

LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 7, 1981/Vaisakha
17, 1903 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Questions.
Shri R. L. P. Verma.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No please. Nothing will go on record. This is Question hour. Nothing is going on record. I have already called Shri R. L. P. Verma.

डाक्टरों की नियुक्ति और आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कार्यवाही

* 1092. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को सरकारी संरक्षण मिलने और आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति की उपेक्षा किये जाने के कारण देशी चिकित्सा पद्धति के चिकित्सकों और

आयुर्वेदिक औषध निर्माताओं की स्थिति दयनीय होती जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति से लाइलाज रोगों का इलाज करने के लिए अस्पतालों में आयुर्वेदिक डाक्टर नियुक्त करने का है और कब इस चिकित्सा पद्धति को प्रोत्साहित करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF
HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-
FARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN
LASKAR) : (a) No Sir.

(b) The Government has already appointed Ayurvedic doctors in Government Ayurvedic hospitals and is taking appropriate steps to encourage the Ayurvedic system of medicine.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है वह संतोषजनक नहीं है। आयुर्वेद के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार हो रहा है जबकि आयुर्वेद की दवाओं की विदेशों में भी आवश्यकता समझी जा रही है। विदेशी लोग इंडियन हर्ब्स की बड़ी प्रशंसा कर रहे हैं लेकिन हम अपने देश की जड़ी-बूटियों की घोर उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं। यह जो उत्तर

में कहा है—“आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा पद्धति को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार समुचित कदम उठा रही है”— मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं? मंत्री जी ने यह भी जवाब नहीं दिया कि आयुर्वेदिक महाविद्यालयों की पूर्ण संख्या क्या है तथा प्रतिवर्ष कितने आयुर्वेदिक स्नातक पास कर के वहाँ से निकलते हैं। जब से आयुर्वेदिक कालेज प्रारम्भ किये गये हैं तबसे कितने आयुर्वेदिक डाक्टर वहाँ से पास हुए हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप स्टेटिस्टिक्स पूछ रहे हैं, आंकड़े पूछ रहे हैं, आप प्रश्न पूछिए ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : इस के साथ ही मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के पास आयुर्वेदिक डाक्टरों का भी कोई पैमाना है जिस तरह से एलोपैथी के डाक्टरों का पैमाना सरकार के पास होता है ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : The policy of the present Government about the development of Ayurvedic system of medicine is very clear. This is in accordance with our party manifesto. I can read it out for the information of the hon. Member. It says :—

“All systems of medicine will be developed, each in accordance with its own genius and potential, and support and assistance will be given to all systems of medicine for research.”

In this connection, I can also inform hon. Members how we are financing this from the First Plan period till the present Plan period. In the first Plan it was Rs. 40 lakhs. In the Second Plan it was Rs. 4 crores. In the Third Plan (1961-66) it was Rs. 9.80 crores. In the Fourth Plan (1969-74) it was Rs. 15.83 crore. In the Fifth Plan, it was Rs. 25 crores. In the current plan period it is Rs. 29 crores

in the Central Sector and including all States, it is Rs. 81.9 crores. So, we are giving all emphasis and also financial help to develop all indigenous systems of medicine, including Ayurveda, Siddha, etc.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा था उसका मंत्री जी ने यह उत्तर दिया है। मैंने पूछा था कि कितने आयुर्वेदिक कालेज हैं और उन कालेजों से कितने डाक्टर पास करते हैं? क्या उनकी बहाली उसी गारण्टी के साथ की जाती है जिस गारण्टी के साथ एलोपैथी डाक्टरों की की जाती है? यदि नहीं, तो आप उनकी क्या मदद कर रहे हैं?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : This is primarily the State sector. But I can also inform the hon. Member that there are over 11,000 Ayurvedic dispensaries all over the country, 242 Ayurvedic hospitals and 91 Ayurvedic colleges throughout the country.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : जो मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया है, उससे क्या आप संतुष्ट हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा न कि आप आंकड़े पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मेरा प्रश्न था कि कितने आयुर्वेदिक डाक्टर परीक्षा पास करते हैं। मेरा दूसरा सप्ली-मेंट्री यह है कि जिस तरह से आई० डी० पी० एल० द्वारा दवाएं तैयार की जाती हैं, उसी तरह से आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों के निर्माण के लिए जड़ी-बूटियों का अनुसन्धान करने की कोई योजना है? आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरीज के लिए दवा निर्माण करने के लिए क्या आप कुछ करने जा रहे हैं, ताकि विशुद्ध दवाएं असाध्य रोगों के उपचार के लिए उपलब्ध हो सकें।

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : We have these facilities. We have recently established separate Central Research Councils in different systems of Indian Medicines.

In this connection, I may point out that the Central Council for research in Indian medicines and Homoeopathy was established in 1969. Then it was bifurcated into 4—Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani, Homoeopathy and Naturopathy. There are 4 Research Councils which have been established in the country and they are doing research in this field.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : The hon. Minister has said that Rs. 81.95 crores are earmarked in the Sixth Plan. He has also said that steps are being taken in this respect. I would like to know what are the criteria for this and how they are going to implement these appropriate steps. They are still on paper because they are still not categorised. This is an important issue. This House, time and again, raised a point that there should be a policy in this subject. Now, there are four schools of thought—Ayurvedic, Unani, Homoeopathy and Alopathy. They require a systematic approach. In these matters, I would like to know how this amount of Rs. 81.95 crores is going to be divided. This is a very important issue. What are the appropriate steps which Government is visualising in this matter? Will the hon. Minister enlighten this house on this issue?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : The following schemes are being implemented or are being developed by the Government of India.

(1) The Central Council of Indian Medicines to evolve a uniform standards of education in Indian systems of medicines to maintain a Central Register also. (2) The National Institute of Ayurvedic medicines at Jaipur has been established to provide education and research of a high order in Ayurvedic both at the undergraduate and post-graduate levels. (3) The Gujarat Ayurvedic University at Jamnagar is having

facility not only for under-graduate education but also for post-graduate degree and P.H.D. The Indian Institute of Advance Studies and Research in Ayurveda at Trivandrum is also being developed which is financed by the Central Government. At present there are 91 colleges in the country and we are also helping them. We are taking several steps to develop these systems.

Sale of Coal ash to Cooperative Societies

*1093 : **SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that instructions have been issued by his Ministry for sale of coal ash on priority and preferential basis to Cooperative Societies only which are engaged in national building activities especially in Central and South Central Railways;

(b) if so the details in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these instructions are not being carried by the Authorities and extension for contracts to such societies which were due in 1980 have not been extended so far ;

(d) if so the reasons thereof and what steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard for extension of contract for sale of coal ash to Cooperative Societies; and

(e) the authorities responsible for non implementation of instructions and the steps taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha