

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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No. 19, Monday, December 7, 1970|Agrahayana 16, 1892 (Saka)

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Monday, December 7, 1970/
Agrahayana 16, 1892 (Saka)*

—
*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock.*

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Offer for Sale/Manufacture of New Jet
Aircraft F-28 by Fokker Company
of Holland**

+

*541. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fokker
Company of Holland has offered for sale
to the Indian Airlines their new jet aircraft
F-28 and has also placed a scheme before
Government for manufacture of F-28 jet in
India with their collaboration ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the
said aircraft ;

(c) the terms of the offer and details
of collaboration scheme ; and

(d) whether Government consider the
above offer worthy of acceptance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION
(SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). A statement
is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) F-28 is a short haul 60 seater jet
transport aircraft fitted with Rolls Royce

Spey Junior Turbo Fan engines. It has a
maximum cruising speed of 849 kilometers
and a maximum cruising altitude of 30,000
feet.

(c) The proposal of the Fokker
Company envisages :

(i) the grant of necessary data for the
manufacture of aircraft in India,
supply of engineering data, manu-
facturing data, technical support
data and advisory support ;

(ii) Supply to HAL of the required
components, parts, materials,
tooling and equipment ;

(iii) assistance to HAL by stationing
a technical liaison group in India
for about 4 years and by training
of Indian personnel in Holland and
also in India.

(d) On receipt of the recommendations
of the Indian Airlines on the suitability of
the aircraft and the number required by
them, the matter will have to be discussed
further with the Fokker's Company before
a decision could be taken.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : May I know
whether the Public Accounts Committee
had made certain serious allegations when
the manufacture of Avro was started by
HAL ? In this context, may I know whether
a separate company would be formed in
case the Fokker-28 is to be manufactured,
or whether it would be in the present
set-up ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The Public under-
takings Committee has examined this and
suggested actually the separate establishment
of the Mig complex, but after that, the
Aeronautics Committee had also looked into
it and for four or five years it was decided
to have one complex in HAL. As far as
the manufacture of the Fokker is concerned,
it is in a very preliminary stage. We have

yet to hear from the Civil Aviation Ministry whether this aircraft would be required.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : You have asked whether these planes would be suitable for the airlines, but I think what is more important is that the whole economic aspect should have been gone into, whether the manufacture would be an economic venture or not. If it is economic, then only the opinion of the Indian Airlines should have been called to go further into the matter.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : First of all we have to find out whether this aircraft would be required, and if so, in what numbers. Then the quest on whether manufacturing would be economic or not and what would be the terms of collaboration would be gone into.

Psychological Effects of Birth Control Methods

*543. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have been made to assess the psychological effects of various birth control methods ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved ; and

(c) the steps taken to provide follow-up services to loop and sterilisation cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(b) The problem of psychological effects has been studied in relation to Vasectomy and Tubectomy, the relatively old and popular methods in the Programme. The use of pills is still in the experimental

stage and, as such, little can be said about their psychological effects. The case of IUD is peculiar in nature as its immediate physical effects became so prominent that very little can be studied as regards psychological effects which require relatively longer use on a continuous basis.

The psychological effects of Vasectomy has been studied in three dimensions-general satisfaction, changes in sexual desire or activity, and change in general health. The four studies made so far indicate that the percentage of satisfied people ranges between 73 to 92%.

Three studies on Tubectomy show almost 100% satisfaction.

(c) The importance of providing follow-up services to loop and sterilisation cases has been recognised and necessary directives have been issued to all concerned.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने सदन के पटल पर जो विवरण रखा है उससे मालूम होता है कि संतति निरोध के लिए तीन तरीके काम में लाये जाते हैं—एक तो वैक्सटामी, दूसरा ट्यूबेक्टामी और तीसरे पिल्स । जहाँ तक वैक्सटामी और ट्यूबेक्टामी का सवाल है, उन्होंने अपने विवरण में कहा है कि ये संतोषप्रद हैं लेकिन पिल्स के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कहा है कि अभी उन पर एक्सपेरिमेंट जारी है । मेरी अपनी निजी सूचना यह है कि जहाँ तक पिल्स के इस्तेमाल का सम्बन्ध है, उससे स्त्रियों के सिरके बाल गिर जाते हैं और उनमें अरुचि की भावना उत्पन्न होती है । अतएव मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिल्स के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने अभी तक जो गवेषणा की है उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

जहाँ तक नसबन्दी का सवाल है, उन्होंने बतलाया है कि इससे 73 परसेन्ट से 92 परसेन्ट तक संतोषप्रद परिणाम निकले हैं लेकिन जहाँ तक मैंने सुना है, नसबन्दी से पुरुषों में स्त्रैण भावना उत्पन्न होती है । अतएव मैं जानना

चाहता हूँ कि इसके सम्बन्ध में आपकी क्या जानकारी है ?

के लिए पूछा, साइकोलोजिकल इफेक्ट के लिए पूछा ।

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : So far as the pill is concerned, we have already replied that it is in an experimental stage, and we are watching it. So far as vasectomy is concerned, the psychological effects were studied in three dimensions : one, general satisfaction ; two, changes in sexual desire or activity and three, change in general health. (*Interruption*) The PRAI study in Uttar Pradesh, published in 1966 reports 73 per cent of the respondents to be satisfied. Poffenberger and Shethi study in Gujarat reports 87 per cent of the respondents to be satisfied. K. Dandekar in Maharashtra reports that 92 per cent of the respondents to be satisfied. In a study at Gandhigram, Tamil Nadu, done by Srinivasan and Kachirayan, it is reported that about 75 per cent of the respondents reported favourable to neutral attitude towards vasectomy. Thus, the percentage of satisfied people seems to vary from State to State, and it ranges between 73 and 92 per cent.

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से तो संतति निरोध के वर्तमान उपायों के विरुद्ध हूँ और इसके लिए हमारे महापुरुषों ने जो उपाय बतलाये हैं मैं उन्हीं का हामी हूँ परन्तु यह आवश्यक है कि हमारे देश की बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को रोका जाये और उसके लिए यह भी आवश्यक है कि गांवों में, शहरों में सभी जगह संतति निरोध के उपायों का प्रचार किया जाये। इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां कुछ विशेष सम्प्रदाय के लोग जो मुस्लिम धर्म को मानते हैं उनके मुल्लाओं और उल्माओं ने फतवे दिए हैं कि संतति निरोध के उपायों को काम में नहीं लाना चाहिए। और जहां तक आदिवासी क्षेत्रों का सवाल है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सीधा प्रश्न करिए। आप तो भाषण में पड़ गए। आपने सेटिस्फैक्शन

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : मैं यही पूछ रहा था कि जहां तक शहरों में जनसंख्या घटाने की बात है वह तो ठीक है लेकिन ट्राइबल एरियाज और देहातों में एक सम्प्रदाय के लोगों में इन प्रयोगों के प्रति जो एक विरोध की भावना फैलायी जा रही है उसे दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ? यानी ट्राइबल और बैकवर्ड एरियाज में इन उपायों के प्रचार के लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रही है ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : So far as the communities are concerned, I can assure him that we have taken statistics also. All communities and religions—the percentage is practically the same. 0.2 or 0.3 per cent is the difference. So far as the villages are concerned, my hon. friend will be happy to know that even the rural ladies from the rural, remote areas come and tie the pill in their sarees and take them away. To that extent, now, it has become popular. We are also trying the Ayurveda and Unani systems of medicine. Some prescriptions now are the stage of being put into the market, and I think we will be able to succeed and popularise it.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : The percentage gives a very wrong idea and a wrong impression of the total psychological effect. Even one case of failure creates a very adverse effect on the society and the psychology of the people, and it spreads like wild fire. May I know, therefore, what steps the Government have taken to see that, whenever any particular problem relating to failure of these methods occurs, it is immediately countered to check the adverse effects ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : This is not a question of failure, but a question of psychological effect. So far as vasectomy and tubectomy are concerned, now we have been able to prove that they are reversible and after some time they can revert back to what they were. Even so far as adverse

effect is concerned we have taken statistics in Delhi, Gujarat, M.P., Maharashtra, Mysore, Tamil Nadu and U.P. and except for the second time when Mr. Dandekar came with 54 per cent, it was between 7 and 12 per cent. There also, we have taken care. We are now examining those who have undergone vasectomy and tubectomy and if there is any adverse effect we are trying to remove it by proper methods.

श्री शिव चरण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन लोगों की नसबन्दी हो जाती है वह अपने को पूरा आदमी नहीं मानते हैं और उनके स्वास्थ्य पर भी कुप्रभाव पड़ता है और उनके मन पर भी गलत प्रभाव पड़ता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसका भी उन्होंने कोई अध्ययन किया है ?

श्री के० के० शाह : मैंने इसका जवाब दे दिया है। तीन हिस्सों में इसका अभ्यास किया गया। एक तो आदमी का खुद उसके दिमाग पर क्या असर होता है, जनरल सैटिस्फैक्शन, चेंज इन सैक्सुएल डिजाएर एण्ड चेंज इन सैक्सुएल ऐक्टिविटीज एण्ड चेंज इन जनरल हैल्थ अर्थात् उसका शरीर पर आमतौर से क्या असर होता है उसका भी हमने अभ्यास किया और उसकी फीगर्स भी जो अध्ययन करके हमने प्राप्त की हैं वह भी हमने दी हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Let younger people also say something. Mr. Sreedharan.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Vasectomy has been done on a large scale and in many cases, these operations have failed. And, the person who has done the operation does not know that the operation has failed and when they beget children, it leads to disastrous consequences in the family, and the family breaks up. May I know whether any post-operative steps are taken when a person has undergone vasectomy to find out whether the operation has really succeeded ? Has this aspect of the problem been gone into deeply ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : This is a good point that my friend has taken up. After vasectomy, for a period of 16 days to 1

month, one has to watch and therefore condoms are being used till the vein has been drained out. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : You want to ask some question based on your personal experience ? (Interruption).

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : We have been recently supplied with a pamphlet by Government, *Family Planning in Parliament*. I want to know what machinery they had to probe into this matter.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I will find out.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that nirodhs are distributed and the number of births prevented is computed according to the number of nirodhs distributed, may I know whether Government have any independent machinery to estimate the number of births prevented, whether nirodhs are distributed or not ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : This calculation, I am also trying to understand and I hope I will be able to explain it.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Tamil Nadu has been sincerely implementing the family planning programme, but we are punished in the sense that we lost two representatives in Lok Sabha and we have also lost financial assistance from subsequent Finance Commissions because the assistance is based on population figures. Recently we saw a press note that the population figures may be pegged down to a particular year of census. May I know the particulars ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The question has been raised by a number of States which have succeeded in family planning that so far as allocations under the plan are concerned, the calculation should be pegged either to 1962 or 1967 or 1968 population figure. The question is under consideration as to what concessions can be given—whether it should be in this or some other form—to States which have succeeded in family planning.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Is the Cabinet considering it ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Yes.

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : The Minister cannot correctly reply to the questions without personal experience of birth control. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is having family planning in his family ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can talk to him in his office.

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Let him reply to my question.

MR. SPEAKER : I will call both of you to my office.

Abolition of Lease-Hold System in Delhi

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*544. **SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :**
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a demand from the Delhi Municipal Corporation for abolishing the system of sale of residential plots and houses on leasehold in the Union Territory of Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered their demand ; and

(c) by what time a final decision will be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) No, Sir, not yet, but it is understood that a resolution on such lines was passed but the minutes are yet to be confirmed.

(b) and (c). Do not arise..

श्री बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अभी मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि वह अभी तक उनके पास पहुंची नहीं है तो यह चीज तो सारे पत्रों आदि में छप चुकी है कि दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन ने यह प्रस्ताव पास किया है और डी० डी० ए० और मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल ने भी पास किया

है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर जो मकान दिये जाते हैं, जमीनों दी जाती हैं उनकी आप पूरी कीमत कौस्ट आफ प्रोक्वोरमेंट आफ लैंड, कौस्ट आफ डेवलपमेंट ले लेते हैं फिर उसके ऊपर आप 3-4 परसेंट लीज चार्ज करते हैं तो म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन, डी० डी० ए० और मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल की मांग है कि जब आप पूरी कीमत ले लेते हैं तो उसके ऊपर किसी प्रकार की लीज लेना ठीक नहीं है और लीज के बगैर फ्रीहोल्ड देना चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है। सरकार का क्या रिसपॉस है ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : I have already said that the resolution, as passed by the Metropolitan Council, has not officially been received by us. But certainly we have received a similar resolution passed by the Delhi Administration in the month of May 1970, more or less on similar lines. The point that the hon. Member has raised here is : what are the reasons for distributing land on leasehold and not on freehold basis ? This point has been considered on several occasions when this system was first introduced. Firstly, from the point of view of social justice it is necessary that when a land is acquired at a low cost for a specific public purpose the ownership also should lie with the government. Secondly, we have considered that it has a restrictive value of controlling the upward trend of land prices because the conditions of transfers are being regulated as per terms and conditions of the lease. Thirdly, we have considered that the legally enforceable agreement will have some restrictive effect on the coming up of bogus co-operative societies. In fact, it is a real danger nowadays that a big pressure is now coming on us by a number of co-operative societies who are co-operative societies merely by name because they do not have the resources for the development of land or for the construction of houses. But the moment a co-operative society is registered it is very difficult for us to say "no" to that kind of co-operative society. A legally enforceable agreement entered into between the party and the government will have considerable effect in controlling that type of things. Fourthly, leasehold agreement also gives the government a certain recurring

income by which the government can augment the municipal amenities and facilities and also subsidise the low income housing scheme. These are some of the considerations. The point raised by the hon. Member is why should the government not consider freehold agreement when the entire value of the land has been taken. After all, the purpose of land acquisition for a specific purpose is certainly not to give freehold to the party, whose intention might be only to take the benefit of the higher value of the land and to get that money by re-sale. That is the main reason for our decision.

श्री बलराज मधोक : मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया, इवेड किया है। पहली बात तो यह है कि मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि सस्ती जमीन लो। जो जमीन ले रहे हैं उसकी मार्केट वैल्यू दे रहे हैं। जिनकी वैल्यू कम थी कोर्ट्स ने उनके बारे में सरकार के खिलाफ डिसीजन दिये हैं। सरकार लोगों को जमीन दे रही है तो मार्केट वैल्यू पर दे रही है। कंसेशनल रेट पर नहीं दे रही है। दूसरी बात उन्होंने कोआपरेटिव की कही। कोआपरेटिव से मुझे कोई मतलब नहीं। दिल्ली में कालोनीज हैं रिहैबिलिटेशन की, कालोनीज हैं डी० डी० ए० की, कारपोरेशन की। सब से अधिक रिहैबिलिटेशन की कोलोनीज हैं। उनके बारे में आप के एश्योरेंसेज हैं। आन दी फ्लोर आफ दि हाउस कि उनको जमीन नो प्राफिट नो लास बेसिस पर दी जायेगी। आप की जो कास्ट है वह आ चुकी है, आप डेवेलपमेंट वगैरह के लिये और कुछ ले लें, हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन जब आप ने नो लास नो प्राफिट सारी कास्ट ले ली तब फिर आप के लिए लीज मनी लेने का क्या जस्टिफिकेशन है? क्या यह तथ्य नहीं है कि जो प्लॉट 10 हजार रु० का है उसके ऊपर लीज के रूप में पचास साल में आप 20 हजार रु० चार्ज करेंगे; क्या यह जमीन पर प्राफिटिबर्गिग या ब्लैक मार्केटिंग नहीं है? मैं यहाँ पर कोआपरेटिव की बात नहीं कहता लेकिन आपने जो रिहैबिलिटेशन की या डी० डी० ए० की

कालोनीज बनाई उन के बारे में जब आपने कीमत से अधिक ले लिया है तब फिर उनके ऊपर लीज मनी लेने का आपके पास क्या जस्टिफिकेशन है?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K.K. SHAH) : The question that my hon. friend is asking has only one side, but there are others who are investing in land and you cannot have one law for one man and another law for another man.

So far as the small income group people are concerned, what they are interested in is security of land and title. We are prepared to give security of title, but there are people who had invested at that time in land. We had given them land 15 or 30 years ago on lease. Meanwhile, prices have shot up. What they had purchased at Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 is today worth Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. Does my hon. friend want all that advantage to be given up by having one law for all of them? If he is only interested in small tenements, one can understand this. That is why we say that we are thinking as to how to secure full title to these small people without giving up the advantage that has accrued to Government.

So far as development is concerned, prices go up from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 without anything being done by the owners. Why should that benefit go to those rich people and not be utilised for the poor people?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I never raised the question of big people. I am asking about small tenements that you gave to the refugees and to the low income group people under the DDA. Are you prepared to remove lease money for those small people?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : So far as small people are concerned, I have said that I am prepared to secure them the security of land ownership; in what way, whether by giving them 99 years' lease renewable at the end or by some other way is under consideration. But I cannot have one law for one man and another law for another man.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I am not on the question of security ; security is there. I am asking you about what you charge extra. Why do you charge extra ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : It is not the question of charging extra but of mopping up the future benefits. He is pleading for the vested interests.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He is pleading for vested interests ; I am pleading for small people. He has made an insinuation. Let him withdraw his words. I am not pleading for vested interests but for small people ; who are in Rs. 100, Rs. 200, Rs. 300 category. I am not pleading for men like you who have vested interest in big business...(*Interruption*). You talk of vested interest being with us. Vested interest is with Shrimati Indira Gandhi and with you. I have never pleaded for the vested interest. You abuse me by talking of my pleading for the vested interest.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : If you are not pleading for the vested interest, how can you want one law for one man and another law for another man ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I want you to stand by your commitment made in this House of giving land on 'No-profit-no-loss' basis to the refugees.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : That I am prepared to do so far as the small man is concerned ; I will secure the title.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is for asking information. If you go into argument and counter-arguments...(*Interruption*).

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : Why should the Minister make an insinuation that he is working for vested interests ? Do we not know this particular Minister's vested interest ?

MR. SPEAKER : Only factual information should be given.

श्री कंबरल ल गुप्त : क्या यह सही है कि जो लीज का सिस्टम है उसको आप ज्यादातर इनकम का सोर्स बना रहे हैं क्योंकि

कई केसेज हैं जिनमें दसगुना, वीसगुना या सौगुना लीज एक साल में पूरा किया गया है। उसके बारे में सरकार क्या करेगी ? दूसरी बात यह कि क्या यह सही है कि कोआपरेटिव के पास फ्री-होल्ड जमीन थी, लेकिन उसको भी ऐक्वायर करके गवर्नमेंट ने उसको लीज के साथ कर दिया। अगर ऐसा हुआ है कि जिस कोआपरेटिव के पास फ्री-होल्ड जमीन थी और उसको आप ने ऐक्वायर करके लीज के साथ कर दिया है, तो क्या ऐसा हो सकता है कि आप यह न करें ? क्या यह भी सही है कि छोटे-छोटे झुग्गी वालों या छोटे-छोटे लोगों में से किसी के पास एक साल का किसी के पास दस साल का और किसी के पास तीस साल का लीज है ? क्या सरकार यह ऐश्योर करेगी कि खास तौर से छोटे लोग जो कम बक्त की लीज के या बगैर लीज के हैं उनकी लीज कम-से-कम 99 साल की कर दी जायेगी ?

श्री के० के० शाह : मैंने आज नहीं पहले ही कहा है, कोई चुनाव के दिनों में कहे वह अलग बात है, जब आप मुझ से मिले थे तब कहा था कि जब छोटे आदमियों का मामला होता है तब उनसे गवर्नमेंट कोई फायदा नहीं उठाना चाहती है। लेकिन जो प्लॉट आक्शन से बेचे जाते हैं बड़े लोगों को उनके बारे में हम क्या करें इसको हमें सोचना पड़ेगा।

श्री कंबरलल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे सवाल का जबाब नहीं दिया। मेरा कहना है कि आपने किसी को एक साल का लीज दिया हुआ है, किसी को दो साल का दिया हुआ है और किसी को तीस साल का दिया हुआ है। क्या आप उसको 99 साल का कर देंगे और उसको बार-बार नहीं बदलेंगे ?

श्री के० के० शाह : पहले 99 साल कर दिया था, लेकिन देने के बाद जब पता लगा कि उनकी बिक्री होती है और उनको बेचकर लोग फायदा उठाते हैं, मुनाफाखोरी करते हैं, अपने लिए नहीं लेते हैं तब हमने लीज को

कम करके उन लोगों से कहा कि अगर कोई उन पर मुनाफा कमायेगा तो उसको गवर्नमेंट को भी उसमें से हिस्सा देना होगा। जो छोटे लोग हैं जैसे कि स्लम एरियाज के हैं, उनसे हमने इस लिए जमीन ऐक्वायर की कि उसको रेगुलराइज कर दें। रेगुलराइज करने के बाद उनको उसकी ओनरशिप दे दें या लांग टर्म की लीज पर दे दें अब हम यह सोच रहे हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कोआपरेटिव के नाम पर जो लूट मार हो गई है और कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी बनाकर जो आदमी 5 रु० गज पर लेकर उसको 200 रु० गज पर बेचते हैं उनके खिलाफ गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से क्या ऐक्शन लिया गया है ?

श्री के० के० शाह : माननीय सदस्य का कहना ठीक है। आउटराइट सेल का जो अधिकार है जिसका उपयोग करके लोग मुनाफा-खोरी करते हैं, उसको रोकने के लिए और छोटे लोगों की देखभाल करने के लिए हम लोग तैयार हैं।

SHRI PILOO MODY : Wouldn't you allow an Architect to ask a question ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI PILOO MODY : All the arguments advanced are rather fallacious. First of all, the property that was bought for Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 sq. yard is today being sold for Rs. 200 a sq. yard. The fellow who had the property all these years has made his profit. Now over and above that, the Government is asking for a lease rent on the property at the enhanced price. That means the Government is also making a profit. The only person who has been victimised in this transaction is the new purchaser. If this is the method by which the Government is thinking that it is going to control the prices of land, I think, it is time they stopped thinking of that.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : So far as the new purchaser is concerned, he purchases land

at the market rate. Now, the market rate which has increased on account of no effort on the part of the purchaser.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : What do you mean by "no effort"?....."except that he has invested money". Your salary has increased. What effort have you put in ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : That is a different question.

SHRI PILOO MODI : There is economic mismanagement and that is why that price have gone up. And you talk about effort and all that.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Piloos Mody, your work starts when the land is completely ready.

Rehabilitation of Retired Short Service Commissioned Officers

*545. **SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Commissioned Officers (Short Service) who have been retired after Pakistan attack ;

(b) how many out of them have been employed on alternate jobs ;

(c) the number of such persons still without any employment ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to absorb them ; if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) 709 Short Service Commissioned Officers in the Armed Forces were released after 1.10.65. The break-up is given

below :—

Army (Other than Medical) ...	164
Army (Medical)	534
Air Force	12
Navy	9
	719

(b) and (c). Information is available only in respect of 55 officers, who have been absorbed in Government Service/Public undertakings.

(d) The Short Service Commissioned Officers (recruited during the emergency) are being given the same facilities as Emergency Commissioned Officers in regard to reservation of vacancies and relaxation of Degree qualifications for appointment to Class I and Class II posts in the Civil Services, under a scheme which is in force till 31.12.71. However, efforts are being made to help Short Service Commissioned Officers in securing employment, as has been done for the ECOs in the past. They are also eligible for grant of loans on favourable terms for setting up small industries, for being trained in various courses like Business Management, Industrial Management, etc. and for being resettled in land colonies for ex-Servicemen.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : मंत्री महोदय ने जो विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा है उससे पता चलता है कि केवल 55 अधिकारियों को उन्होंने नौकरियां दीं, और उसमें भी ऐसा है, जैसा कि कई दफे ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट आते हैं, किसी को तबला मास्टर लगा दिया गया किसी को स्टेज सैन्ट्री लगा दिया गया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन अधिकारियों को उन्होंने नौकरियां दी हैं, अगर वह पहले आर्मी के क्लास I आफिसर थे तो उनमें से कितने ऐसे हैं जिनको क्लास 3 की नौकरियां दी गई हैं? कितने ऐसे अधिकारी हैं जिनको पहले तो तनख्वाह मिलती थी उससे आधी तनख्वाह पर उनको अब रखा गया है?

श्री जगजीवन राम : इसमें जिन लोगों का जिक्र है उनके सम्बन्ध में स्थिति यह है कि आर्मी में अन्दर दैन मैडीकल 154 थे जिनमें से 42 लोगों को हमारी जानकारी में गवर्नमेंट सर्विस वगैरह में जगहें मिली हैं। मैडीकल में 534 थे। उनकी कोई खास समस्या नहीं रह गई थी क्योंकि वहां से छूटने के बाद वे जो काम करते थे वहां चले गए या अपनी प्राइवेट फैक्ट्री में फिर से लग गए। नेवी के नौ थे। उनमें से एक को जगह मिल गई है। एयर फोर्स में 12 थे। सभी बारह छूटने के बाद आई० ए० सी० में काम कर रहे हैं। बाकी जो आर्मी में अंदर दैन मैडीकल के थे 154 में से 42 को छोड़ कर, उनके बारे में जैसा मैंने कहा कि हमारे पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है। जानकारी तभी होती है जब वे सूचित करते हैं। कुछ लोग ऐसे भी होते हैं जो अपने काम धंधों में लग जाते हैं और हमें बताने की जहमत उठाना नहीं चाहते। इसलिए यह मान लेना पड़ता है जब वे हमारे पास नहीं पहुंचते हैं, डायरेक्टर जनरल रिसेटलमेंट के यहां नहीं पहुंचते हैं कि उन्हें काम मिल गया है और उनको हमारी सहायता की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : मेरा प्रश्न यह नहीं था। मेरा प्रश्न था कि उनमें से कितने ऐसे अधिकारी हैं जिनको पहले जितनी तनख्वाह मिलती थी उससे आधी पर दुबारा उनको नौकरी मिली है?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह आंकड़ा हमारे पास नहीं है कि उनको कितनी तनख्वाह मिली है।

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग में ऐसे अधिकारियों के लिए जिनको फौज से रिलीज किया जाता है, कुछ परसेंटेज आप रिजर्व करेंगे और यदि करेंगे तो कितना और अगर नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो उनको एब्जाव करने की और कौन-कौन-सी स्कीमें आप बनाना चाहते हैं?

श्री जगजीवन राम : दो तीन तरह के अधिकारी निकलते हैं। इस सवाल में जो जिक्र है वह शार्ट सर्विस कमिशन वालों का है। दूसरे इमरजेंसी कमिशन वाले होते हैं। तीसरे वे होते हैं जो आम तौर से निकलते हैं। यह सवाल शार्ट सर्विस कमिशन वालों का है और उनके लिए भी वे सभी सहूलियतें उसी तरह से हैं। सरकारी नौकरियों में रिजर्वेशन और पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग में प्रैफरेंस जो दूसरे लोगों के लिए है।

डा० राम सुमन सिंह : सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखाने हों या रेलवे की सिक्वोरिटी फोर्स वगैरह हो या राज्य सरकारों की सेवाएं हों, क्या उनके लिए एक समय निर्धारित करके इनको बहाल कराने के लिए सरकार कदम उठाएगी? ऐसे अफसरों को खाली रहना ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि यदि फिर कभी एमरजेंसी का पीरियड आया तो नई बहाली दिक्कत होगी। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन क्षेत्रों का मैंने नाम लिया है, उन क्षेत्रों से लिखा पढ़ी करके या उनसे व्यक्तिगत परामर्श करके क्या उनसे यह निवेदन किया जाएगा सरकार की ओर से कि इन अफसरों को तत्काल या छः महीने के अन्दर-अन्दर वे नौकर कर लें?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह जो प्रश्न था यह सीमित था शार्ट सर्विस कमिशन वालों तक। सदस्य महोदय ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है वह विस्तृत प्रश्न है। लेकिन मैं उनका जवाब देना मुनासिब समझूंगा। सदन को मालूम होगा कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले मैंने राज्यों के चीफ सेक्रेटरीज का एक सम्मेलन बुलाया था और इसलिए बुलाया था कि आर्मी के अफसर और सैनिक जो अपनी अवधि पूरी हो जाने के बाद रिलीज किए जाते हैं उनको हम किस तरह से उपयोगी कामों में लगा सकते हैं। रेलवेज में, बोर्डर फोर्स में, रेलवे सिक्वोरिटी फोर्स में सभी जगह पर अफसरों और सैनिकों को लिया जा रहा है और मुझे सन्तोष है कि इस दिशा में

काफी अच्छी प्रगति हुई। जो चीफ सेक्रेटरीज का सम्मेलन हुआ था उसमें भी इन्हीं सब प्रश्नों पर विचार किया गया था कि किस तरह से तेजी के साथ हम इन लोगों को उपयोगी कामों में लगा सकते हैं।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : ये जो अफसर थे चाहे ये एमरजेंसी कमिशन वाले हों या शार्ट सर्विस कमिशन वाले या कोई और, आड़े वक्त हमारे काम के लिए आए थे। इन लोगों को अब हमने निकाला। निकालने के बाद दूसरे क्षेत्रों में हम लोगों ने इनको नौकरियां दीं। अभी हमारे मित्त ने पूछा कि अब जो नौकरियां इनको मिलीं वहां इनको पहले से आधी या उससे भी कम तनख्वाह मिली। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इसके लिए तैयार हैं कि हमारे डिपार्टमेंट्स में या हमारे पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग में या बोर्डर सिक्वोरिटी फोर्स में जिस किसी जगह पर भी हम इनको लें, उनकी जो पुरानी सर्विस है—एमरजेंसी कमिशन अफसर के तौर पर हो या मिलिटरी में हो, वह भी काउंट की जाएगी।

मान लीजिए दो बैचज में इनको रखा गया, नौकरियां दी गईं। पहले वाले बैच को तो कुछ सहूलियतें मिल गईं लेकिन जब दूसरा बैच आया तो उसको और दूसरी सहूलियतें मिलेंगी। पहले वाले को कम सहूलियतें और दूसरे वाले को ज्यादा सहूलियतें ऐसा भी क्या कभी होता है और अगर होता है तो दोनों को समान सहूलियतें मिलें, इसके लिए भी आप कुछ करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह शार्ट सर्विस कमिशन अफसरों के बारे में सवाल है। अब सवाल विस्तृत होता जा रहा है। वैसे मैंने बताया है कि समस्या इतनी आसान नहीं है। यह जो संख्या है यह बढ़ती जाती है। हर साल अधिकारी और सैनिक जो रिलीज होंगे वे काफी बड़ी तादाद में होंगे। इसलिए मैंने कहा है कि हमने चीफ सेक्रेटरीज का सम्मेलन

बुलाया था ताकि सभी राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से केन्द्र के सभी मंत्रालयों के सहयोग से हम कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकाल सकें ताकि अधिक-से-अधिक लोगों को या तो सरकारी, अर्ध सरकारी या गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में या सैल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट में, हम लगा सकें। लेकिन यह मसला इतना आसान नहीं है। जैसे जोशी जी ने कहा...

SHRI RANGA : Scale of pay also.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : When they are recruited to the emergency commission even under-graduates are taken. When they are to be considered after their release for Border Security Force or Railway Security Force or to any comparable post, the question of qualification comes and they are not appointed, if they do not possess the prescribed qualifications. In certain cases qualifications have been relaxed. It cannot be ensured that they will draw the same scale of salary as they draw in the army, because they may not have the same qualifications as are required in the civil employment. So, the scale of salary is according to their qualification. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : What about the other two questions ?

मैंने यह पूछा था कि उनको जब आप बोर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स में नौकरी पर ले लें तो मान लीजिए कि उसने पांच साल आर्मी वगैरह में नौकरी की है, तो उसका लाभ भी आप उसको देंगे ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : That will not count, because, if you are going to count that, that is likely to create so much difficulty that no organisation could do it.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : पहले वालों के मुकाबले में जब दूसरों को ज्यादा सहुलियतें दी जाती हैं, तो ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : That always happens whenever we give facility to the existing people. (*Interruption*)

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Last time when this question came up the previous Defence Minister promised to give some concession or exemption for these officers in respect of giving employment and he said that in the public sector projects they will be given preference and he said he would ask the other Government departments to see that they are given preference. But, so far, nothing has been done. They are still rotting. Even these figures are not correct. They have offered Satyagraha in front of the Prime Minister's house. They have offered their lives for the country. Cannot you give some concession for them ? Why should they be compelled to stand in the queue ? Could we not give them some preference at least now ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : The main question was a limited one. The hon. Member has his own way of talking. But to say that nothing has happened is not correct.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Even now, they are standing in the queue.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I know that they are standing in the queue but not to the same extent.

There has been much progress, and out of 9000 emergency commissioned officers, only about 1900 remain. All others have been absorbed either in government service or in semi-government service.....

SHRI RANGA : It is now five years.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Therefore, to say that nothing has happened is not correct. The preference for them in the public sector undertakings and in government service are being implemented.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : The hon. Minister himself has said that this a part of a very much larger problem of the settlement of ex-servicemen. I would like to know whether this has been discussed in the Cabinet at all that at least in the public sector undertakings, there should be reservation for ex-servicemen and that so many numbers of persons should be employed from amongst the ex-servicemen alone, because more than 48,000 persons are being

released every year now ? Secondly why should Government continue...

MR. SPEAKER : The main question does not relate to ex-servicemen but only to short service commissioned officers.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : It is part of a larger problem. When the larger problem is tackled, then this also will be tackled. Secondly, may I know why we should still continue with short service commissioned officers which causes all these problems of resettlement in peacetime ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : They are semi-casual labour.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : My hon. friend Shri Ranjeet Singh has been in the Army himself, and I am sure he is aware of all these things. As I have stated already, we are anxious that we should do all that we can for the resettlement of the large number of officers and jawans who will be released every year. That is why with a view to concentrate the attention of all concerned on this problem, we had a meeting with the Chief Secretaries of all the States.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : It is a good thing that he has done.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It is no use making reservations only. I have myself been looking into this aspect. I know that in many cases where a jawan is detailed for some employment, he refuses to move out and he would like to have the employment in Delhi itself. Similarly, if he hails from Haryana or Punjab, he would like to have the employment in Haryana or Punjab itself. But that is not possible. He can have opportunities of employment only where it exists. Therefore, those who are really in need of employment must accept the employment wherever it is offered. It is no use making reservations only, for, we may not get that category of people whom we require. They may engage themselves in self-employment. We have several schemes for assisting them for self-employment, and I would emphasise self-employment rather than service in other sectors.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Why should we continue short service commissions even in peace-time ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It is a question of policy. So long as we do not have adequate number of people for the permanent commission, we have to fill up the vacancies through short service commissions. That is very simple.

**Mortars Supplied to India by Israel
During the Indo-Pakistan
Conflict**

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*546. **SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA :**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware of the statement made by the Israel's Consul General as reported in "*Statesman*" recently, that Israel supplied heavy mortars to India during Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1965 ; and

(b) if so, the facts of the statement and how much war material was supplied by Israel to India ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. We have seen Press Reports to that effect.

(b) We had no contract with the Government of Israel or with any firm in Israel for the supply of mortars or other Military Hardware.

श्री कंचरलाल गुप्त : क्या यह सही है कि ये मार्टर्ज़ फ्रेंच कम्पनी ने बनाये थे, लेकिन उसकी फैक्टरी इसरायल में है और उसके पास फ्रांस का लाइसेंस है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने पेमेंट इसरायल में किया या फ्रांस में ; अगर इसरायल में किया, तो वह कम्पनी कौन सी है और उसने कितने मार्टर्ज़ सप्लाई किये थे ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, इसरायल सरकार से हमने कोई नहीं खरीदा है, इसरायल की किसी कम्पनी से नहीं खरीदा है और इसरायल को कोई पेमेंट नहीं दिया है।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Through Israel ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : धु इसरायल भी नहीं खरीद है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह स्पेसिफिक सवाल पूछा है कि क्या भारत सरकार ने ये मार्टर्ज एक फ्रेंच कम्पनी से खरीदे हैं, जिसकी फैक्टरी इसरायल में है और जिसके पास लाइसेंस फ्रांस का है। ... (व्यवधान) ... गवर्नमेंट के लिए यह सवाल जरूर इनकानविनियेंट होगा, लेकिन सवाल पूछने का तो मेरा हक है। क्या यह सही है कि इस लड़ाई के समय इसरायल ने भारत सरकार को आफर की थी कि वह मार्टर्ज सप्लाई कर सकता है? क्या यह सही है कि चूकि यू० ए० आर० और इसरायल की लड़ाई के समय इसरायल ने यू० ए० आर० से बहुत रतन आर्म्ज और दूसरा सामान पकड़ा था, इसलिए वह रतन आर्म्ज के कुछ पाटर्स भी बनाता है? अगर सरकार को इसरायल से ये पाटर्स सस्ते और अच्छे मिल जायें, या और भी हथियार अच्छे मिल जायें, तो क्या सरकार इसरायल से उनको खरीदने के लिए तैयार होगी?

श्री जगजीवन राम : वे क्या-क्या बनाते हैं, क्या-क्या नहीं बनाते हैं, कैसे हथियार बनाते हैं, कैसे नहीं बनाते हैं, यह देखने का मौका तो हमको मिला नहीं है।

श्री पीलु मोडी : वहां जाकर देखो।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I will despatch him there.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको हमें प्रोटेक्शन देना चाहिए। क्या आप

संटिसफाइड हैं कि मंत्री महोदय ठीक जवाब दे रहे हैं।

SHRI PILOO MODY : Are you suggesting that you do not like this question personally ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, in the wider interest.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : इसमें वाइडर इंट्रेस्ट क्या है? इसमें कोई वाइडर इंट्रेस्ट नहीं है।

SHRI PILOO MODY : The wider interest of this country is to have friendly relations with Israel.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : The question is whether Israel offered. Whether Government accepted or not is another question.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : हमारा आउटलुक यह है कि इसरायल से हमारी फ्रेंडशिप होनी चाहिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मंत्री महोदय को जवाब देने दीजिए। आप बीच में क्यों आते हैं? मेरे स्थाल में यह कन्ट्री के इंट्रेस्ट में है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : उस वक्त इसरायल ने क्या आफर किया, मुझे इस वक्त यह जानकारी नहीं है। प्रश्न पूछे जाने पर मैं यह जानकारी हासिल करके बता दूंगा। वे क्या-क्या मैनुफैक्चर करते हैं, उन्होंने रशा का कुछ अनुसरण किया है, काफी किया है, इम्पीटेट किया है, हमको यह देखने का मौका नहीं मिला है। उसके बारे में हम कोई राय नहीं दे सकते हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : On how many occasions during the last five years have Government received supplies of arms through a second country, that is, a country which is not the original manufacturer ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I do not carry this information with me. If notice is received, I will have to collect it and see what information I can give to the House.

डीजल आयल का उत्पादन और खपत

*547. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खन तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डीजल आयल की खपत उसके बढ़ते हुए उत्पादन के अनुपात में नहीं बढ़ रही तथा सरकार उसके उत्पादन लक्ष्यों को घटाना चाहती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार डीजल आयल के मूल्य घटाकर उसकी खपत बढ़ाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Of the two types of diesel oils, the consumption for Light Diesel Oil (LDO) is directly related to the quantum and distribution of rainfall as LDO is primarily used for lift irrigation. Its consumption and production are therefore regulated from month to month. The consumption of High Speed Diesel Oil (HSD) in the last two years has not however come upto expectation. This has generated some surplus production which has been exported. To the extent feasible, production of HSD is regulated from month to month with a corresponding increase in the production of kerosene and Furnace Oil.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Any reduction in the price of HSD and LDO will reduce the availability of funds for developmental projects.

श्री मह. राज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के सामने यह बात कई बार आई है और सरकार ने कमेटी के द्वारा जांच भी कराई है कि डीजल आयल की जगह घटिया मिट्टी का तेल दस लीटर और एक लीटर मोबिल आयल मिलाकर लोग बेचते हैं क्यों

कि डीजल के दाम बहुत ज्यादा हैं और उससे मशीनरी खराब होती है, तो इस ख्याल से कि मशीनरी खराब न हो और डीजल आयल में मिलावट न हो अगर उसके दाम नीचे किए जायें तो इस पर सरकार को एतराज क्यों है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The question is about the education of the price. On the assumption that in 1970 the consumption of diesel oil in the country would be about 5 million kl ; and on the basis of the prevailing price differential, if you try to bring down the price to the level of kerosene, there would be a loss of excise revenue of Rs. 117 crores. The country needs money for its developmental activities, and therefore this cannot be done.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 117 करोड़ रुपये का सरकारी नुकसान होगा इसलिए मोबिल आयल और केरोसिन को मिलाकर बनावटी डीजल के द्वारा 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये की मशीनरी बरबाद करने दी जाय यह कौन सी एकोनामी है आपकी ? दो पैसे के डीजल आयल के पीछे आप दो हजार की मशीनरी खराब करवा देंगे ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप जानबूझकर इस देश की मशीनरी सब खराब करना चाहते हैं 117 करोड़ के लिए ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : It is not a question of damaging the machinery in the country which is using diesel oil. As for checking adulteration of diesel oil by kerosene, certain steps are being taken by the Government. For instance, a chemical marker is proposed to be mixed with kerosene so that if the kerosene is used in adulterating diesel, it can be detected.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अगर डीजल का दाम नहीं घटाया जाता है तो कन्ज्यूमर्स को जिसमें प्योर डीजल मिल सके इसका कोई इंतजाम किया जा सकता है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : As I said just now, kerosene is used in adulteration, but this can be checked by mixing a chemical marker with kerosene, so that if the kerosene

is mixed with diesel oil, it can be detected and those doing it could be liable for prosecution.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The price of diesel oil at one time was very much below the price of petrol, and on that account, not only the use of diesel oil, but the construction of diesel equipment or machinery was taken up in the country on a large scale. Now, the prices have changed for one simple reason that Government have increased their rate of tax. Since diesel oil is the oil of the poor, as it is used in agricultural machinery and pump sets and for buses which are used by the common people, why should not the Government reduce their tax and make diesel oil available at a cheaper price ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Your chances of development are through diesel.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Secondly, the excise from petroleum products is about Rs. 650 crores, which is more than one-third of the total excise. What has your Ministry done to convince the Finance Minister to see that there should not be this tax on petroleum products which are very essential for the common man ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : May I request the hon. Member to put this question to the Finance Ministry where the matter could be discussed ? (*Interruption*) We have taken up the matter with the Finance Ministry.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What is this Ministry for ? (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Is there no joint responsibility ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : As the Petroleum Ministry has launched a programme for reducing the prices of petroleum products, may I know whether it has come to the notice of the hon. Minister and the department that so many oil-engines utilised for agricultural purposes are lying idle, because the prices of diesel oil are very high, and, at the same time, agriculturists find it very difficult to use tractors also because

diesel oil is very costly ? Under the circumstances, may I know whether the Government—

MR. SPEAKER : You are going away from the question.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : They have got a programme for reducing the prices of petroleum products and so my question arises in that connection. So, may I know whether the Petroleum Ministry has any scheme to subsidise the price of diesel oil in another? order to help the agriculturists ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : There is no such scheme.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Why should he not be in talking terms with the Finance Ministry ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, this is a very important question, because, diesel is the pivot of the rural economy, and it will cheapen transport and it will permit electricity as motive power to reach places where there is no electricity. The entire rural development depends on the price of diesel oil. Would not the Government realise this and do something to bring down the prices ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : I have answered the question. (*Interruption*) I know the rural economy much more than my hon. friend, Mr. Piloo Mody, who stays in Bombay and never visits the rural areas. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Next question.

U. S. Reactions Re : India's Interpretation of U. S. Military Aid to Pakistan

*549. **SHRI A. DIPA :**

SHRI D. N. DEB :

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by US Asstt. Secretary for South-East Asia Mr. Sisco in Washington on the 30th

October, 1970 protesting against India's interpretation of U. S. Military aid to Pakistan ;

(b) whether Government have received the text of his statement through our Embassy ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :

(a) Government have seen reports of the Press briefing given by Mr. Sisco, Assistant Secretary in the US State Department, to some pressmen on the 29th October, 1970.

(b) No official text of the briefing was released. Our Embassy had kept Government informed about it.

(c) Government's reactions have already been stated in the House in response to a Calling Attention Motion on the supply of US arms to Pakistan on the 9th November, 1970.

SHRI A DIPA : May I know whether, while protesting against the United States, the Government has taken into account the defence implements supplied by the USSR to Pakistan and, if so, whether the Government have any details of the Russian supplies as against the American supplies ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are asking a question about the US Asst. Secretary's statement (*Interruption*) I do not know why all of you are for him. After all, it is difficult for the Chair to function when four or five of you keep on supporting him as if there is an artillery attack going on.

Mr. Dipa, your question is about the statement of the US Asst. Secretary, protesting against India's interpretation, and "if so, the reaction of Government thereto." (*Interruption*).

I am sorry. The question hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

12 hrs.

Stoppage of Construction Work at Talcher Fertilizer Plant

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5. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :**
SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVEDY :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work at the Talcher Fertilizer Plant is at standstill due to inordinate delay in the acquisition of land, non-availability of foreign exchange for making payments in Italian currency towards the supply of machines etc. and also due to the indecision on the part of Government to clear the deal for purchase of machinery for this world's biggest and country's first coal-based project ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken immediately to get the work going on and also to avoid increased payments to the foreign firm on account of delays and rising prices in the international market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). It is not a fact that the work at Talcher Fertilizer Project has come to a standstill. The Fertilizer Corporation of India, which is implementing the project, is taking, necessary steps to complete the construction of the project expeditiously. No delay is expected in the acquisition of land, as more than 50% of the land earmarked for the factory is Government land which is being transferred immediately to the Corporation. For the rest action under Emergency Provision of the Land Acquisition Act is in progress. Necessary steps are being taken to expedite the placement of orders for foreign equipment. One major contract covering the supply of foreign equipments and spares for the Ammonia and Urea plants has been finalised by the Corporation and is under scrutiny by the Government. In addition, process licence agreements with foreign parties have already been signed and design engineering of the project is in progress.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The work may not have come to a standstill, but it

cannot be denied that inordinate delay has taken place because in reply to a starred question in August, the Minister said, the construction of the plant is expected to start towards the end of 1970. Only three weeks of 1970 are left. When the Minister says that action is being taken under the emergency provision of the Land Acquisition Act, may I know whether the project authorities are getting the fullest cooperation from the State Government in this regard and whether any political parties in the State have been agitating and thus slowing down the transfer or acquisition of land required for the project? What is the main hurdle in this regard?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : As I said, the land necessary for the construction of the project, which will be about 800 acres, has been promised to be given to the Fertilizer Corporation of India free of cost by the State Government. Out of 800 acres, more than 50 per cent belong to the State Government and as I said for the rest, action under the emergency provision of the Land Acquisition Act is in progress. About the FCI getting the fullest cooperation from the State Government, I may mention that the State Government have taken quite a lot of interest in the project. They wanted that this project costing about Rs. 70 crores should be set up in their State.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : What about my question whether agitation by some political parties in the State has become a hurdle in the way of speedier acquisition of land?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : As I said, we are getting fullest cooperation from the State Government. About agitation by political parties, that information is not with me now nor have we received any information in the ministry that any political party is interested in stopping and delaying the project.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : When he says that no body in the ministry has received any information, I wonder if Dr. Triguna Sen is part of the ministry or not, because when he went there to lay the foundation stone of the project, there was an agitation by the PSP and other parties that land

should not be acquired and it was delayed because of their agitation. Is it a fact that during his visit there, a stand was taken by the PSP and other parties to delay the acquisition proceedings?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): No Sir. No body objected to the acquisition of land. It is not correct. I must say that the Chief Minister of Orissa is very helpful. He is trying to secure the land as quickly as possible and we are going ahead according to schedule.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Then who staged the demonstration when you went there? Was there a demonstration or not? What was the purpose of the demonstration?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : There was no demonstration as such. Only there was a demand from the local people for the employment of their children when the factory comes into being, a legitimate demand.

SHRI NATH PAI : Now that the Minister has denied the demonstration, Sir, would you care to request the hon. Member to withdraw the allegation against the PSP?

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am prepared to make a categorical statement that the PSP is incapable of staging a demonstration.

MR. SPEAKER : I only want to save myself from all of you.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in the matter of getting cooperation from the State Government they are facing any difficulty with the Punjab Government also. It is mentioned that they are asking you to remove Nangal Fertilizer from Punjab. That will add to the problem of the people. I know that this question relates Talcher fertilizer plant. But Nargal fertilizer is also equally important. It is stated that the State Government have requested them to remove this factory from Punjab.

MR. SPEAKER : As a lawyer he must keep in mind the relevancy.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : It is a very important question. The farmers would be needing fertilizer.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not arising out of this question. He should give notice of a separate question. Why should he try to get a reply to his question out of this ?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO. : In view of the fact that the Talcher fertilizer project will help the industrialisation of Orissa and give rise to ancillary industries, may I know whether the government have fixed any deadline by which this project should be completed ? The statement refers to foreign exchange from Italy. Have they any difficulty about foreign exchange from Czechoslovakia ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : So far as foreign exchange is concerned, no difficulty is being experienced. This plant is likely to go on stream by the middle of 1974 because it takes nearly three to four years for a fertilizer plant to be put on commission.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Chairman of Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.

*542. **SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. is still functioning under the Chairmanship of the Chief of the Air Staff ;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a Chairman with independent charge of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. ; and

(c) if so, when this appointment will take place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The appointment is likely to be made soon.

Concentration of East Pakistan Forces on the Borders of Tripura

*548. **SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the East Pakistan regiment, East Pakistan Rifles and Mujahids had heavily been concentrated along the border of Tripura with East Pakistan from Sylhet to Chittagong, in September this year ; and

(b) what is the position at present ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) No abnormal concentration of Pakistani troops or para military forces came to notice opposite the Tripura/Assam border in September, 1970.

(b) There has been no significant change in the position, recently.

Indo-Pak Officials Meeting for Eradicating Malaria

*550. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS ; HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a joint meeting of Health Officials of Pakistan and India was held at the Pakistan side of the Hussainiwala border on the 25th October, 1970 to discuss the progress made by both sides in eradicating malaria ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the personnel of the Indian and Pakistani teams ; and

(d) whether the representatives of the World Health Organisation and USAID were also present at the meeting, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The meeting was held on the 24th October, 1970.

(b) The minutes of the meeting are still awaited from the leader of the Pakistan Team. Since the meeting was held in Pakistan, the minutes are being prepared by them. However, discussions were broadly held on the following points :—

1. Progress of malaria eradication programme on both sides of the border.
2. Exchange of epidemiological and entomological data on both sides of the border.
3. Technical matters of common interest.

(c) and (d). The meeting was attended by 10 Officers from India, 6 Officers from West Pakistan and one representative each of the World Health Organisation and USAID. A statement indicating the names of the participants is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4491/70*].

चीन और पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारतीय सीमा का उल्लंघन

*551. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन महीनों में पाकिस्तान तथा चीन ने भारतीय सीमा का कितनी बार उल्लंघन किया ;

(ख) सीमा-उल्लंघन की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकते समय कितने विमान भारतीय राज्यक्षेत्र से बाहर खदेड़े गये हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) 1 सितम्बर, 1970 और 30 नवम्बर, 1970 के बीच चीन ने दो स्थल अधिलंघन और दो अन्तरिक्ष उल्लंघन किये । इसी अवधि

में पाकिस्तान ने दो स्थल अधिलंघन और चार अन्तरिक्ष उल्लंघन किये । उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान चीनी या पाकिस्तानी नौसैनिक पोतों द्वारा हमारे जलीय क्षेत्रों का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ ।

(ख) अपनी सीमाओं का उल्लंघन रोकने के लिए उपयुक्त उपाय किये गए हैं और वह अब भी लागू हैं ।

(ग) विमान ने हमारे भू-क्षेत्र का अभी थोड़ा ही उल्लंघन किया था, और इससे पहले कि हम कोई कार्यवाही कर पाते वह अपने भू-क्षेत्र को लौट गए । स्थल अतिलंघनों की हालत में कोई व्यक्ति पकड़े नहीं गए ।

Low Profits by Indian Oil Corporation

*552. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the profitability of the Indian Oil Corporation is steadily coming down ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) if not, the ratio of profits to gross turnover to capital employed, etc., during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The ratio of profits to gross turnover and to capital employed in the last three years have been as follows :—

1967-68 1968-69 1969-70

To gross turnover	2.5	3.5	3.2
To capital employed	7.2	10.2	11.7

The reasons for slight fall in the ratio of profits to gross turnover during 1969-70 are (i) higher charge of depreciation, as compared to earlier years, due to revision in rates of depreciation adopted by the corporation arising out of changes in the income tax rates of depreciation and (ii) comparatively higher under-recoveries on sales tax and freight.

Fire in Kargali Pits, BNK Zone of NCDC in Bihar

*553. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether fire broke out in Kargali Pits BNK Zone of National Coal Development Corporation in Bihar in the month of August, 1970 ;

(b) the extent of fire, loss and damage sustained on account of it;

(c) whether such things had been continuing for the last many years inside that Pit ; and

(d) whether any enquiry to the causes of the fire was instituted and the responsibility fixed on any of its employees, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS, AND MINES & METALS (SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :
(a) On 16.8.70 a fire was detected in the mouth of the galleries at the edge of an exhausted quarry.

(b) There was no direct loss or damage due to the fire but an amount of about Rs. 2 lakhs was spent on preventive measures.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Chairman National Coal Development Corporation, has constituted a Committee of Senior Technical Officers to investigate the matter.

Sulphur Deposits Found in Rajasthan and Gujarat

*554. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRIMATI SUCHETA
KRIPALANI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS to be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has seen the Press Reports in the *Nav Bharat Times* dated the 12th November, 1970 wherein it has been stated that deposits of Sulphur have been found on the border of Rajasthan and Gujarat, which are likely to be the biggest deposits in the world ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINCH CHAUDHARY) :
(a) and (b). The Press report in *Nav Bharat Times* dated 12. 11. 1970 refers to sulphide deposits and not Sulphur deposits. A multi-metal sulphide ore deposit in Ambamata-Deri Belt on Rajasthan-Gujarat border containing 5.5 million tonnes of ore reserve with 10.8 per cent lead-zinc and copper has so far been established by the Geological Survey of India. Ambamata area is in Gujarat State and Deri area is in Rajasthan. Further investigation is in progress.

Aluminium Development Programme During Fourth Plan

*555. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the aluminium development programme envisaged under the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the details of the new schemes to be implemented under the Fourth Plan in the public sector and private sector, including the expansion schemes envisaged under the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS, AND MINES & METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :
(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT-4492/70*]

Tax Notices for Buildings in N.D.M.C. Area

*556. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the New Delhi Municipal Committee area, notices for tax in respect of buildings with more than five storeys have been sent not to the promoters and builders who have till now not made a conveyance to the purchasers, but to individual purchasers ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the departure from the existing rules and regulations ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) Under Section 65 of the Punjab Municipal Act 1911, notices inviting objections were served by the New Delhi Municipal Committee on the promoters and individual purchasers of flats. Assessment was finalised in the name of individual purchasers and in the name of promoters for the portions kept by them after taking legal advice.

(b) Under the provisions of sections 61 of the Punjab Municipal Act, the tax is payable by the owner. The persons who have purchased the individual flats are the owners of the same.

Indian Supply Missions Abroad

*557. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to wind up the Indian Supply Missions in Washington and London ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the policies followed by Government in regard to the Indian Supply Missions in West and East European countries including the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The policy of Government is to make purchases from India as far as possible. The India Supply Mission in London which is in existence since pre-partition days is however being continued as some purchases have still to be made in U. K. and West European countries. The strength of the Mission has been progressively reduced as the work has been transferred to India. As regards the purchases from East European countries these are made from India through Trade Agreements or on Government to Government basis under Rupee payment system and the necessity for an Indian Supply Mission in those countries has not been felt.

Gold Deposits at Ramagiri (Andhra Pradesh)

*558. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether gold deposits have been located and proved at Ramagiri District Anantapur (Andhra Pradesh) by the Geological Survey of India ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to exploit the resources on commercial basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) Ramagiri gold deposits occur in Dharmavaram taluk of Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh. It extends over a strike length of about 14 km. within 50 km. long schist belt. The Geological Survey of India undertook detailed mapping and investigations of these deposits in 1957-59 and exploratory drilling and mining from 1961 onwards. These investigations revealed the Ramagiri deposit as a potential gold bearing mine.

(b) The question of exploiting these deposits on commercial scale is under consideration in consultation with State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Steps to Counter Wrong Image Created about India by Films of Foreign T. V. Companies

*559. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken some steps to counter the wrong images created by some films which have been taken by foreign T. V. Companies and are being exhibited in U. K. and in Europe ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) how these measures have achieved their end ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) to (c). Government are constantly engaged in countering all propaganda and publicity against India, through various media including Television. We have now established new procedures and conditions, for granting permission to foreign TV teams for shooting films in India. Government are also encouraging appropriate Television and film organisations to take interest in various aspects of development and other work in India, as well as our artistic, cultural and social life. We are hopeful that given adequate time these measures will prove fruitful.

Expansion of Indian Oil Corporation

*560. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) what further steps have been taken to expand the Indian Oil Corporation ;

(b) whether majority of the Petrol Pumps in the country still belong the foreign oil companies ; and

(c) if so, whether there is any scheme not to extend the terms of these petrol pumps with a view to replace them by Indian Oil Corporation Pumps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Expansion of the refining capacity and of facilities to market the production from public sector refineries as also the import of deficit products is a continuous process. It has enabled the I. O. C. to more than double its sales between 1966 and 1969. The future expansion plans are being executed keeping in view the growing requirements of POL products in the country.

(b) As on 1st January, 1970, of the 9909 retail outlets in operation, IOC had 2656 retail outlets or 26.8% of the total. This represents an increase of 2429 retail outlets in the last five years since 1.1.1965, when IOC's participation in total retail outlets was only 3.2%.

(c) In accordance with the accepted recommendations of the Retail Outlets Committee, 95% of the new retail outlets between 1.1.1968 to 31st December 1972 are to be set up by the IOC. In addition, in selected 33 cities with a population of over 2.5 lakhs, where there is pressure on urban land, retail outlets on public land are voluntarily offered by the private oil companies to the Indian Oil Corporation on expiry of leases.

Sino-Pak Aid to Underground Nagas

*561. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether China and Pakistan are actively aiding underground Nagas in their anti-Government activities ;

(b) if so, the type of aid being given to underground Nagas by these countries ; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent foreign aid reaching these Nagas ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. These countries have been assisting with training facilities, supplies, arms and ammunition and finances

and have also been carrying out propaganda on behalf of the underground Nagas.

(c) The security forces are vigilant. With improved intelligence and the co-operation of the villagers, they have been able to effectively curb clandestine traffic both ways. There is no confirmed report of any fresh aid having reached the underground Nagas after March, 1969 when Mowu Angami's gang was captured.

Supply of Barrels to I.O.C. by Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company

*562. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 200 on the 27th July, 1970 regarding orders for supply of barrels to I.O.C. outstanding with Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company and state :

(a) whether the Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company has substantiated to Indian Oil Company that the former have supplied 15,000 numbers of barrels per month or 25 per cent of their monthly production from their indigenous steel whichever is less as per their commitment to the latter ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Indian Oil Corporation in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The issue is still under discussion between the IOC and Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company.

Capital Expenditure incurred during First Stage of Koyali Petro-Chemical Complex

*563. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the capital expenditure incurred during the first stage of the Koyali

Petro-chemical complex also included expenditure for the second stage ;

(b) whether there have been several imbalances in the product-mix of the first stage itself because of lack of progress in the setting up of projects which were to utilise the different products of the complex ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) :

(a) Yes Sir, to the extent considered necessary for techno-economic reasons.

(b) So far one such instance has occurred.

(c) It has been occasioned by the difficulties in the proper financing and erection of the one downstream plant concerned.

Progress in Negotiations for World Bank Assistance for India's Fertiliser Expansion Programme

*564. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an enormous delay in finalising the negotiations for World Bank Assistance for India's fertiliser expansion programme ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay and the steps taken to expedite the arrangements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Cochin and Nangal Expansion projects have been posed for World Bank Assistance. A series of discussions were held with the Bank in regard to these two projects. The Bank required additional detailed information on number of points. Part of the information has already been supplied. Further discussions are expected

to be held shortly with a view to finalise the matter.

Offer by certain Drugs and Pharmaceutical Companies to produce common drugs at low cost

*565. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some drugs and pharmaceutical Companies have offered to produce common drugs at low prices ; and

(b) if so, the details of those proposals and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द जी के स्मारक की स्थापना

*566. श्री राममोपाल शालवाले : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द जी का स्मारक स्थापित करने के दिल्ली प्रशासन के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार ने इस बीच विचार कर लिया है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसके लिए 16 लाख रुपये देने का निवेदन किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या अन्तिम निर्णय किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, अभी नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) मामला शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है ।

Supply Order for Russian Motion Picture Projectors through D. G. S. & D.

*567. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director General of Supplies and Disposals tender for supply of motion picture projectors was opened on the 30th June, 1970 ;

(b) whether D. G. S. & D. placed orders on a firm for the supply of KP-12 Russian projectors in preference to other units which have 95 per cent indigenous content ;

(c) the reasons for buying KP-12 Russian projectors in spite of the fact that they are not in conformity with the SMPTE standards ; and

(d) the total cost of the Russian projectors and the future policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An order has been placed for KPT-2 and not KP-12 Projectors. These Projectors are also manufactured in India with about 80% indigenous content.

(c) An order has been placed for KPT-2 Projectors because the offer for these was the lowest technically acceptable. The indenter did not ask for a projector conforming to SMPTE standard.

(d) (i) 10 sets of double projectors have been ordered at a total cost of Rs. 6,60,000.

(ii) No specific policy has been laid down for the purchase of Projectors. The Projec-

tors are purchased in accordance with the specifications prescribed by an indenter and on the basis of tenders.

Navy from Indian Ocean would create a power vacuum there.

Setting up of Nylon Filament Yarn Unit in Private Sector in Goa

Increase in Amount of Contribution to U. N. Development Programme

*568. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

*570. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to set up a filament yarn unit in Goa in the private sector ;

(a) Whether India has agreed to enhance the amount of her contribution to the U. N. development programme ;

(b) if so the details of the plant ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when production is likely to be started ; and

(c) the amount which India will be paying annually to U. N. ?

(d) the total expenditure involved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). India has pledged rupees two crores eightyone lakhs and twentyfive thousand for the year 1971. This means an increase of rupees eighteen lakhs and seventyfive thousand over the amount contributed last year. The increase was decided upon in order to provide for the expanded activities of the United Nations Development Programme and as an expression of India's support to the programme.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Statement of Australian Naval Chief Regarding Power Vacuum in Indian Ocean

Manufacture of Electronic Medical Equipment

*569. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

3489. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Australian Naval Chief ruling out the theory that the withdrawal of the U. K. Navy from Indian Ocean would create a power vacuum in Indian Ocean ; and

(a) whether a wing of the Electronic and Radar Development Establishment (LRDE) of the Defence Ministry, headed by Surgeon Commander A. K. Deb, has designed and manufactured the complex indigenously made electronic medical equipment which is capable of monitoring the respiration rate, heart beats, blood pressure and temperature of four patients at a time ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government also do not subscribe to the theory that withdrawal of the UK

(b) if so, the further details thereof ;

(c) the other equipments which have been designed at Electronic and Radar Development Establishment ; and

(d) the estimated cost of such equipments and the amount of foreign exchange being saved by this invention ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). An equipment providing the facilities as mentioned in the question is under development.

(c) and (d). The other electromedical equipments for which development is in progress are—

- (i) Apparatus Electro Anaesthesia.
- (ii) Apparatus Electro-sleep.
- (iii) Internal/External DC Defibrillator.
- (iv) Internal/External Cardiac Pacemaker.
- (v) Phonocardiograph.
- (vi) Cardiac Care System.
- (vii) Electro Anaesthesia Monitor Unit.

Since the equipments are now under development no cost estimate has been made, so far.

Foreign Exchange earned by Kiriburu Iron Ore Project

3490. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway freight for transport of the ore over 723 kilometres between the Kiriburu mine and Visakhapatnam is a crippling burden on the mine ;

(b) whether as against the total losses of Rs. 6.05 crores to date, Kiriburu has earned foreign exchange worth Rs. 42.71 crores upto March, 1970 ; and

(c) if so, what economy steps Government propose to take, in view of its large foreign exchange earnings, to make it a profitable mine ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) At present Railway freight constitutes 51.81% of the total f.o.b.t. sales realisation.

(b) Against a total loss of Rs. 552.08 lakhs incurred on the export of iron ore from Kiriburu mine till 31-3-1970, the foreign exchange earnings were Rs. 42.74 crores.

(c) The sale of iron ore is now made on f.o.b.t. basis. Out of the sale price realised on export of iron ore from Kiriburu, the Railway freight, port charges, export duty and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation's commission is paid ; only the balance of the amount is passed on to the National Mineral Development Corporation. This amount falls short of the production cost incurred by the National Mineral Development Corporation even though the cost of production is comparable with that of similar mines and hence results in loss to the Corporation.

As the losses are attributable to export, the question of selling ore on f.o.r. basis to Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation is under active consideration.

Treatment of Leukaemia by Dr. M. B. Sahasrabudhe of Cancer Research Institute

3491. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of scientists under the direction of Dr. M. B. Sahasrabudhe of the Cancer Research Institute, Bombay has carried out a research

for the successful treatment of leukaemia (cancer of the white cells of the blood) and had now successfully evolved a simple process for the production of specific anti-leukaemic serum ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a). There was a press report to this effect.

(b) The anti-serum which has been prepared from horses is the result of collaborative work between the Cancer Research Institute, Tata Memorial Hospital and Haffkine Institute, Bombay. The serum is prepared by injecting the antigen weekly in a horse and carrying out the first bleeding after 20 weeks of treatment. The Globulin fractions are separated from the plasma by multiple ammonium sulphate precipitations. Non-specific RBC (Red Blood Corpuscles or Red Blood Cells) cross-reacting material is removed by absorption with packed RBCs pooled from A. B. C. Group normal persons. The PH (Reciprocal of Hydrogen-in-concentration) of the material is adjusted to 7.2 and filtered under sterile conditions and sealed.

Limited clinical trials with the antiserum have been carried out in patients suffering from Leukaemia. The results of the clinical trials are, however, yet to be assessed.

Development of Iron Ore Deposits in Bailadilla and Ballary-Hospet Area by N. M.D.C.

3492. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation of Mysore has proposed to conduct project formulation studies and draw up master plan for the development of iron ore-deposits of Bailadilla and Ballary-Hospet area ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ; and

(c) the time by which the studies will be undertaken and the approximate cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b). The National Mineral Development Corporation is an undertaking of the Government of India and not of Mysore Government. The question of preparing a master plan for the integrated development of iron ore deposits in Bailadilla in Madhya Pradesh and Bellary-Hospet in Mysore is under consideration of N.M.D.C. Detailed schemes in this regard have not yet been worked out.

(c) These will be known only when the details of the schemes are worked out.

Setting up of separate Public Sector Undertaking for Precious Stones and Diamonds

3493. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a separate public sector undertaking for exploring and exploiting precious stones as well as to handle import, export, cutting and polishing of diamonds and other gems ;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ; and

(c) whether the proposed undertaking would be independent of the National Mineral Development Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (c). The question of setting up an autonomous company for the production, sale, import and export of precious stones is under consideration. The details have not yet been finalised.

Birth of Defective Babies as a Result of Using Tranquilizers

3494. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the Indian made tranquilizers available in the market today used by pregnant women have caused the birth of defective babies ; if so, their names ;

(b) whether some conclusive evidence on these drugs in this regard has been found by Dr. Rao of the Osmania University ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to study his genetic report and publicize the names of dangerous drugs to warn an unwary public ;

(d) the reasons why Government does not form a special large scale drug testing section to protect the public from dangerous drugs ; and

(e) the nature of pre-marketing tests made by the manufacturers of tranquilizers and other strong drugs and who decides finally the efficacy of the drugs ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) The Government of India have not received any such report so far.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Action if any, will be taken on receipt of the information.

(d) The Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, the Pharmacology Departments of a few medical colleges undertake the testing of new drugs for toxicity. It is also proposed to develop clinical pharmacology units at some of the postgraduate medical institutions run by the Central Government.

(e) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules no 'new' drug is permitted to be

marketed in the country, unless detailed information, including toxicity data, biochemical and other pharmacological data, teratogenic studies, results of the clinical trials and detailed analytical specification etc. are furnished. Opinion of the New Drug Committee set up by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development is taken. In many cases clinical trials to be carried out in the country are being insisted upon. Clinical trials of special drugs such as anti-TB drugs, psychopharmacological drugs etc. are carried out under the supervision of the Adviser in T.B. or the Director, Mental Hospital, Ranchi or the Institute of All India Mental Health, Bangalore. Similarly, cancer drugs are tried at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi and other places where cancer units exist. Permission to import or manufacture a new drug is only granted after Government is satisfied that the drug is safe and efficacious for the conditions indicated.

Oral Polio Vaccine

3495. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity and value of oral polio vaccine manufactured at the Polio Vaccine Unit in Coonoor during the last 2 years ending the 30th October, 1970 and the total amount utilized during that period ;

(b) whether due to the non-functioning of the Neurovirulence Unit at Delhi, the Coonoor Unit has been badly affected and if so, to what extent ;

(c) whether 200,000 doses of oral polio vaccine are ready for despatch abroad ; if so, the reasons for not despatching them ;

(d) the number and description of the side effects of oral polio vaccine ; and

(e) the steps taken for the smooth functioning of the Coonoor Unit ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) 3.86 million doses of oral polio vaccine were produced during the last two years. This is valued at approximately Rs. 3,60,000/-. The vaccine is not ready yet for use by the public and hence no quantity was released.

(b) Before the vaccine can be released for use, it has to undergo a Neurovirulence test which is a very sophisticated and complicated process. The National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi is being equipped to undertake this task. It is expected that this will take some time.

(c) The question of despatching the vaccine abroad does not arise nor have Government any request for this vaccine from abroad.

(d) Among the millions of children immunized with live polio vaccine in other countries, no untoward effects have been noticed.

(e) There is nothing to indicate that the technical work of the Unit is not running smoothly.

Indians not Permitted to Leave Burma

3496. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Burma has stopped 300 Indians from leaving Burma by air at their own expense and confiscated their property and ration cards and left them on the charity of the people in the streets of Rangoon ; and

(b) whether Government have protested against this inhuman treatment of Indians to the Burmese Government and if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

House Building Advances to Government Servants

3497. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether applications for house building advances, referred by different Ministries and Departments take three to four months for disposal ; and

(b) the steps being taken to dispose of the applications early ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b) Due to a large increase in the number of applications disposal is taking longer. However, sanctions to the extent of funds provided have already been issued.

Gujraawala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi

3498. SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9107 on the 11th May, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the remaining land has been given to the Society and the injunction orders have been vacated ;

(b) if so, how much land has been given and where; and if not, what is the present position ;

(c) the reasons for this peacemeal allotment and development of land ; and

(d) the reasons for realising the full amount from the Members in so much advance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

Stay orders have been vacated in one case. The other case is still pending in the Court.

(c) Some land, being under stay orders, would be handed over to and developed by the Society only after the vacation of the stay orders.

(d) The Society had to recover the full amount from the Members in advance because it had to deposit the cost of the entire allotted land with Government.

Expansion Schemes for Bharat Electronics

3499. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the expansion schemes for the Bharat Electronics during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the progress made so far in implementing these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The expansion plans envisage the stepping up of capacity as well as introduction of new types of equipments and components.

(b) The expansion scheme for the Equipments Division envisages an increase capacity from about Rs. 20 crores to about Rs. 40 crores by the end of the Forth Plan period. The company already has established capacity of about Rs. 25 crores per annum in the Equipments Division and progressive steps will be taken to further expand the capacity. In addition, steps are in hand to introduce more sophisticated versions of existing equipments and new equipments in the production lines such as TV Transmitting and Studio equipments, Electronic portion of Computers Microwave radar equipments, etc. A second unit of the company is also proposed to be set up at Ghaziabad which have an ultimate capacity of about Rs. 18 crores per annum. A proposal of BEL to take up the manufacture of Transistorised Television Receiver sets based on indigenous know-how is also under consideration.

2. In the case of the Components Division, an urgent necessity has been felt for

stepping up the capacity for Radio Receiving Values, Germanium and Silicon Semiconductors and the proposals submitted by the company in this regard are at present under Government's consideration. These proposals envisage an increase in the capacity as under :-

<i>Item</i>	<i>Existing Capacity</i>	<i>Proposed Expansion</i>
Radio Receiving Valves	5 million	8 million
Germanium Semiconductors	10 million	20 million
Silicon Semiconductors	4 million	20 million

Bharat Electronics Limited also propose to expand the capacity for Ceramic Capacitors from the present capacity of 7 million discs and 4.5 million Plaquettes per annum to 9 million Discs and 6.7 million Plaquettes per annum.

Amongst the new items in the Components Division, BEL proposes to take up the manufacture of Integrated Circuits. The Project submitted by the Company in this regard is also at present under Government's consideration. Negotiations for Technical Collaboration Agreement with a foreign firm for this item are already at an advanced stage.

3. A proposal for establishing indigenous manufacture of Glass Shell for the TV Picture Tubes and for expansion of production of the TV Picture Tubes to meet expected internal increased requirements and for possible exports to UAR and Yugoslavia is also at present under consideration.

Chances for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as Ambassadors, high Commissioners, etc.

3500 SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether even 1 per cent of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do not get chance as Ambassadors, High Commissioners or Class I Officers in Foreign service ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : (a) and (b) The number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officers in the category of (i) Ambassadors and High Commissioners and (ii) other Class I officers, in the Foreign Service at present, is to the extent of 2.2% and 9.12% respectively.

Punjab Pay Scales for Technical Staff of Post-Graduate Institute, Chandigarh

3501. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the technical staff of the Post-graduate Institute, Chandigarh, has not yet been given benefit of the Punjab Pay Scales like the other employees ;

(b) whether the Chandigarh Administration has recommended that they should also be given the Punjab Pay Scales ; and

(c) if so, the time by which the issue will be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) All the technical staff of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh except the Nursing Staff have already been granted Punjab Pay Scales. The Nursing Staff, however, are on pay scales prevalent at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, which are better than Punjab Scales.

(b) The Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, is an autonomous Body set up under the Post Graduate Institute of Medical

Education and Research Chandigarh Act 1966 and, therefore, the question of recommendation by the Chandigarh Administration does not arise.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to part (a).

Letters Written by Governor of West Bengal to Former External Affairs Minister Re : Madam Svetlana

3502. SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report published in the Current Weekly dated the 24th October, 1970, regarding certain letters written by Shri S. S. Dhawan, Governor of West Bengal to the former External Affairs Minister. Shri M. C. Chagla, in regard to Madam Svetlana, daughter of Marshal Stalin ;

(b) whether allegations of serious nature in regard to the conduct of Shri Dhawan have been made in this report ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The letters were written before Shri Dhawan was appointed as Governor of West Bengal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Compilation of Netaji's Speeches

3503. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the records of the war-time speeches made by Netaji Bose, from Germany and S. E. Asia, during the time of the Azad Hind Revolution ;

(b) if so, whether the records of speeches of Netaji have been compiled ;

(c) if so, whether such compilation will be published ; and

(d) if not, when the screening of the war-time documents for assorting the scripts of Netaji's war-time broad-casts will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Historical Section of the Ministry of Defence had prepared a draft of the history of the Indian National Army after examining various documents including the War time speeches available with them. A number of publications have since been brought out on the subject in India and abroad and the material in the publications is being studied by the Historical Section for being incorporated in the draft history to the extent considered necessary.

(b) to (d). At present Government have no proposal for compiling and publishing a separate book devoted exclusively to Netaji's War-time speeches.

Granulation Plant for Manufacture of Balanced Fertilizer in Punjab.

3504. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a granulation plant for the manufacture of balanced fertilizer has been inaugurated in Punjab recently ;

(b) if so, the cost and capacity of the same ; and

(c) whether Government have plans to set up similar plants in other states also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The cost of the plant set up for the manufacture of Granulated Mixed Fertilizers at Dhandari Kalan (District Ludhiana) by the Punjab State Cooperative Supply & Marketing Federation Ltd., is Rs. 21.50 lakhs. The capacity of the plant is 40,000 tonnes per annum.

(c) No, Sir. Govt. would examine such schemes on merits as and when they are received.

Helicopter Factory at Bangalore

3505. **SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a helicopter factory at Bangalore ;

(b) if so, its production capacity ;

(c) the time by which it is expected to go into production ; and

(d) whether it will cater to civilian needs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) The Government has sanctioned a proposal to construct a helicopter factory as part of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (Bangalore Division) Complex.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the information.

(c) H.A.L. is already manufacturing Alouette III helicopters under licence. The manufacture of a new helicopter, SA-315, is also being taken up. These projects will be progressively transferred to the new factory. The new factory is expected to be fully commissioned in about four years, though some work will be undertaken even earlier.

(d) The production programme as envisaged now is primarily for meeting the requirements of Defence, but to the extent possible, civilian needs would also be met.

Alleged Irregularities in M.B.B.S. Examination of Patna University

3506. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRIMATI SUCHETA
KRIPALANI :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether serious irregularities had been committed at the M.B.B.S. Examinations of the Patna University last year ;

(b) whether the Enquiry Commission has passed severe strictures against the highest authorities of the University including the Chancellor ; the Vice-Chancellor and the Academic Council ;

(c) whether the medical degrees are proposed to be recognised and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the action taken against the persons involved in the irregularities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) to (d). The Expert Committee appointed by the Medical Council of India has enquired into this matter and the report submitted by this Committee is still under consideration of the Council.

On receipt of the final recommendation/report of the Council, further action, if any, required on the part of the Central Government will be taken.

Toronto Globe and Mail Correspondent's Visit to India without a Visa

3507. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Correspondent of Toronto Globe and Mail, who was refused a visa had flown to Madras from Ceylon without visa ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As there was an order prohibiting his entry into India, he was not allowed entry.

Caste Nomenclatures of Regiments in Indian Army

3508. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article of Lt. Col Gautam Sharma published in the 'Indian Nation' dated the 1st August, 1970 and the 'Nagpur Times' dated the 2nd August, 1970 regarding the caste nomenclatures of Regiments etc. in the Indian Army ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) The article of Lt. Col. Gautam Sharma (Retired) published in the 'Indian Nation' has come to the notice of Government.

(b) As has been indicated in answers to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6319 dated 28.8.1968 and Starred Question No. 85 dated 13.11.1968, it is the general policy of the Government to make recruitment in the Army as broad-based as possible and to provide equal opportunities to all citizens irrespective of caste, creed, community or religion. Care, however, is taken to ensure that there is no sudden change in the existing pattern of recruitment in some units of the army (Infantry Artillery and Armed Corps) which might affect the efficiency of the Army even temporarily. The above continues to be the objective of Government policy.

Central Assistance to Tamil Nadu for Clearance of Slums from the Revolving Funds for Housing

3509. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND

FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Central Assistance was given for clearance of Slums to Tamil Nadu from the Revolving Fund for Housing ; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The project proposals received from the Government of Tamil Nadu for being financed by the Revolving Fund for housing and urban development related to the development of land and the construction of houses. These are being examined in consultation with the State Government. If they are found acceptable, they will be sanctioned by the Corporation, depending on the resources available from time to time.

Statement of North Korean Consul-General

3510. SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the North Korean Consul-General recently issued a statement on the occasion of the 22nd Anniversary of his country ;

(b) whether the Consul-General in the ~~statement~~ criticised the United States and some other friendly countries ;

(c) if so, whether his statement does not amount to violation of the third country rule ; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The impropriety of making such a statement has been brought to the notice of the Consul-General of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in New Delhi.

Facilities to Secure Housing by Retiring Central Government Servants

3511. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether hardships experienced by Central Government employees on the verge of retirement have considerably increased ; and

(b) if so, whether Government will provide more facilities to enable retiring Government employees to secure adequate housing without suffering humiliation and worry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) In so far as the housing problem of the retiring Central Government servants is concerned, we are not aware of any increase in the hardship experienced by the retiring Central Government employees.

(b) There is no proposal to provide more facilities than are available at present.

Cancellation of Indian Film Festival in Nepal

3512. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Film Festival scheduled to be held in Nepal on the 6th November, 1970 was cancelled ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) An Indian Film Festival organised under

the auspices of a Film Festival Committee, scheduled to be held in Kathmandu on the 7th November, 1970, was cancelled.

(b) When the Indo-Nepal Trade Talks were postponed without the signing of a new treaty at the end of October, some misguided elements of the Tribhuvan University threatened to disrupt the Festival with violence. The Film Festival Committee therefore decided to cancel the Festival.

Provision of Plots to the Low and Middle Income Groups in Chandigarh

3513. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chandigarh Administration has not implemented the decision of the Central Advisory Committee to provide plots on concessional rates to the people of low and middle income groups ; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). The Chandigarh Administration had prepared a scheme for allotment of plots at concessional rates to low-paid employees. They were requested to revise the scheme in the light of certain observations made by this Department. The revised Scheme was received towards the end of October, 1970. The views of this Department are being communicated to Chandigarh Administration, so that the Scheme, when finalised, could be implemented.

प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा जनेवा का दौरा

3514. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में अमरीका से वापस आकर प्रधान मंत्री ने जनेवा का दौरा किया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह दौरा-निजी रूप में किया गया अथवा सरकारी कार्य से ; और

(ग) प्रधान मंत्री ने वहाँ किन-किन विषयों पर बातचीत की थी ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के नेताओं से विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए न्यूयार्क से काहिरा जाते समय प्रधान मंत्री रास्ते में 25 अक्टूबर 1970 को जनेवा में रुकी थीं ।

(ग) इस बीच वहाँ उन्होंने किसी विषय पर विचार-विमर्श नहीं किया था ।

Problem of Potable Water in Rajasthan

3515. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in Rajasthan without potable water;

(b) whether Rajasthan Government have approached the Centre for funds for the execution of a Master Plan to solve the drinking water problem ; and

(c) the estimated capital outlay required and by what time the execution of the plan is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) According to the information received from the State Government in January, 1970 the number of villages where no drinking water (potable) source is available within a radius of one mile is 6420.

(b) The provision of water Supply and Sanitation is included in the State Sector under the Fourth Plan. The State Government of Rajasthan has provided a sum of Rs. 30.33 crores for their urban and rural water supply scheme, out of which Rs. 20.00 crores has been earmarked for rural water supply schemes.

The Central Government have not received any request from the Government of Rajasthan for funds for execution of a Master Plan to solve the drinking water problem. However, the State Government have prepared an additional scheme called "Rural Works Programme" costing Rs. 20.00 crores for providing water in the seven drought affected districts of the State. The State Government have approached the Central Government for release of Rs. 20.00 crores in addition to the existing plan allocation for this scheme.

(c) The State Government expects to complete the "Rural Works Programme" during the Fourth Plan subject to availability of funds.

Survey of Underground Water in Famine-prone Areas

3516. SHRI N.K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the proposal made by some State Governments to help undertake survey of underground water in the famine-prone areas;

(b) whether the survey will include parts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the areas to be surveyed in each State and the programme drawn up for the purpose; and

(d) when the survey is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India have been carrying out ground water investigations in certain

parts of the country. Keeping in view the importance of the development of water resources, the Geological Survey of India has drawn up a two fold programme i.e. (i) regional ground water assessment and (ii) detailed ground water assessment aided by drilling in selected areas. Provision has also been made in the IV Plan programme of the Geological Survey of India to undertake work in the drought affected areas of Rajasthan and in the rain-shadow areas of Rayala-Seema in Andhra Pradesh and adjoining parts of Mysore.

Besides its normal programme, the Geological Survey of India also conducts ground-water investigations in drought affected areas on priority basis as and when a request is received from any State Government. In the past, such survey was carried out in certain parts of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan at the request of the State Government.

Surrender by Hostile Nagas

3517. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hostile Nagas are surrendering to Government in large number;

(b) if so, the number of hostile Nagas surrendered during the last six months; and

(c) the total number of hostile Nagas who have surrendered during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) Yes. Sir Underground Nagas have been surrendering to Government in substantial number.

(b) About 360 underground Nagas surrendered themselves between the 1st June '70 and 30th Nov. '70.

(b) During the period 1st December 1968 to 30th November 1970 about 2100 underground Nagas surrendered themselves

Use of I.A.F. Special Planes by P.M. During Tours

3518. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased

to state the number of occasions when I.A.F. special Plane were pressed into service for Prime Minister's tours of different States from the 1st October, 1969 to the 31st October, 1970 and the purpose thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : A statement giving details of Prime Minister tours of different States by I.A.F. planes, is laid on the table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4493/70*]

Setting up Camps at NEFA Border by Mizo Hostiles

3519. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRIMATI ILA PAL-
CHOUDHURI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Mizo hostiles after completing Guerilla warfare training in Pakistan have set up camps at the NEFA border to sneak back into India ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Government have no information about underground Pakistan trained Mizos, setting up camps at the NEFA border. They are, however, aware of their attempts to sneak back into India through the Assam-East Pakistan border. Necessary steps have been taken by the Security Forces to intensify vigilance against their entry.

Memorandum by the Association of Refugees Residents of Kotla Ferozshah (Vikram Nagar) Delhi

3520. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister last year or so by the Association of Refugees Residents of Kotla Ferozshah (Vikram Nagar) Delhi; and

(b) if so, what were their demands and what action Government have taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Association has requested that the tenements in the Ferozeshah Kotla area allotted by the Ministry of Rehabilitation to refugees on a rental basis, be transferred to them permanently. The land under the tenements is a Master Plan 'green' area and hence cannot be used for residential purposes on a permanent basis. However the memorandum is under consideration.

Representation Received by Prime Minister From Refugees, Ex-army Officers and Other of Ambala Cantonment

3521. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister received any representation, through Chief Minister of Haryana at Chandigarh in her recent tour, from refugees, ex-military officers and others of Ambala Cantonment against the Cantonment officers, action to compel to vacate their residential quarters, bungalows and houses on nominal compensations ;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter ;

(c) whether he had any discussion about the policy to be adopted about the residents of the cantonment lands ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of the answer to (a) above.

High Cost of 15 Denier Nylon Yarn

3522. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state : ^a

(a) whether the price of 15 Denier Nylon Yarn has shot up much against the price which was agreed to with the Manufacturers and the Federation of Small Scale Weavers ; and

(b) if so, by how much the price has shot up and the steps taken to remedy the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No increase in price has come to notice in regard to the supply of 15 Denier yarn by mills to actual users. There have been no complaints about the working of the voluntary agreement on prices between spinners and weavers which was given effect to from July 1970.

(b) Does not arise.

Soviet Land Nehru Awards

3523. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Soviet Land Nehru Awards, 1970 have been given to 22 Indian nationals, describing them as opera artistes, etc. ;

(b) if so, the names of the recipients and the nature of these awards ; and

(c) whether the recipients of these awards are also given two weeks' free-tour facilities to Soviet Russia ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-4494/70.*]

Report of Sub-Committee for Food Standard

3524. SHRI SHANKAR RAO MANE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sub-committee for Food Standard set up by the Central Government has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Various sub-committees are set up by the Central Committee for Food Standards which is a statutory committee constituted under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. While some of the sub-committees have submitted their reports for consideration of the Central Committee for Food Standards, the reports of some others are still awaited. There is no sub-committee called as "sub-committee for Food Standard". Presumably, the reference is to the sub-committee to consider the feasibility of distinguishing adulterated from sub-standard foods. The final recommendations of this sub-committee are still awaited.

Engine Overhaul Facilities at H.A.L. Bangalore

3525. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether H.A.L. Bangalore is having a huge stock of disposal materials to carry on over-hauling of the Piston engines ;

(b) whether the Piston engine overhaul work of the outside parties can be handled exclusively by H.A.L. ; and

(c) if so, what steps, if any, are being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Bulk stock of disposal material for Dakota aircraft, its engine and engine accessories had been acquired by HAL in auction more than two decades ago. Most of the fast moving useful items out of this stock have already been used up and what is left with HAL, out of this stock, is of limited value.

HAL have sufficient capacity for undertaking Piston Engine overhaul work for outside parties but for this purpose it will be necessary for them to import materials required for overhaul, as they can depend on the stock left with them only to a limited extent.

Bond from Medical Students for Serving in Villages

3526. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to ask the students joining the medical colleges in future to sign a bond agreement that they would serve in villages for three years ; and

(b) if so, the reasons behind this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal before the Government at present to ask the students joining the medical colleges to sign a bond agreement that they would serve in villages for three years. However, Government have accepted a recommendation of the Medical Education Committee set up by it in 1969 as endorsed by the Medical Education Conference held in July this year and also by the Executive Committee of the Central Council of Health at its meeting held at Aurangabad on 23rd July, 1970, that 5% of seats in medical colleges should be reserved for candidates who undertake to serve in rural areas. All State Governments, Medical Colleges and Universities having medical faculties have been requested to implement this and other relevant decisions of the Government of India. Besides, Government of India have also accepted a recommendation of the Medical Education Committee as endorsed by the Medical Education Conference and the Central Council of Health that all interns should spend six months out of a total period of one year's internship at Primary Health Centres in rural areas.

The Medical Council of India and concerned authorities have been requested to implement this decision.

Working of the Central Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation

3527. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI S. D. SOMA-SUNDARAM :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether not a single project has yet been sanctioned under the Revolving Fund for Housing for the current financial year ;

(b) whether the Central Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation established in April to administer the fund has still to have a properly constituted board ;

(c) whether Government have not been able to make up its mind about a Chairman to head the Board and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps envisaged to expedite the matter so that the Rs. 25 crores investments this year could be utilised properly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) to (d). The Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation Private Ltd. was registered as a Government company, on the 25th April, 1970. It has by now received 116 project-proposals from the States etc. involving a seed-capital of about Rs. 100 crores. These projects are at various stages of consideration, by the Corporation, in consultation with the State Governments. If found acceptable, they will be sanctioned by the Corporation, depending upon the availability of resources from time to time. The

Corporation may require about Rs. 20 crores for lending to the States etc. during the current year. Steps to raise such an amount have been taken.

The selection of the chief executive and other full-time and part-time directors of the Corporation has been nearly finalised. The selected persons are likely to assume charge shortly. Meanwhile, the promoters of the Corporation are attending to its business as per the Companies' Act, 1956.

Cost Structure of Bulk Drugs

3528. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken up for investigation the cost structure of 25 more bulk drugs with a view to fixing fair selling prices for them ;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take up investigation of cost structure of more drugs and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The investigation is in progress.

(c) Government have no such proposal under consideration at present.

Air-Hammer Drilling Rigs

3529. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND

WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether UNICEF is donating 85 high-speed air-hammer drilling rigs to India as part of its multi-million dollar programme to bring safe drinking water to 12,000 villages in eleven hard-rock States of Central and Peninsular India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the States in which the hard rock water supply schemes will be expanded ; and

(d) how far it is going to meet the needs of the village drinking water requirements in the hard-rock areas of the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) About 85 high speed air-hammer drilling rigs are expected to be received from UNICEF which would be used in providing drinking water supply in hard rock areas in the country.

(b) The UNICEF assistance has been sought to import pneumatic high speed hard rock drilling equipment, not available in India for relieving drinking water scarcity in the hard rock areas of the country. According to the Plan of Operations signed between the Government of India and W. H. O. and UNICEF., equipment and supplies of an estimated value of 5,893 million U. S. dollars would be made available by UNICEF during 1970-74.

(c) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and other States which come forth for such assistance will be provided with the UNICEF rigs for the implementation of rural water supply schemes.

(d) This Programme will give impetus to the implementation of the schemes for providing drinking water in all hard rock formation areas in the country.

Expenditure on Family Planning Research

3530. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:
SHRI G. C. DIXIT :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent so far on research in the Family Planning Programme ;

(b) whether any of the Universities are associated with the research ; and

(c) if so, the break-up of grants given to the Universities for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) From April, 1966 till the end of March, 1970 a sum of Rs. 1,46,48,998 has been spent on various types of research schemes connected with the Family Planning Programme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Grant-in-aid to Universities for Demographic and Communication Action Research is released directly by the Department. Four Universities received grant-in-aid for such research and a statement showing the grant-in-aid released is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-4495/70].

For Bio-medical Research, the grants are released through the Indian Council of Medical Research who release such grants on the basis of applications for research projects received every year. The Council in the current financial year is supporting 50 research schemes in various Universities, medical colleges and scientific institutions scattered all over the country. A total of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been sanctioned for these schemes for which research is being carried out in 27 institutions.

Indo-Burma Boundary Commission

3531 SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-Burma joint Boundary Commission has started work for demarcation of the common border ; and

(b) if so, the progress of the demarcation work made so far and the amount of money spent on it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDAR PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Demarcation of the Indo-Burma Boundary has been in progress since 1968 and is being carried out satisfactorily. A total of 490 miles of the demarcation work had been taken up in the field seasons 1968-69 and 1969-70. A further 225 miles will be taken in the season 1970-71. Connected work such as ground verification and map drawing etc. is also in progress.

The overall expenditure on the demarcation work is estimated to cost about Rs. 1,57,00,000. The expenditure is initially incurred by various concerned departments and later reimbursed by the Ministry of external Affairs through book adjustments. So far a sum of Rs. 37.67 lakhs has been reimbursed to the Survey of India. Other debits are yet to be adjusted.

Setting up of Export Oriented Aluminium Plants

3532. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to enter the foreign market with its aluminium and aluminium products at the beginning of the Fifth Plan ;

(b) whether any export-oriented aluminium plant has been set up ; if so, in which State ; and

(c) whether there is any demand from foreign countries for Indian aluminium ; if so, which are those countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS AND MINES and METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :

(a) Keeping in view the schemes approved/licensed both in the private and public sectors for the development of the Aluminium industry during the Fourth Plan period, it is hoped that the country will become self-sufficient in aluminium by the end of the Fourth plan period or early in the Fifth plan period. Thereafter, it would also be possible to export aluminium and its products to foreign countries during the Fifth plan period.

(b) No, Sir. However, the feasibility of setting up an export-oriented *Alumina Plant* in Gujarat State is being examined.

(c) There is a demand for aluminium and its products from West Asia, Africa, South East Asia and also in countries like U.K., Canada, East Germany, Yugoslavia.

Upgrading of Diplomatic Missions at Geneva And Tripoli

3533. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to upgrade its diplomatic missions at Geneva and Tripoli ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for upgrading these missions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the reasons were as follows :—

(i) Geneva

Till recently, our Mission at Geneva was handling only part of our work connected with the UN Agencies located there. An important part, viz. that relating to the Disarmament Committee, was being attended to on an ad hoc basis by our Ambassador at Berne. A review of the arrangement showed the necessity to centre all our UN Agencies work at Geneva. A reorganisation of the Mission's set up was therefore necessary.

In view of the higher responsibilities devolving on the reorganised Mission, it was decided that it should be headed by an officer of higher grade. Simultaneously, the post of Consul General at Geneva has been substituted by a post in a lower grade—viz. Vice-Consul.

(ii) Tripoli

The existing arrangement is that our Ambassador at Cairo is concurrently accredited to Libya, and that our representative resident at Tripoli is a First Secretary/C d'A. In the context of our growing economic as well as political relations with Libya, it has been found necessary that our resident representative at Tripoli should be of the status of Ambassador. It has therefore been decided to upgrade the post accordingly.

Expenditure on D. D. A.

3534. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure on administration of D. D. A. during the Second, Third and Fourth Plans ;

(b) the amount spent on the actual development ; and

(c) proportion of administrative expenditure to the development expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Development of Jhandewala Market, Delhi

3535. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) when the Jhandewala market, Delhi was developed and allotted by the Delhi Development Authority ;

(b) whether sufficient arrangements are there for sanitation and other civic amenities ;

(c) whether complaints regarding insanitation, bad condition of roads, instagnated water have been received from the residents ; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken to remove the difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) It was developed and allotted to shopkeepers in 1966.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Blockade of road-side drains has been mainly due to the dumping of materials by the shop-keepers themselves. However, to improve conditions, the Delhi Development Authority are providing additional drains. For proper sanitation, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi recently augmented sanitation staff.

Agitation by D. D. A. Shramik Sangh Workers

3536. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority Shramik Sangh Workers are agitating from the 22nd September, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, their demands and the reaction of the D.D.A. thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING

AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) and (b). According to a representation recently received by Government from Delhi Vikas Pradhikaran Shramik Sangh, their demands are that labourers working for a number of years should be made permanent ; those who work 240 days in a year should be given normal wages ; weekly holidays and holidays on national days should be with pay ; bonus should be given to them ; the minimum wages be raised from Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 7 per day ; the labourers retrenched from service should be re-instated ; free medical service should be made available ; working hours should be fixed according to law in vogue. The Delhi Development Authority have reported that the above Association is an unrecognized one ; there is already a registered 'D. D. A. Employees' Association duly recognized by the Authority.

Books Written by Retired Military Officers on Defence

3537. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the military officials who wrote books in the last three years on defence and the names of their books ;

(b) whether some of them have divulged some secrets of the defence and had stated such facts which are not known to the public ;

(c) whether some controversies are also going on between army officers on certain facts mentioned in the books ;

(d) the steps which Government have taken against each writer ; and

(e) the measures Government propose to discourage this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Government are aware of the following books written by

retired Service officers during the three years 1967 to 1970 :—

- (i) Lt. Gen. B.M. Kaul. —The Untold Story.
- (ii) Maj. Gen. D. K. Palit. —The Essentials of Military Knowledge.
- (iii) Brig. J.P. Dalvi. —Himalayan Blunder.
- (iv) Wing Commander M.K. Chopra —India—The Search for Power.
- (v) Lt. Gen. L.P. Sen —Slender was the thread : Kashmir Confrontation 1947-48.
- (vi) Maj. C.L. Datta —With two Presidents.

In addition, two serving officers, viz., Lt. Gen. P.S. Bhagat V.C. and Capt. A.P.S. Bindra I.N. wrote "The Shield and the Sword" and "Suez Thrombosis ; Causes and Prospects", respectively.

(b) to (e). Some of the books written by retired officers mentioned above contained information which were not known to the public. Government have also seen in the Press, reports of some retired military officers having refuted some of the statements contained in some of the books. But no serving officer is involved in these controversies.

There is no pre-censorship of publications in this country and hence retired officers cannot be discouraged from writing books. They are, however, liable if it is established that the publications have infringed the provision of the Official Secrets Act or are otherwise actionable under the law.

Supply of War Material to India by U.A.R.

3538. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether U.A.R. supplied war material during 1965 conflict to India ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

नई दिल्ली स्थित जोर्डन दूतावास की सुरक्षा के बारे में जोर्डन से विरोध पत्र

3539. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जोर्डन की सरकार ने नई दिल्ली स्थित जोर्डन के दूतावास की सुरक्षा हेतु व्यवस्था न करने के कारण भारत सरकार को कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Increase in Mineral Production

3540. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's mineral production has gone up this year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH) : (a) and (b). According to the latest available information which is for the period January-September 1970, the over-all mining activity measured in terms of quantum index was slightly lower at 169 as against 170 for January-September 1969, base being 100 for 1960. However, in terms of value of mineral output during the period January-September 1970, there was a marginal increase compared to the corresponding period of 1969. A statement giving the comparative figures of mineral production, and value for the period January-September in 1969 and in 1970 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4496/70].

जवानों को दिये जाने वाले हथियारों और उनकी वदियों में सुधार

3541. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जवानों को दी जाने वाली वर्दी और हथियारों में अब तक ऐसे क्या सुधार किये गये हैं, जिनसे उस पर बोझ कम हो गया और उसकी कार्य-कुशलता बढ़ जाये ?

प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : जवानों को वितरित वदियों और आयुधों में निम्न सुधार किए गए हैं :—

(क) कमीजों और पाजामों के लिए एक नया अभिकल्प अपनाया गया है जो तंग फिट हैं। सर्ज के पाजामों का तला कम कर दिया गया है। और यह ऐसा अभिकल्पित किया गया है कि बन्धनों के बिना पहने जा सकें।

(ख) सर्ज का ब्लाऊज को जो वदियों की वर्दी का एक अंश था, बन्द कर दिया गया है।

(ग) ग्रेटकोट का स्थान एक छोटे ग्रेटकोट ने ले लिया है।

(घ) कोट मार्का और पाजामा मार्का का एक हल्का संस्करण पुरः स्थापित किया गया है।

(ङ) 9 एम० एम० स्टेनगन के स्थान पर एक हल्की एस० ए० एफ० कार्बाईन पुरः स्थापित की गई है।

उपरोक्त सुधारों के कारण वदियों और आयुधों का भार कम हो गया है कि जिनके फलस्वरूप जवानों की सक्रियात्मक क्षमता में वृद्धि हुई है। इस दिशा में अधिक प्रयास किए जाते रहेंगे।

उद्योगों की मांग को देखते हुए आयातित धातुओं की स्थिति

3542. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उद्योगों की मांग को देखते हुए आयातित धातुओं की स्थिति इस समय क्या है ;

(ख) क्या कुछ धातु अब भी चोरी से अत्यधिक मूल्य पर बेची जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) 1969-70 और 1970-71 (अप्रैल-जून) के दौरान प्रमुख अलौह धातुओं का आयात, 1970-71 के चालू वर्ष के लिए अनुमानित मांग और सम्भावित विदेशी उपलब्धता सभा पटल पर रखे विवरण में दी जाती है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—4497/70]। इस्पात के बारे में जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी।

(ख) इस बारे में कोई विनिर्दिष्ट शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता है।

Rules Regarding Appointment of Members of Governing Body of A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi

3543. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the rules with regard to the appointment of the members of the Governing Body of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi ;

(b) who are the members, officials and others of the Governing Body of the Institute ; and

(c) whether elections, as laid down in the Rules of the Institute for representation on the Governing Body, were held, if not, the reasons therefor, and on what basis the present members were nominated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The rules with regard to the appointment of members of the Governing Body of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences are contained in Regulation 5 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Regulations, 1958, which is reproduced below :

"5. The Governing Body shall consist of the following (9) members, namely--

- (a) President of the Institute--Chairman.
- (b) Director General of Health Services — Ex-Officio Member.
- (c) Representative of the Ministry of Finance— — Ex-Officio Member
- (d) Director, A.I.I.M.S. — Ex-Officio Member
- (e) Five members to be elected by the members of the Institute from amongst themselves, one of whom shall be a member of Parliament."

(b) and (c). So far as the Governing Body is concerned, there is no difference between official and non-official members. Regulation 5 of the A.I.I.M.S. Regulations 1958 provides that the Governing Body shall consist of 9 members. The President of the Institute, who happens to be the Union Minister for Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development is the Chairman of the Governing Body. As per clause (e) of Regulations 5, the following members have been elected as members of the Governing Body by the

Institute Body from amongst its own members ;

- (i) Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Planning & Works, Housing & Urban Development (Department of Health and Family Planning).
- (ii) Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University.
- (iii) Dr. Jacob Chandy, Vellore.
- (iv) Prof. M. S. Thacker.
- (v) Shri Y. Gadgilingana Goud, M.P.

Nomination of Members of the Governing Body of A. I. I. M. S.; New Delhi

3544. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the then Health Minister at the time of enactment of the law setting up the All India Institute of Medical Sciences had assured the House that there would be only 3 or 4 officials on the Governing Body of the Institute ; and

(b) if so how the Health Minister, Secretary, Ministry of Health and Prof. M.S. Thacker, Former Member ; Planning Commission, were nominated as members of the Institute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur had stated as under : "...I have so little time to reply—as to the official character of the Governing Body. I may bring to the notice of the Members that there are merely three or four officials out of 17 members, because the non-medical scientists and those representing the Indian Sciences Congress certainly won't be officials. Representatives of the medical faculties are not likely to be officials. Then there are three Members of Parliament who certainly are not officials. So that objection really does not stand..."

Even though the word "Governing Body" was mentioned by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, it really referred to the composition of the Institute Body which consists of 17 members as the reference to non-medical scientists and representative of the Indian Science Congress is mentioned in section 4 of the A.I.I.M.S. Act, 1956 which is about composition of the Institute Body.

(b) The Union Minister for Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development Secretary, Department of Health and Family Planning and Prof. M. S. Thacker, formerly Member, Planning Commission, have been nominated as members of the Institute Body as nominees of the Central Government under clause (e) of Section 4 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.

Progress in Drilling for Petroleum at Atharmura and Baramura in Tripura

3545. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether he visited Tripura in the beginning of November this year to study the progress made in the work of drilling for petroleum at Atharmura and Baramura ;

(b) if so, the result of his personal study ; and

(c) whether any conclusions have since been arrived at about the commercial exploitability of the petroleum reserves in Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals paid a routine visit in early November to Tripura and visited the drillsite at Baramura where the preliminary work for construction of site and transportation of equipment is in advanced stage.

(c) The commercial exploitability of the oil reserves in Tripura can be assessed

only after exploratory drilling is conducted and its results are available.

Laying of Sewerage System in Inder Puri, New Delhi

3546. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a colony near Pusa Institute called Inder Puri in New Delhi has no sewerage although a very high percentage of construction has taken place and development charges have been paid by all the plot holders as well as house owners ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not laying sewerage in a otherwise modern colony ;

(c) how much more time is likely to be taken for laying sewerage system in Inder Puri ; and

(d) whether some representation has been received in this respect and if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). It has been reported by the Municipal Corporation, Delhi, that since full development charges have not so far been received from the plot holders/house owners, no sewerage system has been provided in Inder Puri Colony.

(c) The Corporation proposes to take up the work in hand as soon as the full development charges are received.

(d) The Corporation has received some representations and is pursuing the matter.

Radio Peking Broadcast Re : Terms and Conditions for Improvement in Sino-Indian Relations

3547. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL

AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news appearing in the Indian Express of the 7th November, 1970 regarding Radio Peking broadcast spelling out terms and conditions for friendship with India ;

(b) if so, the details of such terms ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Express Correspondent has interpreted the Radio Peking broadcast of November 6th to imply that China would be willing to re-establish friendly relations with India if India pledges to have nothing to do with Taiwan and Dalai Lama indirectly or directly.

(c) The Government of India's stand on both Tibet and Taiwan are absolutely clear. The Government of India have all along recognised both Tibet and Taiwan as parts of the People's Republic of China. There is no justification whatsoever for the Chinese accusation that the Government of India are conniving at "Two China Policy" or that they are instigating the Tibetan refugees in India against the Chinese Government. The Government of India cannot be held responsible for activities of non-official organisations. It is not understood how the Chinese Government takes exception to the Indian Government's policy in this regard. Indeed it is China which interferes in India's internal affairs by challenging the accession of Kashmir to India, by instigating some of the tribes in North-East India and by giving encouragement to subversive elements.

Opening of New Medical Colleges in the Country

3548. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have plans of opening new Medical Colleges in various parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total financial implications on this project ; and

(c) the extent to which pressure on existing Medical Colleges is likely to be relieved consequent upon the opening of the proposed colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to open 10 new medical colleges in various parts of the country during the Fourth Five Year Plan. These colleges were recommended by the Fourth Plan Working Group as follows :—

Bihar	1
Haryana	1
Gujarat	1
Madhya Pradesh	1
Maharashtra	2
Uttar Pradesh	2
West Bengal	2
	10

Out of these 10 medical colleges proposed to be set up, two have already come up—one at Sewagram in Maharashtra and the other at Burdwan in West Bengal.

The scheme relating to setting up of new medical colleges in the Fourth Plan is in the State Sector. It is for the concerned States to make financial provisions for this purpose in their respective State Plans.

Setting up of a new medical college of 100 annual admissions with the full complex of teaching hospitals having indoor bed-

strength, according to the standards laid down by the Medical Council of India involves a total expenditure of roughly about Rs. 3 crores. Therefore, if all the 10 proposed medical colleges are actually set up by the concerned States during the Fourth Plan, the total financial implication of the project would be of the order of about Rs. 30 crores. This amount will, however vary according to the local conditions and availability of facilities and hospitals with the required number of beds in the neighbourhood which may be utilised as teaching beds.

(c) The opening of the new Medical Colleges would considerably lighten the pressure on the existing ones. The annual admission capacity will increase from about 11,500 to about 13,000 by the end of the Fourth Plan, if all the proposed new medical colleges are set up during this Plan period.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा ताशकन्द घोषणा का उल्लंघन

3549. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान ने ताशकन्द घोषणा का अब तक कितनी बार उल्लंघन किया है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान की ऐसे कितने विरोध पत्र भेजे गए जिनकी सूचना रूस को भी दी गई थी ?

वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). पाकिस्तान ने ताशकन्द समझौते की व्यवस्थाओं का कई बार उल्लंघन किया है। भारत सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान को विरोध पत्र भेजती रही है। अन्य मित्र देशों की तरह सोवियत सरकार को इन उल्लंघनों से अवगत कराया जाता रहा है।

Adulteration of Motor Spirit

3550. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS & MINES & METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the complaints regarding the adulteration of motor spirit ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to prevent this malpractice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) One or two complaints of adulteration of motor spirit with solvents have been received.

(b) The possibility of tightening the distribution arrangements for solvents is under examination.

देश में गैर-सरकारी चिकित्सा कालेज

3551. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना और देश के अन्य नगरों में गैर-सरकारी चिकित्सा कालेज बड़ी संख्या में खुलते जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पटना तथा अन्य नगरों में खोले गये ऐसे कालेजों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) बिहार में पटना और अन्य नगरों के गैर-सरकारी कालेजों के छात्रों से दाखिले के समय 16 हजार रुपये की राशि वसूल की गई थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) से (घ). सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसे एकत्र किया जा रहा है और यथा-समय सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम द्वारा अर्जित लाभ

3552. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम ने इस वर्ष लाभ अर्जित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यह लाभ किन कारणों से हुआ ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) इस वर्ष अर्थात् 1970-71 के लिए लेखे वित्तीय वर्ष के समाप्त होने के उपरान्त ही उपलब्ध होंगे। निगम ने 1969-70 में 106.41 लाख रुपयों का लाभ उपार्जित किया।

(ख) और (ग). 1969-70 वर्ष के दौरान में विभिन्न कोयला खानों से बर्धित उत्पादन और प्रेषण से लाभ हुआ यदि मांग अधिक हुई होती तो लाभ और अधिक होता।

कोयला बोर्ड द्वारा खान भरने के लिए कुछ कम्पनियों को दी गई सहायता

3553. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयला बोर्ड खानों को भरने तथा ऐसे ही अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए इण्डियन स्टील कम्पनी, बिडला कम्पनी, थापर कम्पनी, एन्ड्रयूल कम्पनी, मूदड़ा की टर्नर मोरिसन कम्पनी इक्वीटेबल कम्पनी आदि को करोड़ों रुपये की सहायता देता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कम्पनियों को उक्त प्रयोजनों के लिए गत तीन वर्ष में दी गई सहायता का वर्षवार ब्यौरा कारणों सहित क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त राशि से सद्पयोग से हुए लाभ का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) कोयला खान (संरक्षण और सुरक्षा) अधिनियम के उपबन्धों और तद्घीन बनाए गए नियमों के अनुसार कोयला बोर्ड, संरक्षण और सुरक्षा के लिए और प्रतिकूल खनन अवस्थाओं के अधीन कार्य करने के लिए पात्र-कोयला खानों को भराई के लिए सहायता अनुदत्त करता है और ऐसे कोयला खानों की सूची में प्रश्न में निर्देशित कम्पनियां भी सम्मिलित हैं।

(ख) और (ग). गत तीन वर्षों के लिए सहायता के ब्यौरे को दर्शित करने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—4498/70] संरक्षण और सुरक्षा के द्विमुखी प्रयोजनों के लिए कोयला खानों द्वारा की गई भराई के लिए सहायता अनुदत्त की जाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में गैसीपन, कूपकों की गहराई परतों का पतलापन आदि जैसे विनिर्दिष्ट प्रतिकूल बातों की विद्यमानता के लिए भी सहायता अनुदत्त की जाती है जिस पर उत्पादन लागत के बढ़ने का प्रभाव है। विवरण संमुखीन अनुदत्त सहायता से वसूल किए गए कोयले की मात्रा भी दर्शित करता है।

भारतीय पुस्तकों का रशियन तथा रूस की अन्य भाषाओं में अनुवाद

3554. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस ने भारत को विभिन्न भाषाओं के लेखकों की पुस्तकों को रशियन तथा रूस की अन्य भाषाओं में अनुवाद कराया है और उन्हें प्रकाशित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जो पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की गई हैं उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा उनके लेखकों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसी पुस्तकों की कितनी-कितनी प्रतियां प्रकाशित हुई हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सोवियत संघ में विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं के भारतीय लेखकों की पुस्तकें बहुत बड़ी संख्या में रूसी तथा सोवियत गणतन्त्रों की अन्य भाषाओं में अनूदित और प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं वैसे ही अनेक क्लासिकी, अर्द्धक्लासिकी और आधुनिक रूसी कृतियां भारत की विभिन्न भाषाओं में अनूदित और प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं। भारतीय लेखकों की प्रचीन क्लासिक्स से लेकर आधुनिक भारतीय साहित्य की कृतियों का अनुवाद हुआ है। भारतीय भाषा से अनूदित तथा सोवियत संघ में मुद्रित सभी पुस्तकों की कोई सूची तैयार नहीं है।

Comparative Prices for Medicines produced by Public and Private Sectors-

3556. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Public Sector is charging much higher rates for its medical production than the private sector ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Approval of Kasturba Colony of Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi

3557. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased state :

(a) whether the present Kasturba Colony of Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi was approved by Government during the First Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, whether the facilities like water, electricity etc. have not been provided so far in the colony ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether Government have received any representation in this regard ; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) to (e). There is no colony by the name of 'Kasturba Colony' in the vicinity of Lajpat Nagar. But there is an organisation known as 'Kasturba Niketan' in Lajpat Nagar-II under the control of the Ministry of Law and Social Welfare. Filtered water supply to this Organisation has been made available by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Electricity has also been provided to Kasturba Niketan except for a portion known as 'Sainik Sadan'. Residents of the two quarters of the Sainik Sadan have taken electric connections and rest of the quarters/blocks are without electricity. Provision of street lighting is there. The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have reported that they have not received any formal request for the provision of electricity in the Sainik Sadan either from the inmates or from the authorities, although they were told informally during the course of a joint site inspection carried out by the officials of the Central Public Works Department and the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to comply with certain requirements so that the residents of the Sadan could be given electric connections.

Alleged French Support to Pakistan on Kashmir Dispute

3558. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the statement made by the President of Pakistan Gen. Yahya Khan, in Paris that France has been supporting the Pakistani point of view on the Kashmir dispute ;

(b) if so, whether clarification has been sought from France in the matter ; and

(c) the reply received ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen press reports on the statement of President Yahya Khan in Paris after his discussions with French leaders. President Yahya Khan, when asked by reporters whether President Pompidou of France supported Pakistan on the Kashmir issue, is reported to have replied, "France has always supported us from the very beginning and President Pompidou had himself also supported our just cause."

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Our Ambassador in Paris sought clarification in the matter from the French Foreign Office and was told that the policy of France remained unchanged namely, that problems between India and Pakistan should be peacefully settled between them. The Embassy of Pakistan in France also stated in a press release that what President Yahya Khan had said was not meant to be an exact quotation of what President had told him.

होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति द्वारा कैंसर का उन्मूलन

3559. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

श्री जी० बाई० कुण्डन :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन, और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि अरविन्द आश्रम के एक होम्यो चिकित्सक ने दावा किया है कि उन्होंने कैंसर से पीड़ित एक लड़की का बिना आपरेशन के सफलतापूर्वक उपचार किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार कैंसर के उन्मूलन के लिए ऐसे उपचार को प्रोत्साहन देने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) डा० गुरुराजु गवर्नमेंट होम्योपैथिक मैडिकल कालेज, गुडिवाडा (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) में स्थित होम्योपैथिक अनुसंधान केन्द्र कैंसर के कतिपय पहलुओं पर अनुसंधान कार्य कर रहा है और अब कलकत्ता होम्योपैथिक मैडिकल कालेज, कलकत्ता कैंसर की प्रारम्भिक अवस्थाओं तथा उसके होम्योपैथिक उपचार का निरन्तर अनुसंधान कार्य कर रहा है । कुछ सामग्री एकत्र कर ली गई है जिसकी अन्तिम परिणाम ज्ञात होने से पूर्व और आगे संपुष्टि की जानी है ।

देश से चेचक का उन्मूलन

3560. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

श्री देवकी नन्दन पाटोदिया :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने वक्तव्य दिया था कि मलेरिया की भांति चेचक का भी देश से उन्मूलन किया जा सकता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है ; और

(ग) उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हों।

(ख) और (ग). वर्षवार प्राथमिक टीके लगाने तथा पुनः टीके लगाने के लक्ष्य निश्चित किए गए हैं तथा रोग के खतरे की आशंका वाले 0-14 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग और श्रमिकों। भ्रमणशील जन समूहों के असुरक्षित व्यक्तियों को उच्च प्राथमिकता देते हुए प्राथमिक टीके लगाने तथा पुनः टीके लगाने के कार्य को तीव्र करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। इसके साथ-साथ रोग की सूचना देने, उस पर निगरानी रखने और इसके फैलने को रोकने के कार्यों को इस कार्यक्रम का अंग बनाया जा रहा है। लोग स्वेच्छा से टीका लगायें और चेचक की घटनाओं की तुरन्त सूचना दी जाये इसके लिए स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा तथा प्रचार के उपायों को बढ़ा दिया गया है। जमाई गई सूखी चेचक वैक्सिन के टीके लगाने की अच्छी विधि अर्थात् दुमुही सूईयों वाले बहुछिद्र तकनीक को आमतौर पर सारे देश में अपना लिया गया है।

चीनी क्रान्ति की 21वीं वर्षगांठ के दिल्ली समारोह में भाग लेने वाले भारतीय

3561. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष दिल्ली में चीनी क्रान्ति की 21वीं वर्षगांठ के समारोह में कितने अतिथियों ने भाग लिया था ;

(ख) उसमें कितने अधिकारियों ने भारत सरकार की ओर से भाग लिया था ; और

(ग) दिल्ली स्थित चीनी दूतावास में भारत सरकार ने कितने समय बाद ऐसे समारोह में सरकारी तौर पर भाग लिया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार के अधिकारियों सहित लगभग 150 अतिथियों ने चीन लोक गणराज्य की 21वीं वर्षगांठ में भाग लिया।

(ग) सरकारी अधिकारी 1968 से ऐसे समारोहों में शामिल हो रहे हैं।

Production of Vijayanta Tank

3562. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of Indian-made tank 'Vijayanta' has been speeded up recently ; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The aim of steadily building up the production from year to year is being realised. It will not be in public interest to disclose the details of the progress achieved.

Examination of Shantilal Shah Committee Report on Pricing of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

3565. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the Shantilal Shah Committee report on the cost structure prices and distribution of petroleum and petroleum products ; and

(b) if so, the specific decisions taken thereon and the action taken to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN). (a) and (b). Attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the reply given to the Unstarred Question

No. 136 by him on 27th July, 1970 which contains the requisite information.

Export Oriented Aluminium Plant in Gujarat

3566. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an export-oriented aluminium plant has been sanctioned for being set up in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the details of the project indicating its production capacity in respect of different items, the name of the company under which it would be set up ; and

(c) whether any foreign collaboration is sought ; if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Export-oriented Aluminium plant has not been sanctioned to be set up in Gujarat. However ; *Alumina Plant* is proposed to be set up in Gujarat jointly by the Central and State Governments for export of Alumina. Following enquiries from several foreign countries for purchase of alumina from India on a long term basis, the Government of India got a detailed Techno-economic Feasibility Report for an export-oriented alumina plant prepared by the National Industrial Development Corporation.

2. Broad details of the proposed project are given below :

- (i) the proposed export-oriented alumina in Gujarat may be located at Bhuj ;
- (ii) the capacity of the plant may be 200,000 tonnes of alumina production per year ;
- (iii) the capital cost of the project has been estimated at Rs. 23.03 crores (excluding the cost of the housing colony) ;

(iv) the mining of bauxite will be carried out by Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited, who will deliver it in requisite quantity and quality at the plant site ; and

(v) the bauxite will be processed by the conventional Bayer process with low temperature and low pressure technology.

The feasibility report is being examined and the question of structure of the Company to undertake the alumina plant, will be decided after such examination.

(c) No, Sir.

Operation of Maharashtra Ownership Flats Act, 1963 in New Delhi

3567. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued instructions that as far as possible the provisions of the Maharashtra Ownership Flats Act, 1963 should be followed in regard to multi-storeyed buildings in New Delhi Municipal Committee area, so that the purchasers of flats are protected against malpractices of the Promoters and Builders ; and

(b) whether Government have ascertained that the Promoters and Builders of Akash Deep building have given a fair deal to the purchasers of flats and have duly parted with the title in their favour and have not created hurdles and obstructions in the way of their forming themselves into a cooperative society ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) In October, 1963, certain State Governments and the Delhi Administration were advised to take suitable steps for enacting legislation similar to the Maharashtra Ownership Flats

(Regulation of the Promotion of construction, Sale, Management and Transfer) Act, 1963, as and when they were satisfied that the promoters of such flats were indulging in malpractices.

(b) Requisite information is awaited from the Delhi Administration and would be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received.

Buildings more than Five Storeys within a Radius of one mile of Connaught Place

3568. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many buildings with more than five storeys have come up within a radius of one mile of Connaught Place, and each with how many storeys ;

(b) how many more such buildings have been permitted to come up in 1971-72 ; and

(c) whether Government have made any study of the problems of sanitation, transport, parking of motor cars etc. created by the raising of such buildings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Two buildings—13 storeyed each—have come up so far.

(b) Plans for 16 buildings have been sanctioned by the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(c) Yes.

Setting up of Regional Medical College at Imphal

3569. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2069 on the 9th March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the matter has been recently revived and reconsidered as to include the setting up of a Regional Medical College at Imphal ; and

(b) if so, the result of the examination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The proposal to set up a Medical College at Imphal in Manipur is still under consideration.

Foreign Exchange Earned by Madhya Pradesh Iron Ore Project

3570. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh iron ore project earned Rs. 47 crores foreign exchange from the beginning of 1967-68 till the end of last month ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to further increase its production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHURY) : (a) Presumably the reference is to Bailadila Iron Ore Project (Deposit No. 14) of the National Mineral Development Corporation.

The project has earned foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 47.76 crores from its inception upto October, 1970.

(b) The Corporation is developing another iron ore mine at Deposit No. 5 in Bailadila area for an additional annual production of 4 million tonnes of lump ore for export.

मध्य प्रदेश के स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के विरुद्ध दवाईयों की कमी के बारे में शिकायतें

3571. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या स्व.स्व. तथा परिवार नियोजन और जनसंख्या, आवास

तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश से इस आशय की शिकायत आई है कि वहां के स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में नसबन्दी के लिए आवश्यक औषधि की कमी होते हुए भी उसमें किये गये आपरेशनों की संख्या उनके लिये अपेक्षित औषधियों की तुलना में अधिक है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके विरुद्ध शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उनके विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख)। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

मध्य प्रदेश में परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों की स्थापना

3572. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में 1969 के दौरान और 1 अक्टूबर, 1970 तक कितने परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों की स्थापना की गई थी ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में और ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर कुल कितना धन व्यय हुआ ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) (क) 1969-70 के वित्तीय वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश में 13 ग्राम मुख्य केन्द्र, 142 उप-केन्द्र तथा 9 नगर केन्द्र खोले गए थे। एक नगर केन्द्र चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में (1-8-1970 तक) खोला गया है।

(ख) भाग (क) में उल्लिखित केन्द्रों की स्थापना पर किए खर्च का ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि 1969-70 में ग्राम मुख्य केन्द्रों, उप-केन्द्रों और नगर केन्द्रों को चालू रखने तथा नए केन्द्रों की स्थापना पर 118.36 लाख रुपये का कुल खर्च हुआ।

मध्य प्रदेश में खाद्य-पदार्थों में मिलावट रोकने के लिए केन्द्रीय एःकों की स्थापना

3573. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट रोकने के लिए राज्य स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों की सहायता से जो केन्द्रीय एकक स्थापित किये जाने थे उन्हें इस बीच स्थापित कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसा कोई एकक मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापित किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस स्थान पर ?

स्वस्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) (क). दिल्ली में अब तक केवल एक ही केन्द्रीय एकक की स्थापना की गई है।

(ख) जो नहीं।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में लोह अयस्क के नए निक्षेपों का पता लगाना

3574. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भू-वैज्ञानिकों ने मध्य प्रदेश में लोह अयस्क के और निक्षेपों का पता लगाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार कुल कितने लोह-अयस्क का पता लगा है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी बताया गया है कि इस कच्चे लोहे से तस्त्रियों का निर्माण अधिक लाभदायक होगा ?

Expansion of Defence Production Units

3575. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to expand the Defence production units ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when these will be put into practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The decisions to augment the facilities available for the manufacture of weapons and equipment are taken on the basis of reviews of requirements, which is a continuous process. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details regarding the expansion of the Defence Production units.

Non-Utilisation of Funds provided for Family Planning by Bihar

3576. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a grant amounting to Rs. 4 crores given by the Centre to the Government of Bihar for being utilised for family planning programmes was not utilised and the amount has since been surrendered ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether any other State Governments in a similar way have surrendered funds and if so, the justification in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). No grant amounting to Rs. 4 crores has been sanctioned to the Government of Bihar for the Family Planning Programme for any one year so far. For the year 1969-70, against the grant-in-aid of

मध्य प्रदेश में अब तक विदित समस्त श्रेणियों की लौह अयस्क की कुल संकेतित उपलभ्य राशियां अनुमानतः 50,000 मैट्रिक टन है ।

(ग) हाल ही में अन्वेषित लौह अयस्क से पेल्टो के उत्पादन द्वारा लाभप्रदता हेतु अथवा अन्य दृष्टि से अभी अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है । तथापि बैलाडिला सं० 14 में उत्पादित लौह-अयस्क सूक्ष्म एवं नील-धूलि से पेलेटिकरण संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिए किए जा रहे सम्भाव्यता अध्ययन प्रगति पर है और इसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

Rs. 192.92 lakhs the State Government have reported an estimated expenditure of Rs. 133.05 lakhs. The shortfall of Rs. 59.87 lakhs has been mainly due to slow pace of staffing at the rural Centres and sub-Centres, less expenditure on compensation and mass education, and slow development of the new schemes of Post Partum, Intensive Districts and State Health Transport Organisation.

(c) Yes. The other States where shortfalls in the reported expenditure has been more than 20% of Grants-in-aid for 1969-70 are Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. The shortfalls are mainly due to slow progress of construction of buildings for Centres and Sub-Centres, less expenditure on compensation and no expenditure on new schemes.

Eviction of Indians from Nepal

3577. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Nepal have not given any reply to the various inquiries made by the Government of India with regard to the eviction of 3,000 Indians who were evicted from Nepal ;

(b) if so, the details of the queries made ; and

(c) the further steps which Government propose to take in the absence of a reply ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). In reply to our queries, the Government of Nepal have indicated that they are making investigations with regard to the people of Indian origin who were evicted from the Kanchanpur district in Nepal.

(c) the Government of India is awaiting the results of these investigations.

Arrangements for Security of Underground/Overground Oil Pipelines

3578. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since been able to finalise arrangements for the security of underground/overground oil pipelines ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what has been the trend of pilferage through these pipelines that have come to light during the last two months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Watch and Ward system for the security of IOC's pipelines already exists.

(b) The Watch and Ward Staff of the HBK Pipeline is composed of three Security Inspectors and Sixty Four 'D' grade operators. The number of patrolmen has been increased on more vulnerable sections of the pipeline. Police are doing armed patrolling. Gauhati-Siliguri pipeline is being looked after by a well organised Watch and Ward system. Koyali-Ahmedabad pipeline is also patrolled regularly.

(c) No incident has occurred during the last two months. The last incident on HBK pipeline was reported on 4/5th June 1970 and on GS Pipeline on 17th September 1970.

Financial Assistance to Uttar Pradesh Government/Kanpur Corporation for Slum Clearance Scheme

3579. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some financial assistance has been given to the Uttar Pradesh Government or Kanpur Corporation for slum clearance scheme ;

(b) if so, the amount given in the third plan and the amount to be given in Fourth Plan ; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a). Yes, to the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) (i) Central assistance of Rs. 225 lakhs was allocated to the U. P. Government for the Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme during the 3rd Plan period, out of which a sum of Rs. 81.09 lakhs was drawn by the State Government.

(ii) Since the beginning of the 4th Plan, the Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme is in the State Sector. Central assistance to the State Governments for all development programmes in the State sector, including slum clearance scheme, is being provided in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grants'. The State Government are free to allocate funds for various schemes according to requirements and priorities fixed by them.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up Defence Production Board

3580. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to set up a Defence Production Board to step up production ;

(b) if-so, the composition of the Board ; and

(c) whether the employees' representative will be taken as a member of the Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) (a). Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Ratio of L.D.Cs. and U.D.Cs. in Ordnance Factories/Inspectorates.

3581. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent orders regarding change in the ratio of Lower Division and Upper Division Clerks have not been implemented in Ordnance Factories and Inspectorates ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Government orders were issued in December 1969 revising the ratio of Upper Division Clerks to Lower Division Clerks from 3 : 8 to 4 : 8. These orders covered the Directorate General of Inspection also. The question of extending these orders to the Ordnance Factories is under consideration and orders are expected to issue very shortly.

Setting up Special Alloy Steel Plant at Kanpur

3582. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Special Alloy Steel Plant has since been set up in Kanpur ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) whether this is likely to be set up during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Not yet.

(b) The Government have accepted the necessity to set up this plant at Kanpur. The Detailed Project Report is expected by December, 1970.

(c) The plant is likely to be set up by 1975-76 ; however the full-rated production is likely to be achieved in the Fifth Plan period.

Inadequate and Slow Development of water supply and Drainage Facilities in Urban Areas

3584. **SHRI R. K. BIRLA** : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Ministers of Local Self-Government at their meeting held in November, 1970 have expressed deep concern at the inadequate and slow development of water supply and drainage facilities in the urban areas ;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to provide these facilities to urban areas ;

(c) what is the Centre's programme for providing water to the rural areas in the country during the remaining period of the Fourth Plan, year-wise ; and

(d) the allocation for each State during the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (**SHRI B. S. MURTHY**) : (a). In the 13th meeting of the Central Council of Local Self Governments held in November, 1970, a view was taken by members that more funds are needed for the implementation of water supply and drainage schemes in urban areas.

(b) During the Fourth Plan, a provision of about Rs. 276.46 crores exists for the urban water supply and drainage schemes.

(c) A provision of Rs. 125.03 crores has been made for rural water supply schemes during the Fourth Plan. During 1970-71, an allocation of Rs. 21.51 crores has been made. Allocations for the subsequent years have not been finalised.

(d) The allocation for each State for rural water supply for the Fourth Plan is given in the attached statement.

Statement

State	Allocation suggested for Fourth Plan for rural water supply schemes
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	700
2. Assam	254
3. Bihar	366
4. Gujarat	635
5. Haryana	620
6. Jammu & Kashmir	454
7. Kerala	700
8. Madhya Pradesh	800
9. Maharashtra	1500
10. Mysore	900
11. Nagaland	101
12. Orissa	286
13. Punjab	340
14. Rajasthan	2000
15. Tamil Nadu	850
16. Uttar Pradesh	1150
17. West Bengal	353

Extension of Term of Managing Director, Fertilizer and Chemical, Travancore Limited

3585. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have extended the term of the Managing Director of

Fertilizers and Chemicals, Travancore Limited ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recognition of Indian System of Medicine

3586. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to recognise the Indian system of medicines ;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to provide facilities throughout the country for the development of Indian system of medicine ; and

(c) whether the State Governments have been asked to set up centres for its development and funds have been allocated to them for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). An amount of Rs. 8 crores has been provided in the State Sector for the implementation of Indian System of Medicine Schemes during the 4th Five Year Plan. The States are mainly concerned with the Indian System of Medicine Schemes relating to undergraduate education, medical relief, hospitals, dispensaries and pharmacies. The Government of India have informed all State Governments to the effect that 'the Union and State Governments should decide that modern scientific medicine (Allopathic) and Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic Systems of Medicine should contribute towards the development of the National Health Services in the Country.' The State

Governments have also been requested to implement the following resolution made by the Central Council of Health at its meeting held at Bhopal on the 4th and 5th November, 1969 :—

I. (A) The State Governments may establish Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the Primary Health Centre Areas where existing medical facilities are not adequate.

(B) The State Governments may, so far as possible utilise the services of qualified practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine, Homoeopathy at the sub-centre level.

II. The State Governments may establish separate Directorates or separate cells in the Directorate of Health for Indigenous Systems of Medicine.

देश में अपंजीकृत चिकित्सा व्यवसायी

3587. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री मोठा लाल मोना :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में गैर-पंजीकृत तथा गैर-लाइसेन्स शुदा कितने चिकित्सा-व्यवसायी हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में कुछ जानकारी है जो इन चिकित्सा-व्यवसायियों के निदान से मर जाते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या लोगों के जीवन की रक्षा करने हेतु सरकार का विचार इन नीम-हकीमों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है और राज्य

सरकारों आदि से एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 के अनुबन्ध के अधीन पंजीकृत चिकित्सकों के अलावा देश में अन्य किसी व्यक्ति को चिकित्सा व्यवसाय करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है। इस अधिनियम का उल्लंघन करके जो व्यक्ति चिकित्सा व्यवसाय करते हैं उन्हें इस अधिनियम के अधीन दण्ड देने की भी व्यवस्था है। राज्य सरकारों को इस बारे में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के लिए अधिकार प्राप्त हैं। तथापि, ऐसे चिकित्सक जो कतिपय शर्तें पूरी करते हों उनके नाम दर्ज करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

एक सैनिक ट्रक चालक की दिल्ली में गिरफ्तारी

3588. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवम्बर, 1970 में दिल्ली में एक सैनिक ट्रक चालक ट्रक को बेचते समय गिरफ्तार किया गया था ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) जी हां ; ड्राइवर को ऐसे दोषारोप पर गिरफ्तार किया गया था।

(ख) वह व्यक्ति अभी गिरफ्तार है। जांच प्रगतिशील है।

Progress at Mining Complex in Chickmagalur District

3589. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the mining complex set up in Chickmagalur District is coming up according to schedule ;

(b) the estimated cost of the project and the estimated earning from ore export per year ; and

(c) the estimated production of concentrate ore per year from this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b). The Detailed Project Report for the development of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Deposits which is in Chickmagalur District, is presently under preparation. The estimated cost of the project and the export earnings will be known when the Detailed Project Report which is expected early next year, is received. The investment decision on the project can be taken only after the examination of the Detailed Project Report.

(c) The Detailed Project Report under preparation is for production of 7.5 million tonnes of concentrate per annum in the first stage with provision for expansion to 10 million tonnes per annum in the second stage if desired subsequently. The final picture will, however, be known after the Project Report is received.

Deterioration in Supply Position of Benzene by the end of Fourth Plan

3590. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the supply position of benzene would deteriorate at the end of the Fourth Plan if steps are not taken immediately to (i) recover benzene from Bokaro Steel Works from now on (ii) take advance action to extract BTX at Assam/Barauni refineries and (iii) to improve efficiencies at Hindustan Steel Limited by product plants ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by him in the above direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The supply position of benzene is expected to be satisfactory at the end of the Fourth Plan. The demand for benzene is expected to be of the order of 100,000 to 110,000 tonnes by the end of the Plan and the supplies available are expected to be adequate.

The recovery of benzene in the Bokaro Steel Plant is being planned and necessary studies are in progress. This benzene will, however, be required in the Fifth Plan period.

Plants for setting up further benzenes units may be required to meet the increasing demand in the Fifth Plan. Studies in this regard have been initiated.

(b) Does not arise.

U. S. A. I. D. for Massive Advertising Campaign in support of Nirodh Programme

3591. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. S. A. I. D. is financing a massive advertising campaign in support of Family Planning Nirodh programme ;

(b) whether an Advertising Agency with American collaboration has been chosen for all technical service of this advertising campaign ; and

(c) whether Government would lay a detailed statement on this advertising campaign on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes, in May 1969 the U.S.A.I.D. offered to gift to the Department of Family Planning, art work

and materials for Nirodh publicity. The offer was accepted.

(b) The advertising material for Nirodh publicity is being prepared by M/s. Clarion McCann Advertising Services Ltd. under contract from U. S. A. I. D.

(c) The new advertising campaign for Nirodh is basically a motivational campaign. Its main objective is to motivate young couples, in particular, to use Nirodh. The campaign emphasises the "spacing" aspect of family planning. Nirodh (condom) being a simple, non-clinical and reversible method, it is most suitable for the spacing of births and is being used throughout the world. The new advertising campaign highlights the good points of Nirodh, besides motivating couples to practise family planning.

The advertising campaign is being prepared by M/s. Clarion McCann Advertising Services Ltd. under contract from U. S. A. I. D. The total amount of contract is Rs. 7.57 lakhs. Clarion McCann's quotation was the lowest and of good quality among the competitive offers made by Indian companies. According to the information available with the Government, the firm is an Indian concern, registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1956, with a majority of Indian shareholders.

While the art work, design and materials for Nirodh publicity are to be supplied by M/s. Clarion McCann Advertising Services Ltd., printing, production and distribution of publicity material will be undertaken by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Housing Scheme for Landless Agricultural Laboratories

3592. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government had prepared a scheme several months ago to build houses for landless agricultural labourers at the Centre's cost ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the progress of the scheme so far in physical and financial terms State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) to (c). The meeting between the State Ministers incharge of Rural Housing and the Members of Parliament on the Consultative Committee attached to the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development held in Jaipur in July, 1970 had suggested that a programme for the housing of landless agricultural workers should be formulated and implemented on a priority basis.

In view of the of paucity resources and the magnitude of the problem, it was suggested that the programme should be undertaken on the basis of a selective approach so as to make an impact at least in a few selected places. The State Governments were accordingly asked to select certain districts on the basis of one district for every one crore of population of the State, and to collect requisite data in respect of the selected districts for drawing up a suitable programme. Details have not been received from all States yet.

Estimated Reserves and Demand of Coking Coal

3593. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated reserves of coking coal in India, region-wise ;

(b) the current demand and production of coking coal ;

(c) the estimated demand at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan in 1973-74 ;

(d) the target of the production in 1973-74 ; and

(e) whether the coking coal resources of the country are limited and if so, the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITI RAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) The known reserves of coking coal as assessed by the Committee on Assessment of Resources is indicated below :—

Field	Reserves in million tonnes
Jharia	6706
Raniganj	2715
East Bokaro	4047
West Bokaro	3517
Ramgarh	1057
Giridih	73
Total :	18115

(b) The production is restricted to match the level of demand and the current production is about 17 million tonnes per annum.

(c) The demand for coking coal by 1973-74 is estimated at about 25 million tonnes.

(d) The production in 1973-74 is also estimated at about 25 million tonnes.

(e) Yes, Sir. Besides exploring the possibilities of locating new coking coal resources, efforts are also being made to reduce consumption of coking coal by the metallurgical industries by utilising non-coking coal in the form of formed coke. Government have under consideration a scheme for amalgamation of uneconomic and unscientifically managed collieries. The scheme is intended to prevent wastage and conserve coal reserves particularly coking coal.

Opening of Suez Canal

3594. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.A.R. Government has spelt out any scheme for opening of the Suez Canal.

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) which other countries have favoured the move ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) The Government of India would welcome the establishment of a just and lasting peace in West Asia in terms of the Security Council Resolution No. 242 of 1967, which affirms the necessity for guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area.

(c) In the absence of any formal proposal, specific views of various countries have not been spelt out.

Second Electronic Factory at Ghaziabad

3595. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the second Electronic Factory at Ghaziabad has recently run into rough weather ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the time by which the project is now likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). There has been some delay in setting up the second unit of Bharat Electronic Ltd. at Ghaziabad, but, Government sanction in the matter has now been given.

(c) The project is expected to be completed in about three years.

Progress of Family Planning Programme in Kerala

3596. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether progress so far made in respect of family planning programme in Kerala ranks comparatively lower than most of other states and the country taken as a whole ;

(b) the comparative figures showing the number of vasectomy operations so far done and the number of persons who have taken to other Family Planning techniques in Kerala and in other states and Union-Territories ; and

(c) the targets fixed for the year 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) A statement showing progress of Family Planning programme since inception upto 1970-71 (upto September, 1970) in the different States and Union Territories is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library* See No. LT-4499/70] It may be seen therefrom that the rate per thousand population of total acceptors in the state of Kerala is 28.3 as against the all-India rate of 23.5 per thousand population. Based on the ranking of the States or the rate per thousand population of total acceptors since inception, Kerala stands fifth.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the distribution of the total sterilisations, by vasectomies and tubectomies in the different States and Union Territories based on the figures since inception upto 1970-71 (upto Sept. 1970) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-4499/70]. It may be seen that nearly 77% of total sterilisations is vasectomies in the State of Kerala. The attached state-

ment also gives the targets and achievements in respect of sterilisations, IUCD insertions, conventional contraceptives users and total acceptors during 1970-71 (upto Sept-1970) in the different States and Union Territories.

Stagnation of Clerical Staff in Ordnance Depots

3597. SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Clerical staff in the Ordnance Depots have been stagnating at the maximum of their respective scales of pay for (i) over ten years and (ii) over 5 years, but for the *ad-hoc* increment recently granted to them alongwith others ;

(b) their number, category-wise ; and

(c) whether any further *ad-hoc* relief is demanded by the workers' union for them ; if so, the nature of their demand and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (c). A statement enclosed.

Statement

The number of Clerks in the AOC who have been at the maximum of their respective scales of pay for over 10 years and over 5 years are as follows :

Category	5-10 Years	Over 10 Years
UDCs	195	44
LDCs	795	284

The All India Defence Civilian Clerks' Association in their annual conference held on 6.9.1970 suggested that 300 additional posts of Clerical Supervisors and 1200 posts of UDCs be created in the AOC on an *ad-hoc* basis. Further 175 posts of UDCs which were sanctioned in August 1969 on *ad hoc* basis as an interim measure and which are to be gradually abolished in five years should

continue indefinitely. The two suggestions are under consideration of Government.

Expenditure on Defence Research

3598. SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money spent on the Defence Research in each of the last three years and the total provision for the purpose under the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the details of actual achievements in this field during the past three years in so far such information is in conformity with public interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The amount of money spent on Defence Research and Development during the last three years is as under :—

1967-68	—	Rs. 11.7725 crores
1968-69	—	Rs. 12.7277 crores
1969-70	—	Rs. 14.5438 crores

It is envisaged that the expenditure on Defence Research and Development during the Fourth Plan period will increase from Rs. 14 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 30 crores by 1973-74. It is also intended to direct Research and Development activity into certain new areas and the expenditure on this account is not included in the figures given above.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Introduction

The tempo of research and development activity has been steadily built-up and simultaneously with the growth of R and D budget the number of research and development tasks with the different divisions of the Organisation has also increased. Today the different Establishments/Laboratories are engaged on a very large number of projects relating to the development of hardware and

scientific studies. In addition some of the Establishments/Laboratories are currently engaged on pilot plant production of 51 different items developed by them for which either the quantities required are small or production base is not available in the country. The results achieved are broadly spelt out in succeeding paragraphs.

Weapons and Equipment

Some of the important tasks for the development of hardware tackled during the period include a new field gun, improved version of mountain gun and its connected ammunition, anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, device for clearing mine fields, a variety of fire control and sighting instruments and infra-red instruments for the Army.

Air to Air and Air to Ground rocket and its pod, cartridges seat ejection and jettisoning for the Air Force and drill mines and signal cartridges for the Navy besides various new propellants used by all three Services.

In Electronics a number of new projects aimed at better and swifter communications in the field have been either completed or are under action resulting in the development of a variety of various items and telecommunication and electronic equipment, besides improvements in the existing Radar systems, work in the field of micro-miniaturisation, solid state devices and variety of generating sets and batteries.

In the field of engineer equipment, the emphasis has been on the development of light weight bridging equipment, light weight pumping sets, trailers of various types and suitable trackways for various classes of loads.

In the fields of vehicles, some of the problems tackled include development of an armoured recovery vehicle, bull-dozer on Vijayanta and a number of projects relating to indigenisation of the Vijayanta tank. In addition development of a self-propelled gun and an armoured personnel carrier are proceeding satisfactorily.

In the field of Aeronautics, efforts were concentrated on the work relating to the development of a re-heat system for the orpheus 703 engine for HF 24 aircraft which has been successfully completed besides a number of other tasks relating to equipment both for air operation and ground use have been tackled.

In the field of Naval research, the studies are continuing on the development of better methods of under water detection. The development work on an indigenous sonobuoy was completed and the item is being produced on a pilot plant scale. Another important piece of task completed is the cathodic protection of ships from corrosion and development of a variety of anti-fouling paints for protection of hulls of ships.

In addition to the items mentioned above a number of important projects in the field of General Stores and Clothing like development of lighter version of coats and trousers Parka, bag sleeping for SKI troops, a multi-purpose water proof capes with hood, a ground sheet bivouac in emergency, improved crash helmet for Despatch Riders, boots paratroopers, various types of parachutes and a wide range of other items of harness and saddlery and other equipment needed by troops at high altitude.

Import Substitution

A good deal of effort has also been directed towards development of suitable indigenous substitutes for imported materials/propellants/components required for the production of weapons and equipment with a view to obtain a desired measure of self-sufficiency. Notable achievements are development of indigenous propellants for practically all types of ammunition, electronic components, semi-conductor materials, paints, varnishes, fuels, lubricants, corrosion inhibitors, water-desalting kit, etc.

Scientific Studies and Investigations Carried out

A large number of problems relating to the physiological and psychological aspects of the Armed Forces under various conditions of operation have been investigated and

solutions found. In addition, a number of tasks relating to the operation of troops in high altitudes such as development of special types of food, clothing, huts and shelters, heaters, pressurised hospital chamber and devices for easy starting of vehicles have been tackled. Extensive trials to improve the performance of weapons and equipment under such conditions have also been carried out.

Work undertaken on problems of Arid Zone includes vehicle trafficability in deserts, desalting of brackish water, trials of weapons and equipment and investigation of physiological problems under such conditions.

ऋषिकेश में कीटनाशी औषधि कारखाने में हुई हानि

3599. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री ऋषिकेश के कीटनाशी औषधि कारखाने में हुई हानि के बारे में 27 जुलाई, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 69 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऋषिकेश के कीटनाशी औषधि कारखाने में लगातार हो रही हानि के लिए कौन व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में, वर्ष वार इस कारखाने के लिए कितने रूसी विशेषज्ञ बुलाये गए और उन पर कितना वार्षिक खर्च आया ;

(ग) क्या लेखा-परीक्षक ने 31 मार्च, 1969 को मूल्य-ह्रास और ब्याज की राशि सहित 565.26 लाख रुपये के घाटे की जांच की है ; और

(घ) इस हानि को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) इस यूनिट के अपने परिचालन की अवधि के दौरान हानियां हुई हैं और इसके लिए किसी एक व्यक्ति या व्यक्तियों को उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है ।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

बुलाये गये रूसी विशेषज्ञों की संख्या

31-3-1968 को	—	24	{और दो दुभाषिया}
31-3-1969 को	—	19	{और चार दुभाषिया}
31-3-1970 को	—	9	{और दो दुभाषिया}

उन पर खर्च की गई धनराशि

वर्ष	वेतन		निर्वाह-भत्ता		जोड़
	र०	लाख	र०	लाख	
1967-68	9.48	लाख	3.24	लाख	12.72 लाख
1968-69	14.81	लाख	—	—	14.81 लाख
1969-70	7.21	लाख	—	—	7.21 लाख

(ग) जी नहीं। लेखाओं का परीक्षण तथा सत्यापन करना, लेखा-परीक्षकों का कर्तव्य है और हानियों के कारणों की जांच करना नहीं।

(घ) हानियों का मुख्य कारण यह है कि यूनिट अभी तक उत्पादन तथा स्थिरीकरण के प्रारम्भिक चरणों में है, जबकि प्रक्रिया दक्षता निर्धारित मानकों की तुलना में सामान्यतः कम होती है तथा प्रभाजित-कृत परिचालन कार्यक्रम के कारण उत्पादन के लिए पूर्ण क्षमता उपलब्ध नहीं होती है। सन्यन्त्र के वास्तविक परिचालन के बाद, कुछ तकनीकी तथा उपकरण सम्बन्धी त्रुटियाँ ध्यान में आई हैं जिनका विदेशी सहयोगियों के परामर्श से उपचार किया जा रहा है। रूसी शिफ्ट मंडल, जिसने हाल ही में कारखाने का निरीक्षण किया, सहयोगी रहा है और वे निर्धारित क्षमताओं तक पहुंचने के लिए, कुछ मार्जिनल उपकरणों की निःशुल्क सप्लाई के लिए सहमत हुए हैं।

Direct Hiring of Houses by Army Officers on Reimbursement Basis

3600. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether houses are hired directly by Army Officers on re-imbusement basis in different stations with the approval of administrative authorities ;

(b) if so, whether serious delays occur in the payment of re-imbusement charges to Army Officers for reasons of observance of audit requirements ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to simplify and streamline procedure to obviate delays ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Cases of considerable delay in reimbursement of rent to the Army

officers were reported some time back. Delay was partly due to the time taken in obtaining certificate from the civil authorities on the reasonableness of the rent. It was also due to certain formalities and procedure observed in dealing with such claims by the Audit officers. After discussion with the audit authorities, the procedure has been streamlined. It is reported to be working satisfactorily at present.

Number of Hired Houses for Defence Services

3601. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of houses hired for the Defence Services in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh States outside the Cantonments during the period 1st April, 1967 to 31st March, 1968 at monthly rentals exceeding Rs. 350/- ;

(b) whether under existing orders rentals are to be determined by the respective Rent Controllers or the M.E.Os. ;

(c) the number of cases where rentals were not fixed in accordance with the existing orders but were fixed by the Station Boards and agreed to by the owners ;

(d) the names of owners with addresses and rents so fixed by agreement ; and

(e) whether Government sanctions was obtained to the agreement referred to in part (c) above, and if not, whether Government propose to review such cases and take action against the authorities responsible for this lapse ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of a Company for Manufacturing Rockets and Missiles

3602. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Company for the manufacture of rockets and missiles has been incorporated, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether the manufacture will be entirely indigenous or with foreign collaboration ; and

(c) if with foreign collaboration, the terms and conditions of the collaboration agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A public sector undertaking under the name of BHARAT DYNAMICS LIMITED has been incorporated for undertaking the manufacture of missiles.

(b) and (c). It will not be in public interest to give the information.

Alterations in Flats demolished in Naraina Colony

3603. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the news item under caption 'alteration in flats demolished' appearing in the Indian Express on the 12th November, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the Demolition Squad of the Delhi Development Authority has demolished some additional constructions alterations made by the owners of the flats sold by DDA in Naraina Residential Colony in a ruthless way and without any proper notice ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make a high level enquiry to go into the whole incident to do justice to the allottees and prevent DDA from going ahead with their demolition programme ; and

(c) if so, by when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) Yes, Sir. But the demolition action was taken as per rules after serving due notices.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Speedy Exploitation of Minerals

3604. SHRI N.R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to speed up mineral exploitation in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b). Several schemes have been taken on hand during the Fourth Plan for speeding up mineral exploitation in the country. The details of the schemes are included in the Fourth Five Year document. In addition, advance action by way of undertaking feasibility studies is being initiated for schemes, such as, further development of zinc deposits in Rajasthan and Gujarat, Lead deposits in Orissa, pelletisation plant for iron ore fines, etc. There is also a proposal to appoint a High-powered Committee of Secretaries of Government to speed up and co-ordinate various aspects of mineral development.

Criteria for Assistance to States for Family Planning

3605. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are considering any proposal regarding the modification of the criteria for giving assistance to States under plans in such a way that the States which did well in family planning and reduced the birth rate would get more assistance from the Central Government ; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The matter is under the examination of the Government and no definite proposals have yet been worked out.

South Korean Delegations

3606. SHRI UMANATH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of South Korean delegations and dignatories who visited India in 1970 ;

(b) the names and designations of the delegates ;

(c) the purposes for which each of these delegations came ; and

(d) the places visited by each of these delegations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Two official delegations from the Republic of Korea visited India during 1970.

(b) 1. Mr. Jea-II-Koh, Administrator, Office of Supply of Korean Government and Mr. Park Song Chul, Assistant to the Administrator.

2. Mr. Shi Hyung Cho, Minister of Agriculture & Forestry and Mr. Duch Yong Rhee, Assistant Vice-Minister of Agriculture & Forestry.

(c) Mr. Koh came to India to explore the possibility of improving trade between India and the Republic of Korea. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry came

to preside over the meeting of the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization.

(d) Mr. Koh visited industrial installations in Lucknow, Varanasi, Bhalai, Ranchi, Madras, Bangalore, Bombay and Calcutta. Mr. Shi Hyung Cho visited the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in New Delhi and Agra.

Dehiring of House where Owners were in Possession of Flats/Houses

3607. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 177 on the 9th November, 1970 regarding dehiring of houses where owners were in possession of Flats/Houses and state :

(a) how many of three owners referred to in the reply, are ex-I.C.S. ex-Armed Forces and non-Servicemen respectively ; and

(b) the number of applications rejected for dehiring of houses of ex-Armed Forces Officers from the same Cantonment ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) Two of the owners were non-Servicemen and one a retired member of the I.C.S.

(b) Requests for dehiring have been refused at various levels. Time and effort required to collect information will not be commensurate with result to be achieved.

Selection of Railway Doctors by C.H.S.

3608 SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vacancies of Doctors pending in the C.H.S. for more than six months ;

(b) the reasons for not filling up those vacancies ;

(c) whether doctors working in the dispensaries and hospitals under the Railway

Administration are appointed under C.H.S. ; and

(d) the number of posts of doctors lying vacant for more than six months in the Railway dispensaries and hospitals because selection of doctors by C.H.S. for these institutions has not been made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the participating units in the C.H.S. and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

(c) The Ministry of Railways are not participating in the C.H.S. As such Railway doctors do not come within the purview of the C.H.S.

(d) Does not arise.

Non-technical Employees in Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals

3610. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of non-technical employees in the Departments of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals is more than their requirements ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The number of non-technical employees is not more than the requirements of the Departments of Petroleum and Chemicals or the Department of Mines and Metals. The staff Inspection Unit of Ministry of Finance had, however, suggested some reduction in non-technical staff in the Departments of Petroleum and Chemicals, but these proposals are still under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Adverse Effect of Smoking and Tobacco Chewing

3611. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether hardening of the artery and cancer of respiratory and alimentary tracts are caused by cigarette-smoking and tobacco chewing ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to discourage the movies seeking to attract young people to smoke in this country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) and (b). Cigarette-smoking and tobacco chewing are considered to be the contributory factors. However, conclusive proof that tobacco is carcinogenic is still lacking. Further research on the subject is therefore essential. The Government, however do publicise the harmful effects of the use of tobacco, as a part of its health education activities. Most of the state Governments have imposed a ban on smoking in cinema houses, theatre halls and auditoria. Legal provisions have also been made against juvenile smoking in some of the States.

Lady Homoeopaths for IUCD Programme

3612. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided that woman homoeopaths, who have gone full course in Homoeopathy includes obstetrics, gynaecology and surgery, can be utilised for the IUCD programme, provided they have been trained at one the Regional Family Planning Centre ; and

(b) if so, what are the other financial assistances provided for lady practitioners in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) A lady Homoeopathic practitioner is paid a sum of 11.00 per case of IUCD provided she gives a certificate that she would undertake to follow up each case of loop insertion with that amount. No other financial assistance is given to the practitioners.

Foreign Collaboration For Oil Drilling

3613. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign collaboration for the purpose of drilling of oil has been approached by Government ; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries and the terms of collaboration with each country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). No foreign collaboration, in the sense of equity participation, was invited by the Government for oil exploration or drilling. However, for off-shore drilling in shallow waters off the Indian coast, technical assistance was obtained from USSR in putting up the drilling platform. For drilling in deep waters, certain proposals for procurement of a mobile platform and for initial operations are under consideration of the Government.

Visit by N.M.D. C. Team to Iron Ore Producing Countries

3615. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the team of National Mineral Development Corporation visited certain iron ore countries, has given some suggestions to Government ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDARY) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the recommendations of the study team of the National Development Corporation Limited which visited certain iron ore producing countries and the action taken in pursuance thereof is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4500/70].

विमानों और विजयंत टैंक के फालतू कलपुर्जों

3616. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या प्रति-रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वर्ष में विमानों और विजयंत टैंक के कलपुर्जों का किन देशों से आयात किया जा रहा है ?

प्रति-रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रति-रक्षा उत्प.बन) (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : लडाका विमानों के संघटक और फालतू पुर्जों फिलहाल मुख्यतः यू० एस० एस० आर०, यू० के० और फ्रांस से प्राप्त किए जा रहे हैं और अंशतः यू० एस० ए० से ।

विजयंत टैंक के लिए संघटक फिलहाल केवल यू० के० से आयात किए जा रहे हैं ।

भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा प्लास्टिक की नई किस्म का विकास

3617. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों ने प्लास्टिक की एक नई किस्म के विकास के बारे में हाल ही में कोई जानकारी की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). इस मंत्रालय को उस विषय से सम्बन्धित कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Amendment to the Cantonment Board Act and Rules

3619. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the public for the Amendment of the Cantonment Board Act and Rules ; and

(b) if so, what are the main points and whether a copy of the said representation will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b). A number of suggestions mainly regarding amendment to the Cantonments Act have been received from time to time. The main points pertain to greater democratisation of the Cantonment administration, extension of tenure of elected members, grant of freehold rights in respect of defence lands held on Cantonment tenures, payment of remuneration to Cantonment Board members for attending meetings etc. All the suggestions received will be considered while finalising amendments to the Cantonments Act. It will not be feasible to lay on the Table of the House copies of all the representations received.

High/Higher Secondary Schools run by Cantonment Boards

3620. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of High and Higher Secondary Schools run by different Cantonment Boards with the names of the Cantonment Boards in which they are being run under different Commands ;

(b) whether any grants are being given to them by the State or Union Territory

Government concerned in which they are situated or they are wholly financed by the Boards : and

(c) how many of them have adequate staff and how much loss is incurred in running them ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) The details are given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Cantonment</i>	<i>High/Higher Secondary schools maintained by the Cantonment Boards</i>
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<i>क्रमांक</i>	<i>छावनी का नाम</i>	<i>छावनी बोर्डों द्वारा चलाए गए उच्च/उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूल</i>
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Southern Command

1.	Ahmedabad	1
2.	Deolali	1
3.	Kirkee	1
4.	Poona	2
5.	St. Thomas Mt.	2

Western Command

1.	Ambala	1
2.	Jullundur	2
3.	Khas Yol	1

Central Command

1.	Chakrata	1
2.	Mhow	1
3.	Saugor	1
4.	Bareilly	1
5.	Lansdowne	1
6.	Meerut	1

Increase in Pensions and Facilities to Ex-Servicemen

3621. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the pension and other facilities to ex-Servicemen ; and

(b) if so, the machinery set up for its examination and to which categories of ex-servicemen they, will apply i.e., to old retired ex-Servicemen also or only to the newly retired ex-servicemen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA) : (a) Ex-servicemen have been granted pension in accordance with the rules and regulations which were applicable to them on the dates of retirement. The need to improve the pensionary benefits admissible to ex-servicemen in receipt of small pensions is reviewed by Government from time to time, and relief afforded to the extent possible. The minimum pension of all pensioners (excluding reservist pensioners) has been raised to Rs. 40/- p.m. with effect from 1.3.1970. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to further increase the pension of ex-servicemen. Details of the schemes providing for various facilities for ex-servicemen are contained in the statement placed on the Table of the House in answer to part (b) of the Unstarred Question No. 1576, given on 5.8.70, in the Lok Sabha.

(b) Does not arise.

मेडिकल कालेजों में नियुक्त प्राध्यापकों तथा प्रोफेसरों के वेतनमान

3622. श्रीमति मिनीमाता अगम दास गुरु : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समूचे देश में मेडिकल कालेजों में नियुक्त प्राध्यापकों तथा प्रोफेसरों के वेतनमान

समान हैं इस तथ्य के बावजूद भी कि चाहे वे केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन कार्य कर रहे हों अथवा राज्य सरकार के अधीन ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार तथा तमिल नाडु आदि राज्यों में काम कर रहे व्यक्तियों के वेतनमान क्या हैं ; और

(ग) समूचे देश में ऐसे कालेजों में काम कर रहे अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनकी पदोन्नति के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) हे (ग). राज्य सरकारों आदि से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Shanti Colony within the Compounds of Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi

3624. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shanti colony is located within the compounds of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital in the Capital ;

(b) whether the 36 open lavatories surviving the Shanti colony and the garbage and refuse thrown out daily at the backyard of the hospital have created a permanent insanitary conditions in the area ;

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry to find out how the Shanti colony and juggies have sprung up within the hospital compound ; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken to remove the insanitary conditions in the area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) There are 140 Jhuggies inside the campus of Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital.

(b) 36 Pucca lavatories with flush system have been provided for 183 staff quarters of Class III and IV employees of the institution. No separate lavatories exist for Jhuggy dwellers who also use the lavatories provided for the staff quarters. Although the presence of jhuggies inside the premises of the institution is not conducive to the maintenance of sanitary conditions, every effort is being made to keep the area neat and clean.

(c) and (d). Most of the Jhuggy-dwellers are employees of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital and Kalavati Saran Children Hospital. The question of their eviction has been taken up with the Delhi Administration who have also offered their assistance in the matter. Under the proposed eviction scheme the dwellers are to be provided with alternative quarters or land. The Delhi Administration has agreed to rehabilitate jhuggy-dwellers in regular J. J. Colonies like Madipur, Najafgarh, Madangir etc., which are at considerable distances. The question of providing alternative accommodation not very far from this institution is under consideration.

Progress of Barauni Petro-Chemical Complex

3625. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in setting up petro-chemical complex at Barauni ;

(b) the details of the Petro Chemical Complex to be set up at Barauni during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(c) whether the Progress in respect of Barauni Petro-Chemical Complex is slow ; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to accelerate the setting up of the complex ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). The Barauni Petro-chemical Complex is expected to be set up in the Fifth Plan and a financial provision for the preliminary work on this complex has been made during the Fourth Plan period. The pattern of supply of crude oil to the Barauni Refinery is under finalisation. Work on analysis of crude oils likely to be used at Barauni and the hydrocarbon analysis of feedstock fractions likely to be available from the refinery has already commenced. Details of the petro-chemicals complex will be established as soon as this work has been completed.

Hindustan Housing Factory

3626. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING, AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cases of 109 employees of Hindustan Housing Factory have since been considered ;

(b) whether the question of Dearness Allowance payment to the employees of this factory has been considered ;

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Government ; and

(d) whether Government propose to take steps to restore normalcy in the relations between the management and the employees in the factory and if so, in what manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH) : (a) The case regis-

tered by the police against 105 workers and 4 outsiders following arson and violence in the Hindustan Housing Factory Limited on the 2nd July, 1969 is still pending before the Court of Law.

(b) and (c). Yes. The monthly rated workers have been allowed an *ad-hoc* payment ranging from Rs. 5/- p.m. to Rs. 7.50 p.m., according to their respective pay ranges, for the period from the 1st April, 1966 to the 30th June, 1970. With effect from the 1st July, 1970, the monthly-rated workers have been granted revised rates of D.A. as mentioned below giving benefits ranging from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 30/- p.m. depending upon their scale of pay :—

Pay Per Month	Revised Rates of D.A.W.E.F. 1-7-70
Below Rs. 110/-	Rs. 63/- p.m.
Rs. 110/- and above but below Rs. 150/-	Rs. 83/- p.m.
Rs. 150/- and above but below Rs. 210/-	Rs. 101/- p.m.
Rs. 210/- and above but below Rs. 400/-	Rs. 123/- p.m.
Rs. 400/- and above but below Rs. 500/-	Rs. 130/- p.m.

(d) Industrial relations in the Factory are quite cordial and no further action by the Government appears called for.

Indian Firms permitted to open Offices in South Africa

3627. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Indian firms have been permitted to open their offices in South Africa ;

(b) if so, whether this is in accordance with Government's policy towards the racist South Africa regime ;

(c) whether the New India Insurance Company has sought Government's permission to open branches in South Africa ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (d). The matter is being looked into.

Progress at Aluminium Factory in Ratangiri District, Maharashtra

3628. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work on the aluminium factory in Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra has commenced if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the total outlay on the project and when the project is expected to be completed ; and

(c) the total number of workers expected to be employed on the plant when it is in operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :

(a) No, Sir. However, preparatory work will be taken on hand shortly.

(b) The total outly on the project is expected to be about Rs. 55 to 60 crores. However, a closer estimate will be known only after the Detailed Project Report is received from the Consultants. The Smelter, which is being set up ahead of the Alumina plant, is likely to go into production in 1973-74, and the entire project by 1975-76.

(c) The total number of workers when the plant is in operation is expected to be around 2,000.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
U.S.Q. NO. 4121 DATED 25.3.1970
RE. NON-PUBLISHING OF ISSUE
OF RUM IN DAILY ROUTINE
ORDER OF 18 PUNJAB
REGIMENT**

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJWAN RAM) : In part (a) of the Unstarred Question No. 4121 answered on 25.3.1970 in the Lok Sabha, it was enquired whether it was a fact that the issue of the rum ordered by higher Commanders was always published in the Unit Daily Routine Order for the information of Jawans. In answer to this part of the Question, the following reply was given :—

“Yes, except in the case of units located in operational areas.”

2. In parts (b), (c) and (d) of the same Question, it was enquired as follows :—

“(b) whether it is also a fact that this was not done in the 18 Punjab Regiment during the period from May, 1964 to October, 1967 ;

(c) the reasons for not publishing the same in the Daily Unit Order and the manner in which it was used ; and

(d) who is the officer responsible for this and the action taken against him.

3. In answer to those parts, it was stated that the information was being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

4. On further investigation, it has come to light that, while some Units in peace areas publish free issue of rum in the Daily Routine Order, there is no uniform practice nor are there any rules making it obligatory. I, accordingly, take this opportunity to correct the answer given previously. It is regretted that complete and accurate information could not be collected before reply was given to part (a) of the question. The authorities concerned have been asked to

ensure that complete and correct facts are gathered before supplying material for answering Questions.

5. As regards parts (b), (c) and (d), the position is as follows :

(b) No such publication was made by 18 Punjab Regiment during the period May 1964 to October 1967.

(c) The reasons why it was not published, are that there is no rule requiring this to be done and there is no uniform practice in this regard. There is no means of ascertaining how the rum issued free to the Jawans, was used.

(d) The question does not arise.

12.08 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED REFUSAL BY INDIAN
AIRLINES PILOTS TO FLY AVROS**

SHRI B. K. DASCHAUDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : I call the attention of the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“The reported refusal by Indian Airlines pilots to fly Avros from Bombay despite agreement reached between the management and the Commercial Pilot's Association.”

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : As the House is aware, an agreement between the Management of Indian Airlines and the Indian Commercial Pilots Association was signed on the night of 2nd December, under which the Association withdrew its directive in regard to Boeing training and undertook to restore normalcy in the functioning of the air services with immediate effect. The

Management had hoped that with the signing of this agreement the pilots would resume all their duties without delay. The pilots in the Bombay region, however, continued to refuse to fly HS-748 aircraft alleging various deficiencies in them, although pilots in the Madras region are flying these aircraft.

Of the 14 HS-748 aircraft in the fleet of Indian Airlines, 6 are based in Bombay and the pilots of the Bombay region initially picked out two aircraft as having defects, but refused to fly any of them under the plea of a directive from the Indian Commercial Pilots Association, Bombay Region.

In consultation with Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, who are the manufacturers of the HS-748 in India, the Management arranged to have the two aircraft in question test flown by HAL's test pilot. The tests were completed on the 5th December and a signed report has been given by the test pilot, countersigned by the General Manager HAL, Kanpur, as follows :—

"The flight tests carried out by the H. A. L. Test Pilot have revealed that the safety standards with regard to the aircraft performance are being met satisfactorily.

Other aspects of the aircraft behaviour which do not affect safety have also been checked, and the results are under examination."

Subsequently, two more planes were tested and the General Manager, HAL, Kanpur has stated that he is satisfied that the aircraft satisfy and meet the specific requirements. I will lay a copy of the statement on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4490/70]

In these circumstances, there seems to be no valid reason for the pilots in the Bombay region refusing to fly the aircraft. In view of the unequivocal report of the test pilot in regard to safety, the Management has issued instructions to the pilots to resume normal operations immediately.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Why do you not dismiss them ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Do not malign the public sector product.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Sir, the hon. Minister's statement has been very carefully drafted. It seems, the hon. Minister is very much keen on laying the emphasis on that it was the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association who was creating all this trouble. I remember, it had been said in the Rajya Sabha and was reported in the papers, a particular phrase of the hon. Minister's statement that the action of some of the pilots under the threat of this pilots' Association not to fly these Avro aircraft from Bomlay base was malicious and un-patriotic. Patriotism seems to be the monopoly of the hon. Ministers here.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Of the scoundrels.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : About the public sector and particularly about the importance of Indian air transportation and the service conditions of the pilots of the Indian Pilots' Association, in the recent past we have been hearing so much. It is not only the question of strikes by pilots. Only 3 or 3½ months ago we had the strike by technicians and then somewhere by the laders. The same follows in Air India. So, these things should be viewed very seriously today because air travel is not the monopoly of the rich people but is a necessity now-a-days.

The hon. Minister, I must say with great respect to him, has not stated the facts before the House. He just wanted indirectly to make these pilots responsible for not flying these Avros, stating that though the agreement was reached on the 2nd December and it was hoped that they would agree to fly these Avros, they refused to do so. But I would request the hon. Minister to go through some of his files and papers and find out whether last May the Operations Manager had sent a note to the higher authorities concerned stating that certain complaints about these Avro-748s were received from the Indian Pilots' Association and whether the Operations Manager had agreed that those should be seriously looked into.

Again, in the month of August, did the same Operations Manager report to the higher authorities and these Pilots' Association that they were trying to make a test flight of all the defective and the reported or allegedly defective aircraft? Again, it was done in November.

The simple question arises as to why the management took so much time, about six months, to get these tested properly by the manufacturers of this aircraft, that is, HAL. Had it been done in time, the Minister would not have had the scope to say that though the agreement regarding their wage structure and other things was reached, they refused to fly them, to lay the blame simply on these pilots and to create a situation as if the pilots were doing everything though they were highly paid workmen in this industry.

We have also seen this advertisement—I understand that all these hon. Members have seen this advertisement—stating clearly that the pilots are given Rs. 4,495 or something plus Rs. 2,000 allowance, other fringe benefits and so many other allowances. Will the hon. Minister consider whether this Rs. 2,000 extra tax-free amount given to the pilots or any single naya paisa given to the pilots is more than what they agreed to on the 9th May, 1970? Also, will the hon. Minister consider whether even according to the agreement of the 9th May, 1970, to which the management had agreed, the management was giving exactly what they agreed to on the 9th May or whether they were withholding to give this agreed amount even?

But that is not the case. The case is that the defect is somewhere else, in the management itself. We have seen that for purchasing some aircraft it took three years' time to make final negotiations. What had happened was discussed in this House also. The matter has gone to the CBI because of certain alleged defalcation or trying to defalcate some amount of money in between this period.

Then, Sir, three sky-master aircraft were sold by the Management. Some of the high officials are very much interested in getting them sold at a very cheap price and the price, I tell this august House, is only

Rs. 14 lakhs for these three sky-master aircraft which is just 1/8th or 1/7th of the price which they could fetch along with engineering tools, extra aircraft engines and other things.

Another interesting thing is that some of the Dakota aircraft are under negotiation to be sold to a Czechoslovakian company at a very low price. The hon. Minister can enquire into it.

The main thing is that there are certain serious defects in the Management. They do not like to have better labour relations with workmen and, instead, they are trying to lay emphasis that the pilots, the workmen and the technicians are not working properly. The whole public sector Corporation, this Indian Airlines Corporation, is utilised for the benefit of some of the highly paid officers. But the Management is putting pressure on these people that they must work more than what was the award given by the National Industrial Tribunal of 1964. They have been asked to work for more hours than what has been agreed to. All these pressures have been put on the pilots. I agree that pilots should not be given much more than what is needed. But I must say that the Management must give to the pilots what has been agreed to on the 9th May and must agree to the National Tribunal Award given.

Looking into all these aspects, I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that simply to blame these pilots will not solve the problem. He must go deep to look into as to who are the officers responsible to take the money out of the Corporation. Will the hon. Minister make it very clear whether the defects of these Avros were mentioned much earlier. But for certain special reasons, for certain special benefits that have to be derived by some of the officers, they have not been looked into. Will he make a thorough enquiry about it?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The hon. Member has raised a number of issues. I thought we were really today discussing the question of Avros. Firstly, may I say that there is no question of my wanting to malign or question anybody's patriotism far less that of the pilots who are a respected, a very

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to fly Avros (C. A.)

highly-qualified and highly-paid society. There is no desire whatsoever to do that. I was speaking merely in the context of the acute inconvenience and disruption that was being caused to the general public.

As far as safety is concerned, I can say with some pride that the Indian Airlines safety record is amongst the best. It is true that as far as Avros are concerned, certain suggestions with regard to their performance in the air, with regard to safety and so on have been received from time to time. Whenever these are received, we immediately get in touch with the H.A.L. who are the manufacturers. The hon. Member said that these complaints were received from the beginning of the year. It is true we have received certain suggestions. Why should the pilots only now refuse to fly? There is reason to believe that there is a link between the two... (Interruption) These complaints are there. When you buy a new car, after a year you get certain complaints. Similarly, when you buy an aircraft... (Interruptions) Sir, as soon as the pilots refused to fly, we get the planes tested by the Test Pilot and the General Manager of the H.A.L. has, unequivocally, stated that as far as safety is concerned, they are well above the minimum standard.

Now, apart from that, there is.....

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : There is too long time to correct them.

DR. KARAN SINGH : There is complaint about fuel consumption and other things. We are going into them and we will do whatever we can to improve their performance and maintenance and we will keep in touch with the manufacturers.

As far as safety is concerned, all the tests that we have done have shown that the plane is well above the safety margin and there should be no public apprehension in this regard. I would like to clarify this. Otherwise unnecessarily panic will be created which will adversely affect the functioning of the airlines.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Madhu Limaye.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The hon. Minister has not replied to some other points relating to the question that I raised

here. (Interruptions). You said in your statement that there was an agreement entered into. Because of that, all these questions arise out of that. Have you given them anything extra which you had agreed to on the 9th May 1970 which you referred in your own statement?

DR. KARAN SINGH : I do not know whether we should go into the details of this. As I told the hon. Member, the negotiations between the management and the pilots had broken down. We now hope that they will be once again resumed in a better atmosphere. This unhappy chapter will be considered closed and we will move forward in a spirit of co-operation.

SHRI RANGA : One point arose from out of what my hon. friend, Mr. Daschowdhury has said.

MR. SPEAKER : Only those Members who are on the list should ask the question.

SHRI RANGA : How are we to get satisfactory answers from the Minister? Otherwise, what is the meaning of our making any kind of a statement here? He has asked as to why there is so much delay in attending to these complaints and giving satisfaction. My hon. friend has not given any reply.

DR. KARAN SINGH : There was no delay. Immediately, the complaints were received, they were immediately referred to HAL and the Corporation has been in close touch with HAL. There is no delay whatsoever. As soon as certain complaints are received about any airplane, the operator gets in touch with the manufacturers. This was done in this case also.

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री ने अभी सदन में जो उत्तर दिया उससे मालूम होता है कि जहाँ तक इन ऐरोज हवाई जहाजों के निर्माण का प्रश्न है उसमें कोई दोष नहीं है। मैं उनके उस वक्तव्य को मान लेता हूँ। उन्होंने आगे चलकर जो कहा है उससे यह और मालूम होता है कि 2 दिसम्बर से पहले इन ऐयरलाइन्स पाएलैट्स ने गो स्लो पालिसी और

[श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा]

वर्क ऐकौडिंग टु रूल्स के मुताबिक काम करना शुरू किया था। तो क्या उनकी यह कार्रवाही उसी का एक अन्य पहलू मात्र हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मजदूर या जो कम तनखाह पाने वाले लोग हैं वे यदि हड़तालें करते हैं, गो स्लो पालिसी और वर्क ऐकौडिंग टु रूल्स के मुताबिक काम करते हैं तो वह मैं कुछ-कुछ समझ सकता हूँ लेकिन जबकि सरकार ने देश के सभी महाराजाओं को देश निकाला दे दिया है वहाँ कम-से-कम इन इंडियन ऐयर-लाइन्स पाएलैट्स के महाराजाओं को बरकरार रखना कहां तक उचित है—यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। महाराजाओं की सी मनोवृत्ति इन पाएलैट्स में आती जा रही है। ये काफी अच्छी तनखाहें पाते हैं। जहां तक मेरा खयाल है इनको कैबिनेट मिनिस्ट्रों से भी अधिक तनखाह मिलती है और इन्हें अन्य दूसरी बहुत सी सुविधाएं भी प्राप्त हैं तो क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसा नियम या कानून बनाने की सोचेंगे ताकि ये उच्च वेतन मुक्त पाएलैट्स ही नहीं और भी ऐसे बड़े अफसर इस तरह से गो स्लो पालिसी और वर्क ऐकौडिंग टु रूल्स ऐडोप्ट करके हमारे से यातायात के इन महत्वपूर्ण साधनों को ठप्प न कर दें ?

आप जानते हैं कि इनकी 2 दिसम्बर के पहले अपनाई गई गो स्लो पालिसी और वर्क ऐकौडिंग टु रूल्स के कारण यात्रियों को काफी असुविधा हुई विशेष कर विदेशी यात्रियों को तो बहुत ही असुविधाओं का सामना करना पड़ा और उन्हें घरों/ऐयररोडों पर पड़ा रहना पड़ा। इसके लिए मैं फिर कहूंगा कि कम-से-कम ऊंची तनखाहें पाने वाले लोग हड़तालें न करें उसके लिए सरकार क्या कोई उपयुक्त नियम कड़ा व कानून बनाने के बारे में शीघ्रातिशीघ्र कोई कदम उठावेगी।

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या इसमें मैनेजमेंट के उच्चाधिकारियों का भी कोई हाथ

है या उनकी कोई गलती है क्योंकि कुमारमंगलम साहब जो उसके चेयरमैन हैं एक तो वे बड़े वकील हैं जो हाल में प्रिवी पसेज के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में काफी दिनों तक व्यस्त रहे जिसके कारण इस संस्थान के प्रबन्धादि को देखने के लिए समय नहीं मिला। साथ ही साथ उनका ख्याल भी लैफ्टिस्ट होने के कारण हड़तालों आदि के प्रति हमदर्दी का सा है। इसलिए क्या उनकी सहानुभूति इन लोगों के साथ थी।

जहां तक ऐयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन सरीखी संस्थाओं का सवाल है चूंकि उनके चेयरमैन को पूरा समय नहीं मिलता इसलिए चेयरमैन होलटाइमर उसमें होना चाहिये जो बराबर उसके कामों की देख-भाल कर सके और हर डिटेल आदि में जा सके ?

इसके अलावा जो उनके डिप्टी मैनेजर श्री रणदिवे हैं क्या उनके विचारों को भी वे जानते हैं और क्या उनकी भी सहानुभूति इन पाएलैट्स के साथ थी और क्या मंत्री जी इस बात से इन्कार करेंगे कि उनका हाथ इन पाएलैट्स को बहकाने में और इस तरह से उनके द्वारा यह गो स्लो पालिसी और वर्क ऐकौडिंग टु रूल्स की पालिसी ऐडोप्ट करने में नहीं था ?

मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि बम्बई में अभी जो दो एन्नो विमानों का परीक्षण किया गया और उनको सरकार ने तब तक न चलाने का निश्चय किया है जब तक कि उनको पूरी छानबीन की रिपोर्ट न आ जाय तो क्या उसके बारे में भी पूरी टेस्ट रिपोर्ट आ गई है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने कई प्रश्न उठाये हैं। जहां तक यह मूल प्रश्न है कि इस प्रकार की हड़तालें होनी चाहिए या नहीं होनी चाहिए वह वास्तव में एक बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है।

जहां तक यह एवियेशन का सम्बन्ध है हमने एसंसियल सर्विसेज मैनेजमेंट ऐक्ट के परव्यु

के मातहत ला दिया है ताकि इस तरह से यहां पर हड़तालें आदि न हों और अगर हों तो हम इस एसैशियल सर्विसैज मेंटेनेन्स ऐक्ट के मातहत उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही कर सकें... (व्यवधान) ... सुनिये। कुछ कार्यवाही कर भी रहे हैं वाकी अभी ऐसी स्थिति नहीं हुई है कि उस ऐक्ट का हमें प्रयोग करना पड़े लेकिन अगर आवश्यकता पड़ गयी तो हम उसका अवश्य प्रयोग करेंगे।

यह कहना कि मैनेजमेंट का इसमें कोई हाथ है मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बड़ा अन्यायपूर्ण है। विशेषकर चेयरमैन का जहाँ तक सवाल है उनके लिए ऐसा कहना कि उनका उसमें कोई हाथ है यह बड़ा अन्यायपूर्ण होगा। चेयरमैन तो इसका बराबर यत्न कर रहे हैं कि यह सिलसिला ठीक हो और वह जो काम में गड़बड़ है, ढीलढाल है उसे ठीक किया जाय। यह ठीक है कि वह पार्ट टाइम चेयरमैन है लेकिन...उनको 8 घंटे बैठना आवश्यक नहीं है। जहाँ तक कैप्टन रणदिवे का प्रश्न है... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI S. M. BANDRJEE (Kanpur) : Mr. Tata was Chairman of Air-India. How does he work ? He does not go to Air-India Office even for an hour.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : For how many days has Mohan Kumaramangalam gone to the office in a week for full 3 hours a day ? (Interruption)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have known Members of the Swatantra party for years together. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : What is this ? I had hardly one minute to read a paper and meantime everything is going wrong.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They are malaligning. They are taking this opportunity to malign him.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : Is it in order to bring in Mohan Kumar-

mangalam when this specific issue is about Avros ? (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : This Calling Attention is relating to the aeroplane, Avros. How does Mohan Kumaramanglam and others come in this question ?

MR. SPEAKER : Everything is in disorder.....

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA : I am not allergic to discuss Mohan Kumaramanglam's conduct. But let it come in proper form. We cannot discuss that in this question.

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जैसा मैंने कहा है कि कैप्टन रणदिवे का जहाँ तक प्रश्न है तो उनको कल चेयरमैन साहब ने सस्पेंड किया और इसलिए चेयरमैन के वास्ते यह कहना कि उनका उसमें कोई हाथ है यह बहुत ही अन्यायपूर्ण है। वह बहुत मेहनत कर रहे हैं। कैप्टन रणदिवे सस्पेंड हैं। अब कैप्टन रणदिवे दोषी हैं या नहीं तो वह वाकायदा इनक्वायरी होगी और उसके बाद ही मालूम पड़ेगा और मैं उसे प्रीजज नहीं करना चाहता।...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Why suspend him ? Why such a harsh action ?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : May I point out that the IAC's own house journal points out that Mr. Ranadive was promoted recently ? They are playing havoc with the staff. They are suspending somebody arbitrarily and then they are putting them back. They are thus creating a big problem and they are going to have a big problem on their shoulders.

डा० कर्ण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने चौथा प्रश्न टेस्ट के बारे में पूछा था। मैं पूरी तरह उसको समझ नहीं पाया। जो चार जहाज बम्बई में हैं वह टेस्ट हो चुके हैं। जो दूसरे दो जहाज बम्बई में हैं वह भी कल टेस्ट के लिए तैयार थे। लेकिन पाइलट नहीं पहुंचे। यदि आवश्यकता होगी तो उन्हें भी टेस्ट

[डा० कर्ण सिंह]

किया जायेगा। लेकिन जो चार चहाज टेस्ट हुए थे उनमें कोई ऐसी खतरे की बात नहीं है।

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : आज हिन्दुस्तान का समाचार है कि कल इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स ने उन दो एव्रो विमानों को चलाने का निर्णय कर लिया है जिनके बारे में एयरलाइन्स वाले शिकायत कर रहे हैं। जहां तक टेस्ट रिपोर्ट का सवाल है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी पूरी रिपोर्ट आ गई है या नहीं, और अगर आ गई है तो क्या वह विचाराधीन है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जी हां, टेस्ट रिपोर्ट आ गई है। जैसा मैंने अभी कहा कि चार जहाज टेस्ट हो चुके हैं। उनमें कोई खतरा नहीं है बल्कि इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स ने पाइलट्स को आदेश दिये हैं कि वे एव्रो सर्विसेज को चलायें। हमें आशा है कि उनका चलना जल्दी शुरू हो जायेगा।

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jodhpur) : The hon. Minister has just now said in the course of his reply on the performance of the AVRO planes that he would not take up this question with the dispute with the Indian Commercial Pilots Association. But I am only sorry that he himself has brought up this matter here by saying that the Avros have been found suitable and that the Bombay pilots only have refused to fly them. If this dispute had been taken up by the Commercial Pilots Association, then the pilots all over the country would not have flown these aircraft rather than that they would fly them in Madras and not in Bombay. The reason is that this dispute has come on something which has been really found unsuitable on these aircraft.

I would like to draw your attention in this connection to the correspondence which has taken place on this matter, wherein certain technical drawbacks have been pointed out by the pilots over the last six months. Particularly, we have seen the Jamair airlines aircraft which had crashed the other day because of the cutting off of its engine. I

would like to point out some of the defects which the pilots have pointed out during the last six months as a result of the tests that they have carried out.

Firstly, the cruising speed is less by 16 to 18 knots at the true air speed. They have also said that the performance that is to be had at 14200 rpm under certain circumstances is obtained only at 14500 rpm and that the fuel consumption and flow which is to be had at 14200 rpm is had at 14500 rpm. Thirdly, the gradient climb of this aircraft, if an engine is cut off, which should be 35 feet is not being maintained, and the present climb is only 2.4 per cent and 35 feet is not maintained in case an engine is cut off. These are very serious allegations.

Now, what we have found from the hon. Minister's statement is that the HAL has said that the safety standards with regard to these aircraft are being maintained, but they have also said that the aircraft behaviour which does not affect safety has also been checked and the results are under examination.

I would like to draw your attention to the letter which has been sent by the IAC on the 4th, which reads thus :

"We have to advise you that the report of the test pilot of HAL on the test flights carried out on VT-DXO and VT-DXO has been received and is being studied by the higher authorities in HAL as well as the DGCA. We are awaiting further advice.

In view of this, we are cancelling the services that are being operated with the concerned aircraft."

I am really surprised that on the 4th, these two aircraft were grounded, and on the 5th, we have the statement from the hon. Minister that these aircraft have been okayed and that they have no defects. The manufacturers of a plane will always say that the plane is okay. But it should not be believed always. For instance, everyone of us may not be owning an aircraft, but many of us own motor cars, and we know that in spite of the fact that the manufacturers always say that the cars have been tested and they have no defect whatsoever, yet, we know it for a

fact that all these cars have a lot more defects and create a lot more difficulties.

also we take them up. We are not neglecting them.

SHRI RANGA : Five months !

DR. KARAN SINGH : It takes time ; it is a continuous process.

Then about this business of the 4th and 5th. On the 4th when complaints were received, the planes were grounded. On the 5th they were to be tested. Capt. Ashoka of HAL, the test pilot, tested them on the 4th and 5th ; it was only when he cleared them that IA said that they could fly again.

As far as an independent body is concerned, I had a talk with the Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal P. C. Lal who is Chairman of HAL and is also on the Board of IA. I had a talk with him in my house ; I was also very worried about it. I was assured that there is no necessity in any way to doubt the safety standard. Accidents, of course-God forbid-can take place at any time, but as far as the safety factors are concerned, HAL is our expertise in this matter. I am not sure what other independent body can be conceived of. There is HAL, there is the IAF and there is IA. These are the only three bodies in this country available in this field, and we will make use of all available expertise within the country. I do not think it is necessary to import somebody else from outside to give us a test. But even if that is necessary, if HAL feels it necessary, I can assure the House we will do the needful.

SHRI RANGA : It is for you to feel they are only supplying them to you.

DR. KARAN SINGH : If I may say with due respect to Prof. Ranga, HAL is a very responsible organisation ; it is not a question of their wanting to palm off to us something which is below par. I am not prepared to accept that. The Air Chief Marshal is Chairman of HAL. It is not some private company giving us on a tender basis some planes.

So this is a matter in which all of us will get together and look into and whatever can humanly be done to ensure safety will be done.

I would like to submit that these planes have been under a continuous process of discussion by the engineering staff over the last six months, and the defects which have been pointed out in regard to the cruising speed, climb and in relation to the rpm, fuel consumption and flow, and the gradient climb etc. are very serious matters. Of course, the planes have been flying, and they can fly also. But the question is this. In case an accident takes place, the lives of hundreds of people will be jeopardised. These are very serious matters. It is not a question of the union or the pilots with whom the question is to be taken up. If it were a question of the union, then all the planes would have been grounded. Therefore, I would like to know whether an independent body of engineers would be set up to go into the matter and find out whether the defects that the pilots claim are actually there and then suggest a solution. That is very necessary, because the lives of hundreds of passenger would be jeopardised, and which should not happen. The past performance of the IAC also should make us cautious all the more careful. We should not always go by what the manufacturer says because a manufacturer will always say that everything is okay. So, I would like to have a specific answer to my question whether an independent body of engineers would be set up to go into the matter instead of leaving it to the manufacturers to say that the aircraft is good.

DR. KARAN SINGH : As I said in reply to an earlier question, certain technical defects, not affecting safety, have been pointed out from time to time and they are being looked into. Take, for example, cruising speed. Let us say that in a certain sector instead of 2 hours, it takes 2 hours. 10 minutes. Such things are not factors that affect safety. I make a distinction between the two. If in testing a plane, there are certain factors which fall below safety limits, then such planes have to be grounded immediately because, as the hon. member very rightly says, we cannot afford to take risks with human lives. If the safety factors are fully met and there are only certain operational factors to be looked into, then

MR. SPEAKER : Next item.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Purmada) : Under the rules, I cannot put a question. But I want to submit that we in the south are the worst affected by the cancellation of air services. There are three flights from Bombay to Cochin every day and for the last one week there has not been a single flight. Government should take note of this. They should make alternate arrangements. This is causing us considerable inconvenience. Entire flights are cancelled.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Today 2 lakh jute workers have gone on an indefinite strike. Will you please ask the Minister to make a statement as to what steps they are going to take to meet the legitimate demands of the jute workers.

SHRI M.L. SONDHI : What about the air crash near Safdarjang airport ?

MR. SPEAKER : A statement is due to be made today.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We had tabled a call attention motion. There have been negotiations. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad is back here fortunately. I would request you to ask him to make a statement because the strike by 2 lakh jute workers will seriously and adversely affect not only the economy of Bengal but of India ; jute is a very important foreign exchange earner.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : What about the *bandh* there which will adversely affect the economy ? Why not call it off ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The jute millowners are solely responsible for this.

MR. SPEAKER : Without my permission, you get up and make your submissions. This cannot be allowed.

12.40 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND REPORT ENGINEERS INDIA LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1969-70.
- (2) Annual Report of the Engineers India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1969-70, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Lib ary. See No. LT-4489/70]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 1970, agreed without any amendment to the Central Labour Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill, 1970, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th November, 1970."

CONDITION OF EMPLOYEES OF M.E.S. PETITION RE. SERVICE

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I beg to present a petition signed by Shri K.G. Sriwastava, New Delhi, regarding service conditions of employees of Military Engineering Service.

12.42 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. CRASH OF JAMAIR
DAKOTA AIRCRAFT IN DELHI
ON 5th DECEMBER, 1970

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : It is with deep regret that the House will have learnt of the unfortunate accident to a Jamair Dakota aircraft on the morning of 5th December, while operating a non-scheduled passenger service from Delhi to Jodhpur via Jaipur Kotah. The ill-fated aircraft took off from Safdarjung airport at 6.42 a.m. and almost immediately thereafter crash landed on an open piece of land behind the Super Bazar.

All three members of the cockpit crew, namely the Commander, Co-pilot and Radio Officer, were killed, while the Steward escaped without injury. Of the 12 passengers, one was killed, while the condition of another is still serious. The remaining 10 passengers sustained shock and minor injuries. Crash fire tenders and an ambulance reached the scene of the accident within a few minutes and the injured persons were immediately removed to the Safdarjung Hospital for medical treatment.

The Director General of Civil Aviation and senior officers of the Department rushed to the spot within a few minutes of the accident. A Committee of Inquiry headed by a retired Director General of Civil Aviation has been set up to inquire into the causes of this unfortunate accident.

The House will join me in expressing deep sympathy with the families of those killed, and wishing the injured speedy recovery.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI (New Delhi) : This is a very serious matter. The Safdarjung Airport must be closed. It is in the middle of so many colonies. The private airlines have got their own arrangements with officials, and I doubt whether proper standards are maintained. I demand an open enquiry by a High Court Judge. Otherwise, we will have to start an agitation. We will not let any plane to take off from that

airport. Why should this airport continue to play with the lives of the people ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you shout at the top of your voice ?

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : If it had fallen in the INA market, the death rate would have been very much higher. It is much more serious than the Minister had made it out to be. I would like him to assure us that there would be an open enquiry. You should allow a discussion.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : तीस साल पुराने डैकोटा इस्तेमाल होते हैं, इस वास्ते एयर क्रेश नहीं होगा तो क्या होगा ? आप लोगों की लाइब्ज से क्यों खेल रहे हैं ? यह एक कम्प्लिकेटेड मैटर है और इस पर डिस्कशन की इजाजत आप दें ।

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : Why should this private company put in jeopardy the lives of thousands of people ?

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : This is a very serious matter, and an adjournment motion was submitted on this. I would like to know whether the adjournment motion has been admitted or not.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : The same thing could have taken place in any of our Government colonies and you would have had a day of mourning throughout Delhi. So many people would have died. What is the point in having this kind of enquiry ? The matter is being hushed up.

MR. SPEAKER : I have decided that in future when he does like this, I will quietly go out.

SHRI M. L. SONDDHI : You have not allowed a calling attention. You never permit me to raise any matter which is relevant.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. After all, there must be some decorum in the House. (*Interruption*) I do not give you any licence. If you go on doing this I am going to have satyagraha against you. Any time you get up, I will go out and ask

[Mr. Speaker]

the Chairman to preside. I will ask your own Chairman, Mr. Goyal, to sit here, I will go out. My head aches like that.

The same thing can be done in a very quiet way. Why is he shouting at the top of his voice ?

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : You ask the Minister what his reaction is.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इतना तो आप स्वीकार कर ही लीजिये कि सफदरजंग एयरपोर्ट उस समय बनी थी जब वह इलाका दिल्ली से बाहर था। आज वह बिल्कुल दिल्ली के मध्य में आ गया है। इस पोर्ट का वहां बने रहना खतरे से खाली नहीं है (इन्टरप्शन) सोधी जी की इस बात को मंत्री महोदय तक आप पहुंचा ही दें कि इसको बिल्कुल बन्द कर दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह मेरी तरफ देखते ही नहीं हैं, कहते चले जा रहे हैं।

SHRI HEM BARUA : Adjournment motion was not allowed. But the Minister himself comes out with a statement. It is a wrong tendency in this House..... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I also add my little humble request : do not throw the passengers at the mercy of such things.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I agree entirely. I appreciate the concern shown by hon. Member Shri Sondhi who represents that area. It so happens that I myself live in that area and I am equally concerned as a citizen and resident of New Delhi. I can assure the House and Mr. Sondhi that there is no question of hushing up anything. A Committee of enquiry has been appointed and anyone who wishes to appear before it can do so ; there is no question of hushing anything up..... (An Hon. Member : Why a retired Director General)Why not ? He is a technical man and on several previous occasions it had been done..... (Interruptions).

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : ये तीस साल पुराने डैकोटा हैं—(इन्टरप्शन)

MR. SPEAKER : Are you interested in hearing him or not ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : Dakotas are very old ; it is true. They are still air worthy as far as their standards are concerned ; they are operating elsewhere in the world also. These Dakotas have got their certificate of air worthiness ; they are among the safest planes in the world. But accidents can take place to jumbo jets or other planes costing many crores of rupees. Each plane is tested from time to time and it is only when it gets its certificate of air worthiness it is allowed.

SHRI HEM BARUA : This plane was not..... (Interruptions).

DR. KARAN SINGH : Hon. Members have raised a very important question with regard to Safdarjang. Today a number of activities take place there. Aircraft of private operators and State Government.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Why are you encouraging private operators ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : They function within the ambit of the Air Corporations Act ; there is nothing illegal in this. Then there are the aircraft for spraying for plant, protection purposes ; the flying club and the gliding club are also there. A lot of miscellaneous activities take place at Safdarjang which it would not be convenient to do in Palam, which is an international airport and we do not want these crop spraying planes and other small planes to be wandering around in that area. We are fortunate that we have Safdarjang. Whether DC 3 operation should be transferred to Palam or not is a matter worthy of careful consideration and I am looking into it ; I have called a series of meetings to consider this point. I may inform the House that the existence in our city of a place like Safdarjang can be of considerable value. We are now moving towards VTOL and STOL ; vertical take-off and landing or short-take-off and landing ; in the next ten

years perhaps long runways may become obsolete and planes can come straight down. If we give up a place like Safdarjang and use it for something else, we may lose it for ever. I fully appreciate the hon. Member's apprehensions; consistent with safety we shall do what we can. I am now considering whether the DC operation should continue from here or not.....(*Inter-ruptions*).

12.50 hrs.

**LABOUR PROVIDENT FUND
 LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOY-
 MENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI
 BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Sir, I move
 for leave to introduce a Bill further to
 amend the Coal Mines Provident Fund and
 Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 and the Employees'
 Provident Funds Act, 1952.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : क्या सरकार इस विधेयक को पास कराने का ख्याल नहीं रखती? क्या सरकार का मकसद इसको केवल मात्र इंट्रोड्यूस करने का है? आपने इस पर राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति 171(1) में ली है।

मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि अनुच्छेद 117(3) के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति लेने की स्टेज बाद में आयेगी। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इस विधेयक को कनसिडर करने और पास करने के लिए राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति क्यों नहीं ले ली गई है। इससे यह मालूम होता है कि सरकार का मकसद है कि सिर्फ इस बिल को इंट्रोड्यूस करने का है। हो सकता है कि बाद में सरकार इस विधेयक को ड्राप कर दे। कोलमाइन्ज के प्राविडेंट फंड की प्राबलम को सरकार सीरियसली हैंडल नहीं करती है, बल्कि वह टिकरिंग विद दि प्राबलम कर रही

है। क्या वजह है कि सरकार ने अनुच्छेद 117(3) के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति नहीं ली है? अच्छा होता कि सरकार अनुच्छेद 117(3) के अन्तर्गत भी राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति ले लेती और तब इस विधेयक को इंट्रोड्यूस करती। सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया है, यही मेरी आपत्ति है।

श्री भगवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा इरादा इस विधेयक को जल्दी से जल्दी पास करने का है। हम इस बारे में बहुत सीरियस हैं और ज्यों ही समय मिलेगा, हम इसको तुरन्त पास करना चाहते हैं। राष्ट्रपति की अनुमति लेने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 and the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir,
 I introduce the Bill.

12.55 hrs.
**INDIAN MEDICINE CENTRAL COUNCIL
 BILL—contd.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
 PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING
 AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI
 B. S. MURTHY) : Sir, I was speaking the
 other day about the main points of this
 Bill.

There are in the country today about 50,000 institutionally trained practitioners of Indian medicine as against 1,40,000 registered practitioners who have not undergone institutional training. One of the important functions of the Indian Medicine Central

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 7-12-1970.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri B.S. Murthy]

Council relates to the laying down of minimum standards of education, uniform curricula and syllabi, facilities including hospital facilities in teaching institutions and recognition on an all-India basis of the degree or diploma in Indian medicine awarded by various State Councils and University Faculties. Having regard to these, the Rajya Sabha considered that non-institutionally qualified practitioners will not be able to discharge these functions, and therefore, restricted eligibility for election to the Central Council to only persons who possess any of the medical qualifications included in the Second, Third or Fourth Schedules..... (*Interruptions*). Honourable Members will observe that, under clause 3(1)(a) of the Bill, all persons who are enrolled on a State Register of Indian medicine will form the Electoral College to elect members to the Central Council from the particular State. The question whether restricting eligibility for membership of the Central Council to only institutionally qualified practitioners will violate article 14 of the Constitution of India has been examined. The Government is advised that denial of the right to unqualified medical practitioners to hold office in the Central Council does not contravene the provisions of article 14 of the Constitution on the ground of discrimination, since this article permits reasonable classification provided there is an intelligible differentia designed to achieve certain objects. The definite objects of this Bill being the preservations of the efficiency of the courses and period of study and practical training in Indian Systems of Medicine, this classification does not attract constitutional or legal objection.

There has been a section of the institutionally qualified practitioners of Indian medicine who have undergone training in Indian and Western (allopathic) medicine that statutory recognition should be given to integrated practitioners of Indian medicine. Integration of the different systems of Indian medicine with Western medicine remains an ideal far from achievement in the near future. In the present day ; when modern science and modern medicine have advanced tremendously, it is not possible to restrict any scheme of education in Indian medicine

to only what has been provided in the ancient classical literature of the Indian systems of medicine. A provision has, therefore, been made by the Rajya Sabha to provide for the supplementation of Indian medicine by modern advances to the extent considered necessary by the Central Council for an intelligent understanding and practical application of the principles and theories of these systems of Indian medicine. This is being given effect to by the definition of the term "Indian Medicine" in clause 2(1)(e) of the Bill.

Another important change made by the Rajya Sabha relates to the existing rights and privileges of practitioners who are enrolled on a State Register of Indian medicine. It had been urged that in many States practitioners of Indian medicine who have undergone the concurrent course of training in Indian and Western medicine are declared as registered medical practitioners under the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1940 to enable them to practise modern drugs and medicaments. In view of this, clause 17(3)(b) has been amended by the Rajya Sabha to protect the privileges, including the right to practise any system of medicine, conferred by or under any law relating to registration of practitioners of Indian medicine in force in any State on the commencement of this Act.

I am sure Honourable Members will concur in the Indian Medicine Central Council Bill, 1970, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, so as to enable the Central Government to constitute at a very early date a Central Council for Indian Medicine which will give full scope for the profession to determine their future. With these words I move that the Indian Medicine Central Council Bill, 1970, to provide for the constitution of a Central Council of Indian Medicine and the maintenance of a Central Register of Indian Medicine and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the Constitution of a Central Council of Indian Medicine and the maintenance of a Central Register of Indian Medicine and

for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Now, the time has been fixed. But a number of Members want to speak on this Bill. They want more time. I think it is a very important Bill. A little margin this way or that way may be ignored. Of course, Shri Shiv Sharma is a very distinguished authority on this and I have allotted him more time. Dr. Govind Das.

13.00 hrs.

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं सरकार को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस विधेयक को राज्य सभा से स्वीकृत करा कर यहाँ पर लाई।...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप लंच के बाद जारी रखें।

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair.]

INDIAN MEDICINE CENTRAL COUNCIL BILL—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Govind Das.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : I want to make one submission.**

सभापति महोदय : आप किसी रूल को आब्जर्व कीजिए, यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि हर वक्त किसी भी चीज को उठाया जा सके, पहले 12 बजे उठायेंगे, फिर इस वक्त उठायेंगे—ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए, मेहरबानी करके इस वक्त न उठायें।...

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : आप की इजाजत मांग रहा हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : हम किसी को इजाजत नहीं दे रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ भी रिकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : **

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will not go on record. After 2.0'clock no question will be raised henceforth.

डा० गोविन्द दास : सभापति जी, इस विधेयक के समर्थन में मैंने अपना भाषण आरम्भ ही किया था और केवल एक वाक्य ही बोला था, तभी यह सदन भोजन के लिए उठ गया। उस वाक्य में मैंने सरकार को इस बात के लिए बधाई दी थी कि उसने इस प्रकार का विधेयक राज्य सभा से स्वीकृत करा कर यहाँ भी पेश किया है। तो सबसे पहले तो सरकार बधाई की पात्र है, उसके बाद मैं वैद्यराज शिव शर्मा जी को भी इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूँ कि जिस उद्देश्य से उन्होंने इस सदन में प्रवेश किया, उस उद्देश्य में वे बहुत दूर तक सफल हो गए हैं। इसके बाद मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जो विधेयक अभी आया है, वह इसके पूर्व आजाना चाहिए था। इस देश की संस्कृति से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली बातों को न जाने क्यों हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार हमेशा शिथिल कर दूर रखती रही है। हिन्दी का प्रश्न भी एक ऐसा ही प्रश्न है। संविधान सभा में हिन्दी को राज्य भाषा बनाया गया था सर्व-मत से और यह निश्चय किया था कि 15 वर्ष के भीतर हिन्दी अंग्रेजी का स्थान ले

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

लेगी, लेकिन वह नहीं हुआ। स्वराज्य के पहले हमने इस देश की जनता को हमारे नेताओं ने, हमने, सबने बारबार इस बात का आश्वासन दिया था कि स्वराज्य होते ही इस देश में गो-हत्या बिल्कुल बन्द कर दी जायेगी, वह भी नहीं हुआ और बड़ी कठिनाई से अब यह विधेयक आया—22-23 वर्षों के निरन्तर प्रयत्नों के बाद।

अब मेरा इस सदन से सबसे पहले यह निवेदन है कि इस विधेयक को बिना किसी प्रकार के संशोधन के, बिना किसी प्रकार के सुधार के इसी रूप में स्वीकृत करे। अगर यह नहीं हुआ और यहां पर कुछ संशोधन हुए, कुछ सुधार हुए तो यह विधेयक पुनः राज्य सभा में जायेगा, और इसके बाद पुनः यहां आते-आते इतना समय लग जायेगा कि आम चुनाव आ जायेंगे और फिर न जाने कब यह विधेयक स्वीकृत होगा। इसलिए जो लोग आयुर्वेद में, इस देश की चिकित्सा पद्धति में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं उनसे मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर बहस चाहे कितनी ही करें लेकिन इस विधेयक को बिना किसी संशोधन के, बिना किसी सुधार के, इसी रूप में स्वीकार करना चाहिए। मैं भारतीय संस्कृति का एक छोटा सा पूजक रहा हूं। भारतीय संस्कृति, समन्वयकारी संस्कृति, सहिष्णुतावादी संस्कृति रही है और उसने सदा ही, जो नयी-नयी बातें आई हैं उनको स्वीकार किया है। हम अपने यहां की चिकित्सा प्रणाली को देखें क्या आप समझते हैं कि यह चिकित्सा प्रणाली वैसी की वैसी है जैसी महाषि चरक ने, सुश्रुत ने, वाग्भट्ट ने निर्मित की थी? ऐसा नहीं है। इन लोगों के आने के बाद यूनानी पद्धति यहां पर आई। हमने यूनानी पद्धति को भी स्वीकार किया। यदि राजाश्रय हमारे आयुर्वेद को होता तो आधुनिक काल के जो शल्य प्रयोग हैं या दूसरी चीजें हैं उनको भी हम स्वीकार करते लेकिन खेद की बात है कि एक हजार वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी हमारी सरकार ने इस

पद्धति को कोई भी राजाश्रय नहीं दिया। इसके बाद भी हम देखते हैं कि आज भी हमारे देश में अधिकतर चिकित्सा आयुर्वेद पद्धति से ही होती है। सौ में से 80 प्रतिशत लोग गांवों में ही रहते हैं। कितने ऐसे गांव हैं जहां पर एलोपैथिक डाक्टर हैं? किन्तु ज्यादातर ऐसे गांव हैं जहां कोई न कोई वैद्य तो रहता ही है। तो बिना किसी राजाश्रय के हमारी भारतीय चिकित्सा प्रणाली आज भी इस देश में चल रही है। आज आवश्यकता है कि इसको हम राजाश्रय दें। और जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया बहुत पहले ही यह बात हो जानी चाहिए थी।

सभापति जी, जैसा कि मैंने कहा मैं एक छोटा सा भारतीय संस्कृति का पूजक हूं। संसार की चार संस्कृतियां सबसे पुरानी हैं—भारत की संस्कृति, मिस्र की संस्कृति, चीन की संस्कृति और यूनान की संस्कृति। संसार के प्रायः सभी देशों को मैंने देखा है—मैंने मिस्र को देखा है, चीन को देखा है, यूनान को देखा है। आप आज यदि उन देशों में जा कर उनके आज के जीवन में उनकी पुरानी संस्कृति के दर्शन करना चाहें तो वह दर्शन आपको नहीं होंगे। उनकी पुरानी संस्कृति या तो खंडहरों में दिखाई देती है या अजायबघरों में दिखाई देती है। मात्र भारत ही एक ऐसा देश है, इस संसार का, जिसके जीवन में हमें आज भी भारतीय संस्कृति की परम्परा दिखाई देती है। हमारे यहां स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है—

पदे पदेयन नवताम उपैती
तदेव रूपम रमणीय तायः

हमने हर नयी चीज को रमणीय समझ कर ग्रहण किया है। आयुर्वेद भी हमारी संस्कृति का एक अंग है। हमारे यहां एक दूसरी उक्ति भी है—शरीर माद्यम खलु धर्म साधनम्। शरीर ही समस्त धर्मों का एकमात्र साधन है। इसीलिए—हमने आयुर्वेद को और शरीर को प्रधान स्थान दिया है। कहा जाता है कि हमने सदा आकाश की ओर देखा है,

जमीन की ओर नहीं देखा। यह गलत बात है। हमने आकाश और जमीन दोनों की ओर देखा है। हमारे जो 6 दर्शन हैं उनमें एक दर्शन, वैशेषिक दर्शन में दो शब्द आये हैं—एक तो अभ्युदय और दूसरा निःश्रेयस। इन दोनों शब्दों की उस दर्शन में बड़ी लम्बी व्याख्या की गई है। अभ्युदय से अर्थ है सांसारिक बातों का उत्कर्ष और निःश्रेयस से अर्थ है पारलौकिक चीजों का उत्कर्ष। तो आयुर्वेद को भी हमने अपनी संस्कृति का एक प्रधान अंग बनाया और कहा, जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया—शरीर माद्यम खलु धर्म साधनम्।

एक बड़ी विचित्र बात आप देखेंगे कि हमने यह भी कहा है कि मनुष्य शरीर की आवश्यकता इसलिए भी है, कि मनुष्य के शरीर से ही ईश्वर की प्राप्ति हो सकती है। चूंकि ईश्वर की प्राप्ति मनुष्य के शरीर से हो सकती है इसलिए आयुर्वेद की आवश्यकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या संसार की किसी भी संस्कृति में इस प्रकार का वर्णन है? कहीं भी नहीं है कि हमको मनुष्य शरीर की इसलिए आवश्यकता है क्योंकि मनुष्य शरीर से ही भगवान की प्राप्ति हो सकती है। यह हमारा आदर्श रहा है और इस दृष्टि से देखें तो हमें मालूम होता है कि शरीर की ओर भी हमने कितना ध्यान दिया है। आयुर्वेद के जो पुराने ग्रंथ हैं—चरक है, सुश्रुत है, वाग्भट्ट है—उनका हम यदि अध्ययन करें तो मालूम होगा कि आज भी, उनमें जो बातें कही गई हैं, उनकी बड़ी भारी कीमत है।

सारा सवाल यह है कि हमको इस सम्बन्ध में क्या करना चाहिए? क्या हम आयुर्वेद को इसी प्रकार छोड़ दें जिस प्रकार आयुर्वेद आज चल रहा है? इससे हमारा कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है। विज्ञान तब तक ही विज्ञान रहता है जब तक कि उसमें विकास, खोज और दूसरी चीजें होती रहती हैं। जैसा मैंने आरम्भ में निवेदन किया कि यदि इस चिकित्सा प्रणाली को राजाश्रय होता तो

आयुर्वेद को भी हम उसी प्रकार का देखते जिस प्रकार आज हम एलोपैथी को देख रहे हैं। मेरा निश्चित विश्वास है कि इस अवस्था में आयुर्वेद एलोपैथी से कहीं अधिक आगे बढ़ा होता क्योंकि हर देश में वहाँ की आबहवा, वहाँ की स्थिति सटश ही चिकित्सा प्रणाली होनी चाहिए। हमारी आयुर्वेद एक ऐसी चिकित्सा प्रणाली है जोकि देश के वातावरण और देश की संस्कृति के अनुकूल है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है, एक संस्कृति का प्रेमी होने के नाते, कि आयुर्वेद भी हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति का एक प्रधान अंश है और यह जो विधेयक आया है वह बहुत विलम्ब से आया है। इसलिए अब हम इस विधेयक को बिना किसी संशोधन के या बिना किसी सुधार के स्वीकार करें ताकि यह कार्य आगे बढ़ सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर से एक बार इस सरकार को और पं० शिव शर्मा जी को बधाई देते हुए इस विधेयक का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ। इतना अवश्य है कि इस विधेयक में बहुत से सुधार हो सकते हैं और आगे चलकर हमें बहुत से सुधार करने भी होंगे लेकिन कम से कम आज इसमें कोई सुधार का प्रयत्न न करते हुए इसी रूप में इसको स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

श्री शिव शर्मा (विदिशा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके सामने इस बिल का थोड़ा सा इतिहास रखना चाहता हूँ। आज्ञा हो तो उर्दू के एक शेर से ही शुरू करूँ :

तुम पर भी मरते मुझ को बरसों गुजर गए हैं
इस तूल दास्तां को, इस मुस्तसिर को देखते।

भारतवर्ष को स्वतन्त्र हुए 25 वर्ष, एक शताब्दी का एक चौथाई हिस्सा हो गया है। एक बड़ी तपस्या के बाद आज यह आयुर्वेदिक बिल इस सदन के सामने आया है। राज्य सभा में यह पास हो गया है। आयुर्वेद के साथ क्या होता रहा है, यदि इसका इतिहास ध्यान में हो तो यह सन्देह होना स्वाभाविक है कि यदि कोई भी कारण विलम्ब होने का हमने उपस्थित

[श्री शिव शर्मा]

कर दिया तो फिर 25 वर्ष और लग सकते हैं, एक पूरी आयु लग सकती है और शायद इतना विलम्ब भी हो सकता है कि हम में से बहुत से इस संसार में भी ना हों। किसी दूसरी दुनियां में हों, चाहे वह परलोक का गर्म भाग हो या सर्द भाग, और शायद वहां टेलिविजन भी न हों और यहां की खबरें भी न पहुंचती हों। तो यह एक ऐसा अवसर हम लोगों के हाथ में आया है जिसको यदि हमने आज ही हाथ में नहीं ले लिया तो फिर आना शायद कठिन हो जाए।

मैं यह स्वीकार करता हूँ कि जो भी संशोधन आये हैं उनके पीछे देश का, और शास्त्र का भी शुभ-चिन्तन है। मैं इस प्रकार का सन्देह नहीं करूंगा कि कोई आयुर्वेद की उन्नति होते नहीं देखना चाहता, परन्तु उन संशोधन का प्रभाव इतना घातक हो सकता है जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है, एक छोटे से सुधार का भी, क्योंकि वह फिर राज्य सभा में जायेगा और फिर विलम्ब होगा। सुधार तो सदा ही हो सकते हैं। हमेशा उन्नति का मार्ग खुला रहता है। आपके संविधान को बड़े महापुरुषों ने बनाया था, लेकिन उसमें निरन्तर सुधार होते रहते हैं। इसलिए सुधार का तो कोई भय नहीं होना चाहिए कि नहीं हो सकेगा। भय तो इसी बात का है और हमेशा आयुर्वेद का यह दुर्भाग्य रहा है कि जब कभी उसके हित में कुछ होने लगा तभी कोई अड़ंगा लग गया और वह आगे नहीं चल सका।

अधिकांश संशोधनों की ओर मैं इसलिए पहले थोड़ा ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि फिर इसके बाद शायद मुझे कुछ कहने का अवसर न मिले। मैं यह भी बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि चार वर्षों में मैंने केवल दो भाषण यहां पर दिये हैं और यह तीसरा तथा अगर आपने कृपा करके इस बिल को पास कर दिया, तो अन्तिम भाषण होगा, मैं किसी और विषय की चर्चा में इसलिए भाग नहीं लेता कि जब कभी वे

सज्जन जो आयुर्वेद की समस्यायें नहीं समझते और बहुत जोर से इस प्रकार से बोलते हैं कि वह मुझ से ज्यादा समझते हैं तो उस वक्त मेरे हृदय में यह बात आती है कि यदि मैं अन्य विषयों पर बोलूँ तो मेरे विषय में वे भी समझेंगे कि यह फाइनेंस पर बोल रहा है, लेकिन यह फाइनेंस के बारे में क्या जानता है। शायद फाइनेंस को लेकर मेरे विषय में उनका सच्चा आक्षेप होगा। यह सौजन्य, यह कंसेशन मैं उनसे मांगता हूँ कि वह समझें कि जिस तरह से मैंने आयुर्वेद की सेवा करने और रक्षा करने का प्रयत्न किया है उसमें वह मेरे पूरे सहायक हों।

कुछ घटनायें हुई हैं आयुर्वेद के सम्बन्ध में, जिनको मैं पहले आप के सामने रख दूँ। 1938 में जब पहली कांग्रेस सरकार बम्बई में बनी तब एक विल डा० गिल्डर ने आयुर्वेदिक शिक्षा सम्बन्ध में बम्बई में पास कराया। उसमें वैद्यों का कोई विशेष हाथ नहीं रहा। उस समय आल इण्डिया आयुर्वेदिक कांग्रेस का 28वां अधिवेशन बम्बई में हुआ। श्री बालासाहब खेर ने, जो पहले चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, उसका उद्घाटन किया था। मैं आयुर्वेद की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में इसलिए इतिहास दे रहा हूँ कि आपको पहले से ज्ञात रहे कि वास्तविक परिस्थिति क्या है। जिन लोगों को परिस्थिति का ज्ञान है, फिर भी वह किसी कारण से विरोध करना चाहते हैं, उनके लिए मैं कुछ भी नहीं कह रहा हूँ, जिनको वास्तविक परिस्थिति का ज्ञान नहीं है और मैं उनके हृदय आयुर्वेद के प्रति शुभ-चिन्तन है, वह मार्ग से इधर-उधर न हो जायें उनकी केवल सूचना मात्र के लिए मैं यह इतिहास दे रहा हूँ ताकि वह निर्णय करते समय परिस्थिति को ठीक रूप से समझ लें। उस समय मैं महा-सम्मेलन का अध्यक्ष था और श्री बालासाहब खेर ने उसका उद्घाटन किया था। उनके साथ श्री के० एम० मुंशी, श्री मोरारजी देसाई और डा० गिल्डर भी उपस्थित थे। उन दिनों उस बिल पर डा० गिल्डर विचार कर रहे थे, मुझ से कहा कि

रात में बैठ कर उनके साथ उस बिल पर विचार कर लिया जाये । उनके बगल पर उस रात जो लोग बैठे उनमें स्वर्गीय कविराज गणनाथ सेन, जो बड़े भारी डाक्टर और वैद्य थे कलकत्ते के और मेरे साथ सह-सभापति थे एक अंश में महा-सम्मेलन के, स्वर्गीय यादव त्रीकम जी आचार्य और मैं थे । मैंने उस रात बैठकर उनके साथ विचार किया । मेरे भाषण में भी आप देखेंगे—जितनी बार मुझे आयुर्वेद शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में बोलना पड़ा उसके अंश वितरित भी किये गये—जो बात मैंने सम्मेलन में कही थी वही डाक्टर गिल्डर से कही कि जो ढंग आपने अपनाया उससे जो स्नातक निकलेंगे वह आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा नहीं करेंगे । यह बात पीछे की है कि उन्होंने आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा नहीं की । यह बात इससे भी पीछे की है कि जब मुझे आग्रह और प्रयत्न करना पड़ा कि बम्बई में वैद्यों को भी आयुर्वेद के संबंध में कुछ अधिकार मिले, नहीं तो जिस समय में लाहौर से पार्टिशन के बाद बम्बई गया तो एक विचित्र दृश्य हमारे सामने था । स्टेट फ़ैकल्टी आफ आयुर्वेद तो नाम था लेकिन उसके अध्यक्ष वहीं के प्रसिद्ध और योग्य डाक्टर डा० बी० वी० योध थे, और आयुर्वेद रिसर्च ट्राइब्यूनल के अध्यक्ष भी वहां के सुयोग्य डा० म्हस्कर थे । मैंने वहां पूछा कि क्या कोई वैद्य नहीं है इन आयुर्वेद संस्थाओं के ऊपर ?

इस तरह की चीजें हैं जो मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । एक तो यह कि जिस इण्डियन मेडिकल एसोसिएशन ने आयुर्वेद के भविष्य का निर्णय अपने सदस्यों के हाथों में लिया, उसने जो प्रस्ताव पास किये वह भी आपको बतला दूँ । यह इण्डियन मेडिकल एसोसिएशन की वकिंग कमेटी की 68वीं मीटिंग का रेजोल्यूशन है ?

Practitioner practising other than modern medicine should not be allowed to use the term 'physician' which should be the sole privilege of practitioner of modern medicine.

मुझे उनके साथ लड़ाई नहीं इस प्रस्ताव पर यदि वह हम लोगों को सच-मुच ठग समझते हैं, अयोग्य समझते हैं, तो उनका कर्त्तव्य है कि वह जनता की रक्षा के लिए इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव पास करें । इससे मुझे विरोध नहीं । उनका अधिकार है कि ऐसा प्रस्ताव पास करें । उनके प्रेजिडेंट डा० शिवपुरी ने अपने प्रेजिडेंश्ल ऐड्रेस में 26वीं आल इण्डिया मेडिकल कांफरेंस में जो कहा उसके शब्द भी यह थे :

Our parliamentarians and legislators are always harping on Ayurved and homoeopathy. I suggest that they should compulsorily be treated by Ayurvedic and homoeopathic methods and no modern aid be allowed to them at Government expense.

यह उनकी भावनायें मैं आप को बतला रहा हूँ । इस प्रकार के कई प्रस्ताव हैं जिन में बराबर मांग रही है कि आयुर्वेद का बिस्तर गोल कर दिया जाये । मैं इसका विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूँ । मैं इसके विरुद्ध भी कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ । इस तरह कहना उनका अधिकार है । वह शायद सच हो सकते हैं । हम लोग ठग हो सकते हैं यह भी सम्भव है, लेकिन इस का किसी ने परीक्षण नहीं किया । परन्तु जब वे आयुर्वेद का सर्वथा सर्वनाश मांगते हैं और कहते हैं कि उसमें जो कुछ गुण थे उनको प्राप्त कर चुके हैं, और फिर उसके बाद भी आयुर्वेद के भविष्य के निर्माण के लिये चेयरमैन और प्रेजिडेंट के रूप में इन आयुर्वेदिक समितियों तथा परिषदों को अपने हाथ में ले लेते हैं इस पर मुझे जरूर ऐतराज है । मैंने अपने स्वर्गीय प्राइम मिनिस्टर से भी कहा था और उनकी सुपुत्री से भी बाद में पूछा कि इतिहास आपके सामने है । संसार के किसी साहित्य से मुझ को कोई उदाहरण बतलायें जहां लोगों का ऐसा विज्ञान नाशक सर्व-सम्मत प्रस्ताव हो और जो लोग उस विज्ञान को खत्म करना चाहते हों उनको उसका भविष्य सम्भाल दिया जाये । यह विचित्र व्यवहार केवल आयुर्वेद के साथ ही हुआ है । मैं आपके सामने

[श्री शिव शर्मा]

कुछ ऐसी बातें रखूंगा जिनका जोड़ संसार में कहीं नहीं मिलता। अगर कहीं कोई उदाहरण मिलता है तो वह केवल आयुर्वेद के सम्बन्ध में ही। सम्भव है कि बाद में थोड़े बहुत वैद्यों का भी आयुर्वेद सम्बन्धी शासन में कुछ हाथ रहा हो। लेकिन मैं यह एक और घटना रेकार्ड पर लाना चाहता हूँ।

श्री नन्दा अभी जीवित हैं। ईश्वर उनको दीर्घायु करे। अगर मैं यह बात आज न कहूँ तो शायद कल लोग कहेंगे कि मैंने बात बना दी क्योंकि उसकी पुष्टि श्री नन्दा जी के अभाव में नहीं की जा सकती। एक बार उन्होंने डाक्टरों से एक बात पूछी कि एक तरफ तो आप चेरमैन और मालिक बने बैठे हैं आयुर्वेद के भविष्य के निर्माण के और विद्यार्थी जो निकल रहे हैं वह कहते हैं कि हम आयुर्वेद को बेकार समझते हैं, हमें एम० बी० बी० एस० बनाओ। मैंने आपसे कहा कि आयुर्वेद के सम्बन्ध में ही ऐसा हुआ है जिसका इतिहास में प्रमाण नहीं है, केवल आयुर्वेद के ही स्नातक इस प्रकार के निकले जो आयुर्वेद प्रैक्टिस नहीं करते। वे निकलते ही मांग करते हैं कि हमें कंडेन्स कोर्स दो दूसरे विज्ञान का। मैंने ऐसा कहीं नहीं देखा। संगीत में भी नहीं देखा कि कोई यह कहे कि मैं संगीत का अध्ययन करूंगा, संगीत विद्यालय में पढ़ूंगा लेकिन व्यवहार में गाऊंगा नहीं, नाच करूंगा। किसी फिजिसिस्ट ने उतना अपमान फिजिक्स का नहीं किया जितना की आयुर्वेद के विद्यार्थियों ने आयुर्वेद का किया है। इस प्रसंग में नन्दा जी ने पूछा कि आप कैसे स्नातक निकाल रहे हैं? डाक्टरों का उत्तर यह था कि आप जानते ही हैं कि आयुर्वेद में कुछ रहा तो नहीं, जितना कुछ उपयोगी अंश था वह हमने ले ही लिया है और वह आत्मसात हो गया है डाक्टरों में। हमने क्योरेयर ले लिया है रैंड इण्डियन से, सर्प गंधा ले लिया है आयुर्वेद से। एलोपैथी में सब कुछ समा रहा है। उससे बढ़ कर और क्या इंटेग्रेटिड सिस्टम होगा। इण्डियन

मैडिकल काउंसिल के तत्कालीन अध्यक्ष स्वर्गीय श्री सी० एस० पटेल ने भी एक पत्र सरकार को लिखा था (जोकि अखबारों में भी छपा था) जिसमें उन्होंने यह कहा था कि आयुर्वेद को अब खत्म कर देना चाहिए, इसमें कुछ नहीं रह गया है। इस आधार पर डाक्टर महोदयों ने नन्दा जी को उत्तर दिया कि यदि हम सीधा कहते हैं तो लोग चिल्लाते हैं क्योंकि भारत के लोग धर्माबलम्बी हैं, नो चेंजर है, अपरिवर्तनवादी हैं। इस वास्ते सबसे अच्छा तरीका यही है कि स्वयं ये कालेज ही एलोपैथिक कालेज बन जाएं और तब इनमें से जो विद्यार्थी निकलेंगे, एलोपैथिस निकलेंगे और तब आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा की प्रैक्टिस करने वाला कोई नहीं रह जाएगा और उस अवस्था में यह मसला बिना शोर शराबे के हल हो जाएगा। बहुत नाराज थे नन्दा जी जब उन्होंने मुझ से यह बात कही।

इस पाठ्यक्रम के पीछे क्या लक्ष्य था, यह भी मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ। यह जो आयुर्वेद का शिक्षण था वह किस पृष्ठभूमि में किस बैकग्राउंड में शुरू हुआ? उसका जो नतीजा निकला, वह भी मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ। दो सौ ग्रेजुएट्स निकले इस प्रकार का अध्ययन करके उड़ीसा में। आप इसकी पुष्टि कर सकते हैं क्योंकि यह तो इतिहास की बात है। स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को इसके बारे में मालूम है। स्नातकों ने चिल्लाना शुरू किया कि हम आयुर्वेद की प्रैक्टिस नहीं करना चाहते, हम तो एलोपैथी की प्रैक्टिस करना चाहते हैं। सरकार तंग आ गई और उसने उनको कहा कि अच्छी बात है, तुम को हम कंडेन्स कोर्स दे देते हैं तुम एलोपैथी में जा सकते हो। दो सौ विद्यार्थी जब आयुर्वेदिक कालेज में पढ़ते थे तब वहां के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री का विधान सभा में यह उत्तर दिया हुआ है कि इतना रुपया हम आयुर्वेदी पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। अब उन दो सौ में से 198 ने कंडेन्स कोर्स ले लिया और आज उनके नाम मैडीकल रजिस्टर में दर्ज हैं। उनपर रुपया आयुर्वेद का खर्च हुआ था जबकि वे आज

एलोपैथी की प्रेक्टिस कर रहे हैं। केवल दो रह गए हैं उन में से। एक तो वह हैं जोकि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया में इस समय डिप्टी डायरेक्टर सेंट्रल काउंसिल आफ आयुर्वेदिक रिसर्च हैं और एक बेचारा और रह गया है। जितने आयुर्वेद के लिए फंड थे, वे कहां पहुंच गए।

अभी डाक्टर जकरिया कमेटी बनी महाराष्ट्र में। मैं भी उसका सदस्य था। जिन स्नातकों ने ज्वायंट सिलैक्ट कमेटी के सामने यह बात कही थी कि हम आयुर्वेद के परम शुभ चिन्तक हैं, हम इसको आधुनिक विज्ञान बना देना चाहते हैं, हमारे लिए अलग काउंसिल होनी चाहिए, उन्होंने वहां क्या कहा इसको भी आप सुन लें। डा० एन० एन० कैलाश आयुर्वेद के बड़े शुभ चिन्तक हैं, मेरे साथ भी बड़ा स्नेह रखते हैं, और उन्होंने आयुर्वेद की बड़ी सेवा की है और कहा है कि आयुर्वेद की हम रक्षा चाहते हैं, उन्होंने हम लोग जो पुराने जमाने के वैद्य हैं, उनके बारे में कहा कि वे क्वैक्स हैं, अवैधानिक वैद्य हैं। यह बात उन्होंने मेरे लिए तो नहीं कही लेकिन उन लोगों के लिए कही जिन लोगों को संस्थायें पहले प्राप्त नहीं थीं जिन्होंने अपने गुरुओं से शिक्षा पाई और उनके साथ रोगियों के घरों में जा कर रोगियों को देख देख कर अभ्यास किया, जिन के पास बौटैनिकल गार्डन तो नहीं थे लेकिन जिन्होंने गुरुओं के साथ जंगलों में जा जा कर जड़ी बूटियों की पहचान की। उनके मन में ये लोग इस योग्य नहीं हैं कि आयुर्वेद की रक्षा कर सकें। चाहे आयुर्वेद की रक्षा इन ने की हो।

अस्तु, जो उनके अनुसार आयुर्वेद में श्रद्धा रखते थे वे एक एक करके आते जा रहे थे और कहते जा रहे थे कि मैं तो एलोपैथ बनना चाहता हूँ। तब सर्व सम्मति से यह प्रस्ताव पास हुआ कि उन लोगों को सन्तोष देने के लिए एक कंडेन्स कोर्स एम० बी० बी० एस० का बना दिया जाए। आपने अखबारों में पढ़ लिया होगा। तब भी श्री शान्ति लाल शाह जोकि पक्षपाती हैं आयुर्वेद के, उनके शब्द थे :

“They should be only on the Ayurvedic register. There should be no other register.”
ये उनके शब्द हैं। लेकिन वे सब स्नातक आयुर्वेद के निकल गए।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी कह देना चाहता हूँ कि अब ही मिनिस्टर्ज, सब शासक या सब नेता इस प्रकार के नहीं थे जो इसको आयुर्वेदिक पाठ्यक्रम समझ लें। श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा, श्री मोरारजी देसाई, वर्तमान दोनों मंत्री, श्री के० के० शाह और श्री मूर्ति, ये आयुर्वेद के स्वरूप को समझते हैं। मैं तो नई कांग्रेस का सदस्य नहीं हूँ। मैं गवर्निंग पार्टी का सदस्य नहीं हूँ। पिछली बार जब प्रिंसिपल के सम्बन्ध में विवाद हुआ था तब मैंने सरकार के विरुद्ध वोट दिया था इसके बावजूद कि कभी आयुर्वेद से इतर किसी विषय पर मैंने वोट नहीं दिया था। इसलिए मेरे ऊपर इनकी कोई कृपा विशेष है या मुझ को इन से कुछ प्राप्त हो जाएगा, यह मैं कैसे आशा कर सकता हूँ। मुझे ये कोई स्थान दे देंगे, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन दो बिल्कुल परस्पर विरोधी भी किसी समय इकट्ठे हो जाते हैं। और मैं और शासन पर परस्पर विरोधी नहीं, आपने देखा होगा जब हिटलर के साथ लड़ाई हुई तो स्टालिन और रूजवैल्ट भी एक बन गये, चर्चिल और स्टालिन एक हो गए—

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : इन में स्टालिन और रूजवैल्ट कौन हैं।

श्री शिव शर्मा : मैंने इस रूप में कहा कि अमरीका और रूस प्रायः इकट्ठे नहीं रहते थे परन्तु युद्ध में एक बन गए। मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि आयुर्वेद के साथ शासन को स्नेह है जैसा मुझे है।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : Who is Stalin, who is Roosevelt ?

SHRI SHIVA SHARMA : I was merely giving an example that even people with different ideologies unite together.

[श्री शिव शर्मा]

श्री मूर्ति का अपना स्वभाव है, श्री के० के० शाह का अपना स्वभाव है। नन्दा जी और श्री मोरार जी देसाई के स्वभाव में जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है। श्री सी० पी० रामास्वामी आयर बिल्कुल दूसरी विचार प्रणाली के थे। श्री सम्पूर्णानन्द बिल्कुल दूसरी विचार प्रणाली के थे। लेकिन एक चीज आप सदा देख सकते हैं कि कितने भी उनमें व्यक्तिगत मतभेद दूसरे विषयों पर रहे हों, यदि किसी एक विषय पर वे स्नेह रखते हैं तो उस पर उनका एक दृष्टिकोण एक हो जाता है। मैंने देखा कि कोई किसी भी पार्टी का हो, किस ने वास्तव में आयुर्वेद के साथ स्नेह रखा है और किस ने नहीं, इसका पता लगाना मुश्किल नहीं है और अगर किसी की आंखें खुली हों तो वह आसानी से जान सकता है कि किस ने आयुर्वेद का पक्ष लिया है और किस ने विरोध किया है। सब लोग जानते हैं कि क्या हो रहा है आयुर्वेद के अध्ययन के साथ। मिश्रित अध्ययन को कुछ राज्यों ने समाप्त कर दिया, इसलिए कि स्नातक तो डाक्टर बन गए। अब केवल एक आदमी के लिए ये उड़ीसा काउंसिल नहीं बना सकता है। वह एक भी जो है वह इसलिए डाक्टरी में नहीं गया कि उसका पिता वैद्य था। इट वाज इंस्पाइटाफ इंटैग्रेटिड ट्रेनिंग, नाट बिकाज आफ इंटैग्रेटिड ट्रेनिंग कि वह आयुर्वेद के साथ रहा।

श्री भिडे मेरे मित्र हैं। वह पूना के हैं। श्री एस० एम० जोशी उनको जानते हैं। उनकी रिपोर्ट से वह परिचित हैं। वह यहां पर आए। मैंने उन से पूछा कि डाक्टर साहब, आप तो एक स्तम्भ हैं इंटैग्रेटिड मैडीसिन के और एम० बी० बी० एस० होने के बावजूद भी आप इसका समर्थन करते हैं, आप मुझे बताइये कि क्या इंटैग्रेशन हो गया है। आप देख जाइये आदि से अन्त तक ज्वायंट सिलैक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट, आप पाएँगे कि हर एक ने यह कहा कि इंटैग्रेशन नहीं हुआ है दो सिस्टमस का। आप

बुद्धिमान हैं। सिस्टम का मतलब है एक कोई कम्पैक्ट सिस्टम, सुगन्धित प्रणाली। इंटैग्रेटिड पास्ट पार्टिसिपल है। एक नई चीज बन गई है आयुर्वेद और एलोपैथी के मिश्रण से। किस प्रकार बनी उसका मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ। एक यूनिवर्सल हेल्थ इंस्टीट्यूट नामक संस्था थी। उस में मैं काम करता था। मेरे पास फर्स्ट क्लास फर्स्ट बम्बई स्टेट से, जो तब भारत की नम्बर एक स्टेट थी, और तब उसका विभाजन नहीं हुआ था, गवर्नमेंट कालेज से इंटैग्रेटिड कोर्स पास लड़का आया और आ कर कहा कि मुझे अपना असिस्टेंट रख लीजिए अपने पास काम करने के लिए। मैंने उससे पूछा कि इस रोगी को क्या व्याधि है। उस बेचारे ने यह समझा हुआ था कि मैं आयुर्वेद ग्रेजुएट का उत्तर आयुर्वेदिक भाषा में सुनना चाहता हूँ। आयुर्वेदिक भाषा से वह अपरिचित था। उनके मैमोरेण्डम आप देखिये जो बार बार उन्होंने सरकार को दिए हैं और स्वयं उन्होंने अपने फिगरज दिए हैं कि हम ने तो एलोपैथी ही अधिक पढ़ी है। मैंने देखा कि उसका दिमाग एलोपैथिक भाषा बोलता है। भाषायें केवल साहित्य में ही भिन्न-भिन्न नहीं होतीं विज्ञान की भी भिन्न-भिन्न भाषायें होती हैं। उसने मुझे कहा सुधा न्यूनता। आई वाज स्टम्पड। मैं सोच रहा था कि मैंने सारी उम्र आयुर्वेद की प्रैक्टिस की है, यह कौन सा शब्द नकल आया। लेकिन मैंने समझ लिया कि उसका दिमाग अंग्रेजी में बोलता है और उसने हिन्दी में अनुवाद कर दिया है, कैल्शियम डैफिशेंसी का। मैंने उससे पूछा, अच्छा यही समझ लो। हम तो इसको पित्त विकार समझते हैं और रक्त विकार समझते हैं और इसमें दही को अभिष्यन्दी समझ कर हम बन्द करते हैं। अगर कैल्शियम डैफिशेंसी है, तब तो इस को खूब दही खिलानी चाहिए; जब तुम आयुर्वेदिक संस्था में इस का इलाज करोगे, तो क्या डाक्टरी के अनुसार खूब दही खिलाओगे या आयुर्वेद के अनुसार दही बन्द कर दोगे? तो फ़रमाते हैं कि देखिये, मैं फर्स्ट क्लास फर्स्ट हूँ, मैं तो बहुत बुद्धिमान हूँ,

मुझे तीन महीने का समय दीजिए, मैं देख लूंगा कि दही खिलानी चाहिए या नहीं। आयुर्वेद संसार में यह चीज पैदा की गई है। आप उन से किसी वक्त बात कीजिए ; जितने भी ग्रन्थों में कहीं-कहीं जो भ्रांति रह गई है, उन को उन्होंने छांट लिया है, उनकी लिस्ट उन के पास मौजूद है—यह कहने के लिए कि आयुर्वेद में तो कुछ भी नहीं है।

जायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी में मतैक्य इस लिए हो गया कि उस में केवल 37 सदस्य थे, जिन्होंने लगभग सौ घंटे बैठ कर विभिन्न प्रकार के लोगों से गवाहियां लीं। वहां कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, जनसंघ और दोनों कांग्रेस पार्टियों के सदस्यों का एकमत इस लिए हो गया कि वहां संदेह की कोई बात नहीं रह गई थी। इसके मुकाबले में इस सदन में संदेह की गुंजायश रह सकती है। यहां इस लिए मतभेद रहता है कि यह सदन एक बरस बैठकर और सैकड़ों घंटे लगाकर विभिन्न मिश्रित स्नातकों का वह स्वरूप नहीं देख पायेगा, जो कि कमेटी के सामने आया था। जो बात माननीय सदस्यों के कान में पड़ती है, वह उन्हें यहां पर करनी पड़ती है। यहां पर जो मिश्रित प्रणाली के समर्थक हैं, यदि उन को सूचित किया जाये कि आयुर्वेद के नाम से पैसा खर्च कर के जो चीज पैदा हुई है, उस से आयुर्वेद की उन्नति सम्भव नहीं है, तो उन्हें वास्तविकता को सभझने में देर नहीं लगेगी।

रस शास्त्र के सीनियर प्रोफेसर के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र आये तो ऊंचे दर्जे के एक स्नातक आये। हम ने उन से पूछा कि रस शास्त्र की टैक्स्ट बुक कौन सी है। रस शास्त्र के बहुत से प्राचीन ग्रन्थ पड़े हुए हैं। कई विषयों के ग्रन्थ नष्ट हो गये हैं। जैसे, अभी तक शक है कि सांख्य दर्शन असली है या नहीं। केवल सांख्य तत्व कौमदी असली है। रस शास्त्र के सौ के करीब प्राचीन ग्रन्थ हैं, जो नष्ट नहीं हुए हैं। वह सज्जन एक भी ग्रन्थ का नाम नहीं ले सके, हालांकि उन को उस विषय का सीनियर प्रोफेसर बनना था।

मैं एक और बात स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ। यह न समझ लिया जाये कि आधुनिक विज्ञान में मेरी श्रद्धा नहीं है। वह उच्च कोटि का विज्ञान है और ऊंचे से ऊंचे डाक्टरों के साथ मेरी घनिष्ठ और वास्तविक मैत्री है। उन के साथ रोगियों का आदान-प्रदान है। एफ० आर० सी० एस० और एम० डीज० को झिझक नहीं है अपने रोगी मुझे भंजते हुए और मुझे झिझक नहीं है अपने रोगी उन्हें भंजते हुए। अगर हम लोग रोगी का शुभ-चिन्तन करते हैं, तो ये विज्ञानों के भेद मिट जाते हैं। यह भी ठीक है कि यदि सत्य का स्वरूप एक है, तो क्या एलोपैथी और क्या आयुर्वेद।

परन्तु यह तो देखना चाहिए कि क्या आदमी अपने जीवन-काल में केवल एलोपैथी ही ग्रहण कर सकता है। इनटेग्रेशन की बात, दो विज्ञानों की बात, तो तब आती है, जब आदमी के जीवन-काल में इतना समय हो। अमरीका में डीन स्पैरी की एक पुस्तक छपी हुई है, “एथिकल बेसिस आफ मैडिकल प्रैक्टिस”। उस में वह आरम्भ ही इस प्रकार करते हैं कि एक समय था, जब एक कार्डिनल, एक बिशप, ने दुनिया में जितनी भी पुस्तकें थीं, वे सब पढ़ ली थीं और कोई भी पुस्तक पढ़ने को नहीं रह गई थी ; जब ज्यादा पुस्तकें हो गईं, तो दो कार्डिनल उन को समाप्त कर सके और आज यह हालत हो गई है कि अगर सारी दुनिया भी पढ़ना शुरू करे, तो वह सब पुस्तकों को समाप्त नहीं कर सकती।

विज्ञान भी इसी प्रकार से उन्नत होते गये हैं। पच्चीस साल पहले हावर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी में ए० से लेकर जेड० तक—एलर्जी से लेकर एनाटोमी, मिडवाइफरी और सर्जरी आदि समेत यूरालोजी तक—छब्बीस स्पेशलटीज थीं। आज यह हालत हो गई है कि अगर डा० गिन्डे से कहें कि मेरा एपेन्डिक्स निकाल दें, तो वह हाथ नहीं लगायेगे क्योंकि वह सिर्फ न्यूरो-सर्जन है। एक सिर्फ छाती को खोलता है, वह थोरेसिक सर्जन है। ये छब्बीस स्पेशलटीज चार-चार वर्ष की हैं।

[श्री शिव शर्मा]

उन को पूरा ग्रहण करने के लिए आदमी को 104 वर्ष चाहिए। अगर आदमी के पास इतना समय और बुद्धि है, तो वह सिर्फ ऐलोपैथी को ही पहले पूरा करे। उसे अधूरा छोड़कर वह आयुर्वेद और ऐलोपैथी का असाध्य सम्मिश्रण करने पर क्यों समय नष्ट कर रहा है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आयुर्वेद तो पांच वर्ष से कम अवधि में पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। दूसरी तरफ उच्च कोटि के डाक्टर कहते हैं कि यदि पांच वर्ष से एक महीना भी कम हुआ, तो उस व्यक्ति के हाथ में रोगी सुरक्षित नहीं है, वह इस योग्य नहीं है कि ऐलोपैथी की दवा दे सके, उस के बाद भी कुछ ट्रेनिंग होती है। मैंने जायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी में यह सवाल पूछा था कि जो व्यक्ति फर्स्ट डिविजन में आ सके और बैंकडोर से आकर तीन चार वर्ष में ऐलोपैथी और तथाकथित आयुर्वेद का अध्ययन करे, उस को इन दोनों विषयों का माहिर कैसे माना जा सकता है? जैसे दो आधे सत्य मिल कर एक सत्य नहीं बन सकता, वैसे ही दो आधे विज्ञान मिल कर एक विज्ञान नहीं बन सकता।

मैं आप को इंग्लैंड का एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। नेशनल हेल्थ सर्विस के हास्पिटल में एक रोगिणी को लाया गया। जाइनीकोलोजिस्टस ने कहा कि हम इस का आपरेशन नहीं कर सकेंगे, क्योंकि इस का सीज़ेरियन (पेट चाक) करना है, इस का बच्चा पेट खोल कर ही निकल सकता है, लेकिन इस को हृदय का रोग इतना भयंकर है कि इस को क्लोरोफार्म नहीं दे सकते। एक हिप्नाटिस्ट को बुलाया गया। उस ने रोगिणी को कह दिया कि तुम्हें दर्द नहीं होगा और आपरेशन हो गया। वहाँ तक तो ठीक हो गया, लेकिन उस के बाद झगड़ा तब शुरू हुआ, जब हिप्नाटिस्ट ने कहा कि मैं अपनी फीस चोरी से नहीं लूंगा, मैं आफिशल फंड में लूंगा, क्योंकि मैंने हास्पिटल में आ कर हिप्ना-

टिज्म किया है। हिप्नाटिज्म को सरकारी फंड से पैसा नहीं दिया जा सकता था, क्योंकि उस के अनुसार वह एक सम्मानित चिकित्सा नहीं थी। हिप्नाटिस्ट ने धमकी दी कि मैं कोर्ट में जाता हूँ। हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री और नेशनल हेल्थ सर्विस के अधिकारियों की मीटिंग हुई। उन्होंने कहा कि इस से तो बहुत शोर मचेगा। आखिर लक्ष्य तो एक ही था कि जनता को यह न जंचने दिया जाये कि डाकटरी से परे कोई और भी चिकित्सा प्रणाली है। अगर उस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति सरकारी फीस दे कर हो जाये, और वह कोर्ट में न जाये, तो अच्छा है। तो उन्होंने यह निश्चय कर दिया कि उस को सरकार से ही फीस दे दी जाये। लेकिन रायटर के एक रिपोर्टर को इसका पता लग गया। उस ने सारे संसार में यह मैजिस प्रसारित कर दिया। 'टाइम्स आफ इंडिया' ने भी यह हैडिंग दिया, "हिप्नाटिज्म रेकगनाइज्ड बाई ब्रिटिश मैडिसन।"

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगान) : ज्योतिष।

श्री शिव शर्मा : मैं आयुर्वेद को कोई जादू नहीं समझता हूँ। मैं केवल एथिक्स, सौजन्य, के कारण यह फाइल दिखाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। बड़े बड़े ऐलोपैथिक डाक्टर या पश्चिम के रोगी आयुर्वेद की चिकित्सा कराते हैं। मैं स्पीकर महोदय और चेयरमैन महोदय को यह फाइल दिखा सकता हूँ। मैंने हेल्थ मिनिस्टर को फाइल दिखाई है कि इतने लोग बाहर से, मेयो क्लिनिक वगैरह से, थक कर भारतवर्ष में आते हैं और अच्छे होकर जाते हैं और वह श्रद्धाजनित लाभ नहीं होता।

माननीय सदस्य ने हिप्नाटिज्म पर ज्योतिष का नाम लिया, इसलिए मैं उन को उत्तर दे दूँ कि यहाँ के डाक्टर आनन्द साहब एक फिजियोलोजिस्ट हैं और अपने क्षेत्र में सर्वोच्च हैं। आल-इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मैडिकल साइंसिज में उन की कमेटी के सामने एक हिप्नाटिस्ट ने एक आदमी को हिप्नोटाइज कर दिया। कमेटी ने ई० ई० जी० के साथ एल्फा

वेव की स्टडी करनी चाही, जिन का निद्रा की हालत में एक विशेष आकार रहता है। उस मशीन का इस लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है कि यदि आदमी झूठ बोल रहा है, धोखा दे रहा है और आंखें बन्द किये पड़ा है, तो पकड़ा जाये, क्योंकि मशीन झूठ नहीं बोलती। इलैक्ट्रो एनसेफेलोग्राम तो दिखा रहा है कि सबजेक्ट बिल्कुल जाग रहा है, जब कि वह खरटि मार रहा है। उस व्यक्ति को हिप्नाटिस्ट अपने साथ नहीं लाया था। वह तो आनन्द साहब का आदमी था, जिस को आनन्द साहब के साथ को-आपरेट करना चाहिए था। इस से एक बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि हिप्नाटिज्म ठीक है या नहीं, उस के लिए इलैक्ट्रो-एनसेफेलोग्राम माप-दंड या यार्डस्टिक नहीं बन सकता।

अगर आप क्लोरोफार्म को हिप्नाटिज्म के साथ इन्ट्रोग्रेट करना चाहें, तो क्या कम्पाउंड बनायेंगे—उस का नाम क्लोरो-हिप्नाटिज्म रखेंगे या हिप्नो-क्लोर? एक वैद्य या डाक्टर अफ्रीम की गोली देता है, तो रोगी को कब्ज हो जाता है। जो पुराना कब्ज अच्छा नहीं होता, उस के लिए होमियोपैथ रोगी को होमियोपैथिक ओपियम देता है। सिमिलर क्यूर्ज सिमिलर। उस पुराने कब्ज को, जो उस कब्ज जैसा है, जो अफ्रीम से होता है, वह होमियोपैथिक ओपियम क्यूर कर देता है।

तो यह जो ग्रास ओपियम है उसके और होम्योपैथिक ओपियम का इन्ट्रोग्रेशन आप करेंगे क्या? उस को आप क्या कहेंगे? अगर सम्भव भी है इन्ट्रोग्रेशन तो किसी-किसी क्षेत्र में सम्भव है, किसी-किसी क्षेत्र में सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन इस बात का कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि प्रत्येक विज्ञान के ऊँचे स्तर पर जाकर अध्ययन करने वाला दूसरे ज्ञान से लाभ उठा सकता है।
... (व्यवधान) ...

मैं कुछ समय और ले सकता हूँ या बैठ जाऊँ? मैं इस सदन के नियमों के परिचित

नहीं हूँ, इसलिए मैंने यह प्रश्न किया। मैंने कई बार देखा कि घंटी बजने के बाद की जो स्पीच होती है वह पहली से दुगुनी होती है। परन्तु वह इस सदन की परम्परा है, मेरी अपनी परम्परा नहीं है। मेरी अपनी परम्परा है कि घंटी बजे तो बैठ जाना। इसलिए मैंने पूछा कि अपनी परम्परा पर चलो कि सदन की।

अब मैं जल्दी-जल्दी अपनी बात कह देता हूँ। तीन आदमियों से मुझे अपने जीवन में झाड़ पड़ी है—श्री मोरार जी देसाई, श्री के०के० शाह और श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा से। इन्होंने यह कहा कि तुम्हारे जो प्रमाण हैं, जो तुम्हारा विज्ञान है उसे अपने गुणों पर ही इतना समर्थन मिलना चाहिए कि उसके लिए कड़ी भाषा की जरूरत नहीं है। पिछले भाषण में मैं बोल रहा था तो मेरे मुँह से यह शब्द निकले थे (जो बिल्कुल सच्चे थे चाहे वह कड़े रहे हों) :

“... that the attempt to misrepresent and liquidate Ayurveda, invidious during the Moghul period, insidious during the British, became perfidious thereafter.”

इस सम्बन्ध में एक और घटना का वर्णन भी मैं इस समय कर देना चाहता हूँ श्री जगजीवन राम जी के सामने। फिर मैं कहता हूँ कि आयुर्दीर्घ करे भगवान श्री जगजीवन राम की, वह अब भी जीवित हैं, यह रेकॉर्ड पर रह जाय कि आयुर्वेद किस व्यवस्था में से निकला है, इसलिए मैं यह उदाहरण आपको दे रहा हूँ। वह उस समय पोस्ट्स एण्ड टेलीग्राफ के मिनिस्टर थे और एक मास अप्लीकेशन पोस्ट और टेलीग्राफ वालों ने दी हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री को कि हम आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों पर भी खर्च करते हैं तो उसका भी री-इम्बर्समेंट होना चाहिए। फाइनेंशियल इयूरेस में जबर्दस्ती एल्युपैथिक इलाज सरकार हम पर थोपती है। हमको आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा मिलनी चाहिए। उस पर उस समय की जो स्वास्थ्य मंत्री महोदय थीं उन्होंने वह प्रार्थना अस्वाकार कर दी। तो अप्लीकेशन दोबारा आई और श्री जगजीवन

[श्री शिव शर्मा]

राम के हस्ताक्षरों के साथ आई कि यह तो एक उचित मांग है इसको स्वीकार करना चाहिए। उसको भी रिजेक्ट कर दिया और फिर मैं यह कहता हूँ कि यहां तक मैं इसके विरोध में नहीं हूँ। लेकिन उससे बाद जो उनके शब्द इस सदन में दिए हुए बयान में हैं कि हम आयुर्वेद का इसलिए समर्थन नहीं करते कि इसके लिए मांग ही नहीं है, अब यह जो हरकत है, अंग्रेजी मेरी मातृभाषा नहीं है उस हरकत के लिए कि अप्लीकेशन को रिजेक्ट करके वह कहना कि मांग ही नहीं है, मुझे अंग्रेजी में परफीडो के सिवाय और कोई दूसरा शब्द मिलता नहीं। तो इन यातनाओं में से आयुर्वेद निकला। और इसकी रिपोर्ट के साथ क्या हुआ कि बनारस में एक इसकी रिपोर्ट बनी सर सी० पी० रामास्वामी अय्यर की चेयरमैनशिप में, पर वह रिपोर्ट ही गायब हो गई। क्या किसी और यूनिवर्सिटी में कोई रिपोर्ट कभी गायब हुई है? सम्पूर्णानन्द कमेटी की रिपोर्ट बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण थी। उसमें मैंने एक नोट आफ डिसेंट दिया। मेरे पास डायरेक्टर महोदय की चिट्ठी है कि हम उसे अवश्य छाप देंगे लेकिन नेहरू जी के सामने वह रिपोर्ट बिना उस नोट के रखी गई और उन्होंने यह समझा कि मैं भी उसी मत का हूँ और उन्होंने पत्र लिखा श्री नन्दा जी को, वह पत्र मैं पढ़ देता हूँ वह पत्र लेकर स्वयं मुझे उनके पास जाना पड़ा था :

"My dear Gulzarilal,

You have been dealing with the Tibia College affair that raises not only an important issue which we are considering now but also the larger issue of consideration to be given to students in Unani and Ayurveda colleges and schools. It seems to me that the second issue is important, and should be dealt with rather fully. Possibly some kind of a Committee might be appointed for the purpose.

I spoke to Dr. Sushila Nayar about it today. There is obviously a conflict

between those who want Suddh Ayurveda and those who want the modern element in it. The Planning Commission has apparently approved of the former. I do not think that practically speaking this can succeed. I cannot suggest any particular way but it appears to me that the cutting off of Suddh Ayurveda teaching from modern medicine and modern science will not do much good to Ayurveda.

Yours sincerely,
Jawaharlal Nehru."

यह पत्र नन्दा जी ने मुझे दिखाया, यह पत्र मैं उनसे लेकर स्वयं श्री नेहरू जी के पास गया। उनके पास जाकर मैंने कोई बहस नहीं की। केवल शुद्ध आयुर्वेदिक कमेटी रिपोर्ट का एक पैराग्राफ उनके सामने रख दिया जिसमें स्पष्ट छपा था कि हम क्या चाहते हैं। उसको पढ़ते ही उन्होंने कहा कि नन्दा जी को जाकर कह दो कि मेरे पत्र का उत्तर देने की अब कोई जरूरत नहीं है। और उसके बाद जो उन्होंने भाषण लंका में जाकर दिया उसका टेप रेकार्ड मेरे पास है। आवश्यकता होगी कभी और आप आज्ञा देंगे तो मैं प्ले कर सकता हूँ कि उनका बिल्कुल दृष्टिकोण बदला और उसी दृष्टिकोण पर वह आए क्योंकि आयुर्वेद का अपना दृष्टिकोण यह नहीं है कि देयर शुड बी नो चेंज ज्ञान वृद्धि ही न हो। हम लोग चरक के अनुयायी हैं, उसके बाद मैं आपके सामने रखता हूँ और उसके ऊपर मैं चलता हूँ :

नह्यस्ति आयुर्वेदस्य पारम्

दि साइंस मैडिसिन शैल बी नेवर कम्पलीट ।

कृत्स्नो हि लोको बुद्धिमतामाचार्यः

शत्रुश्चाबुद्धिमताम् ॥

सम्पूर्ण संसार बुद्धिमानों के लिए गुरु है और मूर्खों के लिए शत्रु है ।

तस्मादभिव्रस्याऽपि वाक्यं यशस्यं धन्यं
आयुष्यं गृहीतव्यम्, अनुविघातव्यम् ॥

इसलिए अमित्र की ओर से भी यदि कोई ज्ञान आ रहा है जोकि शास्त्र को बढ़ाने वाला है, रोगी का कल्याण करने वाला है, यश देने वाला है तो उसे झुक कर स्वीकार करना चाहिए और उसे शास्त्र का अंग बना लेना चाहिए। तो आयुर्वेद में तो निरन्तर आप देखेंगे इस चीज को। चरक के समय रस नहीं थे। फिर नागार्जुन आया तो दो हजार के करीब औषधियां उसमें बढ़ीं और भी बढ़ती ही जा रही हैं। तो वह तो बढ़ रही हैं बराबर। लेकिन श्री जोशी जी ने मुझ से अभी बात की थी और उन्होंने कहा था कि खिचड़ी नहीं होनी चाहिए कि एक तरफ अन्ट्रेन्ड लोग हैं और उनके साथ ही ट्रेन्ड लोग भी मिला दिये। अब सबसे एक अजीब बात यह है कि खिचड़ी की चर्चा उधर से होती है जो बिल्कुल हन्ड्रेड परसेंट ट्रिपल डिस्टिल्ड खिचड़ी ही खिचड़ी है जो न पूरा वैद्य है न पूरा डाक्टर और सबसे भयंकर गलती जो इस समय हो रही है वह यह है कि हाफ साइंसेज का एक पूर्ण साइंस समझा जा रहा है। तो यह स्नातक तो हमारे बच्चे हैं और हम लोगों ने ही उनको यह पाठ्यक्रम दिया। उसका तो अगर कोई अपराधी है तो जिन्होंने कोर्स बनाया वह अपराधी हैं चाहे वह वैद्य थे चाहे डाक्टर थे।... (व्यवधान)... उनके भविष्य की रक्षा हमारा कर्तव्य है और उसके लिए जितने भी आप आश्वासन चाहते हैं मिलने चाहिए। श्री मूर्ति जी से मैंने बात की है, दूसरे मैम्बरो से मैंने बात की है, मैं श्री के० के० शाह से बात की है, वह उनके भविष्य की अधिक से अधिक रक्षा करने को तैयार हैं। लेकिन दो भिन्न विषयों को मिलाकर जो एक कन्स्यूजन, एक बिलकुल ही बवंडर खड़ा किया जा रहा है वह ठीक नहीं है।

उन बच्चों के भविष्य का प्रश्न बिलकुल अलग है और उस प्रकार का नकली और झूठा पाठ्यक्रम जिससे वह तैयार होते हैं उस पाठ्यक्रम का भविष्य बिलकुल दूसरी बात है। इन दोनों को इकट्ठा नहीं करना चाहिए।

The future of these young men, Government must protect. But the perpetuation of that evil system which has produced anti-ayurved graduates is a separate issue. That must be abolished.

यह चीज आप को अवश्य समझनी चाहिए। श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता मेरे मित्र हैं, उनके भ्राता मिश्र स्नातक है, मैं उनको यह आश्वासन देता हूँ कि उनके भविष्य की रक्षा मैं अधिक कर सकूंगा उनके अमेंडमेंट की अपेक्षा।

मैंने बहुत ज्यादा समय ले लिया। मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझ यह अवसर दिया। कहा जाता है कि जिन लोगों ने हास्पिटल के साथ सम्बन्ध नहीं रखा वे योग्य नहीं। मेरे पास निरन्तर पत्र आते हैं, जितने कहेंगे उतने दिखा दूंगा, वह कहते हैं कि एक वर्ष अपने साथ काम करने का अवसर दान दो। 6 महीने अपने साथ रखलो, वे बड़ी संस्थाओं के स्नातक हैं मैं जिस संस्था में पढ़ा हूँ वहां केवल दो कमरे थे। आज तो माननीया प्रधान मंत्री वहां जा कर आई हैं, श्री के० के० शाह वहां होकर आए हैं, आप जाकर आए हैं, वह छोटा सा पटियाला जहां हमने दो कमरे में पढ़ा था उसकी जो आयुर्वेद कालेज और हास्पिटल की बिल्डिंग्स हैं उनको एक ओर आप देखें और एक ओर बम्बई जैसी वैभवशाली नगरी के आयुर्वेद कालेज को देखें तो बम्बई के आयुर्वेद कालेज उसके सामने सर्वेन्स क्वार्टर लगते हैं, वह तो आंखों के सामने देखने की बात है, वह कुटिया किस प्रकार से कालेज बनी? मेरे पिता जी वहां अध्यापक थे और उनको हैडमास्टर आयुर्वेद स्कूल कहा जाता था। केवल दो कमरे थे। एक दिन एक इंस्पेक्टर आया। एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट के नीचे वह था। उन्होंने आकर देखा कि यह बन्द पड़ा है। दूसरे दिन एक्सप्लेनेशन मांगा कि क्यों काम करने के दिन छुट्टी मनाई गई; लड़के सब जंगलों में बूटियों की पहचान करने गये, हुए थे। उसके बाद हम लोग स्कूल बन्द करके रोगी के घर

[श्री शिव शर्मा]

जाया करते थे, क्योंकि कुल 5-6 विद्यार्थी हुआ करते थे। अब बड़ी देर से रिसर्च चल रही है और अन्त में अब बोर्ड आफ आयुर्वेदिक रिसर्च ने यह फैसला किया है कि क्योंकि इस आयुर्वेदिक रिसर्च और पुरानी चालू एलोपैथिक रिसर्च में कोई भेद नहीं है। अगर तुलसी के प्रिन्सिपल को निकाल कर एलोपैथी के फारमेकोपिया में डालना आयुर्वेदिक रिसर्च नहीं है अतएव रिसर्च आयुर्वेद ओरियण्टेड बनाई जाय। इसलिए आवश्यकता है उनके कमरे वाले वैद्यों की।

15.00 hrs.

एक पुराने वैद्य हैं, जिनको मिश्र स्नातकों की भाषा में क्वैक कहा जाता है—पं० हरिदत्त शास्त्री। अब उनको आधुनिक डाक्टरों के साथ रिसर्च के आयुर्वेद का स्वरूप देने के लिए बैठाया जाता है—इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव अभी हाल में श्री के० के० शाह जी की चेयरमैनशिप में पास हुआ है। किन के साथ बैठाया जायगा—टाप-मोस्ट-मैडिकल-साइंटिस्ट के साथ डा० आर० वी० अरोड़ा जैसे डाक्टर के साथ, जिनको भटनागर एवार्ड मिला है। तो इस जेनरेशन में एलोपैथी के लोग हमारे साथ सहयोग कर रहे हैं और हर जगह हमको सहायता देने की कोशिश करते हैं। पहली जेनरेशन की बात छोड़ दीजिए, जिसने यह खिचड़ी पैदा कर दी, लेकिन नये डाक्टर हमारे साथ हैं और चाहते हैं कि आयुर्वेद के चिकित्सकों से सहयोग करें।

अब मांग यह हो रही है कि वे जो घरों में जाकर रोगी देख आये हैं और जंगलों में जाकर बूटी देख आये हैं—वे तो क्वैक्स हैं और जो आयुर्वेद के ग्रन्थों से परिचित ही नहीं हैं, जिन को सरकार ने आयुर्वेद के पैसे से एलोपैथिक बैड्स दे दिये हैं—वे सच्चे आयुर्वेद के चिकित्सक हैं। इस धोखे में न पड़िये। अगर वैद्य समाज का भविष्य कुछ बनाना है तो हमें इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा। डा०

सम्पूर्णानन्द कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में एक खास चीज थी, जिस में इन्टीग्रेटेड सदस्यों की प्रधानता थी। उन्होंने कहा कि जब आयुर्वेदिक कालिजों के अध्यापकों के लिये कोई इस्तिहार दिया जाय तो उस में क्वालीफाइड शब्द न लिखा जाय। सभापति महोदय, मैं आप के ध्यान में यही चीज लाना चाहता हूँ—संसार में कभी भी कोई ऐसी कमेटी नहीं बनी, जिस के सदस्य यह कहें कि जब ऊँचे दर्जे के प्रोफेसर की जरूरत हो तो उन पर क्वालीफिकेशन का बन्धन न हो—क्या आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि संसार में कोई ऐसा सिस्टम है, जिस में ऐसा कहा गया हो? इस से बड़ा कन्डेमनेशन क्वालीफाइड लोगों के द्वारा क्वालीफाइड लोगों का नहीं हो सकता।

अब मैं डा० भिड़े के शब्दों पर आता हूँ—अभी इन्टीग्रेशन नहीं हुआ है, सब ने यही कहा, उसके बाद उन्होंने कहा कि हम को ३०-30 वर्ष और दे दें तो हम इन्टीग्रेशन कर देंगे, मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि इटर्निटी (अनन्त) तक इन्टीग्रेशन नहीं होगा। उसके पीछे विज्ञान की भावना ही नहीं है।

दो अन्तिम शब्द कह कर मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। आयुर्वेद ने पांच हजार वर्ष तक इन्तजार किया और आप के राज्य के बाद भी 25 वर्ष तक इन्तजार किया। अब उसकी कौन्सिल बनने लगी है तो उस में भी अमेण्डमेंट्स आ रहे हैं, जो 30 वर्षों के बाद इन्टीग्रेशन होगा, उस के लिए भी अभी से आप एडवांस कौन्सिल बना देना चाहते हैं, जो कि संसार में कभी कहीं नहीं हुआ। हम को अभी से एडवांस में कौन्सिल नहीं बनानी चाहिए, इन्टीग्रेशन होने के पीछे ही उसकी कौन्सिल बन सकती है, इन एडवांस नहीं। आयुर्वेद अपना इन्टीग्रेशन करे और एलोपैथी अपना इन्टीग्रेशन करे। मैं आप सब भाइयों से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने अमेण्डमेंट्स दी हैं उन से नम्र प्रार्थना करता हूँ जो कुछ भी तत्व उन में हैं, उन को पीछे लेते रहेंगे,

आज इस बिल की अनकांशसली सेबोटाज न करें, क्योंकि इस में विलम्ब हो जायेगा। अगर यह ला जल्दी न बना तो आयुर्वेद को जो हम जल्दी आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं, आगे नहीं ले जा सकेंगे और फिर सम्भव है यदि पार्लियामेंट भंग हो गई तो फिर यह बिल उसी तरह से खटाई में पड़ जाय...

श्री शशि भूषण : देश तो रहेगा। आपकी अनुपस्थिति में स्वीकृत होगा।

श्री शिव शर्मा : ईश्वर करे रहे, लेकिन फिर इस में वर्षों लग जायेंगे। जब से इस बिल की चर्चा शुरू हुई है, उस समय से वर्षों बीत गये हैं। फिर अगर आप इस में कोई सुधार चाहते हैं तो वह भविष्य में भी हो सकेगा, लेकिन एक बार वैद्य समाज को अवसर दीजिए कि वे इस बिल के द्वारा अपने भविष्य का निर्माण कर सकें, अब तक उन को चांस नहीं मिला है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Samhalpur) : Mr Chairman, two distinguished speakers who spoke before me made the plea that this Bill should be passed at the earliest opportunity and, therefore, they pleaded that all the amendments that have been tabled to this Bill should be withdrawn. I associate myself with this proposal.

The main purpose of this Bill is, first of all, to create a machinery, a Council, to protect the three different systems of medical practice which are prevalent in India and which are distinguished from modern medicine, namely, ayurved, siddha and unani.

Before this official Bill was introduced, a non-official Bill was introduced in this House, I think, some time in 1967 by Pandit Ananta Tripathi Sarma which sought a similar machinery for the protection of the Ayurvedic system. We feel, as Pandit Shiv Sharma said so eloquently, that if we mix up Ayurveda with the integrated system of medicine, a lot of confusion is likely to arise. But that should be taken care of by the Council when it comes.

Besides the problems that were discussed by the hon. Speaker who spoke before me, there are also some other very vital problems which have to be faced by the Central Council of Indian Medicine. We know that the Ayurveda system of medicine has been brought into disrepute merely on account of the fact that many of the practitioners start practice without getting adequate education in the ancient shastras and without adequate practical training. They are given certificates by some associations which are not qualified to issue such certificates. This thing must be guarded against.

As has been rightly pointed out in the Bill itself, the main responsibility of safeguarding the interest not merely of the practitioners of the Ayurvedic medicine but also of the patients who are treated by them, lies with the State Governments.

The Bill speaks of registers to be maintained by States of the people who should be considered qualified to practise the Indian system of medicine. It has been stated in sub-clause 3 (c) of clause 17 :-

"the right of a person to practise Indian medicine in a State in which, on the commencement of this Act, a State Register of Indian Medicine is not maintained if, on such commencement, he has been practising Indian medicine for not less than five years ;"

Those people should not be debarred from practising Indian medicine. I do not know how many States have maintained this register but after this Bill comes into force the Central Council will have to maintain a central register on which names would probably be taken not merely from the registers maintained by States but also from those institutions which are enumerated in the four schedules at the end of this Bill which are qualified to award degrees which would qualify the practitioners to practise the different systems of Indian medicine. It is a great tribute to the Ayurvedic system of medicine that our President is at present undergoing treatment in Kerala of Kayakalpa and, we believe and hope, he will come back with renewed vigour to serve this country for many more years to come.

[Shri Sardhakar Supakar]

Therefore, there is all the more necessity of encouraging this system of Ayurvedic medicine.

It is well known that many of the medicines, many of the practices and diagnosis which have been practised by Kavirajs and vaidyas for centuries in the past have not been properly and scientifically analysed under modern methods. It is necessary, therefore, that the Central Council should also undertake special research of the many secrets which have yet to be discovered by the modern methods of investigation, analysis and research. I feel, if the Central Council is to organise this in a proper manner, it will not only enhance the prestige of Indian systems of medicine but also contribute to the sum total of the knowledge of mankind in improving our health and hygiene and in trying to cure some of the diseases, say, cancer, which still defy proper analysis, diagnosis and cure.

I wish the Central Council when it is formed all success. I associate myself with the view expressed by previous speakers that the amendments which are sought to be moved be withdrawn and the Bill passed at the earliest opportunity.

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमाल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद् विधेयक, का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने यह विधेयक लाकर न केवल आयुर्वेद का समर्थन किया है बल्कि आयुर्वेद की बड़ी महत्त्वपूर्ण सेवा की है, इसलिए भी मैं उनका अभिनन्दन करता हूँ। इस विधेयक पर बोलते हुए सम्माननीय श्री शिव शर्मा जी ने अधिकारपूर्वक इस पर विस्तृत चर्चा की। चिकित्सा पद्धति और आयुर्वेद का महत्त्व तथा उसका इतिहास उन्होंने इस सदन के सामने रखा। इसलिए मैं इस बिल की डिटेल्स की चर्चा न करते हुए सदन से यही प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जो आज की परिस्थितियाँ हैं उनमें आयुर्वेद के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए इससे अच्छा कोई विधेयक इस पृष्ठभूमि में नहीं आ सकता है। इसलिए मैं इस सदन से

प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह इस विधेयक को जल्दी से जल्दी पास करे। इसमें जो शुरू से एक सन्देह पैदा हुआ था और इस पर वाद-विवाद भी हुआ था कि एलोपैथी और आयुर्वेद को एक साथ रखा जाये या नहीं ..

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea) : Sir, the Minister is not here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not proper. One of the Ministers should be here.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (Shri P. Parthasarathy) : I am deputising for the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Either the State Minister or the Cabinet Minister should be here.

SHRI P. G. SEN : At least the decorum and dignity of the House should be maintained.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : The Deputy Minister is intended for deputising.

SHRI P. G. SEN : Sir, I propose that the discussion may be held up till the Minister comes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have asked them to send for the Minister.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : The Minister should be here.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Sir, I had just gone out to have a glass of water. It is Ayurvedic water.

श्री देवराव पाटिल : सभापति महोदय, आज देशवासियों के स्वास्थ्य के बारे में जो आंकड़े एकत्र हुए हैं उनको अगर देखा जाये तो ज्ञात होगा कि उनकी स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति चिन्ताजनक है। खासकर देहातों में जो लोग रहते हैं उनकी तरफ यदि देखा जाये तो पता चलेगा कि स्वास्थ्य के बारे में शहरी जीवन और ग्रामीण जीवन में भेदभाव बरता गया

है, स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से ग्रामीण जीवन की उपेक्षा की गई है। एक तरह से शहरी और देहात के लोगों में भेदभाव बरता गया है जोकि किसी भी प्रकार से इस लोकतन्त्र के सांचे में उचित नहीं लगता है।

सभापति महोदय, आयुर्वेद ने गांवों में रहने वालों की जो सेवा की है वह बहुत ही महत्त्वपूर्ण है। कहा जाता है कि चिकित्सा शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में देश ने बहुत प्रगति की है लेकिन यदि इसके आंकड़े भी देखे जायें तो मालूम होगा कि सन् 1947 में हमारे यहां मैडिकल कालेज की संख्या 25 थी जोकि अब बढ़कर 95 हो गई है। इसी अवधि में मैडिकल कालेजों में हर वर्ष भरती होने वाले दो हजार छात्रों की संख्या अब बढ़कर 12 हजार हो गई है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी आज हमारे देश में प्रति पांच हजार लोगों पर एक डाक्टर आता है जबकि मुदालियर समिति की सिफारिश थी कि साढ़े तीन हजार लोगों पर एक डाक्टर रखने का लक्ष्य होना चाहिए। आज हम समाजवाद का नारा लगाते हैं। हमारी 80 प्रतिशत जनता आज भी देहातों में रहती है लेकिन यदि स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति और डाक्टरों की संख्या देखी जाये तो 80 प्रतिशत डाक्टर शहरों में और 20 प्रतिशत डाक्टर देहातों में रहते हैं। दूसरे चिकित्सा और चिकित्सा शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रगति हुई फिर भी गांवों में रहने वाले आम लोगों को आज भी चिकित्सा सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के 80 फीसदी लोग गांवों में रहते हैं फिर भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मुदिकल से 20 प्रतिशत डाक्टर हैं, और इसलिए जन-कल्याण के लिए भी उनकी जो शिक्षा पद्धति है उसमें परिवर्तन की जरूरत है। आयुर्वेद के सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य श्री शर्मा ने विस्तार से बतलाया कि आज तक जो राशि रखी गई थी उसका उपयोग आयुर्वेदिक के लिए नहीं किया गया, उसका उपयोग ऐलोपैथी के लाभ के लिए हुआ। इसमें जो मेरा कहना है, जिसका स्पष्टीकरण श्री शर्मा ने किया, वह यह है कि आज जो

आयुर्वेद कालेज हैं उनमें मिश्रित शिक्षा पद्धति लागू की गई थी और उनमें आज ऐलोपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक दोनों शिक्षायें दी जाती हैं। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में जो पोद्दार कालेज है उसके लिए तो एम० बी० बी० एस० की मान्यता दी गई है लेकिन उसके अलावा जो ऐसे नौ कालेज हैं उनमें उसकी मान्यता नहीं दी गई है। जो छात्र गये थे वहां ऐडमिशन लेने के लिए उनका कोई कसूर नहीं था। इसलिए जैसा श्री शर्मा ने कहा, उन छात्रों के हितों का संरक्षण होना चाहिए। आज महाराष्ट्र में आयुर्वेदिक कालेज के सभी लड़कों ने सत्याग्रह प्रारम्भ किया है और उनकी प्रमुख मांग यह है कि बी० ए० एम० एण्ड एस० की जो डिग्री है उसको एम० बी० बी० एस० के समक्ष मान लिया जाये।

इसके अलावा मैं यह सुझाव भी रखना चाहता हूँ कि इन्स्टिट्यूट आफ आयुर्वेदिक मेडिसिन की स्थापना आज तक नहीं हुई है। चौथी प्लैन में भी उसके लिए कोई प्राविजन नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में कम-से-कम इन्स्टिट्यूट आफ आयुर्वेदिक मेडिसिन का प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए और जो इन्स्टिट्यूशन हैं इनके लिए, जैसे शिक्षा के बारे में ग्रांट दी जाती है, उसी तरह ग्राण्ट्स कमिशन बनना चाहिए ग्राण्ट्स देने के लिए।

अन्त में मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ और सदन से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह बिल को जल्दी से जल्दी पास करे।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I am not a doctor ; I do not understand these great distinctions between various systems of medicine. But I do not know about one thing, that Ayurveda is a system under which so many people had been trained in our villages and who had been ministering to the needs of our masses for a very long time. Then came the allopathic system, and there arose a conflict between these two.

[Shri Ranga]

As soon as the diarchical system was introduced in the composite Madras State, the then Madras Government made the first effort to recognise Ayurveda and to give it a standing so far as the Government was concerned. The Raja of Panagal was Minister of Health then and he started for the first time in the whole country a special school and also a Directorate. The then Surgeon-General went to him and objected to it saying this was not a scientific system. At that time, the Raja of Panagal, I am told, retorted by saying that all his forefathers who were rich people and learned people whose lives were very much valued, had somehow or other managed to carry on their lives and get cured of their ailments by those who were called Raja Vaidyas and therefore he was convinced that Ayurveda had a scientific basis behind it. Besides, it would serve the needs of people and it would not be possible for his Government or any Government in future years to provide sufficient number of allopathic doctors.

It would not also be possible for them to provide all the medicines needed by the masses and which would be within their means. That was how he came to decide in favour of Ayurveda and give State patronage and start a college there. We had famous doctors in Ayurveda there. There was Pandit Gopalacharulu. He was well known all over India and it was he who brought Ayurveda again on to the platform of the present-day politics and made people favour Ayurveda. This was what I had known. But, unfortunately, what happened was that after some years, some other Ministers came and they were advised to start the integrated system of medicine and give encouragement to the integrated system of medicine. So, instead of having an Indian school of medicine, they have transformed it into a hospital and also a school and college for integrated medicine. I do not understand the intricate details of this and the difference between the one and other. But I am concerned now with a more human problem.

SHRI SHIV SHARMA : It should go on record that that college is no longer an integrated medicine college. Now it is

awarding MBBS degrees and it has been completely converted. It no longer exists as a school or college of integrated medicine.

SHRI RANGA : It is a pity that it is so.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udiki) : But those graduates are alive.

SHRI RANGA : They are now practising both certain aspects of allopathy and certain aspects of Ayurveda. They have also to be protected. It might be said that the patients have to be protected, and, therefore, why one should talk about the doctors alone. But those doctors are there and they have been practising that system, and they are known to their patients, and the patients go to them. They are known to this extent that patients do resort to their services. So, these doctors should be recognised and their interests also have got to be protected. I do not know how it is going to be done.

I would like this Council to take notice of this development which has taken place in the south, rightly or wrongly. I am glad that this council is going to be brought into existence. I am also glad that the Siddha, Ayurvedic and Unani systems are also now being accepted as based on science and scientific researches and, therefore, they are being given the status that they deserve and also the recognition that they need and they deserve.

I am also glad that according to this Bill, those who are practising any of these three systems in those States where till now the registers have not been instituted would also be protected provided they would show that they have been practising for the previous five years. But there is an administrative difficulty in regard to this period of five years. When there is no register, how on earth are Government going to decide whether one has been practising for the previous five years or not except to depend on the person's own oral statement? One cannot very well institute an enquiry and ask for witnesses or patients to come and testify that the person had been practising for the

previous five years, and, therefore, he should be recognised or anything like that. Therefore, a much more practical, feasible and honest thing would be to accept the person's own statement that he has been practising in the local areas, and, therefore, he should be allowed to be registered and his name should be placed on the local register if and when it comes to be instituted. We do not know how soon these registers are going to be instituted by the States. But we hope and trust that every State would very soon come to have a register like this.

It is no good carrying on this controversy about which system is better, which is prevalent among the intellectuals, or saying any of these things for any political purpose. In the beginning, when the Britishers were here, we were all associated with Ayurveda, Unani etc., because they were indigenous and we trusted them. Now also we would like to make use of the traditional, scientific lore and culture that we have inherited. Some researches have already been made and some experts like Mr. Sharma have already gone into it and persuaded our Government and our leaders to give recognition to these things. We have come to this particular position that there should be a Council and these systems should be recognised and those who practise these systems should be given the necessary status and recognition. All this we accept now, and I take it to be a matter of progress, but I would like this Council to give proper consideration to these other people who have come to be trained during the last 20-25 years in Madras, Maharashtra and other places. Wherever they are they should also be recognised, given proper status, given an opportunity to carry on their practice, if necessary with certain modifications in the manner in which they carry on their practice.

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मैंने अभी श्री शिव शर्मा का भाषण सुना। वह हमारे देश के एक बहुत बड़े चिकित्सक हैं और उन पर इस देश को गर्व है। मैंने देखा है कि उन्होंने अपने भाषण का अधिकांश भाग इस में खर्च कर दिया है जैसे इंटेग्रेटेड सिस्टम और आयुर्वेद में कोई लड़ाई हो। मैं नहीं समझता

हूँ कि इस विधेयक में इस प्रकार की कोई बात है। उन्होंने मेरा हवाला दिया है। यह ठीक है कि हमारे परिवार में एम० बी० बी० एस० डाक्टर भी हैं, इंटेग्रेटेड कोर्स वाले भी हैं। लेकिन अगर मेरी व्यक्तिगत राय पूछी जाए तो वह यह होगी कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि शुद्ध आयुर्वेद ही रहना चाहिए। लेकिन मेरे दिमाग में शुद्ध आयुर्वेद का अर्थ यह कभी नहीं है कि जो नई रोशनी है, जो नई इनवेंशन है, नई रिसर्चें हैं उनकी तरह से बिल्कुल आंखें मूंद ली जाएं। बाहर जितना नालेज है, जितने आविष्कार हुए हैं, उनका आयुर्वेद के अन्दर भी प्रवेश होना चाहिए लेकिन वह शुद्ध ढंग से होना चाहिये। उसका जो वैसिक कारेक्टर है वह बना रहना चाहिए। मैं ऐलोपैथी और आयुर्वेद दोनों को घुसाने के व्यक्तिगत रूप में खिलाफ हूँ। लेकिन एक्सपर्ट इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जान सकते हैं और मेरे जैसा ले मैन इसके बारे में ज्यादा नहीं बता सकता है कि किस तरह से उसका प्रवेश किया जा सकता है। तीन चार कमेटियां बनी थीं। दवे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है और दूसरी रिपोर्टस भी आपके सामने हैं। उन्होंने इंटेग्रेटेड सिस्टम की वकालत की थी। लेकिन मैंने उन रिपोर्टस को पूरी तरह से पढ़ा नहीं है। मैं तो केवल जो मेरी व्यक्तिगत राय है उसको आपके सामने रखना चाहता था और वह मैंने रख दी है।

इस विधेयक को लाने के लिए मैं सरकार को बघाई देता हूँ। लेकिन बघाई देने के साथ-साथ मैं उसकी निन्दा भी करता हूँ। अंग्रेजों ने आयुर्वेद को डस्ट बिन में डाल दिया था। मेरा आरोप है कि इस सरकार ने सत्तारूढ़ होने के बाद उसमें और कूड़ा डाल दिया है। आज 23 साल के बाद इस सरकार ने फिर उसको उठा कर बाहर रखा है जिसके लिए वह बघाई की पात्र है। लेकिन जो क्रिमिनल नैग्लिजेंस इस सरकार का रहा है, उसके लिए इसको क्षमा नहीं किया जा सकता है। आयुर्वेद का अपमान देश में या दुनिया में हुआ है तो उसके लिए अगर कोई जिम्मेदार है तो सबसे

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

ज्यादा यह सरकार जिम्मेदार है। इसने खुद इसका तिरस्कार किया है। श्री शिव शर्मा से भी मेरा मतभेद एक बात में है। जहां उनके जैसे चिकित्सक हमारे देश में हैं वहां वे लोग भी हैं जो दो चार दवाइयां लेकर बैठ जाते हैं और अपने आपको वैद्य कहने लग जाते हैं। उनको कुछ आता नहीं है। उन्होंने इस सिस्टम को बहुत अधिक हानि पहुंचाई है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता आयुर्वेद पर से श्रद्धा हटती गई है। लेकिन मेरा अपना विचार यह है कि जितना साइंटिफिक बेसिस आयुर्वेद का है उतना शायद माडर्न साइन्स जिसको कहा जाता है उसका भी नहीं है। अब आपने एक कदम उठाया है लेकिन इसके बाद और भी बहुत से कदम आपको उठाने होंगे। इसके लिए आपको पैसा और देना चाहिए। जितना आपने माडर्न साइन्स के लिए पैसा रखा है आयुर्वेद के लिए उससे ज्यादा रखना चाहिए। इस देश में गांवों में दवाइयां पहुंचानी हैं तो वे सस्ती होनी चाहियें। अब सस्ती दवाइयां आयुर्वेद में ही हो सकती हैं, यूनानी में ही हो सकती हैं, होम्योपैथी में ही हो सकती हैं, माडर्न साइन्स में तो वे महंगी ही होंगी। इस वास्ते आप रिसर्च करें और किस तरह से इसको नीचे से फँलाया जाए, इस पर आप विचार करें। इसके बारे में एक कम्प्रिहेंसिव स्टडी करके सरकार को फिर बिल लाना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय विश्वास दिलाएं कि आयुर्वेद का जिस तरह से सरकार ने अब तक तिरस्कार किया है, वह आगे नहीं होगा।

श्री शिव शर्मा ने एक बात कही है। उन्होंने कहा है कि मैं जिस स्कूल में पढ़ा हूँ वह दो कमरे का स्कूल था। पहाड़ों पर बूटियां लेने के लिए वे जायां करते थे। लेकिन आजकल हजारों लाखों रुपया खर्च होता है। लेकिन आप इमेजिन भी नहीं कर सकते हैं कि मेरे पास एक

तस्वीर है जो बम्बई के स्कूल की है और वह बिल्कुल अस्तबल जैसी जगह है, जो रिकगनाइज्ड है और छः महीने के अन्दर वह डिप्लोमा दे देती है, घर बैठे डिग्रियां मिल जाती हैं। ऐसा आदमी प्रैक्टिस करने के लिए एलीजिबल हो जाएगा। जैसा इस विधेयक में है, मैं उसके खिलाफ हूँ। मैं रजिस्टर के पक्ष में हूँ। मैं क्वेक्स के खिलाफ हूँ। गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि इंस्टीट्यूशन होगी। उसकी कुछ परिभाषा आप करें, उस में कुछ स्टैंडर्ड लाएं। जरूरी नहीं कि साइंस जैसा स्टैंडर्ड हो। लेकिन लाखों रुपया जहां आप देते हैं, उसका कुछ तो स्टैंडर्ड हो। चार पांच साल की बेसिक ट्रेनिंग होनी चाहिए, क्वालिफिकेशन होनी चाहिए। उसके बाद चार पांच साल तक उसको इसकी शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिए। फिर प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग होनी चाहिए। दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट ने जिस इंस्टीट्यूशन को स्वीकार नहीं किया है, उसको आपने स्वीकार कर लिया है। यह नहीं होना चाहिये।

आपने पढ़ा होगा पैप्सू के अन्दर पचास बच्चे मारे गये क्योंकि जो कुत्ते मारने की दवाई थी वह बच्चों को दे दी गई। इस तरह का हाल होगा तो कैसे काम चलेगा। इसको हमें रोकना होगा। माडर्न साइंस के अन्दर आपने तीन-तीन और चार-चार शैड्यूल बनाये हैं। उसी तरह से इसके अन्दर भी अलग-अलग शैड्यूल बनने चाहिए। छः महीने कोर्स करके जो लड़के सैकड़ों की तादाद में हर साल निकलते हैं और डिग्रियां लेकर निकलते हैं, उस चीज को जल्दी रोका जाए।

जहां तक इंटेग्रेटेड कोर्स का सम्बन्ध है, मैं इस पक्ष में हूँ कि आयुर्वेद में दूसरी साइंसिस की जो अच्छी चीजें हैं, उनका समावेश होना चाहिए। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि उसका जो स्वरूप है उसको ही खत्म कर दिया जाए। आयुर्वेद अभी सर्जरी में पीछे है। अब उसके लिए अलग डाक्टर रखना ठीक नहीं है। आयुर्वेद में सर्जरी उस प्रकार से नहीं होती है

जिस तरह से एलोपैथी में होती है। इस वास्ते गांव में कोई वैद्य जाता है तो उसको सर्जरी का एलिमेंटरी नालेज तो होना चाहिये। वह मास्टर हो वैद्यक का लेकिन साथ-साथ एलिमेंटरी नालेज उसको इसका भी होना चाहिये। अब यह कैसे हो सकता है, यह मैं नहीं बता सकता हूँ क्योंकि मैं लेमैन हूँ। लेकिन इसकी साइंटिफिक स्टडी होनी चाहिए कि आयुर्वेद में कैसे और किस मात्रा में और किस तरीके से कुछ और ट्रेनिंग दी जाए। लेकिन इसका बेसिक कारेक्टर बदला न जाए। गांव में अगर कोई वैद्य गया और उसके पास मरीज आया जिस की टांग में चोट लग गई तो क्या वह मरीज को यह कहेगा कि डाक्टर के पास जाओ। अब वहां वैद्य और डाक्टर दोनों नहीं हो सकते हैं। हमारा देश गरीब है। हमारे देश की जनसंख्या बहुत अधिक है। सर्जरी का एलिमेंटरी नालेज तो जरूर होना चाहिए और उसके लिए सरकार को कोई बन्दोबस्त करना पड़ेगा।

मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि आगे के लिए इन्टीग्रेटिड कोर्स नहीं होना चाहिए। आगे के लिए इन्टीग्रेटिड कोर्स हो या न हो, वह एक अलग सवाल है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, एलिमेंटरी नालेज तो जरूर होना चाहिए, लेकिन जो लड़के इन्टीग्रेटिड कोर्स पास कर चुके हैं, जिन की संख्या करीब 38 हजार है, उन की किस्मत का क्या बनेगा? हिन्दुस्तान में इस तरह के 53 कालेज हैं और 10 यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं। जैसा कि श्री रंगा ने कहा है, सरकार को उन लोगों की समस्याओं का पूरा ध्यान रखना चाहिए। सरकार ने आयुर्वेद, यूनानी और सिद्ध के लिए अलग-अलग कमेटियां लगाई हैं। जब सिद्ध केवल 600 लोगों के लिए एक कमेटी बनाई जा रही है, तो इन्टीग्रेटिड कोर्स पास किये हुए 35, 40 हजार लोगों के लिए भी एक चौथी कमेटी बनाई जानी चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि चौथी कमेटी बनाने का कोई फायदा नहीं है। लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं

बताया है कि उसका नुकसान क्या है—सिवाये इसके कि इस बारे में कुछ प्रैजुडिसिज हैं। वे प्रैजुडिसिज नहीं होने चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन लोगों के लिए सेफगाई कर दिया गया है। कुछ लोग तो माइन् मेडिसन में जाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन कुछ नहीं जाना चाहते हैं, जो नहीं जाना चाहते हैं, उन के लिए व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। उनके लिए एक चौथी कमेटी सरकार को अवश्य बनानी चाहिए।

श्री शिव शर्मा और डा० गोविन्द दास ने कहा कि इस विधेयक के बारे में कोई एमेंडमेंट्स नहीं लानी चाहिए। अगर कोई एमेंडमेंट्स नहीं लानी है, तो फिर इस विधेयक को इस सदन में लाने का क्या लाभ है? हां, मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि कोई ऐसी बात नहीं रखी जानी चाहिए, जिस से इस विधेयक के पास होने में देर हो। आज यह सदन इस को पास कर देगा। कल यह राज्य सभा में जा कर पास किया जा सकता है। इस तरह यह विधेयक इसी सेशन में पास हो सकता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह 35 हजार लोगों की किस्मत के साथ न खेलें। उन्होंने कहा है कि वे सब वोटर्ज बन सकते हैं। लेकिन नान-क्वालिफाइड लोग इलैक्शन के लिए खड़े नहीं हो सकते हैं। मैजारिटी वोटर्ज ऊपर तक प्रभाव डालेंगे।

आखिर में मैं फिर कहूंगा कि जो 35 हजार लोग इन्टीग्रेटिड कोर्स पास कर चुके हैं, सरकार उन की समस्याओं का जरूर ध्यान रखे। हम सब ने केवल एक ही मांग की है कि उनके लिए एक चौथी कमेटी बना दी जाये। सरकार वह क्यों नहीं बनाना चाहती है? हम को मालूम होना चाहिए कि उस में क्या दिक्कत है।

मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार आयुर्वेद में रिसर्च के लिए और उसकी उन्नति के लिए और पैसा देगी।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. Just a few days back, in my state, the students of the Ayurveda College were on strike, and it is almost a phenomenon every year,— an annual feature or an annual exercise—that the students should agitate, should go on strike, and the issues on which they agitate are the ones that we are discussing today. I think the situation in other parts of the country also may be the same.

There is a lot of confusion on this subject and unfortunately, till today the Government could not make up its mind on the establishment of a central body to streamline the situation as regards the educational system as far as Indian medicine is concerned.

There is a lot of controversy here as between *Sudha* Ayurveda and integrated course. I am a lay man and I will not attempt to give any opinion on this subject. But I can say that my State provides Ayurveda treatment according to the classical school, i.e. *Sudha* Ayurveda. You know our President is at present in Kerala undergoing treatment at Kottakkal which is one of the most renowned places for Ayurvedic treatment in the whole country. They have meticulously taken care all along to see that they keep up Ayurveda uncontaminated. We should praise them for it.

I have heard some people say that Ayurveda cannot prosper these days as a profession because it is outmoded and so on. There again, the experience of my State is, so many renowned physicians are there in the field who meticulously stick to the classical school of treatment and they are prospering and doing very well in the profession also. The *ashta vaidyas* of Kerala are famous throughout the country. Although I am a lay man, I venture to say that it is very necessary to maintain and cherish that institution as it was in the old, not that it should remain as it was, but it should be developed. There should be research, which is very much lacking today. Government is to be blamed, as far as I can see, for the lack of facilities and for dearth of funds and resources for conducting real research in this field. If you leave this responsibility to those who are practising the profession, much cannot be achieved.

I had an opportunity last month to attend the annual conference of the Kerala Ayurveda Maha Mandal, which represents the Ayurvedic Vaidis of our State. They were saying that they do not have any facilities, that they get stepmotherly treatment at the hands of every Government which comes and goes, whatever the pattern or colour of the Government may be, etc. That is their standing complaint. This is a very tragic situation. Even today Ayurveda meets the needs of millions of our countrymen by providing comparatively cheaper treatment especially to our villagers. But it is a pity that research is neglected, that very valuable herbs are not preserved and our forest wealth in that respect is not protected.

It is a pity that herbal gardens are not nurtured and brought up. There have to be looked after by the government. I think on this occasion we have to lay stress on these aspects.

Let us try to treat Ayurveda as Ayurveda and develop it through intensive research. If somebody says that development of Ayurveda means blending it or mixing it with another system of medicine, I would like to differ from him. But if somebody says that development of Ayurveda means development through intensive research, I would agree with him. We are very much lacking there.

I do not think this Council can work miracles. But it is a step forward. There is no doubt about it. When this Bill is passed, if the government take energetic steps to establish the Council, it will certainly be able to get rid of a lot of difficulties that now exist in the field of medical education and the confusion that prevails between state and state.

It can also go into the problem of thousands of graduates who have undergone this intergrated system. Though I have no ready made solution for it, I realise it is a very important question. As my hon. friend, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, has said about 50,000 people are involved. It is not their fault that they are in this situation today. In my state also this system was tried. But after going through this exercise for some time. perhaps the graduates themselves felt that it is not worth trying and the government and the academi-

cians felt that it is not worth proceeding with. So, they have now dropped it. That is the experience of our State. The situation in other States may be different. It is a serious enough problem. I would like the government to appoint some committee to go into this problem. Or if a council can be appointed to take care of this problem, I would support such a proposal. The problem has to be given some consideration and some way out has to be found.

The funds allotted in the Five Year Plan for the development of Indian medicines are very meagre. Those States where Indian medicines, especially Ayurveda, have a glorious past, where even today it is practised on a large scale, such States should be given special assistance. When the Council is formed nothing should stand in the way of the most renowned people in the field getting representation in that Council.

There are some Members in the House who feel that since this Council has to sit in judgment over syllabus, curriculum, examinations and a lot of other things concerning educational institutions and all that, how perhaps some of our vaidyas, who are very prominent in their profession but who may not have gone through any training in an institution, will fit in and contribute. My personal view is—and I hope, Shrimati Sushila Nayar and others will realise it—that it is not just a narrow question of syllabus, curriculum and all that; from the broader angle, these are the veterans who should be able to guide the others in the Council as far as basic questions concerning Indian medicine are concerned. So, I would like this Council to be a place where some of our best people should be represented. Again, it should not be a place to find berths for some people. I do not know how that can be assured because there are provisions for nominations and for election. I only want the Government to remember that as far as they can see, they will see to it that the veterans in the field, the most renowned persons, some of them at least, will find a place in this Council that will be formed and Indian medicine will get a fair and proper treatment at least in the future.

So, I would like to support this Bill. I want that we should pass this Bill in this

session itself so that a Council can be established without any delay.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad): Mr. Chairman, I am sorry my throat is bad today but I am speaking.

Sir, I do not want to go into all the details but a great deal of stress is being placed on the problem of students who have passed out from the integrated system. I would like to tackle this question first. If they have had the integrated system and are sufficiently qualified, may I ask the integrationists as to why, because the whole attitude of theirs is to treat according to the modern system of medicine, they are not able to do that and want to have the best of both the worlds? If this House feels that they have had sufficient education and training, why not include them in the modern system of medicine so that their status is raised?

Here they are not being neglected. Whilst this is the first time that the Council is coming into existence, numerous people who have not been trained institutionally or have had training in hospitals are all included in the list. This is what happened in England and many other countries when the councils first came into existence. But in the election which has been proposed here, since these people are institutionally trained—and all students of the integrated system come under this category; it is only these people—and are in a majority, a majority of them will come into the Council and can have their say.

Is there anything like an integrated system of medicine? Either it is Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani or it is modern medicine. There is nothing like an integrated system. If they feel that modern medicine and modern knowledge ought to be imparted, there is nothing in this Bill to prevent such of those lacunae to be filled.

Therefore, they have the best of everything. It is these people who will get elected. But they want special recognition and have not done anything so far. They have not brought out a single book. What are the books that they have published? What is their knowledge? Can they compare with

[Dr. Melkote]

people with ancient Ayurvedic lore and compete with them in knowledge ?

Still they want to have an upper hand over those people who have a better knowledge of Ayurveda. This cannot be allowed to occur. We have got to be reasonable and do justice. Therefore, this integrated system of medicine is recognised as a part of Ayurveda. Since they are already there, it is not right for them to claim that there should be a separate group. That is because they have been propagating everywhere that they should have special privileges and they are propagating that students in Ayurvedic colleges should rebel and join their group. That means it is a death-knel for Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha systems. If that is the purpose of integrated system, why not do away with this Bill altogether ?

16.00 hrs.

The point is not that. The point is, for the first time, you have introduced the system and you are trying to do something for Ayurveda or the ancient system of treatment. Here, I must say that one of the greatest things that have occurred today is that the President of India is having Ayurveda treatment in Kerala. All credit to him ; all glory to Ayurveda. I hope he will come back fully refreshed and rejuvenated.

The other thing I would like to say is this. For the last 30-40 years, my hon. friend, Shri Shiv Sharma has been pleading, undaunted, for the cause of Ayurveda and he has done well today. His speech was an excellent speech which should go down in history and in the adoption of the Bill. I entirely agree with every bit that he said.

Another point is that for the first time, the Government, the hon. Minister, Mr. K. K. Shah, Mr. B. S. Murthy, the Director of the Indian Medical Council and others under him have tried their very best to help Ayurveda and the Government is doing its very best to bring up this system, the ancient pattern of treatment. It is not merely in India. India has numerous Ayurvedic physicians. During the foreign regime and during the last 23 years, after Independence, the Government has done

nothing for Ayurveda. In spite of all that suppression, the number of Ayurvedic physicians is more than 3 lakhs.

Then, recently, we had a delegation from Burma which visited India. They said that they have eight Ayurveda colleges and they wanted to see what is being done in India. They have about 40,000 practitioners in Ayurveda. They told us there are practitioners in Ayurveda in Malaysia, Singapore, Ceylon, Indonesia, Bangkok and even in Mangolia and Korea. We have been thinking of having an International Congress on Ayurveda. What I am trying to say is that in spite of all the suppression, Ayurveda has survived. All glory to our scientists, to our *rishis* and to our Ayurvedic physicians who have kept it alive.

What I say is this. The important question is : Is modern system better than the ancient Indian system ?

Recently, about 10 months back, a lady, Dr. Leitch from Switzerland came to India just to understand what Ayurveda is like. That is because the modern doctors are now recognising—the public do not know—that there are a type of diseases that are being caused by the doctors themselves, that is, degenerative diseases, through the medicines they give. That is not so in Ayurveda. It has never been said that Ayurveda creates any degenerative diseases. You must cure diseases. But the modern doctors are creating diseases. Most of the chemicals that they are using as drugs try to kill germs and in killing germs—the dose is not enough to kill the man and, the therefore, he recovers—they leave degenerative conditions in the system. Ayurveda tries to overcome this. This is the only system which can give health and longevity. Even at the age of 75 or 80 or 85, you can still have recourse to Ayurveda and perfect your health. They say that modern medicine is trying to create degenerative diseases. Therefore, they wanted to come to India to understand what Ayurveda is doing. She said : I have gone to hospitals in Delhi, in Bombay, in Poona, Jamnagar, Delhi, Coimbatore and Kerala ; many of the patients who have undergone treatment here in the Ayurvedic hospitals have been treated by experts in

modern medicine ; in different Ayurvedic hospitals they have been cured here ; I find they have been cured as against the modern medical people not curing them. So, Ayurveda is not bad and is not to be condemned. Ayurveda is the only system that recognizes the physical motion of matter in the body—*Vatthapithakafa*. This is the type of physical motion that takes place in the electronic systems of the body. It has to be properly translated and treated. It is one of the highest concepts that the modern medicine is trying to adopt and the day is coming when Ayurveda will be recognized all over the world. The humoral theory of Greece which the modern medicine people are trying to apply to Ayurveda is not correct. I am sure Ayurveda will be recognized all the world over and taught soon. Those who plead for the integration system and want to kill Ayurveda, why not let them go and join the MBBS. My objection is not to the integrationists. They have been trained here. They have been given the necessary status. We have got to recognize that fact and, at the same time, we should recommend that Ayurveda, consistent with its ancient glory, should be given its proper place and the whole world will come and copy us. So, if somebody from the other side wants to oust Ayurveda and say that the integrationists may separate, I say, what for ? If they do not want to call themselves Ayurvedists, let them go to MBBS side. I have no objection. But to form a separate group is not doing justice to Ayurvedists. These people who do not want to call themselves Ayurvedists, want to be called integrationists. They do not want to call themselves Ayurvedists. This is the crux of the whole question.

Sir, my throat is giving trouble.....

SHRI P.G. SEN (Purnea) : "Khadirbati," an Ayurvedic medicine, will be the best thing for that.

DR. MELKOTE : Sir, this Bill is most welcome. It has been delayed and it should have come long back. I won't say there should be no amendments, but if amendments come at this stage, then it will have to go back to the Rajya Sabha and the Bill becoming law will be delayed. Or some of the amendments are not worth considering.

So, from that point of view, I am supporting this Bill. I have given it my whole-hearted support and I welcome this Bill.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : सभापति जी, सदन के सामने जो विधेयक है उसका मौलिक रूप से सब लोग स्वागत कर रहे हैं और मैं भी कर रहा हूँ। यह सीभाग्य की बात है कि 23 साल के बाद अपने इस सदन में हम लोग आयुर्वेद की चर्चा कर रहे हैं और आयुर्वेद शास्त्र के विकास के लिए कुछ कानून बना रहे हैं। मैं तो उन आदमियों में हूँ जो मानते हैं कि हमारा देश बहुत पुराना है, हमारी संस्कृति बहुत पुरानी है और हमारे देश में भी आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा पद्धति थी। जब हमारा देश इतना पुराना है तो क्या उस काल में हमारे यहां वैद्य नहीं होते होंगे, क्या उस समय लोग बीमार नहीं होते थे, क्या हमारा कोई चिकित्सा शास्त्र नहीं था—ऐसी बात नहीं है, हमारे यहां सब कुछ था, हम लोगों को पूरा अभिमान है कि हमारा राष्ट्र बहुत पुराना है, जहां सब चीजें थीं। लेकिन हमारी जो भी सभ्यता थी या हमारा जो भी विज्ञान था, उसका यदि विकास नहीं हुआ तो उसका कारण क्या था ? उसका कारण हम लोगों की गुलामी थी, गुलामी के कारण हमारे शास्त्रों की प्रगति कुंठित हो गई। लेकिन आज़ादी आने के बाद उसके विकास का जो मौका दिया जाना चाहिए था, वह नहीं दिया गया, इस दृष्टि से मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा बिल बहुत पहले ही आना चाहिए था, फिर भी आज आया है तो मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ।

16.09 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair]

लेकिन आज जो चर्चा इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं यहां सुन रहा हूँ। मुझे उसमें कुछ बुरा आ रही है—जिन लोगों ने इंटीप्रेटेड कोर्स की बात चलाई है और इतने कालेज निकाले हैं,

[श्री एस०एम० जोशी]

उनके उद्देश्यों पर कुछ लांछन लगाया जा रहा है। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि हम बड़ा अन्याय कर रहे हैं क्योंकि जिन लोगों ने इंट्रेप्रेटेड कोर्स की बात चलाई उसमें भी वैद्य लोग थे और आयुर्वेद का विकास चाहते थे। हमारा बेसिक सिद्धांत अच्छा है। कफ, वात और पित्त वाला मेरा लड़का डाक्टर है, मेरी बहू भी डाक्टर है, और भी दूसरे रिश्तेदार डाक्टर हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं उनसे लड़ता हूँ। मैं तो देहात से आया हूँ, अभी शहर में रहने लगा हूँ। देहात में मैं जब छोटा था तो बीमार हो ही जाता था और तब अगर किसी ने मुझ को बचाया है तो वैद्यों ने ही बचाया है। इसलिए यह कहना कि हमारे देश में एलोपैथी के सिवाय और कुछ भी नहीं था, गलत होगा। यह भी कहा जाता है कि इसमें क्वैक्स पनप रहे हैं। ठीक है, लेकिन क्या अपने देश में पालिटिक्स में क्वैक्स नहीं हैं? तो जिस प्रकार से क्वैक्स पालिटिक्स में हैं और उसी प्रकार से इस मेडिसिन के घेरे में भी हो गए हैं। मुझे याद है कि हमारे सूबे में किसी न किसी तरीके से सर्टिफिकेट हासिल करके कितने ही जाली वैद्यों ने अपना नाम रजिस्टर में दाखिल करवाया। इस तरह से बहुत लोगों ने अपने नाम लिखा दिए जिनके पास न कोई शिक्षा थी और न कोई प्रैक्टिस ही थी। तो यह तीन लाख की जो संख्या है उसमें ऐसे लोग भी हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब के भाषण में मैंने एक वाक्या सुना—अगर मैं गलत हूँ तो वे ठीक कर सकते हैं—लेकिन आपने कहा इतनी जल्दी इंट्रेप्रेशन होने की कोई आशा नहीं दिखाई देती है तो मैंने पूछा कि अगर आशा नहीं है तो क्या यह डिजायरेबिल है या नहीं? यहां दो स्कूल्स हैं। एक तो शब्द पर लड़ाई चल रही है लेकिन आप शब्द इंट्रेप्रेशन रखिए या कुछ भी रखिए क्योंकि यह तो दूसरों की जबान है। लेकिन हम तो कहते हैं कि इंट्रेप्रेशन का शब्द इस अर्थ से किया गया कि हमारी जो आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति है उसकी तरक्की

के लिए उसे आधुनिक विज्ञान की रोशनी में नहीं लाया जायेगा। यदि हम माडर्न साइन्स, आधुनिक विज्ञान, के साथ नहीं चलेंगे तो आयुर्वेद को लोग भूल जायेंगे।—यही—इंट्रेप्रेटेड का मतलब है। मेरे डाक्टर दोस्त कहते हैं कि तुम्हारा वैद्य थर्मामीटर का इस्तेमाल क्यों करता है। मैंने कहा कि अरे भाई तुम ट्रेन में क्यों बैठते हो? जब किसी काम में कोई सुविधा की बात पैदा हो जाती है तो फिर उसका इस्तेमाल क्यों न किया जाये? हां, नाड़ी देखकर भी कुछ लोग निदान करते हैं लेकिन कितना बुद्धार है उसको नापने के लिए कोई यन्त्र अगर माडर्न साइन्स ने दिया है तो क्या वह उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे? नब्ज देखकर भी रोग का निदान कर सकते हैं, यह मानता हूँ। लेकिन रोग का निदान करने में अगर पंथालोजी को साइन्स कुछ मदद देती है तो क्या उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे? क्या वैद्यों को उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए? जैसे बैक्टिरियोलोजी साइन्स पहले नहीं थी लेकिन उसके चलने से बाद में बन्डर ड्रग निकली। इसलिए अगर वैद्य लोग बोलेंगे कि हम सिर्फ नब्ज देखकर और अपने पुराने औषध से ही सब कुछ करने वाले हैं, हमको बैक्टिरियोलोजी की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, एनाटामी की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, वायलोजी की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है या और जो विकास हुए हैं उनके पीछे हमें नहीं जाना है तो फिर आयुर्वेद भी कभी पनप नहीं सकता है। इंट्रेप्रेटेड लोगों ने जो काम किया वह इसी दृष्टि से किया। मैं मानता हूँ वे नाकामयाब रहे लेकिन उनके ऊपर यह आरोप करना कि एलोपैथी के हक में और आयुर्वेद का खात्मा करने के लिए यह चीज शुरू की तो मैं समझता हूँ यह सरासर अन्याय है। इस अन्याय को मैं कभी कबूल नहीं करूंगा। हो सकता है कि वे फेल हो गए। जैसा कि शर्मा जी ने कहा कि बहुत सारे लड़के आये और कहने लगे कि हमको डाक्टर कहो तो फिर और क्या कहेंगे? आज हमारी एक्वीजिटिव

सोसायटी है। आजकल शहरों में जो दवा लेने के लिए डाक्टर के यहां जाते हैं वह पहले ही पेशेंट डाक्टर से कहता है कि हमको स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसिन इंजेक्शन दो। अरे भाई जब डाक्टर देखेगा तभी तो वह बतायेगा कि सुई की जरूरत है या नहीं लेकिन आजकल यह समझा जाता है कि जो सुई नहीं लगायेगा वह डाक्टर ही नहीं है। इस लिए वे भी इस एलोपैथी का इस्तेमाल करने लगे हैं। यह कहना कि जानबूझकर आयुर्वेद को खत्म करने के लिए वे ऐसा कर रहे हैं, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। मेरी अपनी राय में आयुर्वेद सिद्ध और यूनानी का अगर विकास होना है तो फिर जो माडर्न साइन्स है उसकी तरफ से अपनी आंखें बन्द नहीं करनी चाहिएं। अगर हम ऐसा करेंगे तो हमारी पुरानी चिकित्सा पद्धति पनप नहीं सकती। इस कौन्सिल के द्वारा भी एक बड़ा प्रयत्न हो रहा है। अब यह कौन कहेगा कि इस प्रयत्न से हम बिल्कुल कामियाब होंगे। उन लोगों ने भी प्रयत्न किया, आप भी प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहा है, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन आयुर्वेद का विकास, सिद्ध का विकास, यूनानी का विकास तब तक नहीं होगा जब तक कि हम आधुनिक विज्ञान का भी आश्रय नहीं लेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ...

मैं तो यह भी कहूंगा कि बेस्टर्न मेडिसिन्स को पढ़ने वाले जो हमारे लड़के हैं उनको भी पहले साल में, आयुर्वेद के जो बेसिक प्रिंसिपल्स हैं वह बता देने चाहिएं। वे कुछ जानते नहीं हैं इसलिए वे दूसरे लोगों को क्वैक्स कहते हैं। इसलिए उनको भी आप उसके बेसिक—प्रिंसिपल्स बताइये। अगर उनको बेसिक प्रिंसिपल्स मालूम रहेंगे और उसके बाद जब वे पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट का कोर्स लेंगे तो हो सकता है उसमें वे आयुर्वेद की तरफ भी आकर्षित हों। हमारे महाराष्ट्र राज्य में इसका बड़ा झगड़ा चल रहा था, आप भी वहां पर थे, वहां के लड़कों ने कहा कि ठीक है, अगर

आप इस चीज को नहीं कबूल करते हैं तो हमको एम० बी० बी० एस० बनने का मौका दो। कन्डेन्स कोर्स हुआ लेकिन कितने ही लोगों की कन्डेन्स कोर्स में जाने की इच्छा नहीं है। तो ऐसे लोग जिन्होंने कोशिश की है अच्छे लोग हैं उनकी तादाद तकरीबन 40 हजार है। उनको यह कहना कि यह सब नकली वैद्य हैं, पैसे के लिए यह सब हो रहा है तो वह बात गलत है। इस कानून के द्वारा कहा जाता है कि प्रैक्टिस करने के लिए तुमको इजाजत है। लेकिन मैं प्रैक्टिस करने के लिए नहीं लड़ रहा हूं, प्रैक्टिस तो वे करेंगे लेकिन उनकी जो कोशिश है, उनका शुरू का जो प्रयास है इंटेंप्रेट करने का, उस प्रयास को भी आप कबूल करना चाहते हैं या नहीं? उनको आप कोई महत्त्व देना चाहते हैं या नहीं? उनको भी कोई मौका देना चाहते हैं या नहीं? मैं समझता हूं जैसी आपकी कोशिश होगी वैसी उनकी भी कोशिश होगी। हो सकता है पहले वे फेल कर जायें। मिनिस्टर साहब जैसा कहते हैं कि चालीस साल के बाद सक्सीड करेंगे...

श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति : मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : आपने कहा कि नीयर फ्यूचर में अभी कोई आशा नहीं है तो मैंने पूछा कि वह डिजायरेबिल है या नहीं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

मैं दो मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूं। मैं कोई विशेषज्ञ नहीं हूं लेकिन पहले कहा जाता था कि पृथ्वी एकदम फ्लैट है लेकिन बाद में साबित हो गया कि पृथ्वी गोल है तो उस हाइपोथेसिस को हमने पूरी तरह से छोड़ दिया। उसी तरह से न्यूटन ने गुरुत्वाकर्षण का सिद्धांत निकाला लेकिन आइंस्टीन ने जो उसमें भी खामियां थीं उनको दुरुस्त किया। अब यह तो नहीं कहा जा सकता कि न्यूटन का सिद्धान्त ही खत्म हो गया कि न्यूटन का सिद्धान्त तो

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

रहा लेकिन उसमें विकास करने के लिए और खामियों की दूर करने के लिए दूसरा सिद्धांत हुआ। इसी प्रकार से यह कहना भी गलत होगा कि कफ, पित्त और बात वाला सिद्धांत भी खत्म हो गया बल्कि जो उसमें खामियां हैं उनको माडर्न साइंसेज के जरिए से ठीक करने के लिए कोशिश करनी है। इसलिए इंटेग्रेटेड वाले जो चालीस हजार हैं, जिन्होंने कोशिश की और जिन्होंने उनको पढ़ाया, हो सकता है कि वे नाकामियाब हो गए हों लेकिन उनके लिए भी आप एक कमेटी रखिए। अगर आप उनको ज्यादा रिप्रेजेन्टेशन नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो भले ही न दें लेकिन उनके कोई रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव तो होने चाहिए। वे कहेंगे कि हम इस चीज को चाहते हैं और फिर आपकी जो मेडिकल कौंसिल है वह चाहेगी तो करेगी। अगर सही मानों में आप करेंगे तो यह भी हो सकता है। वरना एक बात और है। आज जो माडर्न मेडिसिन है और जो डाक्टर हैं वे देहाती लोगों के पास तो जाते नहीं हैं। आज भी डाक्टर लोगों की दवा देहाती लोग नहीं लेते हैं। इसका कारण क्या है? कारण है कि आमदनी और सुख सुविधा की दृष्टि से वह फायदेमन्द नहीं हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस रोज यह लोग वहां जाने के लिए तैयार हो जायेंगे उस दिन सारे लोग उनसे पीछे दौड़ने लगेंगे। आयुर्वेद वाले उनके सामने तब टिक सकते हैं जब कम्पिटेशन कर के वह सिद्ध कर सकें कि वह भी उतने ही कार्यक्षेत्र और कामयाब बँध हैं जितने डाक्टर हैं।

इसलिए मैं आग्रह करूँगा कि जैसे आपने तीन कमेटियां बनाई हैं उसी तरह से इंटेग्रेटेड लोगों के लिए एक कमेटी बनाइये ताकि वह आयुर्वेदिक ढंग से उनके साथ कम्पिटेशन कर सकें।

*SHRI KAMALANATHAN (Krishnagiri) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, our Constitution stipulates that our ancient science, arts, culture and traditions are to be conserved by the concerted efforts of the Government. It is only after 23 years since the adoption of the Constitution a red letter day has dawned in the history of Indian medicine. The Indian Medicine Central Council Bill, 1970 has come up for discussion today in this House.

India, an ancient and vast country, is steeped in abject poverty with millions of people living in 7 lakhs of villages. Even after 23 years of Independence, we see the sorry spectacle that the poor people are not provided with cheap and good medical facilities. Indian Medicine alone can cater to the medical needs of the masses of our country. I hope that the provisions of this Bill, when implemented, would achieve that objective.

Though there are a number of systems of medicine in our country, we are confining ourselves today to the discussion of three systems of Indian Medicine, Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani. The Bill provides for the establishment of an integrated Central Council for the development of these three systems of Indian Medicine. This Bill has been welcomed by all sections of the House and I too welcome it and commend it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the Rajya Sabha, this Bill as reported by the Joint Committee was passed without any amendment. Some votaries of Ayurveda system here are trying to create an atmosphere in this House also with a view to getting this Bill passed without any amendment. We have to ponder whether this Bill, if passed without any amendment, would be conducive in a greater degree for the development of Indian systems of medicine. The sponsors as also the supporters of this Bill are keen to have this Bill passed without any amendment. So far as I could discern, these people seem to be of the view that Ayurveda system of medicine is the only best system in the country and there is no comparable system of medicine. They also feel that Siddha and Unani systems are a composite part of Ayurveda

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

system. I fear that they are fanatically bent upon destroying the Siddha and Unani systems of medicine once and for all. This was apparent from the tenor of speeches delivered today in this House.

I would appeal to the hon. Members of this House to have a broader perspective of the whole issue. Whatever may be the system of medicine, we should not desist from making invidious comparisons among the different systems of medicine. The need of the day for the progress of Indian Medicine is to establish research institutions all over the country for all the systems. Indian Medicine has suffered long neglect and we witness today the pitiable condition in which it is languishing. I hope that this Bill will provide for the necessary impetus for the rapid progress of Indian systems of medicine.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, here I would like to narrate an instance which I have come across. Under the auspices of Gujarat University two separate research institutions, one for Ayurveda and another for Siddha, are functioning. A substantial amount is being allocated for conducting researches in Ayurveda. But, lakhs of rupees allocated specifically for the Institute meant for conducting research in Siddha system, are being regularly diverted to the Ayurveda Research Institute, with the result that Siddha system is facing complete annihilation.

Siddha system of medicine is an age-old and respected system in Tamil Nadu and its efficacy has been universally accepted and acclaimed. Instead of repeating *ad na useam* that Ayurveda system is the best and superior and not any other systems of Indian Medicine, we should accept that all the systems of Indian Medicine are equally good and exert ourselves for the development of all systems simultaneously.

We come across many eminent practitioners of Indian systems of medicine. Though a number of efficacious new medical formulations are discovered by them, yet such good medicines are not given proper publicity; they are preserved as personal secrets with the consequence that they disappear with the demise of the discoverers; even the kith and kin of such practitioners are not aware of the discoveries. The names

of such medicines, their ingredients and the proportions in which the ingredients go to make such a medicine must be kept in writing so that they can be available for all the people; this is known as pharmacopoeia in English.

If this is not done, all this will go under the label of Arishta, a common name in Ayurveda. When I visited recently Nagercoil, the constituency of Shri Kamaraj, I found to my dismay that the people there had drunk Arishta. One gets intoxicated by taking this Arishta. All the intoxicants have come to be labelled as Arishta and they are being consumed by the people. In the slums of Madras city, we often see the tragedy of people dying after taking such Arishtas. I would request that the Central Government should enact a law banning the use of Arishta.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Central Council sought to be set up through this Bill should not become a bogus body. You just scan through the training institutions finding place in II, III and IV Schedules of the Bill. Thousands of persons come out of these institutions with a certificate in their hands and start practising as Doctors. If such quack practitioners coming out of such bogus institutions are to extend protection to the Indian systems of medicine and to work for their progress, then one can only feel sorry for the sad plight in which the systems of medicine would find themselves.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to your kind notice a news item under the caption "Urgent need for Ban on Quackery" which has appeared in today's issue of the *Times of India*. This news item relates to the recent death of about 25 children following the alleged administration of a wrong drug, highlighting the need for a comprehensive survey in this matter. It is reported here that in the Punjab about 90% of the registered Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners lack the requisite educational qualifications. Out of 21,457 registered under the Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Act, only 1855 have been found to have the necessary qualifications. It is really a sorry state of affairs that they are all practising medicine because it has become a highly lucrative profession. The Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Board registered 2010 qualified Vaidas, 876

[Shri M. Kamalanathan]

qualified Hakims and 16,089 unqualified persons and granted them licence. After a thorough screening of the list later on, the names of roughly 9000 persons were removed from the register. If this process is continued, then it will lead to the closure of many training institutions from which they were declared as vaidas.

I would therefore appeal to the Government that the Central Council should be established only after such a thorough screening leading to the removal of all unqualified persons practising medicine and also the names of training institutions finding a place in the schedules of the Bill.

As pointed out by several hon. Members of this House, we would also have to pay some attention to the problems of more than 30,000 persons who have undergone training in integrated medicine. We have provided in this Bill for establishing three different Committees for the three systems of Indian Medicine. Similarly, we have to provide for the setting up of a separate Committee for integrated medicine also. Unless we do this we will not be in a position to solve the problem of persons trained and qualified in integrated medicine and in fact we will be doing a great injustice to them. All the Members of this House must realise that at present they are neither here nor there; they are in a state of suspended animation in Trisanguhu Swarga. I appeal to the hon. Minister that he should accept the amendment suggesting a separate Committee for the integrated medicine.

In conclusion, I would also request him that before this Central Council is set up, all the unqualified Vaidas and Hakims as also the bogus training institutions should be weeded out.

With these few words, I conclude.

श्री शशि भूषण : जो बिल आया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर चाहता हूँ कि इंटेग्रेटेड ढंग से जिन्होंने अपनी शिक्षा पाई है, उनमें से बहुत से लोग जो प्रैक्टिस कर रहे हैं और जिन की तादाद लगभग पचास हजार होगी, उनको भी इस काउंसिल में प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना

चाहिये और वह पचास प्रतिशत होना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जा सकता है तो उनके लिए एक अलग काउंसिल बनाई जाए। ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है तो उन लोगों ने जो एक्सपैरिमेंट किए हैं जो अनुभव प्राप्त किया है वह वेकार चला जायेगा।

श्री ब० सू० भूति : उनको एक्सक्लूड कर रहे हैं।

श्री शशि भूषण : अगर वे शामिल हैं तो उनको पचास प्रतिशत प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिए। उनकी तादाद पचास हजार के करीब है। इनके अलावा डेढ़ लाख के करीब वे वैद्य हैं जिन्होंने इंटेग्रेटेड ढंग से शिक्षा तो नहीं पाई है लेकिन जो वैद्य का काम कर रहे हैं जिन्होंने छः छः महीने शिक्षा पाई है या घरों में रहकर शिक्षा पाई है। उनका योगदान भी होना चाहिए काउंसिल में। कोई अगर ज्यादा काम काउंसिल में कर सकता है तो ये कर सकते हैं। आज के वक्त में अलग नहीं हो सकता है। हम अपने बच्चों को तीन-तीन भाषायें पढ़ाते हैं इस वास्ते कोई बजह नहीं है कि ऐसी एक काउंसिल बने जिस में भारत में जो भी प्रचलित पुरानी औषधि प्रणालियाँ हैं, चाहे वह आयुर्वेद हो या यूनानी हो उनको भी लोग पढ़ें और एलोपैथी के साथ-साथ पढ़ें और आयुर्वेद और यूनानी वाले एलोपैथी भी पढ़ें। यह ठीक बात है कि एक्सपर्ट लोग आप बना दें, वह बात अलग है। लेकिन आप तो जनता में आयुर्वेदिक प्रणाली को प्रचलित करना चाहते हैं तो इसके वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि आधुनिक ढंग की शिक्षा आप उनको दें। कितने आयुर्वेद के आज डाक्टर हैं जो यह कह सकते हैं कि आप्रेशन के लिए हमने यह यह औजार बनाए हैं? कोई उसकी अभी लिस्ट नहीं बनी है। कोई प्रदर्शन उनका आज तक नहीं हुआ है। अस्पतालों में जो आयुर्वेद हैं वहाँ अगर आप्रेशन होगा तो उसके लिए सारे एलोपैथी के साधन इस्तेमाल करते हैं। अगर इंजेक्शन भी लगाना हो

तो आयुर्वेद में उसका कोई अलग ढंग नहीं है। ऐलोपैथी ढंग के ही इंजेक्शन लगाएंगे और लगाने से पहले वही दवाई इस्तेमाल करेंगे जो ऐलोपैथी वाले करते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि इन दोनों चीजों को अलग-अलग करके आज के युग में चला नहीं जा सकता है। आधुनिक द्रव्यात्मक भौतिकवाद में इंटेग्रेशन से काम चल सकता है। अगर पुरानेपन पर चला जाए तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि मार्क्सवादी आयुर्वेद बन सकता है। इसका तो एक ही तरीका है कि यूनानी आयुर्वेदी और ऐलोपैथी तीनों को मिलाकर आगे चलो। यह कोई ज्यादा मुश्किल नहीं है। एक आदमी डाक्टर बनने के लिए पांच साल तक ऐलोपैथी पढ़ता है। उसको अगर उसके साथ-साथ आयुर्वेद और यूनानी का ज्ञान हो जाए तो बुरी बात नहीं है। इसी तरह से आयुर्वेद और यूनानी पढ़ने वाले कुछ ऐलोपैथी का ज्ञान हासिल कर सकते हैं। कुछ लोग हो सकते हैं जो वैद्यों के पास ही जाते हों और उनसे ही फायदा उठाते हों। लेकिन उससे ज्यादा लाभ नहीं होगा। आज लोग जल्दी आराम चाहते हैं। जल्दी आराम किस तरह से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है इसका आयुर्वेद में ज्यादा रिसर्च नहीं हुआ है। उसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

आज के युग में वैज्ञानिक साधनों की जरूरत से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है। पुराने सिल वट्टे से आज वैद्यक नहीं चलाया जा सकता है। आधुनिक ढंग से गो लियां तथा दवाइयां बनानी होंगी। आधुनिक मशीनरी का प्रयोग उसके लिए आपको करना पड़ेगा। पुराने ढंग से ही काम करते रहे, पांच हजार साल पहले जिस तरह से काम चलता था उसी तरह चलता रहे, यह सम्भव नहीं है। आजकल के वैद्यों को थोड़ा बहुत वैज्ञानिक होना भी जरूरी है। उनको थोड़ा बहुत साइंस का ज्ञान भी होना चाहिए। ज्यादा वे आयुर्वेद लेकिन ऐलोपैथी का ज्ञान भी उनको हो। कुछ लोग

हैं जो आज आयुर्वेद का बहुत पक्ष ले रहे हैं। कुछ राज वैद्य भी हुआ करते थे। लेकिन अब वे बहुत कम हो गए हैं। प्रजा तक पहुंचना बहुत मुश्किल होता है। हमारे शिव शर्मा जी पर राजा महाराजाओं की बड़ी कृपा है। उनकी कृपा से ही वे हमारे बीच में मौजूद हैं (इंटरमिडियट) मैं तो जनता की कृपा से आया हूँ। शर्मा जी जब बोल रहे थे तब कह रहे थे कि मैंने राजाओं को वोट दिया है। इस वास्ते मैं उनको जवाब दे रहा था। मैंने राजनीतिक बात नहीं की। राजनीतिक बात थोड़ी सी की है तो उन्होंने ही की है। वह मेरे बुजुर्ग हैं। वह कहते हैं कि डाक्टर गांवों में नहीं जाते हैं, वैद्य जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से बड़े-बड़े वैद्य हैं जो गांवों में जाते हैं। सब लोग श्री शिव शर्मा की तरह टेलेंटिड नहीं हो सकते हैं। ऐसे नहीं हो सकते हैं जिन्होंने दो कमरों में बैठ कर पढ़ाई कर ली हो और सारे संसार में विख्यात हो गए—

श्री शिव शर्मा : बीस हजार रोगी मैं गांवों के देख चुका हूँ।

श्री शशि भूषण : इनके जैसे टेलेंटिड बहुत कम देश में होंगे जिनको ऐलोपैथी का भी ज्ञान हो और आयुर्वेद का भी ज्ञान हो। लेकिन आज जो विद्यार्थी आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं उनका वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए। उनको एक घेरे में बन्द करके नहीं रखा जा सकता है। सिर्फ आयुर्वेद की शिक्षा उनको दी जाएगी तो उनका विकास रुक जाएगा। आज के भौतिकवादी युग में सब का थोड़ा बहुत दखल हो। एक में वह एक्सपर्ट हो, यह बात समझ में आती है। डेढ़ लाख जो आयुर्वेद की प्रेक्टिस करने वाले हैं उनके बारे में आप कमेटी बना कर जांच कराएं तो आप हैरान हो जाएंगे जब आपको पता चलेगा कि उनमें से पांच हजार भी ऐसे नहीं हैं जैसी सही मानों में वैद्य हों। काउंसिल बनाना बहुत अच्छा है। इस

[श्री शशि भूषण]

काउंसिल के बनने के बाद सही वैद्य हो सकेंगे, सही कोड बन सकेगा। शहरों में बड़े-बड़े बोर्ड आप लगे देख सकते हैं जिनपर लिखा रहता है, बलवान बनो, ताकत की दवाई लो। ये जो लोग इस तरह की दवाइयाँ देते हुए घूमते फिरते हैं ये वैद्यक को भी खराब करते हैं। पता नहीं कहां से डिग्रियां लते हैं। इसको रोका जाना चाहिए।

इंटेग्रेटिड ढंग से जिन्होंने आयुर्वेद की शिक्षा पाई है उनको पूरी-पूरी इसमें प्रधानता मिलनी चाहिए। कम-से-कम पचास प्रतिशत स्थान उनको मिलने चाहियें। उनका ज्ञान साधारण वैद्यों से अधिक है। अगर यह सम्भव नहीं है तो उनके लिए एक अलग काउंसिल बना दी जाए।

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM (Kottayam) : Sir, I support this Bill. Yet, it has got its defects. Millions of people of our country are undergoing treatment in Ayurveda. To replace ayurveda by other kinds of treatment is very easy to say, but is a difficult problem to solve. As I said, ayurveda has its defects and inadequacies. It arose in the pastoral lands of Vedic ideas, at a time when there were pristine forests, fertile lands and crystal-clear waters in our rivers. The diseases at that time were such as could be met by ayurveda. But now we have got crowded cities, polluted water, congested air and contagious diseases, which are a regular phenomenon these days. Is a kind of treatment which was there in the third or fourth century alone enough nowadays? That is a question on which we have to re-think so much. Even though it has got its own defects, we have to accept the good qualities of Ayurveda. Many hon. Members have referred to massage the treatment which our Rashttrapathi is undergoing at the Kottakkal Ayurveda Vaidya Sala. For intestinal ulcer, there are very good medicines in Ayurveda. Snake-bite could be treated better by Ayurveda than by allopathy. Fracture or displacement of limbs could also be treated by Ayurveda.

SHRI P. G. SEN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I doubt if there is quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may resume his seat. The bell is being rung.....Now there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : Even though there are some good qualities in Ayurveda, it is in a stagnant position today. After the third or fourth century there has not been even a single original thesis on Ayurveda. At that time Sankara wrote some books about Ayurveda. Since then nobody has written a single thesis about treatment in Ayurveda. We have to accept the inadequacies of Ayurveda and the good qualities of diagnosis and investigation of allopathy. When modern equipments for diagnosis and investigation of diseases are used by allopathy, why can they not be used by Ayurveda also? For instance, why can't Ayurveda adopt X-ray and injection of tinctures?

Ayurveda should do more research in medicines. There is a research institute at Lucknow. I do not know what it is doing. Tripala of Kerala has many good effects. Yet the Lucknow research institute did not care to investigate the principle underlying that. But, at the same time, Western technicians have come out investigating about *sarpagandha*. We were not able to find out where *sarpagandha* is.

There is also another drawback about the names of these medicinal plants. For example, in the north it is one *somalata* and in the south it is another *somalata*. We have to find common names for all Ayurvedic medicines.

We have to adopt the diagnosis system from the allopathic system in Ayurveda.

Then, the integrated practitioners must not come in the way of Ayurveda and its treatment. It is entirely a different system of treatment like allopathy, homeopathy and Ayurveda. Why should the integrated system of medicine not be a separate thing and have a separate council also? If we are not going to give a separate council for them, we have to give them adequate

representation in this Council but it is well and good if we give a separate council for these people.

Ayurveda must be promoted. It must have research work. We have to see that it is promoted because lakhs of people are engaged in Ayurvedic treatment as a profession. Today lakhs of people are looking to us as to what we are going to do here. Students of Ayurvedic colleges are also looking to us for some remedy for their grievances. We must pass this Bill. It is a step forward. I support this Bill.

SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM (Mavelikara) : Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the Government for introducing such a Bill in order to regulate the education and profession in Indian Medicine. The necessity of such an enactment was felt for quite a long time. Now I am convinced that the Government felt the urgency and importance to set up a Council for Indian Medicine, which is vanishing day by day because of negligence of the Government and ignorance of the practitioners who are mostly untrained quacks.

Sir, while I support this Bill, I want to mention the important role Ayurveda played in our daily life. The panchakarma Treatment the vital part of Ayurveda has made name and fame for Kerala. Most of the diseases including Orthopaedic can be cured by this particular system of treatment. Even our Honourable President Shri V. V. Giri is undergoing the treatment now. And the Honourable Minister himself has experienced the effects of it. Even then the Government did not move its little finger to encourage it. If given due publicity the Panchakarma Chikitsa would have been another foreign exchange earner. So the Government should open centres for Panchakarma Chikitsa in all the State capitals as well as prominent tourist centres in the country.

Sir, even though the Government brought forward this measure, the Bill, the condition of the qualified Ayurvedic physician is pitiable now-a-days. Now the practitioners of Indian Medicine also are facing unemployment problem. In order to prevent this, the Government should initiate

the opening of primary health centres in every village. Saying paucity of funds and similar reasons the Government are hesitant to open primary health centres of modern medicine. As such, the Government can provide our rural population the cheapest and simplest medical aid by introducing Ayurvedic or similar dispensaries. This will help to propogate the Indian system of medicine also.

Sir, while stressing the above facts once again I support this Bill and hope the Rules thereof will be framed at the earliest and it will be sincerely implemented.—

Thank you, Sir.

श्री नरदेव स्नातक (हाथरस) : सभापति महोदय, भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद् का यह विधेयक संसद में उपस्थित है। आज से दो वर्ष पहले यह विधेयक आपके सामने आया था कि भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति अपने देश के लोगों में उपयुक्त है और दो साल के लगभग हुए उसके बाद एक ज्वाइंट सिलैक्ट कमेटी बनाई गई जिसमें लोक सभा और राज्य सभा दोनों के मेम्बर थे। उसमें इस पर काफी विवेचन हुआ। राज्य सभा ने इसको बिना संशोधनों के सर्वसम्मति से पास किया और अब यह लोक सभा में आया है। इसकी अहमियत सबसे पहले तो यही है कि जब से वाद-विवाद शुरू हुआ मैं समझता हूँ कि सारी पार्टियों के लोगों ने इसका समर्थन ही किया कि इस भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के लिए, जो आयुर्वेद की है, इस विधेयक को पास किया जाए और हमारा देश जो अधिकतर गांवों में रहता है और जो गरीब भी है, 80 प्रतिशत जनता यहां की गरीब है उसके लिए सिवाय आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के और कोई पद्धति उपयुक्त नहीं है। आप जानते हैं कि यह कोई दो चार वर्षों की पद्धति नहीं, अपितु हजारों वर्ष पुरानी पद्धति है और इसकी उपयुक्तता का प्रमाण यह है कि यह आज तक जीवित है। अंग्रेजों ने भी इसको खत्म करने की कोशिश की, उन्होंने एलोपैथिक चलाई,

[श्री नरदेव स्नातक]

लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ भी यह आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति चलती रही। जैसा कि अभी एक मेम्बर ने कहा कि आजादी के 23-24 वर्ष बाद भी हम इस पद्धति के विकास के लिए कोई विशेष कार्य नहीं कर सके हैं। लेकिन यह ठीक है कि दिन भर का भूला भटका शाम को भी घर आ जाए तो वह भूला भटका नहीं कहा जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का और इस मंत्रालय का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि इस चीज को जिसे उन्हें 23 वर्ष पहले रखना चाहिए था आज भी ले आए। देशी चिकित्सा पद्धति के अन्दर चार पद्धतियाँ सम्मिलित हैं—आयुर्वेदिक, होम्योपैथिक, यूनानी और सिद्ध। इन चारों में आयुर्वेद का इस्तेमाल ज्यादा है और देश में इसका प्रचार भी ज्यादा है। अभी एक मित्र ने कहा कि हमारी सरकार ने इसके ऊपर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और इसके लिए कोई पैसा वह नहीं दे रही है। अब जब यह विधेयक पास हो जाएगा और बोर्ड बन जायेगा उस वक्त सरकार कुछ करेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि पंच-वर्षीय योजना में आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के लिए सरकार ने कुछ पैसा रखा है लेकिन वास्तव में वह पैसा इतना अपर्याप्त है कि उससे हम अपने देश के स्वास्थ्य को ठीक तरह रख नहीं सकते। यह ठीक है कि हमारे कुछ ऐसे भी वैद्य और डाक्टर हैं कि जो इंटीग्रेटेड हैं। उनकी संख्या 40 हजार के लगभग है। अभी कंवर लाल जी ने कहा कि इनके लिए एक अलग बोर्ड बनाया जाय जैसे कि होम्योपैथिक के लिए बनाया जा रहा है या आयुर्वेदिक के लिए बनाया जा रहा है। उनका कहना कुछ अंशों में ठीक है और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों ने भी निवेदन किया है कि इस पद्धति के प्रचार और प्रसार के साथ-साथ वह जो डाक्टर और वैद्य हैं जिन्होंने कि मिश्रित प्रणाली से एलोपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक दोनों की सम्मिलित शिक्षा प्राप्त की है और अपनी चिकित्सा कर रहे हैं

उनको भी भूलना नहीं चाहिए। राज्य सभा ने भी इसको माना है और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों ने इस बात को कहा है कि इनको भी भूलना नहीं है। इन लोगों का भी प्रतिनिधित्व इस बोर्ड में होना चाहिए। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि इनका अलग से बोर्ड बनाया जाय, मैं समझता हूँ कि अलग से बोर्ड बनाने को अपेक्षा यदि उनके प्रतिनिधियों को इसमें उचित प्रतिनिधित्व मिल जाय तो उनका उद्देश्य पूरा हो सकेगा।

आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा के सम्बन्ध में प्रचलित है कि यह पद्धति बहुत अच्छी है, यह विज्ञान बहुत पुराना है, सस्ता है, कम पैसे में कम समय में रोगों को समाप्त कर देता है, परन्तु उसके साथ-साथ एक बात जो, कही जाती है वह यह है कि जिस वक्त वैद्यराज या कविराज रोग का निदान करते हैं, निदान कर लिया, ठीक है, लेकिन जब निदान के बाद औषधि लिखते हैं कि अमुक औषधि दी जाय तो उस औषधि के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी दिक्कतें आती हैं। वह जो औषधि बनती है वह वास्तव में ठीक नहीं बनती है। जिस अनुपात में जो जड़ी-बूटी या सोना-मोती इत्यादि और रसादि उसमें पड़ते हैं उनका अनुपात ठीक नहीं होता। एक तो अनुपात ठीक नहीं होता और दूसरे दवाएं नकली होती हैं तो उसका परिणाम यह होता है कि वह औषधि जिस रूप में निश्चित की गई उस रूप में लाकर देता है तो उससे लाभ होने के बजाय हानि होती है और उसका परिणाम यह है कि लोगों के अन्दर एक धारणा पैदा हो गई कि यह पद्धति जो हजारों वर्ष पुरानी है इससे काम नहीं चल सकता जब कि यह पद्धति इतनी अच्छी है कि इसको इस देश में ही नहीं, लंका, नेपाल और बर्मा सभी इसको मानने लगे हैं और हमारे मिडिल ईस्ट के जितने राष्ट्र हैं इस चिकित्सा प्रणाली को अपनाते की तरफ उनका भी ध्यान गया है और हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के

जो बड़े-बड़े कविराज और वैद्य हैं उनको वहां बुलाया जा रहा है। वह चाहते हैं कि इतनी सस्ती और सरल चिकित्सा प्रणाली उनके देश में भी प्रचलित हो। दुर्भाग्य से उसकी तरफ हम ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। अब इस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि काफी वर्षों से अनेकों मंत्री इस मंत्रालय में आए और किसी ने कुछ किसी ने कुछ कह कर इसकी उपेक्षा की, किसी न किसी तरीके से वह जनता को और संसद के सदस्यों को बहकाते रहे। उनकी भी कुछ असुविधाएं ही होंगी जिससे वह उसको पूरी तरह से कार्य रूप में परिणत नहीं कर सके। लेकिन अब सरकार ने इसके ऊपर ध्यान दिया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जब बोर्ड बने तो जैसा कि श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त जी ने कहा था इंटीग्रेटिड जो वैद्य हैं, कविराज हैं, उनका भी ध्यान रखा जाय। एक बात यह है कि वैद्य या कविराज हैं वह अपने नाम के साथ अमुक डाक्टर इस तरह से लिखते हैं। मैंने पूछा कि डाक्टर लिखने की आपकी क्या आवश्यकता है तो वह बोले कि डाक्टर लिखने से इज्जत भी बढ़ती है और पैसा भी मिलता है और कविराज या वैद्य लिखने से न कोई मेरे पास आता है न चिकित्सा कराता है। वह अपनी आयुर्वेदिक उपाधियों को अंग्रेजी में जैसे एम० बी० बी० एस० लिखते हैं, इस तरह से अंग्रेजी अक्षरों में लिखते हैं। उससे वह कहते हैं कि वह ज्यादा योग्य समझे जाते हैं और पैसा भी ज्यादा कमा लेते हैं। मेरी उनसे प्रार्थना है कि उनको अपनी आयुर्वेद की उपाधि ही लिखनी चाहिए, इससे उनका भी भला होगा और इस प्रणाली की भी इज्जत बढ़ेगी। आज सरकार भी यह चाहती है कि इस प्रणाली का विकास हो क्योंकि यह देश गरीब है और इस सस्ती प्रणाली के द्वारा हम अपने देश के स्वास्थ्य को ठीक रख सकते हैं तो क्यों नहीं वह कविराज, वैद्य और डाक्टर गांवों में भी जाएं ? अन्त में

मैं मंत्री महोदय को और इस मंत्रालय को पुनः इस आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली के लिए जो बोर्ड बनाने जा रहे हैं उसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। परन्तु मैं यह जरूर चाहूंगा कि आप इसी सेशन में इसको पास कर दें, इसको पहले ही काफी देर हो गई, वरना यह खटाई में पड़ जायेगा, फिर अगले सेशन में कहेंगे कि जनरल इलैक्शन आने वाले हैं, अगली सरकार करेगी। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इसे अगले सेशन पर न छोड़ा जाय, इसी सेशन में सर्व सम्मति से पास करें। जिन्होंने अमेंडमेंट्स दी हैं, जैसे श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता जी ने कहा कि हम इस का स्वागत करते हैं, समर्थन करते हैं, वास्तव में उन्होंने समर्थन किया, लेकिन यह भी कहा कि बगैर संशोधन के इस बिल को पास कर देना अच्छा नहीं है, वह अपोजीशन के हैं, जनसंघ के हैं, उनका ऐसा कहना ठीक है, लेकिन इस बिल को काफी विरोधी दलों ने पूरा समर्थन दिया है, सभी चाहते हैं कि इसी सेशन में पास हो जाय, इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इसी सेशन में पास करें और पंच-वर्षीय योजना में आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा पद्धति के लिए जो पैसा दिया गया है, उसको ज्यादा बढ़ायें।

17 hrs.

*SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill that is before us today is a very good and important one. Many people in our country do not know the antiquity of the Ayurveda. Most of them are under the misapprehension that the Ayurveda is of recent origin, that the Ayurveda physicians do not know anything about surgery or the advanced techniques of treatment. In the Rig Veda there is an instance of fitting an artificial leg to a lady, Vishphala by name. When Indra lost his genital organ, the Vaidyas grafted genital organ of a ram on Indra's body and cured him of the defi-

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ciency. In the case of Bhoja Maharaja there is an instance of brain surgery, where they sprinkled Churnam (a medicinal powder) as an anaesthetic and ripped opened the Cephalic region for removing a tadpole from the brain. After the advent of the British rule in this country the whole science went into oblivion. It happened in the same way as the English language came up and the Sanskrit language went down. Now, the English language is very much advanced and the Sanskrit language is old ; suppose you try to bring about an integration of these languages. Is it possible ? If such integration in these two languages is not possible, I submit that it would be equally impossible to bring about an integration of the Ayurveda and Allopathy. Both may be good but there can be no such thing as integration. This new integrated system of medicine which has come about defies classification. The beginning of this integration was made in composite Madras State as stated by Prof. Ranga earlier. The person responsible was the then first Indian Chief Minister. In spite of his efforts and enthusiasm for the Ayurveda, the then officers did not implement his ideas and instead founded a school called the School of Indian Medicine. Even as the taste of the sea-water does not change after the confluence of Ganga with sea, it is impossible to bring about integration between the systems of the Ayurveda and Allopathy. This is not the opinion of a lay-man like me. Even a previous speaker, Dr. G. S. Melkote, who is an allopathic practitioner, has clearly brought out this point. I do not have time to go into details. My submission is that the Ayurveda is Ayurveda and it cannot be integrated with any other system of medicine, because the scientific basis for systems like Homoeopathy and Allopathy is completely different. If one has some knowledge of Charaka and Susruta and of the Gray's anatomy and Huxley's physiology, it would be clear that they are poles apart in their basic principles and approach. Some friend mentioned about a thermometer in his speech. It is not possible to identify Kaphavaatha, or Pitta with the help of a thermometer. It is not possible to read from a thermometer what you can read from the pulse. If one tries to bring about integration by applying both the principles

of the Ayurveda and Allopathy at the same time, it is like clothing a man in a sari. Here he is neither a doctor nor a Vaidya. To me the real quacks are those people who propagate such integration.

As stated by friends earlier, there are thousands of people who tried to follow these two systems in their practice of medicine. They are neither here nor there. There is a misapprehension that this Bill would harm the interests of such people. It is not so. Sufficient protection has been provided for them in this Bill. All of them would be registered. Not only that, this Bill would help such people to gain an upper hand. If you look into clause 17 of this Bill it is clear that all those people who are equipped with the degrees mentioned in the first two schedules are qualified. I know all those graduates who graduated out of this Government College of Integrated Medicines would be benefited. You think that you are doing a great service to the Ayurvedic system. I submit for the information of those people who say that there is no integrated system of medicine that the various colleges which you have in Ayurveda in the various States are being staffed by these graduates of the Integrated Medicine. For example, it is stated in this Bill that the degrees awarded by the Board of Indian Medicine Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, Andhra Ayurveda Parishad, Vijaywada, Shri Venkateshwara Ayurveda, Kalasala would be recognised. The Principal of College in Hyderabad is a gentleman who passed this course of integrated medicine in Madras. I submit that if these graduates from these colleges of integrated medicine apply themselves they would be at an advantage.

A Special Committee is not required. If a Special Committee is created it would bring difficulties. How long will this integrated system of medicine continue ? You have given powers to the Central Council to regulate the courses in these Ayurvedic medical institutions and they would soon do away with integrated medicine at their earliest. That apart, even now there is a provision in the Andhra Pradesh and Madras State for registration of the G.C.I.M. as mentioned by Dr. G.S. Melkote. There is no restriction for registration of doctors

in which ever system one is interested. Therefore, it is not necessary to have a Special Sub-Committee for the protection of this integrated system. Enough protection is provided in this Bill as well as the Indian Medical Council Act. There is no difficulty on that score.

Our effort should be in the direction of bringing about progress and development in the field of Shuddha Ayurveda. Many people say that in Ayurveda there is no research. It was not possible because as long as the British were ruling us, no facilities were given for research in Ayurveda or in Sanskrit or in Vedas. It is only after Independence that facilities are being given for such research. Now we are referring back to authorities in Vedas, Shastras and other allied branches of knowledge in Sanskrit language. Whenever there is governmental patronage the system would come up. In various States the Directors of Medical Services are there. Under them we have Directors of Medical Services for the Ayurveda. As the proposals have to go through the Director Medical Services as the apex of the organisation, if proper care and encouragement is not given, then there would not be any progress.

I remember in Hyderabad State a special officer for Ayurveda was appointed. When we tried to find out as to who was this special officer, we came to know that he was a Deputy Collector. Because of such short sighted actions research could not be done. Now, I hope that this drawback would be rectified by the creation of this Central Council for Ayurveda.

Because there is scope now for the development of the Ayurveda there should be regular programme of research in the system. During the British days, the Ayurveda was neglected and even now if you treat the system as a poor relation is treated, you cannot develop the system at all. Expending one rupee on this system as opposed to hundred rupees on allopathic system will not give result. Therefore, you should increase the allocation of funds for the Indian system. When you spend hundred rupees on the allopathic system you must be prepared to spend at least 50 rupees on the Indian system. In Hyderabad there

is an Ayurvedic hospital with only 50 beds whereas in the Osmania hospital there are 1300 beds. If you do not have necessary clinical equipment and material how can you develop this system. So the most important factor which was and is responsible for the suppression of the system is the paucity of funds. The Minister therefore should give urgent and serious consideration to this aspect and persuade the Ministry of Finance to allocate more funds for the indigenous system. These systems—Ayurveda, *Siddha*, *Unani* and other discipline should be given at least 50 per cent of the grants *vis-a-vis* the allopathic system. You must build more hospitals and equip them properly; then only these systems will progress. This will not cost much because the basic ingredients of these medicines are freely available in our country and all our physical system is well adjusted to these medicines since the time immemorial. The herbs are peculiar to each region and the people as well as the animals of that particular region have built up their health on these herbs. That is why without knowing this basic fact when the foreigners had isolated the basic element of *Sarpagandha* there were side effects when this drug was administered. Since this is grown in a particular region, it is only as a result of isolation of a particular active principle of this *Sarpagandha* root the side-effects have become evident. Even the Americans have now realised this and are trying to administer the drug without isolating the active principle of this root. As I said, the main stumbling block in the way of development of Ayurveda is paucity of funds. If Mr. Shah and Mr. Murthy are content with compliments of the Members of this House for having passed this Act, then there is not much hope for the development of Indian systems of medicines. Many complaints will be received subsequently regarding the non-development of this system if follow-up action is not taken. Money is the most important factor. At various places in the country you must establish herbaria. In Andhra Pradesh, Srisailem area is well-known as a treasure-house of numerous herbs next only do the Himalayan regions. Unfortunately, the Government of Andhra have not acceded to the humble demand for a plot of 200 acres for establishing a herbarium there. Herbaria at various places in the country are an imperative need if the herbs and their

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curative powers are to be established through research for the development of the Indian medicine. You should encourage the growth of these herbs, and encourage research as also the research scholars. Money should not become a problem for this development. We have won 'Swaraj' 23 years ago and I consider that Ayurveda has now won "Swaraj" on passing this Bill. The people of our country will be beholden to you for this emancipation of Ayurveda. I congratulate the Government, particularly the Minister, on having brought up this Bill.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this Bill which seeks to standardise and regulate the training, education and practice of ayurveda, unani siddha etc. I am glad that the Bill has at last come before this house. I have had the honour to be associated with it when we started framing it and some kind of a draft was prepared towards the latter part of the Third Lok Sabha, 1965 or 1966 or near about. The fact that it has taken five years or more to come before this House shows the anxiety of the Government to make it as acceptable as possible to all sections without losing its central objective of standardising the education and training programme and regulating the practice of these systems. The Bill is welcome and I share the feeling of some of our colleagues who expressed anxiety for its early passage. I hope it will not only be passed but put into operation also without delay because there is urgent need for standardising the training of those who deal with life and death be it any system under which they practice.

I support the plea of Shri Shiv Sharma and Dr. Melkote and accept their statement that the integrated system of medical education did not serve the purpose for which it was originally started. I had that experience when I brought an Ayurveda graduate from Poona to Sewagram in the hope that we could have some research in Ayurveda but he prescribed nothing but modern medicine by and large. Later on I saw the same thing repeated in many other places. It is also true that the vast majority of graduates who come out of these schools wish to become doctors and do not practise ayurveda or practise very little of

it. It was in the light of this experience that we set up a committee to work out a syllabus for sudha ayurveda training. Start was made in that direction soon after I had the honour to take over as Health Minister in 1962. Several institutions have come up. A Shudha Ayurveda Committee of which Pandit Shiv Sharma was a distinguished member and Shri Mohanlal of Gujarat was the chairman did very commendable work. But I am sure that a statutory council will go much further than this committee could go, although as I said earlier they did very good job. I also agree with the hon. Members who made the plea that while having sudha ayurveda training for the future, the graduates who have come out of the integrated schools must be protected and their interests must be safeguarded. It was not their fault that they had this training. We started these schools and they went to them the least that can be done is to have another committee along with the three that we have proposed in this Bill. I should like to ask the Minister even at this stage to introduce also a fifth one for naturopathy. It is also a very important system which is in vogue and which has great value in our country. I am not asking for a separate Council for the integrated system. I am not asking for reservation of 50 per cent or 80 per cent seats in the Council for these people, has been asked for by some hon. members. But I do feel that so long as some of these institutions are there, so long as these people feel insecure—there is good reason for them to feel insecure—there should be a separate committee for them. Shri Shiv Sharma said, they are neither fish nor fowl. This kind of statement has been made by many people in many places, on many platforms, and they feel frightened that if they do not have a separate committee they do not know what will be their future. They have come to many of us, Members of Parliament, in many places, and they say that "the least that you can do for us is to see that there is a separate Committee to safeguard our interests." I do not think that this amendment can be considered objectionable. It need not result in delaying the passage of this Bill. It can be passed here today and before the end of the week, it can be accepted by the Rajya Sabha. It is minor thing, and it will give great relief to 50,000 or more people, those young people who came to see us; they claim that they are 100,000. I do not know what is the exact number. Be that as it may, I think it

will be a step in the right direction.

I entirely agree that there are very able and eminent Vidyas who have not gone through any standard training school in Ayurveda. In fact, this system of apprenticeship was used all over the world in early days. I would request the hon. Minister to give his attention to my speech. If Pandit Shiv Sharma will be so kind not to brief the Minister while I am speaking, I shall be most grateful. The Minister might be briefed a little later, because I would like to invite the attention of both of them to my speech, for what it may be worth.

I entirely agree that there are some very, very eminent people like Pandit Shiv Sharma, for instance, who may not have gone through any standard training courses in elaborate institutions. This was the very system of apprenticeship which was used in modern medicine also. But as time passed and as the number of trainers increased, it was not possible for the masters to train all the apprentices and a regular training course to be instituted. And the time has come when the same thing has to be done for Ayurveda also. This proposed Council is an attempt in the right direction.

I also agree with several other hon. Members who have made a plea that modern scientific developments cannot be ignored by anybody, least of all by those who are going to deal with life and death, with the human system, with human health and human welfare.

Therefore, it is necessary that the basic education of the students going in for the training in Ayurveda should be such that they will be in a position to make use of those scientific developments and scientific methodology. Let us not say that what our ancients knew was all in all and that nothing further can be learnt, no more knowledge can be acquired. If developments in modern science had taken place in India, for instance, then modern medicine would have been based on Ayurveda, and it would have been a richer medicine. But, as things happened, it was based on Humeral medicine, somewhere in the Middle East and Europe, and so some of the rich heritage of India was left out which we have in Ayurveda. I would like to plead with some of my hon. friends who impute motives to others and claim that

they and they alone are friends of Ayurveda and are patriotic and other people are not as anxious to utilise and to take credit for the knowledge of Ayurveda which our forefathers and our ancients had discovered. We all want that. But we also want that what our forefathers have discovered should also be taken advantage of and be enriched by the modern developments and benefit the human race. This was the attempt with which those of our friends who started the integrated system were motivated. May be their experiment misfired. I hope the new experiment that is being tried in the form of *Sudha* Ayurveda will do better, but let us not think that they were all conspiring in some way to kill Ayurved.

I am quite convinced that the first Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, was honest and sincere in her belief that Ayurved could be served best by giving training in Ayurved at the post-graduate level to the graduates of modern medicine and at the same time, several vaidyas and doctors like Dr. Gilder worked out the training which is called today integrated medicine. As things happened, it was not called integrated system at the start. It was Ayurved, but they thought, if you teach them anatomy, physiology and basic sciences, they will understand Ayurved better. The experience might have been different. Let us hope the new approach being tried in *Sudha* Ayurved will succeed better in giving knowledge of Ayurveda as well as modern scientific developments, so that the benefits of both might serve the people better.

The second Health Minister, Shri Karmarkar, also tried his best to serve ayurved as best as he could. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur had set up a special Ayurveda institute at Jamnagar. Shri Karmarkar set up a council for research in ayurved. A syllabus of integrated system was also worked out. At that time they felt that by having a standard syllabus, they would be able to integrate these graduates in the health services and they would be something like licenciates of old. When I took over in 1962, I saw the force in plea of some of our friends that the integrated system had not succeeded, and so the *Sudha* ayurved syllabus was worked out and taught, so that today we have this council in front of us to standardise and to see that the best is

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given to the people. Brilliant people may be able to come up in any system anywhere in the world. In India too we have had such people, but the average student does need tools to learn, institutions, patients, hospitals and various other helps that are necessary. I am quite certain that the graduates of *Sudha* ayurved also are going to make use of the microscope, injections, x-ray, electrocardiogram, etc. I know Pandit Shiv Sharma himself uses these aids and there is no reason to think that others will not be using them. Therefore, I plead: Let this Bill be passed, but let it safeguard the interests of thousands and thousands of people practising the integrated system. Also, let us not forget naturopathy. It is necessary for us to think in terms of the human system as one system and try to give what is best that is available for the cure of disorder of that system.

I wish to say that ultimately the integration will have to come at the administrative level, not at the training level. I have seen in China that certain sets of diseases are being treated by traditional *vaidyas* and at other levels there are district hospitals, teaching institutions, etc. Something of that type will have to be brought about ultimately to make use of what we have for the betterment and better service of the millions of our people.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, regarding this Indian Medicine Central Council Bill, certain amendments have been given. Some leaders of the opposition were good enough to talk to the minister. We would like to have some time to consider this matter. I suggest this may be postponed to some other date.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I support it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I take it that the discussion on this Bill is adjourned to another date.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा (बंका): इसको कब लाया जाएगा ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: In this session.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Sir, I would like you to fix a date for the purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It cannot be decided like that in the House. The Government will decide a date in consultation with the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH: I will be frank to the House because there is nothing to hide. As soon as the Supplementary Demands and the Demands for Grants of the Railways are passed we will take this up.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी): अभी बताया गया है कि संशोधनों पर सरकार विचार करना चाहती है, इस वास्ते वह इसको पोस्टपोन करना चाहती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस आधार पर इसको पोस्टपोन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जैसे-जैसे संशोधन आते जाएं आप विचार करते जाएं और उनको स्वीकार करते जाएं। लेकिन ऐसा न करके आप स्वयं संशोधन पेश करना चाहते हैं और जो क्रेडिट दूसरों को मिलना चाहिए वह आप लेना चाहते हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है। यह आपकी पुरानी आदत है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not waste time on this. The position is very clear.

17:31 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to present the Fifty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.32. hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION RE. TIME
BOUND SCHEMES FOR IMPROVE-
MENT OF CALCUTTA SLUMS

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, if the Prime Minister were here today in this House I would have asked : Do you really believe in socialism, and is the suffering of the underdogs of the country deep in your heart ; If so, the welfare of 35 lakhs of the slum-dwellers of Calcutta is the acid test of your pledge to socialism.

Mr. Kipling, a former poet-laureate of the British Empire once described Calcutta, the jewel city of the British Empire, as the cholera capital of the world. 80 lakhs of people of Greater Calcutta have 1,40,000 service privies. You will be startled by the figure of such service privies in this area, 12 per cent slum dwellers have no lavatories at all ; there are four per cent premises which share about one lavatory for 100 persons, and another one per cent where there is one lavatory for 60 persons. There are 1,26,000 kutcha privies in the slum area of Greater Calcutta. Is it necessary for me to analyse that these service privies in the slum area provide a breeding ground for the germs of cholera, typhoid, tuberculosis and all kinds of endemic and epidemic diseases ?

Sir, recently a British and American Urban Expert Team visited Greater Calcutta slum areas and observed :

"We have not seen human degradation on a comparable scale in any other city in the world."

The World Health Organization remarked :

"Greater Calcutta is an international health hazard."

Calcutta is not only the cholera capital of the world but, if you will allow me to say so, it is a giant metropolis of the slums of the world.

Normally, Greater Calcutta had 3,000 busties or slums, but after partition about 500 new busties, which are euphemistically known

as squatters' colonies, have been added to it. Before partition, the number of slum dwellers was 15 lakhs ; after partition, due to the addition of refugees in these slums and new squatters' colonies their total number will be nearly 35 lakhs.

I want to draw the attention of Government to the fact that 45 lakh refugees have entered into West Bengal alone, and 55 per cent of the total population of Greater Calcutta constitutes the refugees. Who are these refugees ? They belong to upper class, middle class and lower middle class intelligentsia of East Bengal who have migrated to India after partition. Perhaps I need not remind you that East Bengal had the highest concentration of middle class people in pre-partition India. This refugee intelligentsia, nearly 20 lakhs of them, have taken shelter in the busties. The total slum population of Greater Calcutta now is, as I have already said, 35 lakhs.

For the last 20 years the Government of India did not try to analyse the socio-economic effects of such abnormal concentration of very sensitive intelligentsia in the slums or so-called squatters' colonies. These refugees who are now slum dwellers have the richest heritage of patriotism, suffering, sacrifice and martyrdom for the emancipation of the country on the one hand, and very delicate, aesthetic and cultural taste and idealism of the highest order on the other. Now such type of fine human beings are living in slums as huddled animals. 50 per cent of the slum dwellers intelligentsia live in one room with four persons on the average living in each room. Can you imagine that in such a condition of living as huddled animals they can remain *homo sapiens* of finer taste and sensitive culture ?

If you have the mind to understand the depth and volume of the problems of the slum dwellers in Greater Calcutta and make a scientific analysis of the socio-economic causes and conflicts inside the slums, then you will understand how it is impossible for fine, sensitive, delicate human beings to live in this sub-human condition in the slums. It is this conflict and hopes and aspirations of the finer human being on the one hand and intolerable condition on the other that have generated the breeding ground of politics of violence, chaos, terrorism and insurrection in

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Calcutta. Calcutta has started quaking. It will turn into a cataclysmic earthquake sweeping the whole of India one day and bring about structural collapse of the democracy in India unless you understand the psychosis of cynicism and frustration that have developed into the mind of this finer set of intelligentsia who are now living inside the slums as nothing but sub-human specimens.

50,000 slum dwellers have no home. 18,000 beggars live there and about 50,000 vendors and hawkers use the slums only for night shelter. 70 per cent of the busties or slums are made of kutchra houses and huts and 30 per cent of them have meagre supply of electricity. These huts have no ventilation. They are damp and smoky. 70 per cent of the slums remain waterlogged during the rainy season.

The average size of the rooms in the slums is 110 square feet in which five persons live using it also for cooking and other purposes. 50 per cent of the total population of Calcutta live in one-room houses with four persons on the average in each room. Water supply to the slums is one tap for 50 persons and in many slums where there is no drainage only one tap for 150 persons is there. Water supply dwindled from 52.3 gallons of filtered water per head in 1931 to 28 gallons in 1963. These slums have no sanitary arrangements, no sanitary latrines, practically no filtered drinking water, no adequate drainage system, no passage or roads inside the slums, no lighting arrangement as required. These slums are nothing but dungeons of the modern civilised life. All these figures that I have quoted are from the CMPO Survey and from the survey conducted by the Calcutta University.

What are the problems? The problems of improvement of 35 lakhs slum dwellers are (1) socio-physical, (2) socio-cultural and (3) economic rehabilitation. But the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority are dealing with only one problem. That is, not even clearance of kutchra houses, kutchra huts, and building of pucca hutments for slum dwellers but only to provide sanitary latrines

in place of kutchra latrines, minimum quantum of water supply and swerage and just passage for movement inside the slums and lighting arrangements only. Unless the Socio-cultural problems are also tackled with, these slums will remain as the breeding ground of not only physical diseases but also mental diseases.

According to the Calcutta University Study Group Survey,

“These slums in Calcutta are on the one hand breeding grounds of crimes, delinquencies, gambling, alcoholism and prostitution and, on the other, politics of violence, chaos and insurrection.”

Then, 60 per cent of the children of the age group between 6 and 11 have no primary school in Calcutta slum areas, 85 per cent have no secondary school. There are no parks, no recreation clubs or any other avenues for cultural expressions of these people. Lakhs and lakhs of middle-class people, very sensitive and with fine aesthetic sense, have taken shelter in these slums.

These slums require 430 primary schools for 86,000 children. But there is no provision of any such thing in the present Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority scheme. In the slum areas, only 0.2 acre of recreational ground per thousand people is provided which is less than half of Bombay and Madras and one-seventh of Bangalore and the least as compared to anywhere in the world. 80 per cent of the slums are not covered by the sewage system. Just ten minutes rainfall is sufficient to flood the slums in Calcutta.

Can you imagine what the youngmen, school and college students, the factory workers, the daily wage earners, the employees in the private and public officers will do after returning home? They have no place to sit and, naturally, their brains are bound to turn into the workshops of the devils the outcome of which we are witnessing today in Calcutta.

There is another problem. By mere improvement of slums, even by providing socio-economic benefits, you cannot do anything unless you provide for economic

rehabilitation. If you want to restore the mental health of 35 lakhs of slum dwellers most of whom belong to lower middle-class intelligentsia, you have to provide them with parks and sufficient recreational facilities as also with employment.

I would give you startling figures of the unemployment position. These are the figures CMPO. This is the unemployment problem. These people are talking about Calcutta, that Calcutta has turned violent and all that. In the slums where the finest type of intelligentsia from middle-class are taking shelter, 6.6 per cent earn Rs. 50/- per month. 50% earn Rs. 51 to Rs. 100 per month. 18% earn Rs. 101-150 per month and 16% above Rs. 150, and all of them have to maintain a family of 5 to 10 members in each house in the slums.

Now, the backlog of educated unemployed alone is 5 lakhs, and in West Bengal as a whole, after the Third Plan, it is about 15 lakhs. This is not my figure, this is the Planning Commission's figure. After the Fourth Plan it will be 30 lakhs and out of which in slum areas alone it will be 10 lakhs.

Now, the question of finance comes. Rs. 150 crores have been sanctioned in the Fourth Plan.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now you will put your question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am coming. This year, what have they given ? Rs. 6.5 crores out of the State Plan, Rs. 5 crores from the Centre as loan, Rs. 7 crores from the bank finance, Rs. 3 crores from the Central octroi and only Rs. 3 crores is central grant, and for the next year it will require at least Rs. 40 crores. But no certain commitment has been made yet. I want to know why the Government is not utilising both the national and international sources. There are many people who have said that West Bengal, particularly Calcutta, which is the industrial capital of India is a special national problem. The Prime Minister had been to Calcutta recently and she should know the conditions of Calcutta. Why not the Planning Com-

mission and the Finance Commission adopt a special formula for the special development of Calcutta and solution of its problems ? The same formula is applied by them. Why not other international sources be tapped for help to solve the problems of Calcutta ? Even the World Bank President McNamara himself has made a mention about the problem of Calcutta. From PL480 funds assistance has been given for slum clearance in Bombay and not to Calcutta. Israel and many other countries have come forward with help. UNESCO gave crores of rupees for the rehabilitation of war refugees. Why not this Government ask for help from that organization. I want to know. Why don't they ask for help from UNESCO ? If you can give compensation to West Pakistan refugees, why not give compensation to East Pakistan refugees ? Build up a consolidated fund and with that fund develop small scale, medium scale and agro-industries schemes for the rehabilitation of refugees.

Sir, I want to sound a note of warning. Greater Calcutta constitute the most vital industrial complex of our country, producing the biggest quantum of coal ; steel, iron, light and heavy engineering goods, railway wagons, jute products, textiles, chemicals, paper, machine tools and arms and ammunitions for the whole nation. It is the most important trade, business and industrial centre of the whole of modern India. Calcutta port deals with 45% of Indian exports and 25% of imports by tonnage. 30% of India's total banking clearance is made in Calcutta and 37% of foreign banking deposits are also accounted in the banks of Calcutta. Calcutta controls 9100 joint stock companies with a paid-up capital of Rs. 634.2 crores ; according to 1258-59 figure it amounts to 43% of the total of companies in India. Calcutta generates Rs. 641 crores of national wealth, provides one-fifth of the total central taxes, one-third of the foreign exchange of the country, collects Rs. 96 crores on exports and import duties, Rs. 45 crores of central excise taxes and Greater Calcutta provides Rs. 332 crores of mineral wealth.

Sir, do I require to remind you that if Calcutta is lost due to its slum problems, eastern India will be lost and in no time a nemesis will overtake the fate of rest of India ? I want to remind the Prime

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Minister through the Minister and I appeal to the Central Government to understand the socio-economic problems of Calcutta and its slum dwellers, the problems of the delicate and sensitive intelligentsia and create their problems as national problems before from the epicentre in the slums, dynamic forces, explosive forces of cynicism and frustration are generated. As I said, and I repeat, unless these are tackled expeditiously, it will shake the foundation of the democratic structure of India, and bring about a structural collapse. I warn the Government to take up on a war footing the problems of 35 lakhs slum dwellers of which 75% are middle-class intelligentsia refugees from East Pakistan.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : हम लोगों ने कई दफा कहा है कि कलकत्ता बंगाल सिटी नहीं है बल्कि आल इंडिया सिटी है। उसकी समस्या आल इण्डिया समस्या है। लेकिन सरकार ने कभी उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। उसका सबूत यह है कि वहां जो स्लम्स हैं, कलकत्ते में मोटे तौर पर आधे लोग स्लम्स में रहते हैं या फुट पाथ पर रहते हैं। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए अर्थ-शास्त्रियों ने हिसाब लगाया कि दस करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत है। लेकिन चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में स्लम को हटाने के लिए सरकार ने शायद एक करोड़ रुपये की रकम रखी है, क्या यह बात सही है कि नहीं? यदि यह बात सही है तो ऐसा क्यों है?

दूसरा सवाल है—कलकत्ता में आवास की और खाने की यह दो बड़ी समस्याएँ हैं। आप वहां कामन हाउसेज बना सकते हैं क्यों कि बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं कि जिनके परिवार नहीं हैं। तो आप कामन हाउसेज बना दीजिए और यदि वह नहीं कर सकते हैं तो वहां बड़े-बड़े मकान हैं जिनके मालिक सलाही के रूप में लम्बी रकम लेकर जनता को तंग करते हैं,

क्या ऐसे मकानों पर आप कब्जा करके इनको देंगे ताकि उनकी आवास की समस्या हल हो सके? इसी तरह से पब्लिक बाथ और लैट्रिन की समस्या भी हल हो सकती है। तो क्या ऐसा आप करेंगे?

तीसरा साल है—स्क्वायर मील का। बम्बई में स्क्वायर मील का इन्तजाम है कोआपरेटिव की तरफ से। सस्ता खाना वहां जगह-जगह मिलता है। अभी की मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन पीछे का मेरा तर्जुमा है तो स्क्वायर मील की व्यवस्था वहां मौहल्ले मौहल्ले में, कोने-कोने में आप करेंगे ताकि इस तरह आवास और खाने की समस्या का हल हो सके और चीप और क्लीन खाना आप वहां दे सकें? क्या इन दो समस्याओं को आप हल करेंगे?

चौथा सवाल है कि जैसा कि कहा गया पी० एल० 480 में अमेरिका की सरकार ने वादा किया है कुछ देने का, कहां तक देगी या वर्ल्ड बैंक से कहां तक मिलता है, इन दो संस्थाओं से कहां तक मिलता है और कहां तक आप मदद करते हैं कलकत्ते की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए, इसके बारे में आप बताएंगे?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : कलकत्ता हमारे देश का सबसे गन्दा शहर है और सबसे बड़ा शहर भी है। गन्दा से मतलब वहाँ पर कोई सिविक एमेनिटीज नहीं हैं और इसके लिए जिम्मेदार अगर इसके ऊपर एक्वायरी कमिशन बिठाया जाय तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि इसकी जिम्मेदारी जो कांग्रेस ने वहाँ पर 20 साल तक राज किया उसके ऊपर है और उसी तरह से यूनाइटेड फ्रंट गवर्नमेंट जो बाद में बनी वह भी उसके लिए उत्तनी ही दोषी है...

श्री ज्योतिर्भय बसु (डायमंड हाबर) : कितने दिन के लिए?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : वह जितने रोज के लिए भी बनी। वास्तविकता यह है कि जो भी सरकार बेस्ट बंगाल में बनी किसी ने कलकत्ता शहर की तरफ जरा सा भी ध्यान नहीं दिया एण्ड दैट वाज शियर क्रिमिनल नेग्लिजेंस। मेरी रुचि कलकत्ता में दो तरह से है। एक तो कलकत्ता हमारे देश का हिस्सा है और दूसरे भारतीय जनसंघ के संस्थापक डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी भी कलकत्ते में रहते थे। इसलिए सेंटीमेंटल अप्रोच भी हमारी कलकत्ते के साथ में है। मैंने मारा जब आए तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह बहुत ही गन्दा हो रहा है...(Interruptions).

मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि अगर इसी तरह से इस सरकार ने भी कुछ नहीं किया तो अगले दस साल के बाद कलकत्ता विल बी दि लाजेंस्ट विलेज इन दिस वर्ल्ड। कलकत्ता एक बड़ा शहर न रहकर एक गांव बन जाएगा और दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा गांव होगा। गांव में इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि जैसे गांव में कोई सिविक एमेनिटीज नहीं होती हैं वही हाल कलकत्ता में हो जाएगा और यह शहर न रहकर एक गांव बन जाएगा।

तो मैं अब दो तीन सवाल पूछना चाहूंगा। पहला तो यह कि क्या मंत्री महोदय एक फेज्ड प्रोग्राम बनाएंगे कि जितने लोग स्लम में रहते हैं वह पांच साल के अन्दर बसा दिए जाएं ? हर साल इतने स्लम डेवेलर्स को, इतने झुग्गी वालों को आप ले जाकर बसाएंगे इसके लिए एक पांच साल का फेज्ड प्रोग्राम बना कर के सदन के सामने रखेंगे कि पांच साल में कलकत्ते के ये स्लम खत्म हो जाएंगे ?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या यह सही है कि सरकार ने कुछ और फंड्स दिए हैं और उन फंड्स के मुताबिक जिस प्रगति से कलकत्ते के स्लम बढ़ रहे हैं वह कम नहीं होगे बल्कि

और ज्यादा बढ़ेंगे क्या यह सही है ? क्या इस फंड के हिसाब से स्लम्स कम होने की सम्भावना है या और बढ़ने की सम्भावना है ? इसलिए क्या सरकार और ज्यादा फंड्स कलकत्ता सिटी के डेवलपमेंट के लिए और सफाई इत्यादि के लिए देगी ?

तीसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि जो स्लम्स में रहते हैं उनकी सोशियो एकोनामिक प्राबलम्स भी हैं। अगर आप उनको उठाकर बाहर फैंकेगे या झुग्गी वालों को निकाल कर बाहर फैंकेगे तो उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था बिगड़ जाएगी, तो क्या सरकार यह विश्वास दिलाएगी कि जो स्लम्स में रहते हैं उनकी हालत में इम्प्रूवमेंट करेगी और उनको बेसिक अमेनिटीज वहीं प्रोवाइड करेगी ? उन झुग्गी वालों को दूर न डाला जाय, नजदीक से नजदीक उन्हें बसाया जाय जैसे कि दिल्ली में हमने किया है कि झुग्गी वालों को और स्लम्स में रहने वालों को भी आप जाकर देखें जितनी बेसिक अमेनिटीज हैं वह दी हैं। यहां पांच लाख आदमी स्लम्स में रहते हैं और प्राइवेट कटरों में रहते हैं। वहां पर हमने उनको सब बेसिक अमेनिटीज दी हैं। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय जो कलकत्ते में प्राइवेट कटरों में रहते हैं और जहां कोई अमेनिटीज नहीं वहां मकान मालिक तो इसलिए कोई फॅसिलिटी नहीं देता कि वह किराया कमाता है और रहने वाले गरीब हैं तो उन प्राइवेट कटरों के लिए सरकार क्या करेगी, यह मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : मेरे मित्र श्री समर गुह ने बस्तियों के सुधारों के सम्बन्ध में जो सुझाव दिए हैं उनका समर्थन करते हुए मैं दो एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि वेस्ट बंगाल कंसल्टेटिव कमिटी की जो मीटिंग 13 तारीख को हो रही है उसमें वे एक स्लम क्लीअरेंस बिल पेश कर रहे हैं। मेरी धारणा है कि ऐसी गिल बिल पेश करने से इन बस्तियों की समस्या हल नहीं हो

[श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा]

सकती। उसमें कुछ सैनिटेशन की, रोशनी की, पानी की व्यवस्था में सुधार की बात हो सकती है लेकिन जो आधारभूत मूल समस्या है उसका हम निराकरण नहीं कर सकते।

गत सत्र में मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि हम इन बस्तियों के सुधार के लिए एक रिवाल्विंग फंड कायम कर रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस रिवाल्विंग फंड की क्या स्थिति है और उसके अन्तर्गत जो एक हाउसिंग ऐंड अर्बन डेवलपमेंट फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन के नाम से संस्था का निर्माण करने की बात थी और जिसका रजिस्ट्रेशन 25-4-70 को किया गया है, उसमें क्या प्रगति हो रही है? क्या उसके होल टाइम डायरेक्टर, पार्ट टाइम डायरेक्टर और चीफ एक्जीक्यूटिव गैरह निर्वाचित हो गए हैं या नहीं हुए हैं तो उसमें क्या देर है? आज ही मेरे एक लिखित प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है :

“The Housing & Urban Finance Corporation has by now received 116 proposals from the States involving a capital outlay of about Rs. 1 crore.”

तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कलकत्ते से भी कोई प्रोजेक्ट प्रोपोजल्स मिले हैं? और यदि हां, तो उसमें कितने रुपये की मांग की गई है।

सभापति महोदय मेरा तीसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि कलकत्ते के व्यापारिक समुदाय ने और चैम्बर आफ कामर्स ने मिल कर जिस समय यूनाइटेड फ्रैंड गवर्नमेंट थी एक स्कीम कलकत्ते की इन बस्तियों की हालत सुधारने के लिए दी थी लेकिन राजनैतिक कारणों से पश्चिम बंगाल की तत्कालीन सरकार ने उसको मंजूर नहीं किया, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय उस पर फिर से विचार करेंगे?

अन्त में मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे जानते हैं कि कलकत्ते में जिन जमीनों पर बस्तियां हैं उनके प्राइवेट मालिक हैं और बहुत सी बस्तियां तो कलकत्ते के बीच में हैं जहां जमीनों के काफी ऊंचे दाम हैं। उसमें मेरा एक सुझाव है, उन बस्तियों की जमीन एक्वायर करके आधी जमीन आक्शन से लोगों को बेच दी जाय और आधी जमीन में मल्टी-स्टोरीड फ्लैट्स बनाये जाय, जिनमें बस्ती के लोगों को रहने की जगह दी जाय। इससे सरकार को कुछ आमदनी भी हो जायगी और कलकत्ते की इस समस्या का सुधार भी हो सकेगा। क्या वे इस सुझाव पर भी विचार करेंगे।

18 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I am not entitled to ask a question, but with the permission of the Chair I would like to have a clarification as to how many times the Mayor of Calcutta has come to the Prime Minister with concrete proposals for funds and what the outcome of it is.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन महोदय, इस बात से कतई इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि कलकत्ता दुनिया के बड़े शहरों में से एक है और उस के मसायल भी बड़े परेशानकुन हैं, जो जल्द हल होने चाहिए, खास तौर से इस वजह से कि मशरकी पाकिस्तान से जो 40-45 लाख भाई आये, उनमें से आधे यानी 20 लाख के करीब लोग वहीं कलकत्ता में बस गये।

दूसरी बात वहां पर नक्सलाइट एक्टिविटीज चल रही हैं, उस में अनएम्पलायेड तब का इन्वाल्ड है। जैसा अभी मेरे भाई ने कहा कि यह सोशियो-इकॉनामिक मामला है और उसका दखल कलकत्ते की झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में बहुत ज्यादा है। इसलिः इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि जहां यह समस्या देश के दूसरे भागों में भी हल होनी चाहिए, वहां कलकत्ता को प्रिफरेंशल ट्रीटमेंट मिलना

चाहिए, कलकत्ता को तरजीह दी जानी चाहिए।

मैं आपकी मारफत सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ—जैसा कार्ल-मान्स ने लिख दिया है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान में इन्फ्लाय आयेगा तो कलकत्ते से आयेगा, इस बात से डरते हुए नहीं, बल्कि वहाँ की हालत को मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या आप कोई स्कीम बना रहे हैं—जैसा मेरे भाई प्रो० गुहा ने कहा—यूनेस्को की मारफत या वर्ल्ड बैंक की मारफत या मोनिटरी फण्ड से—इन्टरनेशनल रिसोर्सिज हासिल करने के लिए क्या आपके पास कोई स्कीम है, जिससे हम इस काम में कलकत्ते से शुरुआत कर सकें? अगर नहीं है तो क्या कोई दूसरी तजवीज आप के जेरे-गौर है, जिससे हम इस समस्या को हल कर सकें।

दूसरा सवाल—क्या आपने कलकत्ते में कोई स्लम क्लियरेंस कारपोरेशन की स्कीम जारी की है, अगर की है तो उसकी प्रोग्रेस क्या है, अगर नहीं है तो क्या इसके बारे में आप सोच रहे हैं?

तीसरा सवाल—ओन-योर-हाउसिंग-स्कीम के तहत एल० आइ० सी० कर्ज देती है, क्या इस के तहत आपने कोई कर्ज वहाँ दिये हैं लोग वहाँ इस स्कीम से कर्ज लेते हैं? एल० आइ० सी० का काम, मैं समझता हूँ, कलकत्ता में सबसे ज्यादा होगा, इसलिए क्या एल० आइ० सी० का फण्ड वहाँ इस काम में इस्तेमाल होता है?

आपने बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन किया है, इससे गरीब तबके का फायदा होता चाहिए। क्या इन बैंकों ने वहाँ के स्लम डवैलर्स या झुग्गी-झोपड़ी वालों की इन्डिविजुअल लान्ज की शकल में मदद की है। अगर की है तो क्या आप उस मदद को और ज्यादा बढ़ा रहे हैं। क्या आप कलकत्ते के लिए किसी

स्पेशल लोन की स्कीम को फ्लोट कर रहे हैं—स्लम क्लियरेंस स्कीम के तहत, जिससे कि इस मसले के हल होने में मदद मिल सके।

क्या आपके पास इसके लिए कोई टाइम-बाउण्ड प्रोग्राम है? जैसा मेरे भाई ने कहा—5 साल में तो कुछ नहीं होगा, लेकिन 7-10 या 15 साल का कोई प्रोग्राम है, जिससे यह दिक्कत हल हो जाय और देश का जो कलंक है, वह हट सके। शुरु वहाँ से हो जाय और फिर धीरे-धीरे देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में आये।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): The scope of this half-an-hour discussion, as far as I could make out, was regarding the problems of slum clearance and the time-bound program, if any, which the Government of West Bengal has adopted, but in his speech Mr. Samar Guha has elaborated the scope of this discussion, though I agree with the points raised by Mr. Guha in general, there is no dispute about that, as I come from Calcutta. The subject-matter of our discussion is slum clearance, the provision made for the purpose, whether there is any timebound programme, whether any foreign agency had agreed to give us help or what the Government of India had done so far. I shall confine my answer to this aspect. This matter had been discussed here before. This is one of the many problems that we are facing today and the Government have already taken up a programme for slum improvement along with other development programme particularly for Calcutta. Our rough estimate is that in Calcutta-Howrah there are 3,000 slums covering a population of about 1 million..... (Interruptions) Besides that we have about half a million people living on both sides of River Hooghly, mostly industrial labourers who live in more or less slum conditions. Our estimate is that we shall be requiring Rs. 10-15 crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the total population?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : About 1.5 million living in 3,000 slums and in industrial areas along the Hoobly.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He is giving a wrong figure, which prevailed before partition. Will the Minister include the lower middle class refugees who have taken shelter in the slums ? Then the figure will be around 3500.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us hear him first.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : I shall elaborate that point later. After the imposition of President's rule, the Government of India and the State Government had come to the conclusion that it would not be possible for the State Government to raise the resources needed to solve the problem. An elaborate programme of Rs. 150 crores had been drawn up for different improvements and slum clearance is one of the items. Besides the plan allocation, the Government of India have allocated a sum of Rs. 8 crores for 1970-71 and 1971-72.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : As loan.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : As hundred per cent grant ; this sum is also outside the plan ceiling. Rs. 3 crores out of this amount had been earmarked for 1970-71 and Rs. 5 crores for 1971-72. The State Government had allocated from their resources Rs. 2 crores.

A pertinent point was raised by hon. friends—how far is it going to improve slums in Calcutta ? Our emphasis is on the environmental improvement of the slum, not slum clearance as such. Because slum clearance would be costly and more time-consuming. Besides it will dislocate the slum dwellers themselves. For the time being we are making environmental improvements ; details of that have already been given by my hon. friend Shri Guha. This is not going to solve the problem of Calcutta. That is a fact which Shri Samar Guha has emphasised ; I also agree. But the point is if sufficient fund is not available to tackle the slum-dwellers' problem, *in toto*, whether we should leave it or we should make environmental improvement. That is why we

thought that at least the conditions in the slums which, as stated by Shri Samar Guha, are sub-human—it is true—could be improved by making environmental improvements at least, and that is why the primary investment on these slums and the money that has been allotted will be mainly for the environmental improvement of the slum-dwellers.

Then, Shri Samar Guha asked whether some of the refugee colonies will also be included in the slum clearance programme. There are quite a number of refugee colonies in the Kidderpore and Tollygunge areas, and those colonies have also been included for the environmental improvement in this scheme.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Not all ; only in Jadavpore and Kidderpore.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : For the time being, we have taken up only 1,200 bastis, for the time-bound programme, to be completed within a period of two years, and in that programme, we have also included a number of refugee colonies in the Tollygunge area which is occupied mostly by the refugee people. So, that part is also taken care of.

Another point that has been made is, why we have not approached the foreign agencies or why we have not tried to utilise the PL 480 money. Mention has been made of the name of Mr. MacNamara. Mr. MacNamara has been to Calcutta, and has met the authorities of the CMPO. He has also made a statement and I have also seen that. But no specific or concrete proposal has come from any quarter up till now from the foreign agencies. (*Interruption*) Some of them have of course shown some willingness, that they may be in a position to help the Government of West Bengal provided certain specific programmes are being made. On the basis of that, we have also started collecting certain data to meet their requirements. How far it will be available, and how long it will take, I do not know.

Regarding the PL-480 funds, Shri Samar Guha has mentioned that the fund has been made available for the slums improvement

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in Bombay. As far as I know, from the PL-480 funds, no amount has been allotted for Bombay. I can assure him that even if a single pie is allotted from the PL-480 funds in Bombay, certainly it would be available for Calcutta.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Why don't you explore the possibilities ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : We are exploring all possibilities. You have mentioned that these funds were allotted in Bombay.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It appeared in the press.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Shri T.T.K. had made an open statement that Rs. 200 crores was being allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 120 crores to Bombay and Rs. 80 crores to Madras. But the whole thing was shelved

by interested people here. And Shri T.T.K. had later confirmed it. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. It is an old story.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH : Also, Mr. Guha wanted to know whether all these programmes will be implemented within a prescribed time or not. I have already assured him that it will be taken up ; these 1,200 bastis are to be completed within a period of two years. These are all meant for the environmental scheme. We have also planned that, if necessary, the clearance of the slums could also be considered. That has not been completely ruled out.

18.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 8, 1970|Agrahayana 17, 1892 (Saka).