

hope that it would be possible for the States to overcome their problems and on our behalf I can tell you, the Government of India has no intention to discriminate any State. Whatever is possible within the constraints is being done, but sometimes you feel that there is some hidden area from where we can generate resources. There is no such thing. You have constraints, I have constraints and I mentioned about it that my leverage is extremely limited in the sense that it is true that most of the responsibilities of the developmental projects lie with the States, but at the same time it is equally true that when the Centre takes some project, either power project or coal mining or a major industrial project, it is not located in air, it is located in some State. The States get benefit out of the Central projects also. There is no such thing as 'Centre' which is out of any State. It may be State A, B, C or D. But definitely it is to be located in some States.

So far as the non-developmental expenditure of Centre is concerned, we are trying to do it. The Finance Commission has been most impartial and even in the presence of Shri Chavan, I would say it has been impartial at the cost of the Union to some extent because he has not accepted my forecast as he has not accepted the forecast of the State Governments. He applied the uniform yardstick in assessing the projection of income and expenditure of States and the Centre over a period of five years. It would be difficult for the Finance Minister to ensure how he can adhere to the norms prescribed by the Finance Commission in regard to Defence Expenditure, in regard to subsidies. But as it is a high powered Commission, it is an expert body, it has applied its mind and applied judiciously. We have accepted it. I cannot take the position that as part of it is inconvenient to me, so I could not accept it.

With these words, I once again express my gratitude to the Members for making their comments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Some hon. Members have moved some amend-

ments. I would put all of them of the vote of the House.

All the Amendments were put and negatived.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Finance Minister has said something. I want to say to the Finance Minister that we do not want mercy. We do not extend mercy. We want what is legitimate, what is just and what is due to us

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Eighth Finance Commission together with Memorandum showing action taken thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 24th July, 1984".

The motion was adopted.

19.13 hrs.

INDIAN VETERINARY COUNCIL BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Day before yesterday, we could not take up Indian Veterinary Council Bill. Minister has got to reply and we have got to put that to vote. We have got to finalise it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate.

Some amendments have been moved by some of the hon. Members. Those amendments were also discussed in the course of the debate. Mainly, those Members who gave the amendments have participated in the debate. The main thing which was pointed out by them was that we were not utilising the services of 50,000 subordinate veterinary men who

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were doing now minor veterinary service in the country. Another point which was raised was out of 20,000 veterinary doctors, 10,000 are busy with administrative work. And, therefore, only the services of 10,000 veterinary doctors are available in the villages. The third thing which they have said is, clause 30 (b) is not sufficient. All these arguments and all these apprehensions on the part of the hon Members are not correct.

There are 13,600 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and nearly 16,500 veterinary aid centres attached to the above hospitals and dispensaries. The stockmen work at these hospitals and dispensaries under the supervision and direction of the veterinary doctors. Now, these stockmen in these hospitals and dispensaries are undergraduate veterinary personnel and they are not doing anything independently. Even at the aid centres, it is very necessary that they do it under the guidance and supervision of the veterinary doctors.

Another thing which was raised by hon. Members is about the provisions in clause 30(b) of the Bill regarding duties of the stockmen. Now, in the Act of the State Governments, as I have said in the introductory speech while introducing the Bill, there are 11 States which have passed the Act and they have the independent Veterinary Council Act. But none of the States have allowed those veterinary personnel who are not graduates to do the independent practice. The course of veterinary compounder, vaccinator and stockmen are different in different parts of the country. So far as the vaccinators are concerned, they have to undergo three months' training course for vaccination work only. Now, how can we equate those who have undergone training for three months only with the graduates who have done it for four or five years? So far as the compounders are concerned, the course is for 3 to 9 months. The Dressers are promoted from Class-IV post. It is by experience they dress. Therefore, they are promoted as Dresser. The training

course for stockmen or stock assistant is for 9 months to one year. Therefore, we have allowed them under clause 30(b) to attend to minor veterinary services and minor ailments of the animals. So, we cannot equate them with the graduates and, therefore, it is not necessary to register the stockmen, compounders and dressers in the category of the veterinary doctors.

These are the main points which hon. Members have raised during the course of discussion and I have explained thoroughly to them. I hope they will be satisfied. With these words, I commend that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to regulate veterinary practice and to provide, for that purpose, for the establishment of a Veterinary Council of India and State Veterinary Councils and the maintenance of registers of the veterinary practitioners and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Members who have tabled the amendments are not present here. So, there are no amendments to Clauses 2 to Clause 14.

I shall put clauses 2 to 14 together to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 14 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 14 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments to Clauses 15 to 29.

The question is :

"That Clauses 15 to 29 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 15 to 29 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Members who have tabled amendments are not present in the House.

The question is :

"That Clauses 30 to 67 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 30 to 67 were added to the Bill.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :
Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed"

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for having permitted me to express my views on the Indian Veterinary Council Bill moved by the hon. Minister, Mr. Yogendra Makwana. It is a very delayed one. But as the saying goes, better late than never. He has brought forward the Bill at least before the conclusion of the session or the conclusion of his power.

In the First Schedule, he has mentioned the recognised veterinary qualifications granted by universities or veterinary institutions in India. While going through the Schedule, on p. 26, I find that in

regard to recognised veterinary qualification, the Licensed Veterinary Practitioner, has been allowed by the Punjab Veterinary College to be registered as a medical practitioner. At the same time, the other life stock inspectors and other non-graduate practitioners have not been permitted to be registered as veterinary practitioners. On the one hand, they have permitted the Licensed Veterinary Practitioners in Punjab to be registered as medical practitioners, on the other hand they have not allowed non-graduates to register themselves as veterinary practitioners, I want to know what is the reason for that.

In this connection, I would like to point out that there are certain lacunae in this Bill. About 50,000 non-graduate practitioners are left out and they are not covered under the Indian Veterinary Council Bill. I would like to bring certain points raised by experts to the notice of the hon. Minister. Even in Japan there exist Middle level technicians as quoted by Dr. T.P.S. Tyagi, Dean, College of Veterinary Science, Haryana Agricultural University. He has mentioned that similar Middle level technicians are available in Japan.

Dr. G.B. Singh, Director of Animal Husbandry (Rtd Orissa), Chandigarh has also placed his suggestion for supplementary register to register non graduate veterinary practitioners to control their conduct.

Mr. John Innocent, Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Agriculture and Cooperation Department stated :—

"We would not call our Stockmen quacks".

Mr. A.S. Das, Secretary to the Government, Department of Animal Husbandry, Madhya Pradesh stated :—

"If we restrict the practice immediately by this legislation, what will happen to the cattle and their treatment? As a matter of fact,

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the treatment is given mostly by persons who are not degree holders. In short, we should not allow this restrictions; otherwise, the solution will be far worse than the disease which we are trying to treat".

You should not leave out the livestock Inspectors and other para-medical people. You should have some sort of a legislation and provision for them to continue.

You have not mentioned anything about artificial insemination.

Let me quote :

"The Bill in question is silent on the vital issue of Artificial Insemination work which is an undividable factor of the Veterinary Services according to the concept and practices all over the world. This is the basic point concerning the reproductive productivity of the Indian Livestock to enhance the livestock production for the National prosperity."

"This technique of artificial insemination is directly connected with the most delicate parts of the animal body and as such any lapses will harm the very existence of the animals from the production point of view."

Just because the Staff Nurse is assisting in the open heart surgery, she cannot be called as a doctor. Likewise, the Livestock Inspectors and non-graduate people, just because they help Veterinary Doctors, cannot be called as Doctors or they cannot be given equal status. I agree with the hon. Minister. But, there should be some way because, all of a sudden, if you abolish this, particularly in the rural areas, these peoples' services are worthwhile and they are really doing Yeoman service which the hon Minister should take into account while bringing this legislation. There

must be some provision for the livestock Inspectors and for non-graduate practitioners to continue their work without interfering in the work of the doctors. Some time back, there was a Service in medical practice by name Licenced Medical Practice (LMP) and they used to practise. Later on, in Allopathic practice, we made them to undergo a Course called Condensed Medical Course, what you call Condensed MBBS Course. They underwent Condensed MBBS Course and later on they became regular doctors in our profession. Similarly, these licenced or non-graduate practitioners can be allowed to undergo certain Condensed Course for Veterinary Science so that they can also register themselves as Registered Veterinary Practitioners and their services can be utilised in the rural areas and the services of the Registered Veterinary Doctors also can be utilised simultaneously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a good suggestion. The Government can consider it.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : Hence I request the hon. Minister to consider this point so that the Veterinary Surgeons' services can be utilised in a better way. At the same time, we need not ignore the services of the Livestock Inspectors or non-graduate practitioners

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I cannot agree with the hon Member. The hon. Member pointed out that in Schedule No. 1, we have included Licenced Veterinary practitioners. What the hon. Member wants to know is when they are there, why non-graduates are also not registered. These Licenced Veterinary Practitioners are equivalent to Graduates.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : Are they Graduates or only LVPs? Are they Diploma holders or Graduates?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : They are not Diploma holders. But it is equivalent to degree. During those days, they called them Licensed Veterinary Practitioners. So, this nomenclature we have to include. Otherwise, they will be debarred from practicing. This is one thing.

Another thing which the hon. Member said is about artificial insemination. This artificial insemination is looked after by the Animal Husbandry Department. It has nothing to do with this Bill. This Bill is for the Indian Veterinary Council which can register the Veterinary Doctors on their own and can give them certain facilities. They can prescribe the medicine. They can give evidence in legal medical cases. They will be equated with other foreign degrees. In other foreign countries also, they will be respected. So, this is the reason why I have come before the House with this Bill. There is no reason to accept what the hon. Member has said. I regret I cannot accept his recommendations.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : The Licensed Medical Practitioners can undergo the condensed MBBS Course and become doctors. Similarly, the non-graduates in veterinary science can be allowed to undergo a condensed course in veterinary science. This suggestion can be considered.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : That has nothing to do with this Bill. This is for the establishment of a Veterinary Council of India. It is only for registering the veterinary graduates with

this Council. So, this Bill has nothing to do with what the hon. Member says.

DR. A. KALANIDHI : What I mean is this. To register themselves as practitioners, you need certain qualifications. You have mentioned that they should be graduates in veterinary science. If they are non-graduates, will you allow them to undergo a condensed course as such—as LMPs do the condensed MBBS Course—so that they become graduates of a particular science and become eligible for registering themselves as veterinary practitioners? This is what I mean.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Any undergraduate or a diploma-holder can undergo a degree course; he may obtain the degree and come for registration under this. He has to do the course. Otherwise, it is very difficult to register them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 00 a.m.

19.32 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 10, 1984/
Savana 19, 1906 (Saka).*
