the tube will remain potent. If unfortunately, one child dies, in the couples reproductive age, we can re-canalise it and the chances of success can be eighty per cent.

We are also testing too non-vulnerable herb, whose chances of success are almost hundred per cent. But for that, bio-medical research is required. Who will do it? I had suggested that in my Ayurved College and Research Institute, I can produce a medicine with the help of a best druggist, from an Institute like AIIMS, Shri Siddiqui, a bio-chemist and a person who is responsible for the reproductive biology. If these three persons combine, we can succeed in a period of three years. That will be very helpful for India and that will be perhaps the biggest achievement of India. These vulnerable herbs are available in my place Gandhmardan and Bastar in Koraput district. ICMR is also doing research, as you told us, but what their findings are, I cannot tell. This vulnerable herb is preserved in my garden also.

As I said, unless the druggist, the bio-chemist and the reproductive biologist combine in this research we cannot succeed.

The fertilization stops for three years after a single dose of one root. If unfortunately, the couple loses their child, then we can give another dose of another root, by which re-fertilization occurs in the woman. So, this should be tested. We can change the terminology of Indian System of Medicine to Indian system of Modern Medicine. We have borrowed Allopathy system from the West. Homeopathy system we have borrowed from Nepal. Ayurvedic system of medicine is our own Indian system of medicine. So, why should we not consider it? First and the foremost thing I would like to know is where does this Rs. 3000 crores have gone. In 1975-76 we could sterilise about 80 lakh eligible couples then why for this year the figure is only 50 lakhs that too when we are spending Rs. 3000 crores. Only 3 to 4 cases which came to the court could be justified. So, I would say let us forget the Health Department. The other day Madam Saroj Khaparde was saying that there is no role of vaccine in Cholera in epidemic area. I was very much surprised to listen it. These vaccines when reach the Primary Health Centre only 17 per cent potency is left in them. I have got no grudge against the bureaucrats. They are the sons of the soil, but they have been given training in the Western style. I would say, if there is Indian medical service or Indian engineering service, then we will get better results. Well, I am not doubting the sentiments of the bureaucrats. My humble submission to the Minister without cutting to the sentiments of the bureaucrats is that these institutions or the Medical Faculty should be headed by a person of eminence and merits and merits alone should be the consideration.

One-child goal is nothing. We can have a legislation about that. There is no bar on this in Malaysia. In Maharashtra they had a legislation but they have withdrawn it. So, the first and foremost thing is to have a Population Control Commission like the one in Malaysia. The Prime Minister is the Chair-

man of that Commission. If the Minister wants, I can quote the debate but I don't want to take much time of the House. The Prime Minister should be its Chairman; Minister should be the convenor and one eminent journalist or an eminent industrialist like Shri J.R.D. Tata, who have knowledge in this field, should also be there. If in the world the success rate is 80 per cent then if we adopt it in our country we can also register 80 per cent success. Just now Mr. Naik told as to how it can be propagated. You don't have to ask doctors to come here or to have a Centre to give training. Through T.V. you can give training. We are giving incentives to the couples who have one child. I have stressed about the education of women, particularly in the below poverty line areas. That question has not been answered. People living below the poverty line do not come to schools, especially the girls are earning money by doing some work at home. So if they send their girl children to the schools, they should be given Rs. 50 per cent incentive. Free education and free books upto the 12th standard should be given to these children. Whether a man is rich or poor, he should be given such facilities. I suggest that 50 per cent of the seats should be reserved for women coming from every category in the Engineering colleges, Medical colleges and in other places, just like Rajivji had done in Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, Zila Parishads and Municipal Committees. Without education the status of women cannot be increased. It is already mentioned in Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution. Because in India, if you abrogate any Article of the Constitution, you will not come under privilege. The Act of Parliament is there. The Rule is there. If anybody abrogates it or if anybody infringes it, he will come under privilege and he can be punished.

Mr. Shantaram Naik has categorically told that under Directive Principles, it is there. 'So, nobody can stop it. In London, at the time of appointment and retirement, there is discrimination as far as women are concerned. There are so many other things. I am an MP who comes from Doctors' profession. If my wife is a matriculate, she cannot put pres-

[Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi]

sure on me. After three or four children, she can tell me. What can you do? So, if a woman is equally qualified, she can ask her husband, she can ask her parents, she can ask her brother-in-law or for that matter everybody that "please don't do this mistake." We have made a legislation that girls below 18 years of age should not marry. But still 48 per cent of the girls, upto that age now, are marrying. Unless and until, some pressure is put on the grey matters on our Indian people, they may never follow it. Just by way of lectures or showing films in the theatres or something like that, can't help. Unless and until the status of women—I could have elaborated much but the Minister is well aware of my sentiments—is improved, it cannot be done. We should have a uniform civil code. I remember the speech which was made by Noorjehan in Rajya Sabha on 13th August, 1982 to the Resolution moved by Mr. Bhandare that "Muslim Personal Law permitting a Muslim to have any number of wives as he likes. When a Muslim is permitted to have his second wife, the law clearly says that he should obtain the consent of the first wife as well as he should have the material support to provide for both." Even Shri Shantaram Naik, Dr. Manoj Pandey and other people who have spoken just before me have quoted different muslim countries as to what their laws are. What is happening in Egypt? What is happening in Bangladesh? In Bangladesh also polygamy has been banned. In Pakistan, they have to take the permission. So, we are not going to touch them their basic personal law. I was giving the quotations of 3-4 Imams who control 27 per cent of muslim population of the globe. So, 27 per cent of the globe represents muslim population. What was their view, that I have quoted. So, this was mentioned by Noorjehan. At that time Shri Hidayatullah was the Chairman.

He was the best person. He said: 'Please form a committee, and change the existing Muslim Personal Law in India.' So many eminent people have said this. So, accord-

ing to me, in this commission, representatives of Imams, of Mullahs, of Shankaracharyas, and of the Sikhs—all the people should be there.

I am a small man; I have not made elaborate points, but I have so much information available in my Chamber. But let them examine my suggestion and formulate a policy as to whether a legislation is required or not, a Common Civil Code should be there or not, and whether a one-child norm should be fixed.

I request that a sanction may be given to me for this bio-medical research centre. I am one hundred percent sure that among these non-vulnerable herbs, two categories are very potent. Just as in *Rauflia Serpentina*, from the root we get Serpasil, from the barks and leaves we get 17 alkaloids and from the fruit we get Cortisone, we have to adopt a method here and see what are the ingredients. Then only we will know by which time the fertilization of ovum is stopped, and by which time we can take steps to revitalize, for re-fertilization purposes.

The provision of Rs. 3,000 crores is not a small thing. Earlier, the allocation was meagre, which was like a drop in the ocean, and like pelting a stone at the mountain. But the present amount is fairly huge. But why should we import things which are available here itself?

I have already said that the bureaucrats will not be knowing the technicalities of the subject; but I do not cast any aspersions on them. But the correct attitude should be there among the bureaucrats. In the Hindi belt, the most important thing that we have to do concerns the appointment of agents. For every 2,000 eligible couples, four agents should be there. These agents should have a minimum qualification of Matriculation. They should be recruited only from the villages concerned, so that the lady knows the social taboos, and also where the shoe pinches. If she proves her worth in three years, she should be immediately absorbed in the Department of Family Planning.

Population control is now entry No. 20 in the 7th Schedule, under Article 246, it is in the Concurrent List. So, the Finance Minister is giving so much money to different States; but they are spending the amounts as they like, giving incentives as they like. These things are on record. My suggestion is that you can bring it under the Union List. My emphasis would be on the North Indian States, viz. the Hindi belt where the period between 14 and 25 years of age among the females is the most susceptible period for fertilization. During that period, without asking any questions about parentage, Medical Termination of Pregnancy should be done, on a punch button basis. (*Interruptions*)

I am very brief, Madam. If you allow me time, I can speak for ten hours on this subject.

But the Act of the MTP should be amended for conducting Amniocystosis Chononi Villi Test. This test should be abandoned for female foetocide; only it should be allowed if malformation baby is there in the uterus like hydrocephalus or spina bifide, coyoined twin pregnancy.

The second point is about non-formal education through word of mouth by women workers. Facilities should be provided to liberalise MTP by providing instant abortion facilities like Japan's push button system. Facilities should also be provided to improve child survival and thereby lower the infant mortality, oral rehydration, breast feeding, health education and applied nutrition supplementary. I am giving concrete suggestions to the hon. Minister for this. The facilities for Gamma Ray sterile kits are now available at Bombay and Bangalore and likely at Sri Ram Institute, Delhi. 160 million eligible couples are there now in India. In Australia, for the lady who is pregnant, these Gamma Rays Sterile kits are given to her freely so that during the time of delivery, these kits can be used; the potency of these kits remains for one year in whichever temperature you keep them. So, the kits can be

used at the time of delivery because the Malaumcoil is susceptible to infection. So, the infant mortality rate which is now 95 per thousand, can be reduced to 30 per thousand by following the example of Australia.

Our Prime Minister is taking some steps which are not palatable to the Congressmen, but still he wants to give justice to everybody. For that reason, he has signed Accords in Punjab and Assam. Until and unless we try to follow one child norm, which is possible—I have been telling for a long time—we cannot go ahead. So, a comprehensive legislation should be brought forward on the suggestions I have given above. Now if the hon. Minister tells me something about it, then I will withdraw my Bill.

"Prarabhyate no khalu vighnabhayan
neechai
Prarabhya vighnavihita viramanti-
madhyah
Vighnaih punah punrapi pra-
tihanyamanah
Prarabhyamuttam Janah na pari-
tyajanti."

[*Translation*]

It means that there are three types of people in this world—the inferior, the average and the excellent. The people who do not want to take any initiative are labelled as the inferior type. The average are those who are able to take an initiative to do a work but abandon it when obstructions come in their way. The excellent ones are those who complete a task once they start it, inspite of all odds. In 1977-78, the term 'Family Planning' was changed to 'Family Welfare'. Shri Rajiv Gandhi is Jawaharlal Nehru's grandson and, therefore, no one can oust him. I sum up my point with the following Sanskrit verse:

Purusheshu Malli, naganeshu Dilli,
Narishu Basavarajeshwari, nareshu
Rafiq Alam'
Nripavareshu Rajiv Gandhi, Kavyeshu
Meghdootam Kavi Kalidasah.

[Dr. Krupasidhu Bhoi]

[English]

Zin Dixon had announced in a hotel that Kennedy is being assassinated and after a moment it was announced on T.V. and Radio that Kennedy was assassinated. She wrote a book entitled "Crystal Balls" where she predicted.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi will stop this star war and by 2000 AD, UNO will be shifted to India.

We may not see, but our children will see, not Rahul Gandhi as the Prime Minister, but Priyanka Gandhi.

Let the Minister reply now. Then, I withdraw my Resolution.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): Madam, I am thankful to Dr. Bhoi for his valuable suggestions and I assure him that his observation will be of great value to us in the implementation of our programme.

I have already covered the points raised now by Dr. Bhoi in my reply. I would now request Dr. Bhoi to withdraw his resolution.

We are committed to Family Planning Programme and its success through education and motivation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two amendments which have been moved by Shri Shankarlal and Shri Syed Shahabuddin. Now I shall put them to the vote of the House.

Nos 1 and 2

The amendments were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Bhoi, are you withdrawing your Resolution?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: With deep sorrow and anguish and with a heavy heart, I want to withdraw my Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn

16.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: EMPLOYMENT TO ONE MEMBER IN EACH FAMILY

[English]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): I beg to move:

"This House urges upon the Government to provide suitable employment to at least one member in each family."

[Translation]

Madam Chairman, I have brought this resolution with a heavy heart. On the basis of my experience of the last 4 1/2 years, I can say that unemployment is the biggest problem facing the country today. Shri Rajiv Gandhi by according highest importance to this problem, has carved out a permanent place for himself in the history of the nation.

While announcing the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in this House, the Hon. Prime Minister had stated that there was no problem in this country which was more serious than that of unemployment and under-employment. The grassroot level workers in the rural and the urban areas, the people who come across the problems of the people, are the only ones who are able to comprehend the seriousness of this problem.

The Jawahar Rozgar Yojna envisages to provide employment to at least one member of each family living below the poverty line. There are crores of families which have no means of livelihood even