

stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 5, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADH-YAYA: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.50 hrs.

#### DENTISTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : Sir, I move\* :

"That the Bill further to amend the Dentists Act, 1948, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is again a very small piece of legislation with very limited objectives. It is about some unfortunate dentists, because some dentists have come over to India as repatriates from Burma and Ceylon and from what we now call Bangladesh. We find that some of these unfortunate dentists have not found any livelihood. So we want to see that they get some sort of livelihood.

The other object of the Bill is this. Up till now, the Dental Council of India was vested with the powers to look after the methods and modalities of imparting education in dental subjects. We want to see that these powers are vested in the Government of India, because, to bring about some sort of uniformity in the dental education in the country, we need this transference of power from the Dental Council of India to the Government of India.

The other objective we are seeking to achieve in this Bill is providing a sort of common standard, ethos or professional ethics and etiquette in the

country. We have also slightly reorganised and redefined the categories of the representatives on the Dental Council of India which are now under the control of the Government of India.

There are two categories of qualifications we recognise. One is the category of dentists who have approved qualifications from India, and the other is the dental qualifications obtained from abroad. But the dentists who have come over to this country as repatriates from Bangladesh, Burma and Ceylon may not come, and in fact they do not come, under any of these categories. That is why we want to have a separate category provided, so that these people can earn their bread.

With these three or four objectives in view, we have brought this legislation before the House for its consideration. With these words, I commend this Bill for the consideration of the house.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Dentists Act, 1948, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Now, there is an amendment to the motion for consideration by Dr. Laxminarain Pandeya. Are you moving it?

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Yes; I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Dentists Act, 1948, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 8 members, namely:

1. Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar
2. Shri Khemchandbhai Chavda
3. Shri M. C Daga
4. Shri K. M "Madhukar"
5. Shri Dhan Shah Pradhan
6. Shri Ramkanwar
7. Shri R. R. Sharma; and
8. Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit

With instructions to report by the first day of the next session' (8)

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while speaking on this amendment Bill, I want to make some general observations. Now-a-days, in the engineering and medical services, many posts remain

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

vacant for want of engineers or medical practitioners, but then, many engineers and medical practitioners are remaining unemployed. This is the case with the dentists also. There are hospitals where dentists' posts are provided, but the dentists are not being appointed. There are hundreds of dentists who remain unemployed for years together. That is the anomaly, and the Government should take note of it and do the needful.

In the rural areas and the primary health centres, there is no provision for dentists and as a result, poor people in the village and rural side are not having any dental service. I suggest that the Government should make efforts to provide dentists in the primary health centres; if not permanently, at least for once or twice a week they may be provided.

Dental hygiene should be taught in the schools so that the young people may be conversant with dental hygiene and in future they may not be put to trouble. Now-a-days, dental diseases have increased enormously due to insufficient food and vitamin deficiencies. Dental decay is a common feature among the children. So, this should be looked into.

The most important thing is that dental equipment is not provided in the hospitals as a result of which the dentists who are there could not work properly.

Coming to the Bill, one could observe that the Government as it is doing in other spheres, is concentrating power in the Centre. Under clauses 8 and 11 in this Bill the same thing is sought to be done. Under clause 8 the Central Government wants to take away the power from the Dental Council. Clause 8 provides for recognition of dental qualifications, under original section 10, the Dental Council was empowered to give recognition; they could recommend to the Government necessary amendments to the schedule. This power has been taken away. Similarly, clause 11 relates to section 16 and under that clause the power of recognition has been taken away from the Dental Council. I take exception to these amendments by which they want to have concentration of power in the hands of the Central Government.

Section 5 is being amended by clause 3. Only heads of dental wings of medical colleges or recognised medical institutions are empowered to contest an election. Originally under section 5 all the professors of the dental colleges and dental wings were eligible to stand as a candidate or vote. Now a restriction is imposed and only the principals, deans, directors and vice principal of dental colleges are eligible now.

By another sub-clause the right is restricted to heads of dental wings of medical colleges. There is an amendment by some hon. Members for four and two members respectively, to make up six members. The Government should accept this amendment. Professors should be given a chance to vote and stand as a candidate. With these observations I conclude my submission.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डेन्टिस्ट्स (एमेंडमेंट) बिल को देखने से पता चलता है कि 1948 के बाद जब कि प्रारंभ में यह कानून बना, 1950 और 1955 में इस में कुछ संशोधन किये गये और 1950 तथा 1955 में जिस धारा 3(सी) में संशोधन किये गये थे, उसी में सरकार द्वारा फिर संशोधन प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue on Monday.

15.00 hrs.

### CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

(Insertion of new articles 23A, 23B and 23C) by Prof Madhu Dandavate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Private Members' business — Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Madhu Dandavate on the 4th August 1972 :—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Dr. G. S. Melkote was on his legs. He may continue.

DR. G. S. MELKOTE (Hyderabad): Sir, Prof. Dandavate, in his introductory remarks, while moving the motion