

पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स आयुर्वेद की डिसपैसरियां चलाती हैं, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट नहीं चलाती हैं।

Shri Buta Singh: Are Government aware that the medical system of the people is basically related to their view of ultimate reality? If so, may I know the reasons for the comparative neglect of Ayurveda?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Ayurveda is not being neglected. We do not accept that accusation at all.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: What steps are being taken to bring Ayurveda to modern scientific lines and what progress has been made in the formulation of a standard Ayurvedic pharmacopoeia?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: So far as the standard pharmacopoeia is concerned, a committee has been set up and it is working on it. As soon as it is ready, it will be made known to the hon. Members.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका और रूस में आयुर्वेद के बारे में बहुत बड़ी रिसर्च हो रही है, और क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय को इस का पता है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : मेरे पास ऐसी कोई इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है।

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : आयुर्वेदिक कालेज में आपरेशनों की पढ़ाई भी होती है। वे सिखाये जाते हैं। लेकिन क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी कम्प्लेंट आई है कि बाहर जा कर जब यह वैद्यराज लोग आपरेशन करते हैं तो वे बहुत सफल नहीं होते ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : आयुर्वेद में ज्यादातर दवाओं पर, जिस को मेडिसिन कहते हैं, ज्यादा जोर दिया गया है। सर्जरी पर कोई ज्यादा जोर नहीं दिया गया। जो इंटेग्रेटेड कालेज चलें थे उन में कुछ सर्जरी वर्ग रह सिखाने की बात हुई थी लेकिन सर्जरी

का उतना डेवेलपमेंट वहां भी नहीं है जितना होना चाहिये।

Re: Question No. 511

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: No. 511.

Shri Tyagi: May I raise a point of procedure? My suggestion is this. When in serial order questions concerning only one hon. Minister come continuously, it may be possible to so distribute the questions that one hon. Minister may not have too much pressure of volleys of questions. Alternately hon. Ministers might be had.

Shri Kapur Singh: On humanitarian grounds I support Shri Tyagi.

Mr. Speaker: The only unfortunate thing is that the hon. Ministers concerned have not felt the burden too heavy. It is only the hon. Members who have felt it. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have very light burden. Question No. 511.

Food Adulteration Act

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*511. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Bade:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item in the *Hindustan Times* of the 1st June, 1963, captioned "Food Adulteration Act fails to be a deterrent"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Punishments need to be made more deterrent and the scope for evasion of the law removed. Government propose to promote suitable legislation to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 to make imprisonment compulsory for adulteration and to improve its efficacy.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What efforts are going to be made to make the punishment more deterrent in terms of fine, in terms of imprisonment and in terms of closing down the business of a person who is found guilty of it?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The proposal is to make six months' imprisonment compulsory for the first offence. It is sought to be made six months. Previously the imprisonment was not compulsory. We have removed that clause. We have made six months' imprisonment compulsory for the first offence, two years for the second offence and three years for the third offence.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many inspectors were responsible for discovering how many cases, how many cases were sent to court, how many of those cases were tried and how many persons were punished?

Shri Ranga: How many questions!

Mr. Speaker: Not so many questions. This also may be answered as to how many questions were combined

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): I answered this question with regard to Delhi just a day or two ago.

Mr. Speaker: When so many questions are combined, I will ask hon. Ministers to answer only one of them.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am afraid, it is not possible for me to give the number of inspectors and cases because they are dealt with by municipalities and there are thousands and thousands of municipalities.

Mr. Speaker: So, it is not possible to answer any one of all those questions that have been asked. Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि, वू कि एग्जिस्टिंग ला मलजिमान को सजा देने के लिये काफी नहीं है इसलिये इस सिलसिले में नया कानून लाने में कितनी देर की जायेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह तो अभी कहा गया मिनिस्टर साहब की तरफ से कि नया कानून सख्त किया गया है, दूसरी दफे आयेगा तो और सख्त किया जायेगा। इस की बावत जवाब दे दिया गया।

Shri J. B. S. Bist: What action does Government propose to take to prevent the scope of adulteration.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not know what we can do. We can make laws and punish the law-breakers. That is about all.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय: मैं य जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सरकार कं नोटिस में आई है कि इस ऐक्ट के लागू होने के बाद इस तरह का भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ गया है और छोटे-छोटे बनियों को रोज इस सिलसिले में पकड़ पकड़ कर उन का चालान किया जाता है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर: यह तो एक अजीब किस्सा है—बहुत चिंता भी होती है ऐडल्टरेशन के बारे में और गुनाहमारों को सजा होता है तो उस की शिकायत भी होती है।

Shri Nath Pal: Has the hon. Minister's attention been drawn to the fact that it is not so much the inadequacy of the law and its stringency but very often it is the so-called inspectors, who are to check the evil, acting as accomplices and in league with these anti-social elements that is proving a major hindrance to enforcement of this law?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Well, Sir, the law has provided that there should

be two independent witnesses when the inspectors take the samples. That is to safeguard this kind of collusion and also to protect the inspectors. But in very many cases it is very difficult to get the public to come and help the inspectors in this.

Shri P. R. Patel: So long as the administration is not clean and without corruption, is there any prospect of getting better results even though the punishment may be increased or any punishment may be given?

Mr. Speaker: That may be a matter of opinion. Shri Banerjee.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The question of administering this law is not the Central responsibility at all. It is that of the States, and further than the States....

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed that question. Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Adulteration is increasing every day. I would like to know whether the Government contemplate to use the provisions of DIR against those who are indulging in adulteration?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not concede the point that adulteration is increasing every day. The figures that we collected for Delhi for the last three years showed a reduction, not an increase.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या इस बात का कोई प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि मिलावट करना बुरा है, और यह मिलावट नहीं करनी चाँिये।

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Health education and civic education are matters which are very important and everybody admits them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Minister been correctly reported as having said in Bhopal a few days ago that she personally knows a number of food inspectors who have amassed so much wealth that they can afford to keep a fleet of cars and send their children abroad for education and, if

so, does that statement imply corruption and inefficiency on the part of food inspectors what is the remedy for such a sad state of affairs?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: No, Sir. The report is not correct.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the correct report?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: What I did say was that there were reports that food inspectors got rich which implied that there was corruption. There was need for ensuring better integrity and better efficiency in municipal administration.

संयुक्त विद्युत 'पूल'

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*५१२. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भागवत मा आजाद :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री ४ अप्रैल, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७०८ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पंजाब, दिल्ली तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों के लिये एक संयुक्त विद्युत 'पूल' बनाने के संबंध में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The question of inter-connection of the Punjab-Delhi-Uttar Pradesh power systems was discussed by the Central Water and Power Commission with the representatives of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and of the U.P. and Punjab State Electricity Boards in May, 1963. It was agreed to construct the following transmission lines for the purpose:—

- 220 KV line from Moradnagar (U.P.) to Delhi 'C' Station;
- a 220 KV line from Faridabad (Punjab) to Delhi 'C' Station; and
- a 66 KV single circuit, link between Ghaziabad and Shahdara.