

**Speech of State Winners
Of
National Youth Parliament Festival 2019**

KARNATAKA
Kum.Anjanakshi

Good afternoon to one and all present here. India is on the threshold of becoming a superpower the path that we are already on. So, how do we proceed further on this path? Let me bring to your attention the word threshold. This means that India already has existing policies which helps it to attain the state of a superpower. So, we need we should not be burdening the country with further policies, but you just tune them in the right way so that they can be applied to have a better state. So, the question we should be asking is not what should be done, but how should it be done. Now, this can be done at several levels, the same levels that define the superpower of a nation, number one economic Now we all know that the GST making India and started media programs have helped achieve several market levels all under one tax system. However, the fruit of these programs will not be obtained until we change our attitude towards the informal sector, or the so called gray economy of our country. So, we need to create a secure system where we can secure these people and provide support for them through various funds or incentives, or creating a strong relationship between the institution and the academia. Second, nice social, as one of our chief guest said, India is a complex country. But we have something called the constitution which binds us together. So we have to make sure that these policies reach each and every citizen of a country, which is why policies like the 10% reservation is very welcome and further policies based on the need of the entire society should be made. Number three, technological, in the years to come, all the manufacturing processes will become more technological. So there is no point in establishing schemes like Digital India if you're not able to increase a digital literacy of the people. So we have to try and educate the people who have to rescale and reorient the people in order to be able to use this technology. Number four, military, we all know that India is one of the strongest military forces however, we have to strengthen them further, this can be done by increasing the defense budget, which again depends upon the GDP of the country. And number five, the most unique one cultural social power. Now, cultural social power is the ability to exert influence and at a cultural level in the world. Now then, this can be understood to the fact Vasudeva couldn't become or survey Berman to sukeena, which India has beautifully established throughout the world, how we all know how Yoga is prospering, and so many other things like Sanskrit and other Indian cultures are prospering how or what has is led to very several cases, like the returning of the precious idols back to India shows how the world has understood that India is also a cultural superpower. So if you're able to establish these various levels, then India is good to go. I would like to bring to your attention the fact how many schemes in those days were based on the name of the political parties and political members. But in today's days, it's based on the motive of the program examples. What's the bar it? This shows that the leaders do not want to be on the top of the people but they want to be a part of the people and they want to progress together towards a good nation. How is this

relevant janta Jonathan, Ishmael Casa Rupa, each of us have limitless potential over here we are the gems of the country, but we need a thread that connects all these gems together and that is what a Prime Minister and the several schemes of our government is doing. I would just like to say a quote told by the late AtalBihari budge Bhaiji. Our aim is maybe as high as the endless sky but we need to have a resolve in our minds, and we must move forward hand by hand for victory will be us. So are you ready to serve your country my friends, Bulla Barrett much Mata Ki Jain

KARNATAKA
Shri JAYANTH N.R

My name is Jayanth, and the topic that I will be talking about is swachh, Bharat abhiyanswachhata. And how we are building a mass movement. Decades ago, Mahatma Gandhi said, cleanliness is more important than political freedom. How many of you know that Sweden is one of those countries, which has the capability of converting more than 99% of their waste into energy. Very recently, I was reading a Canada news article, and this this line caught my head. It just said mnemonic, Asana, monolidcontabo, which basically, Sweden is doing exactly the opposite. They are also importing waste from other European countries to generate, generate way generate energy from that. Let me give you a few examples of how, after 71 years of independence, through a lot of failure and experience, the government has come to understand that multiple ministries have to work together in order to ensure that an ideology can struggle, like swachhata becomes a reality. The Ministry of petroleum and natural gas, How many of y'all are actually aware of this, that they built hundreds of toilets in the rural India today, because of which the number of girls attending school has increased, the education dropout levels have come down. And this is leading to social impairment, even before I can highlight about the number of achievements that we have had as a result are swachhata. Let me talk about a few critical challenges that lie ahead of the government today. The first thing the most important thing, how many of you know that more than 50% of India's population is open, defecating, that's a huge disaster, because of which hundreds of children in India are dying today because of vector borne diseases, no one spoke about vector borne diseases, vector borne diseases stands as a crucial challenge in front of India, which the government has to address to advertisement number one number second is how much investment is going into into C which treatment plans is the government focusing on C which treatment plans public private partnership, and, and the private players have to be encouraged into investing this much in investing into you know, so much of cvh treatment or cycling that has to happen? Let me guys let me give you guys another example of Do you know that when you go to a petrol pump, there is an app called swachhata at petrol pump, where you can actually click a photo of the pathetic condition of the toilet in Central Asia and send it to the central government? Very first, very few of us are aware of it right. Let me give you another let me talk about another major challenge that lies ahead of the government. The sad, or the ironic part about swach Bharat abhiyan is that even after the construction of so many toilets, people in rural India are not using these toilets. I'm going to tell you guys a harsh reality that most of y'all will not openly accept. It is historically associated a strong perception of untouchability, and impurity, the higher caste sections of rural India find it inferior to use the toilets used by the lower sections. How many of you are actually know that the waste that comes out from these single toilets flows very close away from the toilet, because of its the higher cost people feel that, you know, it's really bad in our part to go and use such a

toilet? If the government ensures that through our scheme like swachh, Bharat abhiyan, they're focused focus shifts from one providing just a single use toilet to a full fledgedcvid system that has the potential of completely transporting the waste away from residential areas to a place where it can really be recycled? No one spoke about the solutions, that the most important challenge that lies ahead of the government is even before I can talk about that, let me give you an example. I'm from Bangalore, more than 4500 tonnes of waste is generated every single day. Where does all this waste go? It goes to the landfills. Has the government thought about the scientific process of dealing with this? Do you know that groundwater level gets degraded because of this and how much of methane concentration is there in the air that we breathe in? No one highlights all this. We this government has to take concrete actions towards ensuring that scientific measures like Sweden is implemented. A lot of people from Bihar, Karnataka went to, you know, the European country to have a look at how waste management happens. But did they come back and implement something like that? No, I don't think so. So I would like to conclude by saying one thing that the citizens of the country and the government has to work hand in hand, it has to be a Concordat effort to ensure that the ideology can struggle that we have had for generations can become a reality only if there is a strong coordination between the citizens, the government and all the ministries across the entire government. Thank you so much.

KARNATAKA
Shri ROHIT J BELLANI

Dreams are not the ones which you see while you're sleeping, they are the ones which do not allow you to sleep. This is one dream that Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, one saw in 1998. And this dream has not allowed India to sleep. Neither it has allowed us to go back it has allowed us to rise. Good morning, sorry Good afternoon to all this is Rohit Jabulani, a proud Indian standing before you to present my thoughts on the topic, India at the threshold of becoming a superpower before getting into the topic itself, we must first understand what the superpower is, many of my friends spoke about it the superpower is a country which is economically strong, which has the strongest military and which is also advanced in technology. But you know how the countries which are declared superpower today are they declared themselves as superpowers no one came and declared them as superpowers after the World War ended. The countries which are powerful declare themselves as superpowers and are the what we are aiming it it is like the arrow which we are aiming which is aimless. So now what happened at that time in 1945, when the World War ended in there was no more independent. But still, we didn't look back from then we are still the fastest growing economy. We have come from slaves to Kings today, with technology in perspective, from bullock carts to Metro 10 into the fastest moving country in the world we stand today. Third point which is military, which is the fourth largest military which is having the highest patriotism which I would like to point for, and the highest nuclear power. But all of you do you think this will make India a superpower? Or this is what you want India to be as a superpower. Absolutely no, India, if it has to be a superpower, it should be a thought leader to the world. Many of my friends spoke about nalanda University, people across the world used to come to buy our thoughts or come to study our thoughts, because we were thought leaders then if we want to become superpowers today, we will have to go back go back to thought leadership. Second point, the military part of it. Now we are looking at military, India as the largest importer of weapons, because we are not training our own people to create our own weapons. Let's put up resolutions, bills, executions, where we can teach our people to create weapons, because the weapon Once created and bought is already known how to attack for how to save from third party we are all thinking on economy. GDP, GDP is a blind race. It is like the speedometer of your scooter which shows the speed but it doesn't show if you're going in the right direction or not 13 it does not show that if the fuel is left in the vehicle or not. That means if there is fuel left in the country, if there is resources left in the country, we are not bothered we are only producing exporting producing exporting and the whole world is running on this. Do you think this is the way India will become a superpower even if it becomes it will be due to the blood of our own people because we will be burning the blood of our own people to for India to become a superpower. So for me if India has to be a superpower, it should be only through thought leadership and wisdom and not for anything else. Thank you. Thank you Okay. `

PUNJAB
Shelly Mannan

Good morning everyone! I am Shelly Mannan from khalsa college for women amritsar. Today i am going to speak on the topic 'digital India -bridging the urban rural divide' The integration of digital technology into our everyday life is a perfect definition of digitalisation. Technology has revolutionised the way information can be send to and received from,any part of the world. Today we can connect with any person sitting in any part of the world within few seconds.

Digital India is an initiative of government of India to deepen the connections between government department and people of India. This campaign was launched by our Prime Minister Sh.Narendra Modi on 1st july2015 with the objective of connecting rural areas with high speed internet networks and improving digital literacy. It has its moto' Power to Empower'.

The two main aims of digital India are: 1.to connect rural area with high-speed internet networks 2. To ensure that govt. services are available to the citizens of India electronically. The key mantra for digital India is IT+IT= IT.

Let me expand this abbreviation for you... it's India today+ Information technology= India tomorrow

So, the core components of digital India are • digital infrastructure• digital literacy• and delivering services digitally.

To achieve the aims of digital India, the first step was to make the people, especially those living in the rural areas, Tech Literate. To achieve this, Indian govt. joined hands with one of the biggie of the technology world, intel. Intel unveiled digital skills training applications for 1000 panchayats.

E- governance through technology is necessary to provide acceleration to the vision of digital India. In this regard there has been a collaboration b/w Indian govt. and twitter to launch a service called' twitter samvad''. It enables any Indian with a mobile device to receive real time information from their political leaders and govt. organisations.Availability & transparency of information is very important for building the trust of citizens in the govt. which is one of the aim of digital India. Important govt. services like applying Pan card, driving license, digital locker facility etc., everything is available online.India has come late to the digital party but we are catching up. Most of the government's departments are now digitised, which will help both citizens and the government, the latter can function more efficiently.

India post is now online, banking services are available on our mobiles. We can even pay our electricity, water and phone bills online. We no longer need to leave our house to buy groceries, vegetables& so on. Big basket take care of that. We can also book movie tickets, flights or hotels with just a few taps of a smartphone.

Thus, we can say Digital India has made our life easy. This initiative by govt. has shown a steady increase in users of internet and mobiles. Hence, digital India is changing the face of our country.

Thank you,Jai Hind.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Aryan Katoch

" India will be a superpower is one of those lines that are still not erased from my mind because of the repetition of 'will be' in between so many times.

- 72 years of Independence, so many advancements and the latest ones are ;

1- Successful Mars Mission.

2-Leading in software and allied services.

3-Toilet construction, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

4-New rail lines.

5-GST.

6- Demonetisation.

Now,

1-Corruption.

2-Deforestation.

3-Poverty

Daily black money stories are these days accustomed in the newspapers.

So many advancements, so many hurdles bumping out, I feel these are the reasons for India to be still at the threshold of becoming a superpower after 72 years of Independence.

Now,

For the removal of

-Corruption we need to break the umbilical cord of past 50 years of the corrupt system of politicians and bureaucracy.

-For poverty alleviation- Proper nourishments, housing, basic amenities and checking of the initiatives is must.

-On a border front, water, electricity, clean and affordable housing is needed.

So many points left but I feel that we need to emphasise on the fact that to eradicate something we need to work together and work hard.

We need to properly utilise and implement the improvement policies and initiatives run by our Government.

I know, there will be teething troubles but let those not bog us down into indecisions.

Let us not miss the woods for the trees.

To make all sections of society the partners and beneficiaries of the success story .We need to create a society and not a band of new rich maharajas at 21st century.

Lack of jobs or excess of corruption is still a confusion .

Therefore, to transform India we have to inspire people and get them involved and committed into Nation building.

Corruption ,Poverty are the scourges, they are the terminal cancer in every society.

Unless the terminal disease is eradicated, we can continue to live in in Fools paradise. I fully agree that we are developing at a faster rate .According to a report,

India is predicted to be among the world highest growing Nation ever in the coming years .But these reports are constant and orthodox. Therefore, to accelerate that winning of age we have to be inspired and involved for the transformation to be catapulted to the real world stage.

Why to wait for someone else to be the change?

Let us be the change.

Like the motto of NSS teaches us , "Not me, But you". If I cannot bring the change, you can bring the change.

Thank you"

TAMIL NADU

Shri.M.Vignesh

Fully Majority Government means fully focussed on Governance.

I have absolute conviction in the fact that only a Government with full Majority can give a good rule. This is mainly due to the full majority position being enjoyed by the Government, which would facilitate a public welfare decision concerning the holistic development of the nation.

Further, full majority Government implies the trust and confidence reposed in a Government by a vast majority of the people. Ruling does not mean just mere running the Government , but it is guiding the people of the country to peaceful progress and delivery of meaningful development oriented Programmes aimed at improving the quality of life of its citizens.

In the case of coalition Government, the alliance partners may be demanding allotment of specific portfolios, leading to confrontation and sometimes results in infights and withdrawl of support.

So, only a Government with full majority can serve the people in its fullest form.

ASSAM
Debashis Saha

পৰম্পৰাগত ৰীতি-নীতিৰ মাজত পোঁত যোৱা এখন সমাজ ব্যৱস্থা আৰু এখন উদাসীন সমাজৰ পৰা সংস্কাৰ ,পৰিৱৰ্তন ,আৰু দ্ৰুত বিকাশ সম্ভৱপৰ কৰিব পৰা এটা বিষয়ৰ নাম ডিজিটেল ইণ্ডিয়া। সন্মানীয় সপ্তজনী সদস্যবৃন্দ আৰু আজিৰ সদন।আজিৰ মোৰ আলোচ্য বিষয় হৈছে: ডিজিটেল ইণ্ডিয়া :গ্রামাঞ্চল আৰু নগৰাঞ্চলৰ মাজৰ দূৰত্বৰ বিপৰীতে এক সেতু গঢ়োতা। সন্মানীয় সদন,২০১৫ বৰ্ষত ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ তদানীন্তন প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী শ্ৰীযুত নৰেন্দ্ৰ মোদী ডাঙৰীয়াই আৰম্ভ কৰিছিল এক বৃহত্তম আঁচনি,যাৰ নাম ডিজিটেল ইণ্ডিয়া।উদাসীন এখন সমাজ আছিল,য'ত আছিল শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থাত মাথো সীমাবদ্ধতা।পৰম্পৰাগত শিক্ষা ব্যৱস্থা ই আছিল আমাৰ মূল উৎস।গ্রামাঞ্চল আৰু নগৰাঞ্চলৰ মাজত আছিল অসমতা।য'ত আমাৰ সমতাৰ অধিকাৰ যেন ক'ৰবাত যেন বিলীন হৈছিল।মই আপোনাৰ সন্মুখত ASER অৰ্থাৎ ৭ Annual status of education report ৰ এক প্ৰতিবেদন।য'ত লিখা আছিল:"In India,after 3 years of schooling,43% of 14 to 18 years students could do simple division.Slightly less than half couldn't add weights in kilograms.More than 40% couldn't tell hours and minutes from clock and 6% didn't know which city was the capital of India."-এনেধৰণৰ বহু উদাহৰণেৰে জৰ্জৰিত হৈ আছে অসম তথা ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ বিভিন্ন তথ্য।ইয়াত কোৱা হৈছে, 20% have access to quality education and opportunities and the remaining 80% are scattered accross rural schooling in India.Proper gap between the urban-rural school is not maintaining.এনেদৰে কোৱা হৈছিল ASEP ৰ প্ৰতিবেদনত।কিন্তু যেতিয়া ভাৰতবৰ্ষত ডিজিটেল ইণ্ডিয়া নামৰ এক আশীৰ্বাদস্বৰূপ প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰী নৰেন্দ্ৰ মোদী ডাঙৰীয়াই স্থাপন কৰিলে,তাৰ পাছত আমি দেখিবলৈ পালোঁ এক বিপ্লৱৰ সূচনা।আমি দেখিবলৈ পালোঁ e-vidya ,বাংগালোৰত অৱস্থিত এটি বেচৰকাৰী NPO ৰ প্ৰৱৰ্তিত বিনমূলীয়া শিক্ষাৰ সংস্কাৰ।আমি পালোঁ next connecting venture.কলিকতাৰ পৰা সৃষ্টি হোৱা এটি বেচৰকাৰী সংস্থা,যিয়ে আমাক বিনমূলীয়া শিক্ষা প্ৰদান কৰিছে।যি সময়ত গ্রামাঞ্চলৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী সকলে পঢ়া-শুনাৰ সুবিধা নাপায় বা তেওঁলোকক সীমাবদ্ধ এক শিক্ষাব্যৱস্থাৰ মাজত ৰখা হয়,তেনে ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীয়ে অনলাইন মধ্যমেৰে বিনমূলীয়া জ্ঞান লাভ কৰি এক নতুন বিপ্লৱৰ সূচনা কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হয়।সন্মানীয় সপ্তজনী সদস্যবৃন্দ আৰু আজিৰ সদন।আমি অনলাইন শিক্ষাৰ জৰিয়তে আগবাঢ়ি গৈছোঁ।এটোপ এটোপ কৰি ডাৱৰৰ পানী পৰি ভৰি গ'ল বহল সাগৰ,কণ কণ বালিচাহি ইটে সিটে লগ লাগিছে সাজি দিলে ধৰনী ডাঙৰ।আজি আমি ক'ব পাৰোঁ:IT+IT=IT অৰ্থাৎ Indian Talent(ভাৰতীয় প্ৰতিভা)+Information technology(তথ্য প্ৰযুক্তি)=India tomorrow(অহা কালিৰ ভাৰত)।পূৰ্বতে মানুহে কৈছিল:লাইন পে লাইন,ডাকুমেণ্ট পে ডাকুমেণ্ট,কहाँ है डिजिटलाईजड ईडिंया?আৰু আজি আমি ক'ব পাৰোঁ যে :हम लाईन पे नही,online पर है।আৰু এনেদৰেই ভাৰতবৰ্ষ আগুৱাই গৈছে এক বিপ্লৱীক সূচনাৰ দিশত।ভাৰতে আজি চীনদেশৰ সৈতে ফেৰ মাৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে,আমেৰিকা যুক্তৰাষ্ট্ৰক ফেৰ মাৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে।উন্নত তথ্য প্ৰযুক্তিৰ জৰিয়তে ভাৰতবৰ্ষৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীয়ে এক বিপ্লৱৰ সূচনা কৰিবলৈ সক্ষম হৈছে।

ধন্যবাদ সন্মানীয় সপ্তজনী সদস্যবৃন্দ

ধন্যবাদ সন্মানীয় সদন

Jai hind

MIZORAM

Lalnunpuia Renthlei

India, being the fastest growing economy in the world has always been on the spotlight when it comes to global climate change. Well, that is no surprise as India is the fifth largest carbon emitter in the world which accounts for about **5%** of the global carbon emissions.

However, since Modi's Government came into power in 2014, various steps and initiatives has taken to scale up clean energy production and has initiated a shift in India's stance in international climate negotiations. **AND** The renewable energy targets set as a part of the **Paris Agreement** signed by India in **December 2015** has drastically changed India's global narrative on climate change.

As a result, nation-wide initiatives like **National Action Plan on Climate Change (the NAPCC)**, **National Solar Missions** and **National Mission for a Green India**, etc. have had success stories every passing year.

The government has invested in 25 solar parks across the country, which have the potential to increase India's total installed solar capacity not only double **but almost tenfold. Is the Government of India serious about it?** Well, recently the **District of Diu** in the Union Territory of Daman & Diu became the first district in India which is fully run by solar power to meet its daytime need. And by this year, the Government will set up a **6.3 MW** wind power unit that will make this district 100% rely on solar & wind energy.

With other major initiatives & projects like **National Wind Energy Mission, Technology Assessment of Coal Utilisation, Bio-fuel legislation & Smart City Project**, we are yet to see a positive change that will make a global impact.

But, here's the challenge. India will have to reduce its carbon footprint by **33-35%** by the year 2030. India will have to extend its power generation base and shift it significantly towards renewable energy sources.

India has set an aim to install **320 GW** of non-fossil fuel capacity by **2030**. Therefore, the renewable energy sources such as solar, wind and biomass will play a significant role. The government has already announced an ambitious program of installing **175 GW** of renewable capacity by **2022**. If this target is achieved, adding another **50 GW** in the next eight years would not be a very difficult task.

I would like to conclude by saying that India is heading in the right direction when it comes to its stand and efforts related to climate change.

Let us work together once again for a change. I think the time to act is now. Tomorrow will be too late.

Thank you very much.

MEGHALAYA Princy Saikia

Swachata: building a mass movement in India.

Mahatma Gandhi said: " I will not let anyone walk through my mind with their dirty feet." For Bapuji, sanitation was even more important than independence but his dream of a clean India remained unfulfilled until October 2nd, 2014. When our Prime Minister Sri Narendra Modi launched a nation wide cleanliness movement called the "Swach Bharat Mission". This mission aims to clean the streets, roads, and infrastructure of urban and rural areas. The main objective of this mission is to transform India as an ' Open Defecation Free India' by October 2nd, 2019 to mark the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, aimed at constructing 90 million toilets in rural India. The mission will also contribute to India reaching sustainable development goal 6 established by United Nations,2015.

Ladies and gentlemen, cleanliness is so important for our wellbeing and a healthy environment. You see, we all tend to clean our own house properly but when it comes to public places, we all become a little ignorant. The habits inculcated at a young age gets embedded into one's personality and hence it is our duty to imbibe upon the young children the values of cleanliness and sanitation. In that matter, we can take the example of Mauritius and even better Japan! where children at school are taught to clean their own chores without depending on others.

Swach Bharat is not a government programme but beyond that... it's a mass movement. From Satyagraha to Swachgraha. Swachgrahis have come from every nook and corner of the country, from government officials to jawans from leaders to commoners, everyone have come forward to spread the awareness of Swachta.

In a span of just four years, 11 states, 324 districts and 3.5 lakh villages had been declared 'Open Defecation free'. World Health Organisation (WHO) in it's report have stated that since the advent of Swach Bharat Mission 1,80,000 diarrhoeal deaths have been averted. Who would have thought that nearly 9 crore toilets has been already set up in rural areas! Yes this is possible, if you and I, we all stand together in this mission of Swachta.

I would like to cite example of Meghalaya, the Public Health and Engineering department of Meghalaya government bagged the award for best northeastern state on the implementation of Swach Bharat Mission.

Mawlyngnong, God's own Garden, all must have heard of it, the cleanliest village in Asia, true definition of cleanliness is godliness.

Ladies and gentlemen, I believe that in the future, the swachgrahis will be remembered in the same way the way we remember the matyr of Freedom struggle with utmost dignity and respect

because you are the true heir of Mahatma Gandhi as you have fulfilled his dream of Clean India, you are the warrior of nation building and you have helped build a New India, a clean India.

Swachh Bharat is not just a slogan but our responsibility.

And so we must take the pledge,

"Main gandagi nahi

karunga aur main gandagi Nahi hone dunga" (I shall not litter and I will not let anybody litter)

Thank you all.

Khublei

Jai Hind.

Swachh Bharat.

ASSAM.
SUBHALAXMI BORA

INDIA AT THE THRESHOLD OF BECOMING A SUPER POWER.

Today we are talking about India the nation with the golden history of 3000 years of cultural heritage and the strongest pillar of democracy. It has successfully placed approximately 1.3 billion people under the shed of the largest democracy.

Today India is at the race of becoming a SUPER POWER. But what is SUPER POWER?

Well there is no such concrete definition to what is a super power is but I would like to mention some of the fundamental characteristics that has been consistent in all the definitions of Super Power which is – Nation which has excelled in 7 dimensions namely Geography, Population, Economy, Military , Resources and National Identity.

Let's analyze India on these dimensions-

Geography- spanning on approx 33 lakh sq.km India's diverse geography has witnessed Himalayan snows to the fertile lands to the ever green forests. It has constantly promoted the seasonality from one tip to the other. Surely India's geography is a boost for India.

Population- one of six people on this planet resides in India. 65% of the Indian population is below the age of 35 years which indicates that we have a large population of working class which can boost the Indian economy.

Military- Indian Military has set a global example by being at the third rank in the world with its efficient military expertise along with establish nuclear capacities.

Resources and National Identity- India has ample of natural resources harvested and reaped by the NAVARATNAS we have. Along with that India has excelled in all the aspects that shine us across the globe. People of India has transcended in every sphere possible be it making the cheapest ticket to Mars to the Google CEO Sundar Pichai. We have outshined in every field of work be it as Business tycoon to elite Academician.

But one factor that makes a country stand apart is its economy and Indian economy's leading statistics in making NEYA BHARAT says it all.

- Few highlights-

- The Ease of Business- India has excelled in ease of business opening doors for global exposure. It has made India the fastest growing economy.
- Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code.
- And certainly GST.

At this point I would also like mention that apart from achieving the millenniums we also have concerns to look upon. We have concerns regarding violence, insurgency, discrimination and inequality. But I have faith in the youth of this nation. You and I will have to bridge the insecurities, inabilities and inequalities. It is our responsibility towards our country. India has shaped our minds. India is our identity. India matters to us and we have to start to matter to India.

MANIPUR

THANGGOULAL KHONGSAI

INDIA IS AT THE THRESHOLD OF BECOMING A SUPER POWER

We are in the Midst of Great Revolution, A revolution, in which India is on the verge of becoming super power

India got it's Independence in 1947 after all Resources were drain out from the country , GDP was only 4% and but now grows to 8.4 per cent in 2018-19 which is the highest growth in 2 years becoming the 5th largest economy in the World and Only 2% of textile export, but now the 2nd largest textile export in the World.

According to Economic Times, India ranks 5th most attractive in market investment(mi) and Third most attractive in investment destination(id) above Brazil,China and US.

20% of gold in the world is used by Indians and 95% of diamonds in the world are cut, polish and process in India and being the largest exporter of Gems and jewellery.

Some global company where Indian are CEO include Google, Microsoft, Adobe etc.

The Indian pharmaceutical market rank 3rd largest in terms of Volume and the largest provider of generic drugs.

ISRO achievement include launching IRNSS, which replace GPS, also helping Singapore, Germany, UK etc in launching satellite successfully.

India is one among the 9 Nuclear Country. And ranks the 4th largest military in the world

India played a great role as mediator in Peace keeping at the global level, like The Korean War 1950-1953, between the North backed by China and Russia against South backed by US. India is influencing politically the South Asian countries

And economically the third world countries. And maintaining good relationship with US, Russia,EU, African Union etc. According to World Economic Forum, India's Youth is its most valuable asset. Bloomberg News analysis Reported that India's Youth Are the World's Future, UN have a future because of India.

(The country which flourish successfully from ashes since 1947 is now beyond the sky).

All these mentioned points prove that India is not just simply developing or growing but India is just reclaiming it's power. And it is at the threshold of becoming a super power.

TRIPURA

Chandrajita Chakraborty

“India at the threshold of becoming a superpower”.

Respected speaker and honorable members of the Parliament, today, I, Chandrajita Chakraborty on behalf of Maharaja Bir Bikram College am standing before you to speak out my views and solutions to improve India, which is at the threshold of becoming a superpower.

Well, it's already known that a superpower state is characterized by its extensive ability to exert influence or project power on a global scale. So, is India a superpower? Well, not yet, as our nation must overcome many economic, social and political hurdles before it can be considered so.

A superpower state is attributed to several indicators. India, in terms of its demography possesses the 2nd largest population with a PGR of 1.25. Half, of the population is below the age of 24 providing a large workforce and a treasured 'human resource vault'.

The Indian Armed Forces and the Indian Paramilitary forces maintain the second largest active duty force in the world after China. The Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme, whose main objective was to make our nation self-reliant, includes five missiles, like the 'Prithvi' and 'Agni' ballistic missiles. Recently, the 'Astra' missile was added to the project.

Indian scientists have contributed to weapon development programmes like 'Brahmos' and 'Barak- II'. Coming to nuclear weapons, our nation has possessed these since the Pokharan I Nuclear Tests, 1974.

Even after these positive factors, our nation is impeded by disputes with its neighbouring China and Pakistan for borders and disputes with Bangladesh over water availability and 'Farakka'. This is causing instability issues within some localised regions of the subcontinent. So, my opinion in this case would be to improve and invest resources on maintaining foreign relations.

Now, talking about Indian economy, it is the third largest in terms of real GDP after USA and People's Republic of China. In 2018, India became world's fastest growing economy with 8.4% GDP rate. The primary sector is growing at a rate of 9% per year with 69.4 billion USD as gross income in food processing. Even, the tertiary sector is expanding due to availability of large pool of highly skilled and low-cost workforce. So, where is it lacking? Yes, the Secondary sector is where India is still a small

player with a growth of 11-12%. The money of our nation is not acquired by the citizen's uniformly. More than 60% of our national financial assets belong to 1-2% of the population, leaving behind a large part. It is increasing the gap between the adjectives, 'rich and poor'.

My say on this would be to rationalize and provide opportunities, through which the fund division wouldn't be stagnant to only a certain slice of the population. For that, easy access and knowledge of the nation's economic system must be provided through setting up Interactive Economic Libraries or awareness programmes, so that citizens are more aware of their economic rights and duties. Inflation, poverty, unemployment are the biggest problems of Indian economy which in my view can be coped up by upgrading our economic structures and policies, which in turn shall also prevent stagnancy of assets of the nation.

Coming to the cultural aspect, being one of the oldest civilizations, dating back to at least 5,000 years, the multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi-religious view of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' i.e 'The world is my family', is adorning the vast tourism industry of 'Incredible India'. The miscegenation of modernity, spirituality, science and technology, traditions are making this nation awaken to the futuristic view of global unification.

Just like a shadow beneath a lamp, communal riots and social divide are still a relevant problem even in the 21st century. In my opinion, these can only be controlled if the Government takes proper steps to prevent discrimination and persecution of both upper and lower sections of the society.

As quoted by Martin Luther King Jr. "To other countries, I may go as a tourist, but to India, I come as a pilgrim". So, let's have this same mentality towards our nation and if it happens, India will be able to climb the last lap of becoming a superpower.

I would like to conclude here, Thank you and have a good day ahead.

TRIPURA
SOHEL CHAKRABORTI

One Nation One Election

One Nation one election is not just an issue of deliberation but also a need of our country. for uninterrupted development as well as for sharp reduction in election expenditure of Government and political parties .

Elections are held at different places every few months and prior to an election model codes of conducts are imposed by the Election commission. It hampers development works.

Besides, huge amount of money is to be spent by each candidate for election campaign. Election Commission has to utilize huge money for conducting free and fair elections. Conducting elections of Assembly, Lok Sabha, Municipality and three tier Panchayats simultaneously will save lot of money which can be used for development works.

During the election time many govt employees and teachers are busy on election duty, for this reason the office work as well as teaching learning process in school and college also delay.

During the election period the development work done by government also stop

So one nation one election using one voter list is need of the hour and for this there is an urgent need of reformation.

Thank you

SIKKIM
Neha Gupta

Swachhata- Building Mass Movement in India

Swachh Bharat Mission was initiated by our Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi on 2nd October 2014 aimed to promote cleanliness and achieve an open-defecation free India by 2nd October 2019.

However, Swachh Bharat Mission had spent Rs 530 crore on publicity - but very little on grassroots awareness. India generates about 62 million tonnes of garbage every year but the primary focus is on promotions and events of scheme than its implementation. During 2016-17, up to January 2017 only 1% of the total expenditure had been made on information, education and communication of the mission, its objectives and the necessary steps to be taken. An investigation by Caravan magazine reveals that the newly built toilets poorly maintained. Although, it seems that even celebrities are contributing actively but cleaning just for single day is not enough. We need to have a practical approach towards the problem of lack of cleanliness in India.

Quality Council of India (QCI, 2017) on usage of toilets claimed that over 90% of the individuals who have access to toilets are using them. The lack of proper mechanism for collection as well as the disposal of waste is a major concern. This issue has been overlooked by the Swachhta which indeed has become a mass media movement.

Talking about our state Sikkim, it is the cleanest State, first Open Defecation Free state and the first organic state as well but having said that greater the achievement greater is the responsibility that lies on us to maintain our present status. We need to understand that waste disposal doesn't only mean to shift the waste but actually includes the correct collection and disposal mechanism too as protection and improvement of the environment by the State is also provided under Article 48-A of Indian Constitution which are further corroborated by acts like Environment Protection Act 1986, Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act 1981.

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Some of the points that should be taken into consideration for cleaning India in true means are:-

1. Proper sewage disposal in trains rather than disposing it in open tracks. Installing Mobile dustbins in trains.
2. Free public toilets at various parts of the country and further the toilets in the railway platform and waiting rooms too should be made freely accessible
3. Banning open Incineration of plastic waste: Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, clause 5 of section 19 empowers the State to prohibit the burning of such material in such area or part thereof.

4. Separate garbage trucks for biodegradable as well as non biodegradable waste
5. Door to door waste collection for remote areas where garbage trucks cannot reach.
6. Milk packets should be substituted with cans and recyclable bottles or rather a milk booth should be opened.
7. Incentivizing people for collecting plastics: In Colombia one gets a coupon in turn of plastic waste deposited in the Reverse Vending Machines from where it is transferred to recycling plants while in Indonesia one gets basic health insurance under Garbage Clinical Insurance Policy.

Therefore, the bottom-line is that Swachhta has failed to be a mass movement in its true sense and for the realization of Clean India Mission it is very important to have a practical approach and to mechanize the system and the achievement here doesn't mean people coming on the streets with a broom in their hands once in a blue moon and cleaning the streets, as waste is generated on daily basis and needs to be cleaned on daily basis as well as such the real achievement would be people efficiently contributing by following the infallible and uninterrupted mechanism meant for proper collection and disposal of their household waste at correct place which with due course of time would result into a cleaner locality then to a cleaner state and ultimately into a cleaner Nation.

RAJASTHAN
Mr. Yash Vyas

Swachhta – Building Mass Movement in India

मुस्कुराते हुए चेहरे पर गंदगी का साया,
द्रुपद सुता को निर्वस्त करने दुर्योधन आया,
अगर मेरे राष्ट्र में गंदगी के कारण मेरा भारत देश विकृति के पथ पर है,
तो मैं नहीं सोचता कि मेरा देश आगे बढ़ पायेगा या उन्नति के चरम शिखर पर पहुँच पायेगा।

मित्रों मैं आज जब भी अपने राष्ट्र की सुरीली संस्कृति को देखता हूँ या निखारता हूँ तो मेरे जहन में यही विचार आता है कि आज आजादी के सत्तर वर्ष बाद भी हमें स्वच्छता के बारे में सोचना पड़ रहा है तो मेरे लिए आजादी की कोई सार्थकता नहीं होगी।

क्योंकि स्वच्छता ही हमारे देश की शान है,
स्वच्छता ही हमारे देश का मान है,
जिस देश में स्वच्छता का जिक्र किया जाता है दोस्तों,
उस सरज़मीन का नाम हिंदुस्तान है।

स्वच्छता हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था व संस्कृति का प्रमुख अंग है। यह हमारे भावों की अभिव्यक्ति व राष्ट्र के लोगो के बीच एकता का प्रतीक है। आपने इस अभियान का (लोगो) देखा होगा जहा गाँधीजी की एक आँख पर स्वच्छता तो दूसरी आँख पर भारत लिखा है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है - जहाँ स्वच्छता है वहा भारत नहीं है और जहा भारत है वहाँ स्वच्छता नहीं है।

इस अभिप्रेरणा से फलीफुत होकर माननीय मोदी जी ने 2 अक्टूम्बर 2014 को इसकी शुरुआत की थी तांकि गांधीजी की 150वीं जयंती पर उन्हें श्रद्धांजलि नहीं स्वच्छता स्वरूप कार्यान्वजलि देनी है।

तो जो सरहद पर तो जा ना सके,
पर अपना फर्ज निभाते हैं,

अस्वच्छता नामक शत्रु से भारत देश बचाते हैं,
दो पल वतन के मैं उनके नाम करता हूँ,
जो सड़क-नाले साफ करते हैं उन्हें मैं सलाम करता हूँ।

मगर हीन आती है लोगो को जिनसे,
जमाना जिन्हें धिक्कारता है,,
पर असल में वही सच्चा सैनिक है जो गन्दगी को मारता है,

तो युद्ध का एलान गन्दगी के खिलाफ हो,
और मांग मेरी जनता से है कि देश का कचरा साफ हो..

आज हम सब पर एक जिम्मेदारी है वो है धरती माता के कर्ज को चुकाने की जिम्मेदारी...

क्या इस भीड़ में कोई ऐसा है जो अपनी मंजिल पाना नहीं चाहता?

क्या इस भीड़ में कोई ऐसा है जो अपने सपनों का स्वच्छ भारत नहीं चाहता? जी नहीं तो फिर हमें इस अभियान की तैयारी युद्ध स्तर पर करनी होगी।

उदाहरण के तौर पर इंगूरपुर हमारे सामने ऐसी स्वच्छता की मिसाल बनकर आया जिसने गीले व सूखे कचरे का 100% निस्तारण कर जैविक खाद बनाया जिससे उनकी आमदनी भी बढ़ रही है और स्वच्छता भी।

कल जब मैंने अपनी माँ से पूछा माँ बाहर कचरे वाला आया है, माँ बाहर कचरे वाला आया है मेरी माँ ने मुझे कहा बेटा वो कचरे वाला नहीं सफाई वाला है, अपनी सोच बदलो तो देश बदलेगा अकेला एक व्यक्ति क्या-क्या करेगा।

विश्व पर्यावरण सम्मेलन 5 जून रियो डी जेनेरो ब्राज़ील में भारत को विश्व पटल पर रेखांकित करना है तो पर्यावरण प्रदूषण से मुक्त होकर हमें हरियाली व हृदयरूपी स्वच्छ भारत का निर्माण करना होगा।

आज सभी ने बता दिया कि स्वच्छता क्या होती है मगर किसी ने यह नहीं बताया कि स्वयं का योगदान क्या होगा।

हमारी मनः स्थिति को बदलेंगे तभी स्वच्छता की परिस्थिति बदलेगी।

हमारी मानसिक स्वच्छता ही सारी समस्याओं को दूर करने की साधना है,
और यही नवभारत के युवाओं की आराधना है..

हमें इस अभियान को गहराई से समझना पड़ेगा।

|

130 करोड़ देशवासी व युवा शक्ति अगर यह सोच ले कि हमें हमारे देश को स्वच्छ रखना है और यह आवाज़ भीतर से आनी चाहिए तो दुनिया की कोई ताकत हमें स्वच्छ महाशक्ति देश बनने से रोक नहीं सकती।

सोचिए मत दोस्तों साफ रहना सीखिए,

आगे बढ़कर भारत माता की तस्वीर को संवारना सीखिये,

फूलों के इस गुलशन से कांटों को हटाना सीखिये,

और आप सभी युवा बुजुर्ग मिलकर योगदान देना सीखिये।

धन्यवाद जय हिंद जय भारत।

UTTAR PRADESH

श्री शुभम प्रताप सिंह

छोड़ो कल की बात कल की बात पुरानी

नए दौर में लिखेंगे नई कहानी, हम हिन्दुस्तानी हम हिन्दुस्तानी

अटल जी की कर्मभूमि से नमन करता हूँ, उन्ही का भारत आज महाशक्ति बनने की ओर अग्रसर है। अध्यक्ष जी महाशक्ति, एक ऐसा देश जो अपनी नीतियों, अपने कार्यों से पूरे विश्व को प्रभावित कर सके, सकारात्मक रूप से। आज हमारा भारत उस रूप में विकसित होने का प्रयास कर रहा है। आज अगर बात करूँ आर्थिक शक्ति की, आज भारत जी.डी.पी. के मामले में फ्रांस को पीछे छोड़कर दुनिया की छठवीं सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बन रहा है। रक्षा क्षेत्र की बात की जाये तो वियतनाम जैसे देश आज हम रक्षा तकनीकी बेच रहे हैं, 104 देशों के उपग्रहों को एक साथ प्रक्षेपित करते हैं। चीन जैसे देशों को आज दोकलाम जैसे मुद्दे पर बिना युद्ध के माथ दे देते हैं। ये हमारा आज का नया भारत विश्व उन्नति का उभरता नया भारत है। यदि मैं देखता हूँ आतंकवाद जैसा बड़ा मुद्दा पूरे पूरब से पश्चिम, पूरे भारत, विश्व के सभी नेताओं को एक मंच पर खड़ा कर दिया और कमर तोड़ दी आतंकवाद की और बता दिया की नहीं सहेंगे आतंकवाद। जलवायु परिवर्तन, सौर संगठन स्थापित करके बता दिया दुनिया को कि आगे की राह क्या होने वाली है। आज भारत युवा शक्ति है। अरे हम जहाँ कदम रख दें वहाँ पानी पानी हो जायेगा और तो और मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि सर्वे भद्राणु पश्यन्ति। सबका भला हो सके, अंतिम पायदान पर खड़े देश भूटान, उज्बेकिस्तान जैसे देशों को सहयोग प्रदान करते हैं, विकास का ऋण देते हैं, क्यों कि हमारी शक्ति तोड़ने की नहीं बल्कि जोड़ने का काम करती है। वसुदेव कुटुंबकम, संपूर्ण विश्व हमारा परिवार है और इसमें आने वाले हर व्यक्ति का कल्याण हमारे भारत भारत से हो। बुद्ध हों या विवेकानंद हों, आज इसी संसद में वही नैरा गूंजेगा। बुलेट ट्रेन हो, ये सारी बातें देश के लिए हैं। पाकिस्तान की धरती पर जाकर सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक की, पूरे विश्व का नेता नहीं बोल पाया, ये होती है महाशक्ति, जो दिखा देता है, ये होता है नेतृत्व, जो दिखा देता है पूरे विश्व को कि ये 62 का भारत नहीं। ये वो भारत है जो अपनी क्षमताओं को जानता है। आज की युवा का पूर्जा पूर्जा आगे बढ़ाने के लिए लगा हुआ है। मैं आप सभी से आवाहन करता हूँ कि :-

नव चेतना नव जागृति का प्रयास हो नया-नया
श्रम से लिख डालें इतिहास नया-नया
नव शक्ति है नव जोश है नया प्रवाह है
पूरे विश्व की आज हमीं पे निगाह है।

UTTAR PRADESH

सुश्री सुमेधा तिवारी

भारत एक महाशक्ति बनने की ओर अग्रसर:-

समय-समय पर भारत में आने वाले अक्राताओं और विदेशी ताकतों ने भले ही भारत के विकास की दिशा और दशा को बिगाड़ा हो परन्तु स्वतंत्रा के बाद से आज तक भारत विश्व पटल पर नित नए आयाम स्थापित करता आया है। 2017-18 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार कुल 219 करोड़ मिलियन टन खाद्यान उत्पादन के साथ ही भारत पूरे विश्व का चौथा सबसे बड़ा खाद्यान उत्पादक देश है। यदि विनिर्माण उद्योग की बात करें तो 2017 के मुकाबले 2018 में उत्पादन वृद्धि दर 8.5 प्रतिशत से अधिक रही है। यदि रक्षा क्षेत्र पर नजर डालें तो जहां एक ओर 11 लाख से अधिक सैनिकों के साथ

भारत पूरे विश्व की दूसरी बड़ी सेना रखता है, तो वहीं दूसरी ओर ब्रह्मोस, आकाश, नाग और पृथ्वी जैसी मिसाइलों के साथ ना सिर्फ भारत रक्षा क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर है बल्कि विश्व का ऐसा पांचवा देश भी है जिसके पास अंतर महाद्वीपीय बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल है। यदि परिवहन क्षेत्र पर नजर डालें तो 4865000 कुल लंबाई की सड़कों के साथ भारत पूरे विश्व में सड़क परिवहन में दूसरा स्थान रखता है, तो वहीं 100000 लंबी रेलवे लाइन व 60000 स्टेशनों और 11000 से अधिक ट्रेनों के साथ विश्व की दूसरी बड़ी रेलवे व्यवस्था भी रखता है। आज भारत ना सिर्फ जी-20 ब्रिक्स और बिम्सटेक सम्मेलनों में अग्रणी भूमिका निभा रहा है बल्कि शीघ्र ही संयुक्त राष्ट्र की छठी वीटो शक्ति के रूप में स्थापित भी होगा भारत में 132 करोड़ में से 65% अर्थात 86 करोड़ ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो युवा हैं और 2020 तक भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आयु 29 वर्ष होगी अर्थात भारत विश्व का सबसे युवा राष्ट्र है। वह मानव संसाधन की दृष्टि इसे सर्वाधिक संपन्न और ऐसे में आवश्यकता है उचित शिक्षा प्रशिक्षण एवं मार्गदर्शन की जिससे भारत ना सिर्फ आगे आने वाले समय में महाशक्ति बनने की ओर अग्रसर होगा, बल्कि महाशक्ति बनकर फिर से सोने की चिड़िया कहलायेगा और अंततः यह कार्य सिर्फ युवा वर्ग का है। अतः युवा चेतना का आवाहन करते हुए बस इतना कहना चाहूंगी

अगर मैं जागूं, अगर तुम जागो, अगर युवा देश का जाग उठे तो संकीर्ण विचारों की हम सारी खोल बदल देंगे। इतिहास बस किताबों में लिखी हुई कहानी है इतिहास छोड़िए हम मिलकर भूगोल बदल देंगे।

UTTAR PRADESH

सुश्री शरीयत फात्मा

नमस्कार, जब गांव और शहर होंगे संग तो जानकारी देना होगा और भी सुगम।

आज बात करने चल रही हूं इस मुद्दे पर जहां पर बात है डिजिटल इंडिया की जो कि शहर और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के बीच एक खाई को पाटने का एक माध्यम है। डिजिटल इंडिया भारत सरकार द्वारा 1 जुलाई 2015 को शुरू की गई एक योजना है जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत के नागरिकों को ऑनलाइन सेवा प्रदान कराने के साथ-साथ भारत को प्रौद्योगिकी के भी क्षेत्र में डिजिटली रूप से सशक्त बनाना है। जैसे कि हमारे एनएसएस के लक्ष्य गीत में ही लिखा हुआ है गांव और शहर की दूरियों को पाटने चलो, आज डिजिटल इंडिया के माध्यम से हम इस मुद्दे पर अपनी काबू पा सकते हैं। डिजिटल इंडिया के माध्यम से हम गांव के में ही ऑनलाइन वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग के जरिए किसानों को ऑर्गेनिक खेती करने के नए-नए तरीकों को बता सकते हैं जिससे फसलों को बहुत लाभ होगा। डिजिटल इंडिया के ही माध्यम से हम बेरोजगारी पर भी बड़ी तेजी से काबू पा सकते हैं। यदि हम गांव में ही गांव के युवाओं को ही डिजिटल इंडिया के ही क्षेत्र में यदि नए-नए रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करते हैं तो इससे गांव और शहर की बीच की दूरियां मिटेगी। आज ऑनलाइन ट्रांजैक्शन के माध्यम से भारत सरकार द्वारा चलाई गई योजनाओं की धनराशि सीधा गांव के लोगों के बैंक अकाउंट में आती है जिससे भ्रष्टाचार पर भी बड़ी ही तेजी से काबू पाया गया है।

डिजिटल इंडिया जो कि हमारे प्रधानमंत्री माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी का सपना है लेकिन यह सपना तभी पूरा होगा जब यह प्रत्येक भारतीय नागरिक का सपना बनेगा। मानते हैं इस क्षेत्र में बहुत सारी कठिनाइयां आएंगी लेकिन हमारे सहयोग के साथ वो दिन दूर नहीं जब इंडिया डिजिटली रूप से सशक्त होगा। तो अंत में बस यही कहकर अपनी वाणी को विराम करूंगी, डिजिटल इंडिया का मुख्य उद्देश्य, डिजिटल इंडिया का मुख्य उद्देश्य डिजिटल हो सारा देश।

धन्यवाद।

MAHARASHTRA
Shweta Umre

Digital India, bridging the urban rural divide

A very frenetic morning to everyone present in the auditorium, this is code no. 26 from RashtrasantTukdojiMaharaj University Nagpur and Nehru Yuva Kendra. I stand in front of you to speak on the topic of **Digital India, bridging the urban rural divide**. Now this topic has two major sections, the first section of this topic is what digital India is and the second section is what rural and urban divide is. Let's start by discussing the digitalisation of our beautiful country of 1.3 billion people, Digital India. Digital India is a campaign which was launched in 2015 with an objective of making our country digitally literate. With this objective we had the goal of educating 6 crore rural households of India and my dear friends that goal is 51% achieved. Further talking about digital India in this particular campaign we have an app that is being developed by the nation that is known as "Umang". This app provides over 1200 state and central government services. These services are reaching the sections of the country where actual government servants can't. And here we understand how important it was for a digital revolution to occur in this country. Pradhanmantrigramin digital sakshartaabhiyaan has started with an aim of educating 6Cr. households. People who are the top ceos of our nation have invested 224 Lakh Crore rupees in this digital initiative. With this we all can assume and conclude that yes digital India is a very strong movement raised by our nation, is a very strong initiative in a direction take our nation a super power, to become equally cleaner and greener because usage of paper would reduce and also to help people decode who they want their representative to be via digital elections. So basically digital India is the one topic that covers all the topics given to us today. With this I come to the second part of the topic which is bridging the urban and rural divide. My dear friends, there is this one misunderstanding we always carry that rural and urban areas are differentiated by the terms of money, we are differentiated by the living standards and to bridge that gap, I personally believe that digital India is a movement that can change the face of this nation forever. The gap that exists between rural and urban cities in our country is because we have different living patterns not different potentials my dear friend and if this movement comes

to power, I'm pretty positive that one day there will be no urban rural gap and we would be all one people one nation. With this I would like to conclude by saying that "Aasmaan ki taraf dekh hum akele nahi hain..."

Since sky is the one medium that is digitally connecting the world to us and us to the world.

"Aasmaan ki taraf dekh hum akele nahi hain ki sarajahan tere mauko ko wahib dega. Bs tu aasman ki taraf dekh hum akele nahi hain."

Thank you so much everyone.

Jai hind.

**THIRUVANANTHAPURAM
ATHIDHI C NAIR**

ONE NATION ONE ELECTION" a must for good governance

GOOD MORNING

I am standing here today to share my views against the theme " ONE NATION ONE ELECTION" a must for good governance. It is true that Election Commission, Law commission etc. are in support of conducting simultaneous elections in India. But the same Law Commission says: " Any law which is unacceptable to masses is not capable of being implemented." I would like to raise the question whether uniform elections be acceptable to the citizens of India?

Abraham Lincoln, who gave one of the finest definitions of democracy has said, " Ballot is more powerful than bullet." If at all, simultaneous elections have to take place, the concepts of Fedaralism, Decentralization etc will be at point blank range.Will that be acceptable to masses.

Firstly, the concept of Simultaneous election is against the spirit of constitution.Article 1 of Indian Constitution says: India, ie Bharat shall be a union of states.ONE NATION ONE ELECTION can hamper the federal character of Indian polity because national issues and state issues are different. It will be Rafale at the centre while it is Sabarimala for Kerala.So the whole concept is against the ideas of Directive Principles of State Policy, 73rd and 74th constitution amendments of Indian Constitution and and also one of the basic structures of Indian Constitution i.e, Fedaralism

Secondly let us discuss the practical difficulties that is with the deployment of security personnel etc. India being the seventh largest and second most populous country in the world for conducting this biggest excercise of democracy needs security personnel.We have issues like vote rigging, security problems, law and order issues, border issues etc. Can we afford the loss of human capital for conducting elections simultaneously?

Thirdly , there is an issue with Model Code of Conduct which is the avoidance of policy paralysis due to imposition of MCC and it is one of the greatest advantage of uniform elections as well. Lack of consensus in what constitutes MCC is a problem . So what problem is exactly solved?Last but not the least , it is argued that several crores of rupees can be saved by conducting simultaneous elections.Can we sacrifice social and political cause for the economic gain.Indeed, it is against the principles of good governance. We cannot say that One Nation One Election is a must for good governance.It may be a tool. But friends,Unity in Diversity is what is India, LET THE LARGEST FESTIVAL OF DEMOCRACY BE DIVERSE..

MAHARASHTRA
Ayushi Dilip Chavhan,

"भारतमहाशक्तीबननेकीओरअग्रसर"

मा.अध्यक्ष महोदय और सदन में उपस्थित सभी को मेरा सादर प्रणाम.

आज के चर्चा का मेरा विषय है "भारत महाशक्ती बनने की ओर अग्रसर"। आनंदमुझे इस बात का है की इस विषय के अंत में एक पूर्ण विराम है, जो आत्मविश्वास से कहता है "हाँ" हम सचमूच महाशक्ती बणणे की ओर अग्रसर हैं | महाशक्ती राष्ट्र बनने के मानदंड क्या है? मजबूत अर्थव्यवस्था, संरक्षण याने डिफेन्स और सुलझा प्रशासन, और इन तीनों मूल्यों में हम परिपूर्ण हैं। भारत अर्थव्यवस्था में तकरीबन छठवें पायदान पर आता है, और भारतीय सेना तीन मजबूत देशों के डिफेन्स वाले देशों में आती है। सुलझे प्रशासन और कानून के लिए हमारे पास संविधान है | पर मेरे मन में एक प्रश्न निर्माण होता है? क्या यही मूल्य राष्ट्र को महाशक्ती बना सकते हैं? महोदय आज देश में ६५ करोड़ युवा हैं | हम एक जवान राष्ट्र हैं। बस जरूरत है देश के लिए इन युवा शक्तीका सही तरीकेसे इस्तमाल करने की, युवा ही बिगड जाए तो अर्थव्यवस्था, भौतिक संसाधनों और तांत्रिक संसाधनों का हम क्या करेंगे | इसलिए हमने राष्ट्रीय युवा संसद, स्किल इंडिया, एन.एस.एस और एन.सी.सी के माध्यम से युवा शक्ती का सही तरह से इस्तमाल कर रहे हैं।

राष्ट्र महाशक्ती है या नहीं ये पता लगाने के लिए एक उदाहरण देना चाहूँगी "एक लोहे की चैन की ताकत पता करनी हो तो उसकी सबसे कमजोर कडी को देखो, की वह कितना वजन उठा सकती है, ठीक उसी तरह राष्ट्र की ताकत को जानने के लिये उनके गाँव के तरफ देखो, की वो कितने समृद्ध हैं। गाँव हमारे विकास का केंद्र बिंदू होना चाहिए | भारत कृषी प्रधान देश है। जो राष्ट्र स्वावलंबी बनेगा वही विश्व पर राज करेगा | भारत के पास अच्छा जी.डी.पी, मजबूत अर्थव्यवस्था और सेना है। लेकिन भारत की

गिनती "Happiness Index " में १३६ वे स्थान पर आती है! राष्ट्र महाशक्ती सही मायने में तभी बनता जब वहाँ के लोग खुश और समृद्ध हो। ऑलंपिक मेडल्स, बड़े उद्योगपती, साधन साहित्य यह तो हर किसी के पास हैं। लेकिन वो एक चीज जो भारत को सबसे अलग बनाती है वह है हमारी संस्कृति और नैतिकता। हम शांती के समर्थक हैं। इतिहास गवाह है, २५० साल की गुलामी भी हमने अहिंसा के मार्ग से जीती थी।

महोदय हम २०१९ में गांधी १५० मनाने जा रहे हैं। मेरे गाँव सेवाग्राम में विश्व का सबसे ऊँचा चरखा स्थापित किया गया। एक युवा सांसद होने के नाते मेरा यह सुझाव है की एक चरखे की बजाय सोलर पर चलने वाले चरखे गाँवों में दिए जाते तो हम रोजगार निर्माण करने में सफल होते! इसमें आत्मनिर्भर बनकर देश की अर्थव्यवस्था और भी मजबूत बनती, देश स्वालंबी बनता और स्वालंबी है देशको महाशक्ती बननेसे कोई नहीं रोक सकता।

PONDICHERRY

Shri. Badri Narayanan

I am Badri Narayanan from Pondicherry representing the State of Tamil Nadu and my topic today is concerned with raising the profile of Brand India. First of all, I should mention about that one phrase, which is very difficult for me to pronounce i.e “VasudeivaKutumbakkam” if I am wrong I am sorry, but actually the meaning is that the whole world is my family and in Tamil classical poemPurananuru saying “**YaadhumOoreYaavarumKelir**” It implies that I am a world citizenand every citizen of the world is my Kith and Kin. This was written in Tamil classic by famous poet called **Kalian Poonkundranar**, more than 4000 years ago.

So we already said this one and my topic on raising the profile of Brand India dates back to history. During the British Rule in India we all know what happened in India, so I am not going to take much time in explaining British India as they came here not just for ruling us but also looting all the rich valuable minerals which we had in our possession as property of the nation. Youth potentials must be harnessed through various activities, so that India will be recognized as one of the most important eminent Nations in the World and this should be the right opportunity for me, to salute our Prime Minister Ji for beautiful Schemes such as Make in India, Digital India, etc. actually there will be no time enough for me to speak all those schemes. There is no use of papers under Digital India and thus a large number of trees will be saved. I feel sorry for the statement of the Minister who said India is a developing Nation, I am very sorry, India is already a developed Nation, we are having a lot of schemes and the GDP growth was 8.4% in 2004-2018 and India has the third largest volume of GDP in the world.

GUJARAT
Ms Karishma Kaneriya

INDIA AS SUPER POWER

First of to all those people who say INDIA is not going to become a super power Nation. I have to make them count the super power or power that INDIA is having: First is the YOUTH POWER- we all know that Youth of India is greatest Asset. Second- The financial reforms that the Government is making with regard to its GST, demonetization and benami property, but the Government is taking steps to stop all this.. India is the 2nd largest importer of weapons and is having largest Army in the world. India is the largest Democratic country in the world. Aren't this sufficient enough to say that INDIA IS SUPER POWER. INDIA is the fastest growing Nation, in order to become a Super Power Nation, let me give you a very clear example, INDIA remains the world's biggest exporter of software engineering service to USA and Canada, so Indian youth have and have talent. Nest thing, we all know about the MARS MISSION, China never successfully reached the Mars in any attempts, Russia took 10 attempts to reach and USA took 2 attempts. INDIA not only reached in one attempt and that too with comparative lower cost, I repeat with comparative lower cost. Is this not the talent and power of INDIA. I would like to say China is China because of us, USA is USA because of us, Pakistan is Pakistan because of us, we Indians. We need our Youth in our country, we need our Youth to work in our country and for the country, The Youth should stop going to other countries and work for them. They should start working for the Nation. It is not single handedly responsibility of the Government to take all the steps, to make India a Super Power Nation, its our responsibility, we have to take initiative. The only thing that I have to suggest to Government in order to make INDIA a super power Nation, is to make educational reforms. After these educational reforms, nobody will stop INDIA from becoming Super Power Nation. Thank you.

UTTRAKHAND

सादिया

आदरणीय सम्मानित मंच, सम्मानीय निर्णायक मंडल एवं मेरे समक्ष विराजमान इस देश के युवा मित्रों सभी को मेरा आदाब एवं सादर प्रणाम। महोदय भारत की एक युवा होने के नाते मेरा विचार है कि सरकार चाहे अल्पमत की हो या बहुमत की हो, वह सुशासन पर ध्यान दे सकती है। परन्तु सर्वप्रथम वह सरकार स्वयं सुशासीत होनी बहुत जरूरी है। जी हाँ अगर हम बात करें वर्ष 2004 से पूर्व अटल बिहारी बाजपेई सरकार की, वह सरकार पूर्ण बहुमत की सरकार नहीं थी। परन्तु सुशासित होने के कारण 2004 की जी.डी.पी. दर 8 फीसदी से ऊपर थी, मंहगाई दर 4 फीसदी से नीचे थी एवं विदेशी मुद्रा लबालब थी। दूसरा अगर हम बात करें पूर्व सरकार की तो वह सरकार पूर्ण बहुमत की सरकार जरूर थी, परन्तु सुशासित न होने के कारण स्वयं निर्मित जी.एस.टी. एवं आधार कार्ड की योजनाओं को लागू नहीं कर पाए। यदि बात करें वर्तमान सरकार की तो चाहे प्रतिमान की बात हो, सार्क सम्मलेन हो, जी-20 सम्मेलन हो, ब्रिक सम्मेलन हो, यस.आर.ओ. सम्मेलन हो, ऐसिअन सम्मिट हो। कोई सम्मेलन नहीं छोड़ा भारत सरकार ने जहाँ पर सुशासन का पर्दाफास न किया हो। अतः एक समय था जब भारत को अमेरिका से सलाह लेनी पड़ती थी कि हम ये कार्य करें या न करें, कितनी शर्म की बात है सवा सौ करोड़ का भारत 32 करोड़ के अमेरिका से कहता है कि 19 करोड़ का पकिस्तान हमारे यहाँ कुशासन कर रहा है। इसे समझा लो।

अतः एक बात कहना चाहूंगी, गौर कीजियेगा कि एक माँ की इज्जत और अस्मिता पर आंच आ रही हो तो क्या बीटा बाप से पूछने जायेगा कि इसे बचायूँ या नहीं। परन्तु यह सरे कार्य वर्तमान प्रधानमंत्री ने करके दिखाए और कहा कि जो देश, जो सरकार परदे के पीछे कुशासन को पनाह देगा, उसे बेदखल कर देना चाहिए। वर्तमान समय में प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना, आधार कार्ड एवं नोटबंदी जैसी योजनाएं लागू कराई गई। मित्रों आधार कार्ड हमारे देश में 12 अंकों की वह पहचान संख्या है, जिसने हमारे देश के लोगों में क्रांति का भाव पैदा किया है। 5 अगस्त, 2018 को UIDI ने अपने ट्विटर पर ये पोस्ट किया कि हमने केवल आधार कार्ड से 90000 करोड़ रूपया देश का बचाया है और गरीबों का हक उनको दिया है। अतः वर्तमान समय में 34 करोड़ सामान्य खाते एवं 325000 सेवा केंद्र खुलवाए जा चुके हैं। महोदय मैं जब इस विषय पर अध्ययन कर रही थी तो युवा होने के नाते मैंने कुछ बातें दिमाग में रखीं उसका सुझाव देना चाहूंगी की जनता को सरकार के लिए कुशल एवं योजनाओं पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है एवं सुशासन का उद्देश्य गरीबी उन्मूलन एवं सामाजिक कुरीतियों के उन्मूलन का होना चाहिए।

UTTARAKHAND

Manu Chaturvedi

I would like to explain my entire four broad subject for Stake holders of the entire system. One- first Government, two -constitution, three -party and fourth -voters, which are the integral part of the entire system. One, as far as the report is concerned, India spends about five million dollar in 2014 on the Indian election. Second there is a lot of manpower's was existing elections conducted again and again and also time is vested due to model of conduct. The 300 US dollars spends by a single party on their campaign. I wonder how many campaigns are keep on going in election time. Second more number of campaigns, more number of corruption, more number of money involve and hence considered into some times like politics. I always hear people saying – we want to be engineer, doctors but nobody says want to be a politician.

Third major draw back people suggested was that the constitution where we see one nation-one election policy. Article 83, article 176, article 85 (B)(2), article 174 that is the power of election commissioner.

Fourth stake holder, I am going to talk about is voter that we all are present here. According to research paper presented by Abhishek Bhardwaj in the hall, we studied the various impact of that. Very people have mentioned that every year elections are held. Yes in 2004, 2009 states of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Orissa elections held as well and reports suggests that the method is found people getting influenced more by the parties. GDP growth registered of 1.5 times during that spam of time, a credit growth of 15 percent in the investment Manrega, 135.2 percent. There is no reason for one nation one election.

ODISHA

Akankhya Singh

इस मंच पर इंसान से इंसान मिलता है, यहाँ राम मिलता है रेहमान मिलता है । ना कोई हिन्दू है, ना मुस्लिम सीख साई। हाँ ये वही मंच है, जहाँ सारा हिंदुस्तान मिलता है सारा हिंदुस्तान मिलता है ।

Good afternoon, greetings to all. My topic is connecting India Geographically, Culturally, Economically. Seventh largest country in terms of area. India, second largest country in terms of population. India largest diversity in terms of culture and tradition. India and in a country, where we have 23 official languages, 640 districts, 6 religions and almost uncountable number of cultures. India is a diverse nation for connecting, it has always been a matter of great importance for us. Remember, we would not have thought of achieving independence if our freedom fighters would not have been connected together. Connecting India's geography, really seemed very problematic, but our Government has come out with various schemes like “Bharatmala Process”, which is centrally sponsored and funded road and highway program with an objective of building highways in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, covering the strings of humid Himalayan states portion of UP Bihar. Its main objective is to connect India connect the focus areas connect the Tribal Areas. “Sagar Mala” project is a flagship program to promote the port led development in the country through harnessing 7500 kilometer long coastlines. Its main objective is to modernize the Indian port so that port led development could be augmented, “उड़ान”- उड़े देश का आम नागरिक is another amazing step by Government of India and its objective being that common people should fly at a reasonable price. Let's talk about connecting India Economically, GST, which means one nation one tax policy and its objective is to connect India and make it a single market in the world, and while talking about connecting India culturally, I could not have given better example than this platform itself, which has united students from diverse sessions sitting together, eating together, speaking together, एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत Scheme is another amazing step by Government of India to bridge the cultural gap between people and enhance the interaction between people living in different parts of the world. I must say that still there are areas like in Mayurbhanj of Odisha, where we do not have proper railway facilities, so railway facility should be enhanced. Thank you so much.

ODISHA
Amisha Mohanty

All that I have on hope to be I owe it to my angel mother. Here, my country is my mother. Good Afternoon, all present over here. Respected members on the dice and my dear friends, today I'm here with the topic, "Full Majority "Governance means fully focused Governance." Here we can say, if we go back to the history in the year 1984, India sorted complete or absolute Governance. And now the history repeated in 2014. It's the present scenario, we can say it's really fruitful for us. Now coming to the point at what do we really mean by majority Government actually covered majority Government means an assured Government where there is no fear of getting lost in the parliament. Okay, there are various prospects that do define that what's the need of a majority Government. First, if a stabilized Government is there, then the accelerate earth the Governance will be in good acceleration. If a citizen is investing his or her vote it's it do means that he or she wants a stabilized and strong Government, which works for the people and works with the people. And it's the present scenario of our country. And looking to internal issues. If we say that if coalition Government do exist, then there are chances that war among ideologies may occur. And to check this coordination between the center and the state is the utmost importance. You the youth sitting here, you are like raw diamonds, identify yourself, it's time of your exposure. You need to expose yourself, it's time of your identity. You need to you, need to identify yourself to the world, that glory lies within you. You are India's pride. Then coming to the place, I can conclude it's with few lines of orange, egg or that father, let my country awake like my country of it means my country needs to be awake. And this awakening sense lies within us that in our youth. Thank you.

TELANGANA
Mr. P.K.ANAND GOUD

“ Good afternoon everybody, my name is P.K. Anand Goud from Arts College, Osmania University. Today we are going to discuss about INDIA AT THETHRESHOLD OF BECOMING A SUPER POWER-

Madam Speaker and respected jury, whenever we think about the term Super Power the first state that comes to our mind is United States. What makes United States a Super Power? Even though it has its own difficulties like Government shake down, Immigration issues, slow economy and this goes on and today I am here proudly saying that India is one of the countries going to be a super power for the following reasons - India is a success story of surgical strike that determines the strength of India Army which stands No.4 in the world. India resolving the Maldives political issue by sending 1600 military personnel and resolving it. And this shows what India is doing all about and I want to say that any nation to become a super power it should have 5 aspects. 1. Infrastructure, 2.Economic growth, 3. Military power, 4. Science and Technology and 5.Good governance. Let us see what India is doing in these 5 aspects. No. 1 – India has largest railway connection network and road connectivity and more than 86 International Airports which shows infrastructure in India is growing massively. No. 2- India is the fastest growing economy in 2018 with GDP of 5.3% and India has one of the leading Govt. policies at the same time India has a non violent transition of power from one Govt. to other Govt. after the elections from independence 1947 which not even one country in the world would have the record and I want to say many things here. When every citizen of our country need to respect and participate in Govt. actions and policies and not only that the main thing as a Speaker I want to tell you that the world recognises India as a responsible nuclear state and India also fight for a permanent seat in United Nations.”

TELANGANA
Mr.S.Srinivas Reddy

“ Super Power is a country which depends on itself, which is self sufficient and which dominates its power and influence on other countries and Republic of India is a emerging country which is going to be a super power within a decade. And to be a super power India has challenges at the same time we have opportunities Madam speaker and I would like to discuss chances and opportunities of the sector ones. And the first one speak about Human Resources madam speaker 65% of the Indian population of the youth. The youngest nation in this world do not have enough skills for its citizens. I mean that our youth have degrees- Bachelor’s Degrees, Master’s Degrees , but do not have the skills which the industry needs and for this India Govt. has set up National Skill Development Council. National Council for vocational training etc. like this there are many institutions in the country to train the young generations in this country. At the same time Madam speaker, we are depending on the energy like fossil fuels and other countries like Iran and Iraq like that. When America impose sanctions, we have to beg America for giving exceptions for up, Madam Speaker, today fortunately India is the Leader in International in collaboration with France which is stationed at Gurugram at Haryana and India have a huge potential as a tropical country. We get solar energy, geo thermal energy, Tidal energy, Hydro power also. In that way we have become a supreme and self sufficient in energy resources at the same time. There are huge economic inequalities and at the same time there is poverty and industries are not coming to this country because of Red tapism, corruption. Though we have LPG, the FDI policies are not up to the mark because they are changing the policies continuously. Last few days we have changed our e-commerce policy at the same time diplomacy is most important if you want to be a super power. India has 181 diplomatic posts and 142 Indian embassy across the world. But this country cannot influence its neighbours very well. Its because even Nepal the closest friend of India is throughout moving out of the shadow of the dragon. At the same time we are not part of the Afghan peace policy because Pakistan is part of the policy whereas we are not. At the same time India has the 3rd largest Army and the largest contributor of the peacekeeping process.

GUJARAT
Ms.Pruthvi Goswami
One Nation one Election

अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने कहा एक व्यक्ति को सशक्त बनने का हक है एक राष्ट्र को सशक्त बनाने और एक राष्ट्र तभी उन्नति कर सकता है जिसपे अच्छाशासन हो ओर ये तभी संभव हो सकता है जब हम हमारे देश को अनुक्रमिका चुनावी चक्रव्यू से बहार निकाल सके दोस्तों आपको यह बात जानकर हेरानी होगी की पिछलेतीस वर्षों में एक भी वर्ष येशा नहीं रहा होगा की जिसमे कोई चुनाव न हुआ हो चुनाव आयोग के मुताबित लोक सभा के चुनाव में लगभग 4500 करोड़ रूपये खर्च होता है दोस्तों सोचे की यदी इतनी बड़ी रकम किसी कल्याणकारी कार्य के लिये इस्तमाल की जाये तो हमारा देश कितनी प्रगति कर सकता है हमारे देश में तकरीबन 1100000 मतदान मदद है और नयमित तोर पर चुनाव के कारण सरकारी कर्मचारी , सुरक्षाबलों को भारी मुसिबतो का सामना करना पड़ता है बार बार चुनाव के कारण प्रचार का खर्च और जाती वाद बढ़ रहा है यह तक चंद वोटो के लिये समाज को बाटने वाले बयान दिए जाते है दोस्तों यही हम इस विचार को सार्थक कर पाए तो निश्चित तोर पर जन धन व समय की बचत कर सकते है दोस्तों में आप ही से पूछना चाहूगी की जिस प्रकार देश में वन नेशन वन टैक्स gst लागु हो सकता है तो क्या देश में सुशासन के लिये वन नेशन वन इलेक्शन लागु नहीं हो सकता क्या । मोहदय में जानती हु की सबसे बड़े लोकतंत्र भारत देश में यह हो पाना मुस्किल है किन्तु सभी राजनीति दल राजनीति से उपर उठ कर लोगो के कल्याण के लिये सविधान में संशोधन करे तो यह असंभव नहीं है अंत मे इतना ही कहना चाहूगी की मरे देश की बिगड़ी सेहत को सुधार ने के लिये यह सुझाव है कुछ लोगो की बात नहीं है ये बड़े बड़े लोगो का विचार है विकासशील से विकाशील होने का यह बड़ा सुझाव है अगर इतना भी ना कर पाए तो अब तक किया हुआ सब कुछ बेकार है

PUNJAB

Brinderjeet

ਇਹ ਚੋਣ ਆਮ ਆਦਮੀ ਦੀ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡੀਆਂ ਹੋਈ ਤਾਕਤ ਹੈ, ਇਸੇ ਕਰਕੇ ਗਰੀਬਾਂ ਦੀ ਜੇਬ ਵਿਚ ਪਈ ਹਰ ਵੋਟ ਰਾਜਾ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਰਜ਼ੀ ਦਾ ਫ਼ਕੀਰ ਬਣਾ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ।

ਜਿੱਥੋਂ ਤੱਕ ਸਾਂਝੀਆਂ ਚੋਣਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਵਾਲ ਹੈ, ਇਹ ਸਿਸਟਮ ਇਕ ਕੱਚੀ ਇਮਾਰਤ ਵਰਗਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਭਾਰੀ ਬਾਰਸ਼ ਨਾਲ ਦੇਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਗ੍ਰਹਿ ਮੰਤਰਾਲੇ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ. ਚੈਕ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਨਵੀਆਂ ਪਾਰਟੀਆਂ ਚੋਣਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਪਣੀਆਂ ਲੱਤਾਂ ਫੈਲਾ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ. ਇਹ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਗੱਠਜੋੜ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਰਕਾਰਾਂ ਨੇੜ ਭਵਿੱਖ ਵਿਚ ਕੀਮਤ ਦਾ ਭੁਗਤਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਹੋਣ ਇੱਕ ਅਰਬੀ ਕਹਾਵਤ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਇੱਕ 1ਠ ਇੱਕ ਰੁਪਏ ਦੀ ਕੀਮਤ ਦਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਇੱਕ ਗਧਾ ਵਿਅਰਥ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ. ਇਕ ਪਾਸੇ, ਸਾਡੇ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਮੁੱਦੇ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਗੁੱਸਾ ਦਰਿਆ ਵਿਚ ਘੁੰਮਦਾ ਹੈ. ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ 10 ਪੈੜਾਂ ਦੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਣ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਡੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਦੇ ਹੁਣ ਤੱਕ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਾਨ ਬਚਾ ਸਕਣਗੇ? ਇਸ ਮਹਾਨ ਚੋਣ ਮੇਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਡੇ ਆਮ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਸਲੇ, ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਛੋਟੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਵਾਂਗ ਕੁਚਲ ਕੇ ਮਾਰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ।

ਐਸੋਸੀਏਸ਼ਨ Demਫ ਡੈਮੋਕਰੇਟਿਕ ਰਿਫਾਰਮਜ਼ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ, ਭਾਰਤ ਨੇ ਹੁਣ ਤੱਕ 31 ਸਾਂਝੀਆਂ ਚੋਣਾਂ ਕਰਵਾਈਆਂ ਹਨ, ਜਿਥੇ ਲੋਕ ਸਭਾ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਧਾਨ ਸਭਾ ਵਿੱਚ 24 ਵਾਰ ਉਸੇ ਪਾਰਟੀ ਨੂੰ ਵੋਟ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਚੁਣੀਆਂ ਗਈਆਂ ਵਿਧਾਨ ਸਭਾਵਾਂ ਨਾ ਸਿਰਫ ਸਭ ਨੂੰ ਅਮਰ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਬਲਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਵਿਰੋਧ ਦੀਆਂ ਜੜ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵੀ ਜੋੜਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ.

ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ, ਜਦੋਂ ਇਹ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਿਸਟਮ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਜਦੋਂ ਵੱਖੇ ਵੱਖਰੇ ਧਰਮਾਂ, ਜਾਤੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਨੁਮਾਇੰਦਗੀ ਦੀ ਗੱਲ ਆਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਖਰਚਿਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਗੱਲ ਕਰਨ ਦਾ ਕੋਈ ਮਤਲਬ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੁੰਦਾ. ਉਹ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਲਈ ਰੁਜ਼ਗਾਰ ਦੇ ਨਵੇਂ ਮੌਕੇ ਵੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ.

ਜੇ ਅਸੀਂ ਦੂਸਰੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਵੇਖੀਏ, ਜੇ ਸਾਂਝੇ ਚੋਣ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤਾਮਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਦਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੁਲਝਾਉਣ ਵਿਚ ਸਫਲ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਯਕੀਨਨ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਨੀਤੀ ਅਧਰੰਗ ਦੇ ਮਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਬਜਟ ਵਰਗੀਆਂ ਵੱਡੀਆਂ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਲਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਰਾਹਤ ਮਿਲੇਗੀ, ਸਾਡੇ ਨੇਤਾਵਾਂ, ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀਆਂ, ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਬਚੇਗਾ, ਜੋ ਕਿ ਸਾਡੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਬਚਾਏਗਾ. ਦੇ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਨੂੰ ਨਵੀਂ ਤਾਕਤ ਦੇ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ ਪਰ ਸਾਡੇ ਨੇਤਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਵਾਬਦੇਹੀ ਸਧਾਰਣ ਚਾਰ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਲਈ ਮੁਲਤਵੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਏਗੀ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੇ ਮਨਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਡਰ ਰਹੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਲਈ ਇਹ ਭਾਰੀ ਹਕੀਕਤ ਸਾਹਮਣੇ ਆ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਉਹ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਏਗਾ ਮੌਕਾ ਛੱਡ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

ਅੰਤ ਵਿੱਚ, ਮੈਂ ਇਹ ਜੋੜਨਾ ਚਾਹਾਂਗਾ ਕਿ ਭਾਰਤ ਇੱਕ ਬਹੁਤ ਅਮੀਰ ਦੇਸ਼ ਹੈ ਜੋ ਇੱਕ ਮੂਰਤੀ ਉੱਤੇ 3,000 ਕਰੋੜ ਰੁਪਏ ਅਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਰੇਲ ਗੱਡੀ ਵਿੱਚ 1 ਲੱਖ ਕਰੋੜ ਰੁਪਏ ਖਰਚ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ. ਉਹ ਦੇਸ਼ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਵਾਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਕਾਇਮ ਰੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਕੀ ਕਰ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ?

BIHAR
Mamta Kumari

Connecting India, Geographically, Economically and Culturally

यहाँ मंदिर में दाना चुगकर चिड़िया मस्जिद में पानी पीती है। यहाँ बुद्ध की उपदेश और इसमशी की बलिदान की गाथा होती है। मैंने सुना है -

यहाँ राधा-रानी की चुनरी कोई सलमा बेगम सीती है।

फिर क्यों हो गए हम यूँ जुदा-जुदा, की आज जोड़ने की बात होती है !!

यहाँ असम की चाय हो, या दक्षिण की मसाले विदेशियों को आकर्षित करती है।

हिमालय में स्थित वैष्णोदेवी में चढ़ाये नारियल की पूर्ति, तमिल और केरल जैसे राज्य में होती है फिर क्यों हो गए हम यूँ जुदा-जुदा की आज जोड़ने की बात होती है !!

I Mamta Kumari is here to present my views on the occasion of Youth Parliament and my topic is “Connecting India, Geographically, Economically and Culturally”

If we see geographically I must say that india is infact a gift to all Indians, with a variety of landscape from mountains and plateaus to islands in coast, from perennial rivers in the north to consistent rain in the north-east. But still we are facing problem of floods, droughts, poverty, and hunger. This is where we need geographical connection from the region which is high in pollution to the region where people die of huger from the state which can promote tourism to the state which can offer investment.

Economically – India has always been a land of resources where north use it as farming sector, south is growing as an economic hub, where we have humans as big economic resource. These human minds must get connected to avail the resources which is still untouched.

Culturally – where India enjoys amazing variety of language, religion, belief and faith system, there we also see that people fight to prove their culture above all.

But ladies and gentlemen, In praise of diversity, lets not forget our similarity and remind the preamble ”We the people of India”. Along with this, psychological connection must also be strengthened across the country not only in times of disasters and attacks but also when india is at peace to use the full potential of resources.

Our prime minister step of “Pariksha pe Charcha and Man-ki-Baat” is phenomenal step towards integration of our country. But on my voice & views, I would add some suggestions that more is more interstate programmes must be there, not only on debates but on learning and respecting each other’s culture, music, dance & sports. Technology should be used to connect india and decentralised youth leaders at ground level at village and community level who work tirelessly to connect and develop india with guidance of state & national counterparts.

Because, today.... today...

When all this gets over, we will have choice on pour dinner, but some people will not have choice to eat. It’s high time to connect & stand united till the time we feel geographically loved, economically independent and culturally trusted.