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Friday, December 7, 1962
Agrahayana 16, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

Third Series

Volume XI, 1962/1884 (Saka)

[*December 5 to 11, 1962/Agrahayana 14 to 20, 1884 (Saka)*]



THIRD SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)
(*Vol. XI contains Nos. 21 to 26*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

C O N T E N T S

[THIRD SERIES VOL. XI, December 5 to 11 1962/Agrahayana 14 to 20, 1884 (Saka)]

COLUMNS

No. 21—Wednesday, December 5, 1962/Agrahayana 14, 1884 (Saka)

Re: Giving of news about movement of army	4387
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Twelfth Report	4387-88
Bills introduced—	
1. Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Bill;	4388
2. Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Bill;	4388
3. Agricultural Refinance Corporation Bill ; and	4389
4. Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill	4389
Business Advisory Committee—	
Tenth Report	4390-99
Motion re Report on Indian and State Administrative Services	4399—4419, 4222—27
Business of the House	4419-22
Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill	4428-80
Motion to consider	4428-79
Clauses 2 to 5 and 1	4479-80
Motion to pass	4480
Working Journalists (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to consider	4480—4548
Daily Digest	4549-50

No. 22—Thursday, December 6, 1962/Agrahayana 15, 1884 (Saka)

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported Scarcity of Kerosene oil	4551—59
Papers laid on the Table	4559-60
Messages from Rajya Sabha	4561
East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners (Delhi Amendment) Bill—	
Laid on the Table, as passed by Rajya Sabha	4561
Arrest of alleged spy	4561—64
Working Journalists (Amendment) Bill	4564—4644
Motion to consider	4564—4600
Clauses 2 to 10 and 1	4600—44
Motion to pass, as amended	4644
Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Bill	4644—4725
Motion to consider	4644—93
Clauses 2 to 8 and 1	4693—4724
Motion to pass, as amended	4724—25
Manipur (Sales of Motor Spirit and Lubricants) Taxation Bill—considered and passed	4725—26
Daily Digest	4727—30

No. 23—Friday, December 7, 1962/Agrahayana 16, 1884 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Short Notice Questions Nos. 6 and 7	4731—37
Statement on visit to Assam and other matters	4737—58
Public Accounts Committee—	
Fourth Report	4758—59
Estimates Committee—	
Eighth Report	4759
Papers laid on the Table	4759—60
Suspension of Proviso to rule 66	4767—72
Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Bill; and	
Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Bill	4760—67, 4772—4837
Motions to consider	4760—67, 4772—4818
(i) Clauses 2 to 17 and 1 [Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Bills]	4818—25
(ii) Clauses 2 to 19, New Clauses 20 and 1 [Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Bill]	4826—34
Motion to pass as amended	4825—26, 4834—37
Motion re Twelfth Report of Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	4837—38
Resolution re Ayurvedic system	4838—4912
Resolution re concentration of economic power	4812—14
Daily Digest	4815—16

No. 24—Saturday, December 8, 1962/Agrahayana 17, 1884 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Short Notice Questions Nos. 8 and 9	4917—23
Papers laid on the Table	4923—24
Re: discussion on cease-fire	4924—28
Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill	4929—64
Motion to consider	4929—58
Clauses 2 to 25 and 1	4958—62
Motion to pass, as amended	4962—64
Major Port Trusts Bill—	
Motion to refer to Select Committee	4964—5012
Suspension of proviso to Rule 74	5012—23
Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to refer to Joint Committee	5023—70
Daily Digest	5071—72

No. 25—Monday, December 10, 1962/Agrahayana 19, 1884 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Short Notice Questions Nos. 10 to 12	5073—81
Papers laid on the Table	5081—82
Committee on Absence of Members—	
Minutes of the Third Sitting	5082
President's assent to Bills	
Motion re: Border situation resulting from the invasion of India by China	5083—5228
Daily Digest	5229—30

No. 26—Tuesday, December 11, 1962/Agrahayana 20, 1884 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Short Notice Questions Nos. 13 to 15 5231—46

Written Answers to Questions—

Unstarred Questions Nos. 858 to 872 5247—56

Re: Next session of Lok Sabha 5256—6

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported fall in cotton prices and its effect on cotton production 5261—64

Papers laid on the Table 5264—67

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Minutes 5267

Committee on Petitions—

Minutes 5267

Messages from Rajya Sabha 5267—68

Business of the House 5268—70

Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Bill—

Motion to refer to Joint Committee 5270—5326

Motions re: Modification of Central Apprenticeship Council Rules etc. 5326—53

Motion re: Maintaining prices of essential commodities at reasonable levels 5353—88

Daily Digest 5389—92

Resume of the Third session (Part I), 1962 5393—96

N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a member on questions which were orally answered indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

4731

4732

LOK SABHA

*Friday, December 7, 1962 | Agrahayana
16, 1884 (Saka).*

*The Lok Sabha met at Twelve of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Eviction of Refugees from Government Lands

S.N.Q. 6. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Report of Chanda Committee is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for issuing eviction notices now to a large number of refugees who are occupying 'Nuzul' land unauthorisedly for the last 12 years or more; and

(c) whether it is proposed to withdraw such notices under the present circumstances?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) The cases of the unauthorised occupants mentioned in the Chanda Committee Report were discussed with the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, the representatives of the Delhi Development Authority, the Delhi Municipal Committee and the New Delhi Municipal Committee. It was decided that the eligible squatters should be treated in the same manner as other squatters covered by the Jhuggie Jhompri Scheme. It was not consi-

dered desirable to accord them any preferential treatment.

(c) No.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply promised in this House on 8-9-1959 that the Government will fulfil completely the assurance given by Mr. Gadgil and if so, may I know the reason why those assurances have not been fulfilled?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As far as I can see, there was no departure from the assurance given by Mr. Gadgil. The assurance that Mr. Gadgil gave was that all these displaced persons who had unauthorisedly squatted on lands belonging to the Government or public bodies, when they are evicted, should be provided with alternative accommodation. In Delhi alone, I think we have built 60,000 tenements, houses, shops, and developed plots, to provide accommodation to such squatters.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that the cases of most of the refugees occupying Government land unauthorisedly coming under the Ministry of Health were regularised under the Gadgil assurance and I want to know why in this case discrimination has been shown.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I do not think the Health Ministry deals with these cases. The Health Minister shakes her head. I do not think she knows anything about this either.

Shri Warior: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Ministry of W.H. & S. was about to start implementing individual cases and that was stopped only recently after this conference? What was the reason for stopping that implementation?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: One is provision of alternative accommodation to a squatter when he is removed from his place of unauthorised squatting. The other is to regularise the squatting at the very place. There is a distinct difference between the two. We had to look into all these cases. When I examined these cases in consultation with the local bodies, what transpired was, some of the land is required for schools and hospitals. Some land is required for roads. Some of the squatters are squatting on existing or projected road bunds. Some occupation is on land included under the master plan. Some areas are so congested as to make their clearance imperative. What I have stated is that the number of squatters in Delhi today is round about 50,000. We have announced a scheme regarding the provision of alternative accommodation to them in this very House. Those few remaining displaced persons will also be treated on par. When they are removed, if they are eligible, they will be provided with alternative accommodation.

Shri Prakashwar Shastri : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सामने कुछ ऐसे भी सुझाव पेश किये गये हैं कि जब तक हमारा यह देश इस खतरनाक दौर से गुजर रहा है, तब तक इस प्रोग्राम के अमल को स्थगित कर दिया जाये ? यदि हाँ, तो उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

Shri Meherchand Khanna : हमारे ऊपर जो आपत्ति आयी है उसकी वजह से अगर हम दिल्ली में जो स्क्वार्टिंग हो रहा है उम्मको पीछे डाल देंगे तो मेरे ख्याल में दिल्ली में कोई जगह ही नहीं रहेगी । मेरे ख्याल से यह बहुत जरूरी है कि इस स्क्वार्टिंग को रिमूव किया जाये और जमीन को साफ किया जाये ।

Shri Bhakti Darshan : श्रीमन्, क्या यह सही है कि श्री गडगिल जी के ग्रन्तिरिक्त स्वयं माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने भी इस के बारे में

शरणार्थियों को कुछ आश्वासन दिये हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या वे अपने आश्वासनों के प्रतिकूल कोई ऐसा कार्य नहीं करेंगे जिससे उनके साथ अन्याय हो ?

Shri Meherchand Khanna : मैं ने शरणार्थियों को २० या २५ करोड़ की जमीन बेची है जिसकी कीमत आज सौ करोड़ रुपया है । और जो चन्द बाकी रह गये हैं उनको हटाया जायेगा तो उनको दूसरी जगह दी जायेगी । मैं ने यह नहीं कहा कि उनको जगह नहीं दी जायेगी, लेकिन अगर कोई कहे कि मैं ने पंडित जी के घर में स्क्वार्टिंग किया है मुझे वहीं जगह दी जाये और मुझे वहीं रेग्यलरिजन बना दिया जाये, तो यह तो नामुमकिन चीज है ।

Shri Bapuji : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो लोग आकर के रहे हैं और जिनको आज जबरदस्ती हटाया जा रहा है, तो जिस वक्त वह बैठे थे उसी वक्त व्यापारी नहीं उनको चैक किया गया । अगर इस वक्त उनको हटाने का अधिकार दिया जायेगा तो इसका मतलब यह होगा कि दिल्ली की ला एंड आर्डर पोजीशन पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा । क्या इस बात की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया ?

Shri Meherchand Khanna : यह हमारी बदलिस्तमती थी कि ये लोग नाखों की तादाद में आये । और जिस वक्त ये लोग सन् १९४७-४८ में आये थे उस वक्त ऐसे हालात थे कि कोई इन्सान गोर खोज नहीं कर सकता था । बहुतों को जगह दे दी गयी है । लेकिन हमें यह इल्म नहीं था कि ऐसे हालात होंगे ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether Government propose to regularise and implement such an assurance where land is not required by Government for their use?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have just stated that the assurance given by Shri Gadgil is being implemented and shall be implemented, but I cannot give an assurance to this effect that wherever squatting has taken

place on public land or on road berm I am going to regularise it there.

MIG Aircraft Factory

S.N.Q. 7. Shri G. H. Deshpande: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements have been completed for the establishment of the factories for the manufacture of MIG Aircraft;

(b) whether the location of the two factories for the manufacture of the airframes and the aero-engines has been decided upon; and

(c) the year in which the MIG of Indian manufacture is likely to be available?

The Minister of Defence Production (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up two units, one for the manufacture of the airframe and connected equipment and the other for the manufacture of the engines. A survey of suitable sites was made and it is proposed to locate one unit in Maharashtra State and the other unit in Orissa State. The matter is under discussion with the State Governments.

(c) It is too early to say when the first MIG of Indian manufacture will become available.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is this factory to be set up in collaboration with the Soviet Russian Government, and if so, what are the terms and conditions of collaboration?

Shri Raghuramaiah: It has been stated on the floor of the House on a number of occasions that this will be in collaboration with the Soviet Government. May I hope that the House will give me the indulgence to say that it may not be quite desirable to state all the detailed parts of this agreement just at this moment?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question was.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has stated that those conditions for collaboration cannot be disclosed just at this moment.

श्री राम सेवक यादव: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह काम शुरू हो गया है, या जिस तरह से दिसम्बर के पहले हफ्ते में मिग विमान आने की बात कही गयी थी उसी तरह से यह मामला आगे चला जायेगा ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो इनफरेंसेज की बात है।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा विदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अनु शिवित मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : एक मानी में यह कहा जा सकता है कि काम शुरू हो गया है। जमीन बगैरह देखी गयी और चुनी गयी, इस किस्म के काम तो हो रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो दिसम्बर के पहले हफ्ते की बात कही, तो ऐसी कोई चर्चा नहीं हुई थी।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वह चर्चा नहीं हुई थी। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यहां यह कहा गया था कि दिसम्बर के पहले हफ्ते में मिग विमान आना शुरू होगा।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा मवाल है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the reasons why these two units that are likely to be set up are going to be set up in these two places where there are no arrangements? Why not in Kanpur or in Bangalore?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Raghuramaiah rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have not allowed that question. Now, Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that very lately Tass and Moscow Radio are mounting an attack on India, particularly on US military help to India, may I know whether these latest repercussions in Soviet

Russia are going to affect this deal about the setting up of the factories or delay it for some time?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How can I say about that?

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister has already made a statement. Shri Tyagi.

श्री त्यागी : एच० ए० एल० फैक्टरी में जो मुपरसोनिक का प्रोटोटाइप तैयार हुआ था और वह फ्लाइट वर्गरह में सक्सेसफुल हो गया तो क्या उस का बनाना छोड़ दिया गया है या साथ साथ चलेगा ?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The project is going on. The second prototype has been got ready sometime back.

12.11 hrs.

STATEMENT ON VISIT TO ASSAM AND OTHER MATTERS

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I should like to make a brief statement with regard to my visit to Tezpur and other parts of Assam in the last two days.

First of all, if I may say so, I found both our Army and the people of Assam in very good heart. Yesterday morning, the wounded prisoners, whom the Chinese had returned in the course of the night before last, arrived. It was a long journey for them by road. With our Red Cross people, they arrived at 5 A.M. yesterday in the hospital at Tezpur. I saw them a little later. They were tired after their long journey. Some are seriously wounded; some are less seriously wounded. In the course of yesterday, they were all brought to Delhi. They are in the Delhi hospital now.

Hon. Members have often asked questions about the Chinese withdrawals. I cannot give them any definite information yet. Broadly, news comes to us which is not precise that

in the rear they are withdrawing and from some other points they have withdrawn. But they were still there in the main areas till yesterday, that is to say, it is obvious that this handing over of the wounded prisoners took place at Bomdi La which is one of the front areas. They were there then. But there are some indications that they are withdrawing from various places. More definitely, I cannot say; we have to wait and see.

There are a number of call attention and other notices. I do not know if you have admitted them.

Mr. Speaker: I only sent them on to you so that when you reply to the debate on the cease-fire, you may answer them. That is all.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes. If you will permit me, I shall very briefly say one or two words. There is nothing very much to be said.

There are a number of notices about the reported news of the closure of Indian consulates in Lhasa and Shanghai. That is true. For some time past, we have been thinking of that, and our staff has been gradually moving away from there. Now, finally, they have been closed, and the Chinese authorities have been asked to close their consulates in India—in Calcutta and, I think, Bombay. We have fixed the 15th December for the final closure on both sides of these consulates.

I have stated previously that on the day after the cease-fire announcement, and two days and three days after, there were some incidents of firing by the Chinese soldiers on some of our forces or troops, mostly those who were returning, stragglers and others. I might mention that the process of these people coming back has continued, and it has been much expedited by our air force, helicopters going and tracing them and bringing them back if they are wounded, and otherwise also helping them to come back. Every day some

people come back. There are heavily wooded areas round about, and it is not very easy to spot them. They have had a hard time because sometimes for 12 or 14 days they have been wandering about without any supplies, foot-sore, sometimes somewhat unwell. Those who have come back are recovering well. Some others we hope will also come back.

Last time I stated that in these cases of firing taking place on the 23rd, 24th and 25th November on some of our forces there were no casualties. A further information indicates that there were a few casualties—three; one killed and two wounded; and again at another place one NCO was killed, two officers and other ranks were killed and one other is believed killed and one other rank was wounded. This was in the fourth week of November. We have received no other information of any other breach of the cease-fire.

Then there is a question about what I said, what I am reported to have said in a broadcast given to the British Broadcasting Corporation, something to the effect that the Indian army would drive the Chinese from NEFA and considerable portions of Ladakh, and I am asked why not the whole of Ladakh. I have not seen the whole thing. We had been discussing and talking about the immediate stage, the interim stage rather, not the final stage, chiefly concentrating on that and the consequences of the offer they made about cease-fire and withdrawal. I think there is a question about that too. On that, as I have stated, the Chinese have stated that they will withdraw definitely behind the McMahon Line, they will withdraw altogether behind the McMahon Line. They have stated that they will have some check posts, but even those will be behind the McMahon Line.

As for the other questions, I will not go into them now—matters of controversy between us are about the area from which they have with-

drawn, that is to say, what their position will be, whether we shall put up our check posts or civil administration or police administration etc. All these statements which I have made refer to this interim stage and not to the final position which may arise.

I think I have dealt with all the points. There is something about Kashmir too. I do not think that needs any reply from me. It says that pressures are being brought. As the House knows, we have agreed to meet at a ministerial level with representatives of the Pakistan Government. No date has been fixed yet. I learn today on my return that an enquiry has been made from Pakistan about the date and place of the meeting. We shall consider that and send a reply soon.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (कर्नातक) अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब को एक दम तो में बुला नहीं सकता हूँ, बारी बारी ही बुला सकता हूँ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विषयांतर। पहले कृपया मेरी सुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा आप ही पहले कह लीजिये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस समय जो भाषण दिया वह प्रधेजी में दिया है और अब उन्हें हिन्दी बहुत अच्छी आती है लेकिन यह यहां कभी हिन्दी में नहीं बोलते आखिर इस का क्या कारण है? इस प्रकार के महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर हिन्दी में भी कहना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये, मैं ने आप को मुन लिया।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सुन तो आप ने लिया लेकिन जो मैं ने कहा उस का उत्तर क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे उस के कहने की जरूरत नहीं है इस बारे में मैं कई दफा कह चुका हूँ ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I ask a clarification from the Prime Minister? It is reported that he made a statement at Tezpur to the effect that the Chinese line of November 1959 is not different from our claim line. But Khinzemane and Longju—these areas in NEFA are affected. Over and above that there is a disturbing news item in the New York Times which is to the effect that the Prime Minister is ready to concede the Aksai Chin area in Ladakh to China. All these are disturbing news when the Prime Minister says in Tezpur that Ladakh is important and about NEFA there is nothing much. We are naturally disturbed over all these and I should be very happy if the Prime Minister clarifies this position and enlightens us.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are not expected to reply to statements made by newspapers, Indian or foreign, out of their minds. But as I said a little while ago, most of the talks have been about the present situation, that is, about the proposals made by the Chinese and the counter-proposals made by us. They have nothing to do with the final disposition or final settlement, or whatever it may be. In this perhaps there is a confusion. I did say in Tezpur, as far as I remember, that the Chinese proposals are that they will withdraw their forces behind the McMahon line, the ridge. The McMahon line produces a confusion because the Chinese have their own version of the McMahon line.

Shri Hem Barua: There are two McMahon lines.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Their own version is about four or five miles on

this side of the ridge. Therefore, the best thing is to describe it as watershed which is a definite, geographical fact. So, they will be withdrawing according to them behind that watershed I am not sure; not behind the water-shed; they have said the McMahon line; which line they mean I am not quite sure.

In order to remove a good deal of confusion that has arisen we are issuing a pamphlet containing Mr. Chou En-lai's letter and one or two of my letters to him in reply and a number of maps of these various lines, etc. I hope they will be ready by this evening, may be tomorrow. They were really meant to be sent to our Missions abroad. But I am sure they will be available to this House. I may not be able to give enough copies to every Member but some copies will be placed in the Library.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, on a point of order. The other day I said that when Parliament was in session no statement affecting this proposal should be made outside. As an instance, I pointed out Mrs. Lakshmi Menon's statement in Rangoon. Then you were pleased to say that it was a very simple statement about clarification and we were satisfied. But here is another statement made by Mrs. Menon at Colombo on December the 4th. She says "Neither in NEFA nor in Ladakh would India be restrained by the 20 kilometres limit placed by the Chinese cease-fire plan." She says again: "India would not accept the 20 kilometre limit on her advance after the Chinese pull behind the November 7th, 1959 line."

I congratulate her for making such a statement. It is a very bold statement to make. But what disturbs me is this. When Parliament is in session this statement which affects the policies of the Government is not made here. The Government has not so far defined its policies or attitudes so far as Chinese proposals are concerned. When she makes an authoritative pronouncement like that, when the

Parliament is in session, I think a point of order naturally arises and it is up to you to decide what should be done and what should not be done.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand the hon. Member calling this a point of order and objecting to my colleague, Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, making a statement. Here she is in Colombo, speaking to various people, answering questions from the Press, etc. It is obvious she has to say something. Everything she has said is stated in my letters to Mr. Chou En-lai, which have been placed before the House.

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Member says is that this statement of Mrs. Lakshmi Menon is at variance with the general policy mentioned here in Parliament. That is what he is trying to make out, that there is some conflict between the two.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): With regard to the prisoners of war transferred at Bomdi La, is there any information available with the Government, either from the Chinese Government or via the Red Cross as to the total number of Indian prisoners of war with the Chinese, among them how many sick and wounded, and whether the Chinese authorities are proposing to release any more prisoners of war to the Indian Government.

Then, on the same point of order, I submit that the decision to close the Shanghai and Lhasa Consulates should have been conveyed to the House before it was given to the Press. It was a policy decision. We have raised that point very often in the House about severance of diplomatic relations. So far Government had said that they have had made up their mind. Now suddenly they have told the press that they have decided to close the consulates at Shanghai and Lhasa. This at least is a major policy decision which should have been conveyed to the Parliament, when it is in session.

Mr. Speaker: That policy decision was long ago and in pursuance of that, these things have been taking place. There is nothing new in that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Prime Minister said in the House not once or twice, but several times that no decision has been made, with regard to that.

Mr. Speaker: I would request hon. Members—I have requested the hon. Prime Minister also—to remember that we can discuss all these things on the 10th when we take up the discussion on the cease-fire. The Members can raise all these things then. Now the Prime Minister has made a few observations and therefore I allowed two or three questions, but it should not be in such details, because that discussion is coming up and we should not anticipate what that discussion is going to be. The Members have a right and a chance in the very near future to put all these points across. (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It may be ruled out as irrelevant to the discussion on the 10th.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी अभी तेजपुर गये थे। हम को यह खबर मिली थी कि कांग्रेस के एक बड़े जिम्मेदार आदमी ने, जो कि इस सदन के भी मदद्य हैं, वहां पर कहा कि चीन से लड़ना आसान नहीं है, क्योंकि उसकी तीन करोड़ की प्लॉटन है और उस के तीन हजार हवाई-जहाज तैयार हैं। उस से लोगों में अविद्यास की भावना और ज्यादा घबराहट बढ़ी है मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहां तक सही है।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इस का जवाब दे चके हैं कि वहां पर मोराल बढ़त हाई है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस के एक भूतपूर्व प्रध्यक्ष ने, जो कि इस मदन के सदस्य हैं, वहां पर यह भावना पैदा की है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहां तक सही है।

Shri Ranga: I have one or two points to mention in this connection I had taken the occasion to write to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to make it possible for some of us in the House from different parties to go to those areas . . .

Mr. Speaker: That is quite a different thing.

Shri Ranga: (Chittoor): It is not quite so different. What has happened is, it has been made possible—I do not know how—by the Government or by themselves for the representatives of the ruling party to visit that area. But we are not quite sure that if we were to go to those areas, whether similar opportunities or similar facilities should be given to us. We do not want any special facilities or special favours. That was why I made that suggestion, that representatives of the different groups would be given an opportunity of going there, getting in touch with the conditions there and also making our contribution to boost up the morale. We are glad that the Prime Minister has made his visit. Now, I would like to know whether they thought of making any discrimination at all. I am not suggesting anything. If they have not thought like that, I want to know why it is that Government do not take the trouble to take advantage of my offer. It is not as if that we want pleasure-trips anywhere. I am sure other friends also have not gone there merely for a pleasure-trip. They thought it was their duty to go there, and so they have gone there and had the facilities. Would we be given the same facilities? And why is it that Government would not think of providing these facilities to the representatives of the other parties also?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite know to whom the hon. Member is referring. Some little time ago, I read in the newspapers that a considerable number—about 40—of Members of Parliament were going.

Shri Hem Barua: Organised by the AICC.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May be. Immediately I got a telegram from the Chief Minister of Assam and others protesting against this invasion by a large number of Members, for the simple reason that normally they are welcome, but, at the present moment, all those people there are so heavily occupied that it is difficult to provide transport for them; it is difficult to arrange accommodation. There is great difficulty about accommodation in Tezpur, because many things are concentrated there. The Assam Government is functioning at Gauhati and not from Shillong now. They pointed out that they would welcome one or two at a time. So, I ventured to suggest to the Congress President that he better restrain too many people from going there; if one or two people want to go there, they are welcome. If any person wants to go there and live in the villages there for a few months without any responsibility on the Government there, then they are welcome.

Shri Ranga: For a few months?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes; I said "for a few months."

Shri Ranga: Why should they go there for a few months?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I merely mentioned what we said; and what is what they said, and I agreed. There are a number of people doing extraordinarily good work, men and women, living in the villages there, and the administration there has praised them when I went there. They have no responsibility for them. The authorities there do not afford them jeeps. These people simply go there, from village to village, or stay in some village and talk to them. This kind of visit does a great deal of good. But it is physically difficult for them; if a number of people go there, to make arrangements at present, because many things are being re-arranged and stabilised.

This is a short note.

So far as the military are concerned, if I may say so, that has nothing to do with Members of Parliament. They also felt that if a number of people come there it comes in the way of their work at the present moment. So, any individual can go; there is no ban on anybody going, but in regard to transport and accommodation and all that there, there are certain difficulties.

Shr Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the prisoners of war—whether there is going to be any further transfer; also, what is the position with regard to the closure of our Missions in Lhasa and Shanghai?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The last transfer took place the night before last. The Chinese, as the House knows, offered to hand over a number of injured prisoners. It was their offer. They have not given us any information about the number of prisoners they have and whether they are going to send them back or exchange them. But, they have, as far as I remember, in the course of the proposals, said that when some kind of preliminary arrangement is agreed to, which we have been discussing then, next step should be that some officers of ours and theirs—it is about this very arrangement and not about final matters—should decide where there should be the check-posts, ours and theirs; there, they have said they might also consider the exchange of prisoners etc.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): There have been persistent rumours and reports in the newspapers about the diplomatic excesses and misbehaviour which the Chinese authorities have been perpetrating upon our missions in Lhasa and Shanghai. Would the Prime Minister care to give us some details and the reasons and the circumstances which have led us to close our missions there. Secondly, I want to be clear where we are definitely to resume control of the territories from where the Chinese are to withdraw. We would like to know very clearly

about this. I would like to know very clearly about it.

Mr. Speaker: So far as those Missions are concerned, there have been persistent demands here that we should withdraw.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Rumours and reports have been persisting in the Press. It is not something in the public interest. If that is so, I would like to know it from the Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, as you were pleased to say, this matter of treatment in our Consulates, especially at Lhasa, has repeatedly come up and I have given an answer. They have been in considerable difficulty there and could not perform any useful function. I am not referring to anything particular that happened very recently. But this matter has been a continuing one, and we thought that it was not at all helpful to us for them to continue there. So we decided to ask them gradually to withdraw. By "gradually" I mean, first of all they sent their women folk here and some other things, and then the Consul General himself withdrew.

As far as the second thing is concerned—what was it. . . .

Shri Ranga: About effective control.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Where we are to resume effective control.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is just the point we are arguing about; that is, this effective control can either be by some kind of an agreement or by force—there are only two ways of doing it. Now, we are at present discussing what can be done in this intermediate stage, before we discuss other matters, by some kind of an agreement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I, Sir, by your leave, request the Prime Minister to communicate decisions on important matters to Parliament before they are given to the Press so long as Parliament is in session? That must be done:

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I communicate everything. What are the important matters and what are unimportant?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Closure of Missions.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Speaker, Sir

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We cannot continue indefinitely with this question.

Shri Ranga: It is not the same question. I am not continuing with the same subject, otherwise I could have gone on with all that I wanted to ask. But a specific point was raised and an answer was given, whether it was satisfactory or not. I have another point. The Prime Minister has made a statement. It was published in the Press. He also referred to it. It gives us the impression that so far as he can think about it there would not be so much of difficulty in gaining effective control over the area we had lost recently in NEFA. Therefore, the only outstanding, real, big difficulty would be in the case of Ladakh. Are we to understand that this sort of statements can possibly be made outside the House when the House is in session because it is a very important matter?

The second thing is, the report from the *New York Times* assumes great importance in the light of the statement that the Prime Minister is supposed to have made. There it has been published and given very great prominence in the papers. Is it proper, since the House is going to be given an opportunity of discussing this matter on Monday, for the Prime Minister to make such an important statement? If that is so, even if you hold it as proper what is the justification for the Prime Minister to say that he thinks contrary to all that has happened in the past in NEFA area, that in NEFA area it is not going to be a major problem and the real problem is going to be in the case of Ladakh?

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): May I ask one ques-

tion? Are we to take it that the Government has changed its policy as originally announced? As I understood it, Government said that we would never negotiate with regard to re-occupation of our territory. From what the Prime Minister has just said, I have understood that we are now discussing with the Chinese whether we should re-occupy our own territory in the NEFA area.

Shri Ranga: He used the word "force".

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid if the hon. Members had been carefully reading the documents I have placed on the Table of the House, which must have appeared subsequently in the Press many of the questions they put would be automatically answered.

The hon. Member, Professor Ranga, says something about my saying that the NEFA area does not offer much difficulty. I was referring not to any final decision but to the Chinese offer in which they have said, as the House knows, that they will withdraw behind the McMahon line, or the ridge, or the watershed, whereas about Ladakh they have not said anything like that. In referring to that matter, I said that it does not offer much difficulty in NEFA because there they are prepared to withdraw right away from our territory, while in Ladakh they are not prepared to do that. Therefore, I said that the immediate issue today, though it relates to NEFA somewhat, in the main relates to Ladakh.

Shri Ranga: In 1960 Premier Chou En-lai stated at a conference that they have no claims at all over NEFA and the real trouble was in Ladakh. Yet, they came and occupied that territory by force.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid, the hon. Member has got rather confused.

Shri Ranga: Of course, we are all confused. You lead us the way.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He talks about a conference in which Mr Chou En-lai said something, but nothing was said in a conference of that kind. I am talking of the present proposal in which he has stated that they will withdraw right to their idea of the McMahon line—we leave that out as to where the McMahon line is. Therefore the second question that arises in NEFA is what is going to happen to the area from which they withdraw, whether we go there in armed force, whether we go there in police force or whether we go there in civil administration. These have nothing to do with the final decision—these are temporary arrangements which we may accept, may not accept or may accept with variations, whatever it is.

As for Shri Anthony's question, I am sure when he thinks again he will not accept, he will not agree, that we should never, nobody should, in the middle of war talk with each other, talk with the enemy. That is a position which nobody has adopted at any time. Here is a certain position arising from the withdrawal. It is obvious that nobody in this House wants to tell the Chinese: do not withdraw. That is obvious. (Interruptions).

श्री बागड़ी (हिमार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब वगान दे रहे हैं, उस वक्ता माननीय मदस्य खड़े हो जायें, यह तो ठीक नहीं है।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: All these matters of withdrawal, what happens after that are very largely military matters; they are not political matters. Political matters come in when we decide on policies. These are military matters. Therefore, we have to consult our military chiefs etc. on what temporary arrangement is desirable, what we should press for and what we should not press. I cannot discuss all the military implications of any step that we may take.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid, there is no point of order in this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Regarding the point raised by Shri Ranga, both of your predecessors in office, Shri Mavalankar and Shri Ayyangar have upheld the point, and I am sure you will also uphold it, that no policy statements should be made outside the House when Parliament is in session.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब यहां लोग हिन्दी में बोलते हैं तो जवाब इंग्लिश में दिया जाता है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जरा बैठ जाइये।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That was the ruling given by both of your predecessors that policy statements should be made on the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker: If only he had allowed me, I would have answered that point. But he does not allow me. He goes on standing up. That is the difficulty.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Already, there is a point of order. Let it be disposed of. Then the second one can be taken up.

It is a settled fact, and agreed to by Government as well, that if there is an important statement of policy to be made and the Parliament is in session it has to be made inside the Parliament. There is no dispute about that, and that position has ever been maintained. Government have agreed to that. But the question is whether all the Ministers are precluded from giving any statement anywhere, when they go out and they meet press representatives or other responsible persons, so long as it is not contrary to the declared policy of Government. Certainly, they cannot be prohibited in this way from carrying out discussions or making some statements that do not go

[Mr. Speaker]

against the broad policy that has been laid down. That is the only fact that has to be borne in mind. It has been stated that nothing has been done which is in violation of the broad policy laid down by this Parliament or the policy adopted by the Government itself. Therefore, there was no occasion so far as that is concerned. That is a settled fact and there is no doubt about it. This should not be raised again and again simply on that fact.

What does Shri Ram Sewak Yadav want?

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बारावंकी) : मेरा सवाल यह था कि अभी श्री कामत ने और श्री रंगा ने यहां जो बात रक्खी नेफा और लदाख को ले कर के कि नेफा के बारे में .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो मैं ने समझा।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक आप भेरी पूरी बात नहीं मुनेंगे तब तक उस को समझ नहीं पायेंगे। अगर आप ऐन्टिमिपेट कर लेंगे तो आप कुछ समझेंगे और मेरा मतलब कुछ और होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात ठीक है, लेकिन यहां पर एक दफा कहा जाता है, दूसरी दफा कहा जाता है और फिर कहा जाता है। जब मैं ने एक दफा सुन लिया और आप को मौका दिया, फिर आप ने मवाल भी कर लिया तब भी अगर आप उसी को दोहरारे चले जायेंगे तो उससे क्या फायदा होगा?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : न अभी मैं ने अपनी बात कही और न मुझे उसका जवाब मिला। मेरा तो कहना यह है कि नेफा के बारे में तो इस तरह से चीज कही जाती है, लेकिन लदाख के बारे में एक तरह से खामोशी है। चीन की तरफ से कड़ा कर के कंसोलिडेट करने की बात है। इस के बारे में हमारी नीति साफ नहीं है। इसी के साथ कांग्रेस के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष, जो कि इस मदन के मदस्य हैं, असम

में जा कर भ्रम फैलाते हैं कि चीन की पलटन मजबूत है, उसके हवाई जहाज ज्यादा हैं। तो क्या दोनों के दिमाग में कोई मिलावट है? सरकार ने ऐसा फैला तो नहीं कर लिया कि वह लदाख चीन को दे देगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकार ने साफ तौर पर यह कह दिया है कि कोई फैला नहीं कर लिया गया है। इस का जवाब भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने दे दिया है। जो उनका बयान है कि नेफा में कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी तो उनका मतलब है कि चूंकि चाइना खुद कह रहा है कि वह उस लाइन से पीछे हट जायेगा, इस वास्ते वहां कोई तकलीफ नहीं है। लेकिन चूंकि लदाख की निस्वत कुछ नहीं कहता, इस वास्ते उसकी निस्वत अर्गमेंट है।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है जिसकी चर्चा यहां माननीय मदस्य करते हैं कि हमारे एक यदस्य ने वहां कुछ कहा है। मैं नहीं जानता कि उम में क्या है, कैमा मजमा है और क्या उम्मेमान हैं। जो कुछ में जानता है वह मैं ने कहा यहां पर। एक तो मैं ने शुरू की बात कही थी, अपने नेफा सम्बन्धी बयान में कि मैं ने वहां की हालत बहुत अच्छी पाई, आम जनता की भी फौज की भी। मुझे इत्मीनान है। इस से ज्यादा मैं और क्या कहूं? मैं नफसील से तो बतला नहीं सकता कि हमारी फौज क्या कर रही है और आम जनता क्या कर रही है।

दूसरी बात जो नेफा के बारे में कही जाती है उस के सिलसिले में मैं फिर आप से अर्ज करूँगा, जिस के बारे में मवाल हुआ, कि जो चीनी तजवीजें हैं उन की निस्वत कोई फैले का सवाल नहीं है। चीनी तजवीजों में कहा गया है कि वह सन् १९५६ की लाइन पर जायेंगे। अब सन् १९५६ की लाइन हो, सन् १९६० की

लाइन हो, कभी की हो, वह कभी नेफा की लाइन नहीं थी। इस लिये वह नेफा से बिल्कुल हटेंगे यह उन्होंने कहा है। और बातों को छोड़ दिया जाये, महज विधाल को लिया जाये तो जो लाइन उन्होंने लदाख में खींची है उस में फर्क है। यानी जो पहले की बतलाते हैं वह बाद की लाइन से आगे है। मैं ने इन्हां ही कहा था कि यह सवाल, उतना खास महद्वद सवाल, नहीं उठता है नेफा में। और बहुत से सवाल उठ जाते हैं। उन के पीछे हटने का सवाल जहां तक है, वह क्या कर रहे हैं इस को मैं ने साफ किया।

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir, to your ruling that you have given just now. The point I raised was not with regard to some Minister's statement made outside India, but with regard to the decision taken by the Government to close our Missions in Lhasa and Shanghai. That is a policy decision.

Mr. Speaker: I have already said that the demand was being made here. There was no policy statement.

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr. Speaker: Is there another point of order?

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, Sir. I have listened to the hon. Prime Minister. . .

Mr. Speaker: It should be framed in the form of a point of order. I would not allow any other statement to be made.

Shri Hem Barua: I will put it like that. I have listened to the hon. Prime Minister and the impression I get is that about NEFA he has already entered into some sort of negotiations with China.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: Do not think that I am intellectually an undeveloped man.

Mr. Speaker: I will request the hon. Member again—I have already requested him once—that he should frame the point of order and let me see.

Shri Hem Barua: When there are interruptions and they take me for a fool. . . .

Mr. Speaker: No, no; he should not have those apprehensions.

Shri Hem Barua: The impression that I have got from what the Prime Minister has said is that he has already entered into some sort of negotiations with the Chinese over the question of re-occupation of certain areas in N.E.F.A whether by civil settlers or others. I think this a reversal of policy so far. Because, we adopted a Resolution here and that Resolution is quite different. That shows determination to resist, to throw the Chinese from every inch of our territory. That is the gist, that is the idea behind the Resolution. Now, what the Prime Minister says about entering into. . . .

Mr. Speaker: He is only making a statement and not formulating the point of order. What is the point of order? (Interruptions) Order, order. He is only making a speech. There is no point of order so far that has been made.

Shri Hem Barua: The point of order lies in the fact that the Prime Minister's statement goes against the spirit of the Resolution that our House adopted.

Mr. Speaker: All right. He says that it is his opinion. It is no point of order at all. Nothing has been reversed.

Shri Priya Gupta: I wanted to know. . . .

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know—then there is no point of order. He might sit down.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): The point of order is, until the House or the Prime Minister decides as to

[Shri Priya Gupta]

which McMahon line, whether the Chinese interpreted McMahon line or this Government's interpreted McMahon line is to be taken, how can the Government decide and stick to the Resolution?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Priya Gupta: The Chinese position, could he call it invasion or aggression? The Prime Minister referred to two McMahon lines. We want a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; would he sit down or not? Is this a point of order?

Shri Priya Gupta: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: No. It is not. Order, order now. Would he leave this to me? Have I to decide or would he decide for himself that this is a point of order?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजनीर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए कि इस अगली दीवार के पीछे वालों की बात आपने सुनी, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन मित्र राष्ट्रों ने इस विपत्ति में....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगली दीवार को यह खायल रखना चाहिये कि यह इलाजम भेर ऊपर हो रहा है, और वाक्या है कि जब उनकी दीवार खड़ी हो जाती है तो उससे गुजरना मुश्किल हो जाता है।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : आप तो दीवार से भी ऊंचे हैं। हंसी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर ऐसे रिमार्क्स पर माननीय सदस्य हंसा न करें तो शायद वह दूसरी दफा न हों। क्योंकि मेम्बर साहिबान इन पर हंसते हैं और इनको एंजाय करते हैं इसलिये ऐसे रिमार्क्स को दोवारा करने का एनकरेजमेंट मिलता है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन मित्र राष्ट्रों ने इस विपत्ति काल में हमको सहयोग दिया है, जहां हमारे स्वाभिमान के यह अनुकूल है कि इस विपत्ति में हम उनसे गाइड न हों, और अपने सम्बन्ध में स्वयं निर्णय लें, तो क्या वहां यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि जो विपत्ति काल में हमारे साथी हैं, इस युद्ध विराम सम्बन्धी घोषणा में या और इसी प्रकार के निर्णय लेते समय हम अपने उन साथियों की राय लें या उनकी तिक्रिया जांचें? क्योंकि समाचारणाओं में भी उनकी कुछ प्रतिक्रियायें प्रकाशित हृदृश हैं। क्या भारत सरकार को उन्होंने अपनी कुछ प्रतिक्रियायें भेजी हैं? यदि हां, तो सरकार की उम सम्बन्ध में क्या सम्मति है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बिल्कुल अलग सवाल है। इस के जवाब की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे मौका दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं और मौका नहीं दे सकता।

शास्त्री जी ने जो सजेशन दिये हैं उनको गवर्नरमेंट ने सुन लिया है और उन पर ध्यान देगी।

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Sir, under Rule 197, I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

Transfer of prisoners of war by the Chinese.

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered.

12.54 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
FOURTH REPORT

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Pub-

lic Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts (Defence Services), 1960-61 and Audit Report, 1962.

* ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Estimates Committee on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and twenty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Food)—Central Warehousing Corporation.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Speaker, may I make a submission regarding the two Committees? Now that we are spending so much, would it be possible to direct the Estimates Committee to give some special attention to the examination of Defence Expenditure and suggest ways and means of economy?

Mr. Speaker: I will do that.

12.55 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN
BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES,
PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN
BY MINISTERS

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:—

- (i) Statement No. I—Third Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha) [See Appendix I, annexure No. 92].
- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. II—Second Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha) [See Appendix I, annexure No. 93].

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. V—First Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha) [See Appendix I, annexure No. 94].

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. V—Sixteenth Session, 1962 (Second Lok Sabha) [See Appendix I, annexure No. 95].

(v) Supplementary Statement No. VIII—Fifteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha) [See Appendix I, annexure No. 96].

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XVI—Thirteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha) [See Appendix I, annexure No. 97].

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT OF
IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE CONTROL
ORGANISATION

The Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Administrative Report of the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation for the year 1961-62. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-636/62.

12.56 hrs.

EMERGENCY RISKS (GOODS)
INSURANCE BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to make certain provisions for the insurance of goods in India against damage by enemy action during the period of emergency, be taken into consideration."

The House has adopted a Bill to provide for personal injuries to civilian personnel as a result of the risks and hazards arising out of the present emergency. The schemes of insurance which we are proposing to introduce, to deal with the consequences or possible consequences of enemy action, so-

[Shri Morarji Desai]

far as goods, factories and inland vessels are concerned, are, from the financial and broader economic point of view, even more important. I am glad, therefore, that it has been possible for the Members to consider these other schemes also during the current session and to give us the benefit of their guidance and views.

It is not necessary for me to justify or defend these schemes of insurance in principle, as there is not only a widespread recognition of the need, but also an active demand, for the provision on a national and country-wide basis for the risk of damage to property as a result of the present hostilities, whatever the precise degree of that risk may be. Chambers of Commerce and representatives of industry have been urging the Government in the last few days to acquire the necessary powers to provide cover against these uncertain and necessarily incalculable risks. The willingness of the people at all levels to co-operate with the Government and to accept the burdens which are inevitable under a compulsory scheme of insurance has been another gratifying evidence of our unity and sense of purpose in dealing with the consequences of the present aggression. It has, I am also glad to say, made my task relatively easier.

We have tried to explain the scheme of the Bill in simple and non-technical language in the notes on clauses and other memoranda attached to it, and in this speech, I shall, therefore, deal only with the relatively more important points.

This Bill has been drafted on the assumption that only goods which are intended for sale, will be insurable. This excludes, of course, property in various forms such as land and growing crops, residential houses or household and other goods owned and held for purposes other than sale. The distinction in my view is quite rational.

Apart from the fact that only goods intended for sale were protected during the last World War, the House, I am sure, will agree that it is neither necessary nor possible in a scheme of insurance of this kind to cover the entire physical wealth of the country.

Our object in offering insurance facilities under this scheme is quite modest and practical. It is to ensure, firstly, that industrial or commercial activity will not be hampered because of the fear of what may happen as a result of political or military action, and secondly, that the normal production, sale and movement of commodities will continue without any interruption at any time or in any area. This Bill should be fully adequate for achieving these purposes.

A scheme of insurance of this kind cannot allow any individual parties to opt out of it for any reasons. The burden has to be spread equally among all the citizens, and we have, therefore, proposed that for all persons holding property for sale in excess of a certain limit, namely Rs. 50,000, in any one district, it should be compulsory to take out policies of insurance. The corresponding figure during the last war was Rs. 20,000.

Several traders and businessmen, who are not very wealthy or important, have suggested that although the insurance of goods worth less than Rs. 50,000 in any one district may not be obligatory according to the provisions of the Bill, it should be permitted, if the owner or his agent is willing or anxious to obtain any cover. This is a reasonable suggestion; and the scheme, when it is framed, will make it clear that such optional insurance will be permissible.

13 hrs.

The House will notice that sub-clause (2) of Clause 3 of the Bill provides for the exclusion of certain

goods from the scope of the present insurance scheme. It is the intention that the goods which are to be excluded should broadly be the same as in the last world war, but if any special problems exist in relation to goods of any class or description, Government will, of course, have the power to include them or exclude them as the case may be at any time.

The Central and State Governments are now buyers and sellers of goods on a large scale. We have considered it appropriate and desirable to exempt them from the scope of this insurance scheme. Government does not need at the present time, any more than it did in the last war, any insurance for itself. It may also be a moot point whether from the point of view of the adequacy of the insurance fund, the extension of the scheme so as to cover Government property will be worthwhile or desirable, if it were to lead, because of a combination of circumstances, to a net surplus in the fund which Government will be claiming back at a later stage, or to a net deficit in the fund which may have to be wiped out by the Government itself. The administrative difficulties of extending the scheme so as to cover Government stocks are also immense; and on the whole, the decision to keep such property out seems to be the most reasonable and practicable one in the existing circumstances. I should, however, make it clear that only goods owned departmentally by Governments will be excluded. Goods owned by Government corporations and companies will come under this scheme.

The bill, as it stands, provides for the grant of discretion to the Central Government to fix or vary the rates of premium from time to time. We are not yet in a position to arrive at an accurate judgement of the degree or variety of the risks to which property insurable may be exposed, although we have, for our own working purposes, a very broad estimate of

the insurable value of the goods which are intended to be dealt with under this bill, this estimate is very much in the nature of a guess. We are unable, therefore, to forecast with any degree of accuracy the premium revenue which may be obtained on the basis of any given schedule of rates.

We are anxious that while we should provide adequately for any damage or loss to property which may be caused as a result of the present hostilities, we should not impose on consumers who will be buying the products of the industry, any burdens which may not be absolutely necessary. We had earlier considered it desirable, after taking into account the various circumstances and considerations, to which I have referred, to provide for the grant of powers to the Central Government which would not be limited or qualified in the bill itself, but to indicate in the financial memorandum, certain rates which could perhaps be charged at the beginning.

I am, however, aware that there is a feeling in certain quarters that even in an emergency and even in the conditions, and with safeguards, which I have mentioned, there will be no adequate justification for the grant of unfettered discretion to the Central Government in regard to the fixation of the rates of premium. I defer readily to this feeling. As it is never my intention to bring up a taxation measure in the guise of an insurance bill I have given notice yesterday of an official amendment, the purpose of which is to specify the ceiling rate for the premium in the Act itself.

The ceiling rate is meant to be permissible maximum upto which Government can go. But it does not mean that this rate will necessarily come into force at the beginning of the scheme or necessarily be in force for the major part of the duration of the scheme. During the period of the last war when the Japanese came closest

[Shri Morarji Desai]

to India the goods premium rate was 56 naye paise per hundred rupees per quarter. In determining what should be the prevailing rate, from time to time, for goods during the present emergency, Government will keep in view all the relevant considerations and circumstances and will take fully into account the views expressed from time to time in Parliament. In fixing the rate of premium, Government will not have a fiscal motive.

The goods insurance scheme, as it was in force during the last world war, was confined to a relatively small number of persons, and, in the conditions which then prevailed, could be implemented without much difficulty. In view of the rapid growth and diversification of the Indian economy in recent years, the number of industrial or commercial establishments, stockists, shopkeepers and other sellers with whom we will be concerned and the value of insurable property will now be much greater. In so far as this leads to a much wider spreading of the risk, this will help rather than hinder the implementation of our scheme. But the complexity of the administrative problem is also very great, and the success of the scheme will ultimately depend on the willingness of every insured and insurable person to declare the nature and value of this insurable stocks to pay the premiums promptly as and when they fall due, to refrain from adding these relatively insignificant premiums to the selling prices of the goods stocked by them, and otherwise to offer all reasonable facilities to those who are responsible for administering the scheme.

I would like to assure the House and the general public that it will be our endeavour to provide all the facilities which may be necessary to industrial and commercial establishments or other individual traders and to avoid any harassment of the smaller traders or any interruption of the normal flow of trade or the con-

duct of business. At the same time, I also appeal to all those on whom any obligations may be imposed by or under this Bill to co-operate with the Government, particularly in the directions which I have indicated.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to make certain goods in India against damage by enemy action during the period of emergency, be taken into consideration."

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): May I suggest that the motion for relaxation of rules for the next Bill may also be moved now, so that the consideration of the two Bills can be taken up together, and when the clause by clause discussion comes, they can be taken up separately.

Mr. Speaker: No. I have considered that. I do not think it is possible to take them together.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): How much time for this Bill?

Mr. Speaker: Two hours for this and one hour for that I suppose.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Both the Bills are the same. I have read the Bills. Even the language is the same.

Mr. Speaker: Do the Members want that both might be discussed together?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Both should be discussed together.

Mr. Speaker: If that is so, I have no objection.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): For the purpose of the general discussion, both can be taken together.

Mr. Speaker: If that is the desire, I have no objection. The second motion may also be moved.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to move:

"That the proviso to Rule 66....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Let him make the motion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Rule 388 says the motion cannot be made without your consent.

Mr. Speaker: I have given consent.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If you have given consent, it is all right.

Mr. Speaker: It was given yesterday.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not know that.

13.09 hrs.

SUSPENSION OF PROVISO TO RULE 66

The Deputy Minister in the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to move:

"That the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Bill, 1962 be suspended."

Mr. Speaker: Motion made:

"That the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Bill, 1962 be suspended."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It is farthest from my mind to be in any way unhelpful

or obstructive to the Government in this time of emergency, but may I submit with all respect that this motion has been made today because of defective or ill-planning of business by the Government for this session of Parliament. If the Government had planned its business with foresight—that matter has been raised so often in this House that I am loth, I am reluctant to raise it again and again, and you have also been kind enough to direct the Government to plan their business properly and efficiently—if it had been done, this motion would not have been made and we would not have been in a quandary. I know the rules are not sacrosanct. But as I said earlier, in all these, particularly at this time the spirit the forms and the institution of parliamentary democracy should be upheld with greater vigour than before, so that at the end of the emergency, parliamentary democracy may emerge even stronger than it is today.

Some of the minor Bills with which Government was occupied last week could have been postponed and taken up later, and the Bill which was moved just now by the senior Minister could have been taken up. If that had by now received the assent of the President, there would have been no difficulty in moving the second Bill.

Mr. Speaker: If I agree with his observations, what next should be done?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The rules should not be suspended lightly on every occasion.

My next suggestion is that the second Bill need not be taken up today the first Bill might be passed by this House and then by the other House and the President's assent may be obtained. The session may be extended by a day or two or till Wednesday or Thursday so that the other Bill could be brought, if it could not be done earlier than Tuesday. Certainly the session could be extended for that purpose so that the rules are not departed from needlessly.

Mr. Speaker: I agree with the hon. Member so far as this motion is concerned; it should be very rarely resorted to. This request by the Government for the suspension of the rules should be seldom made. I do request those who are in charge of these things to anticipate such contingencies and plan them in such manner as to get the one passed before the second is taken up. Previously also I had said like that I hope the Government would plan its business in such a manner that only very rare it comes before the House for the suspension of the rules.

Now, the second question is whether we can take up the second Bill after the first one had been passed and received assent. I had also considered this question when I was giving my consent yesterday. I found that it was not possible and I feel that these two Bills are very essential and must be passed. We cannot postpone any of them to the next session. We are adjourning on the 11th. That is one thing. Then, 11th is fixed for discussion on the price line and 10th for the cease-fire. There is no other alternative but to take them up today. It was therefore that I made the observation on Friday last that first these two Bills should be passed before we take up non-official business. That was also agreed to by this House. Therefore, with all those limitations laid down by the House itself, I had no choice but to give my consent and under those limitations and with the decisions that the House has already taken, I do not think there is any other escape for us. We have now to put it to the House; that there is no way out. Therefore, we should agree. On the one hand, we have decided that—and I agree that entirely that these two Bills should be passed as possible. There ought not to be any delay, and it is not a question of one day or two days.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, may I make a submission? I agree entirely

with my hon. friend and with your directions that this motion should be very rare. I believe I have come for the first time with a motion like this before the House, and the Government also has come very rarely—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not the first time; it is the third time, I believe.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not generally done, but in this particular case, it was first of all said that Parliament should adjourn quickly, on the 23rd October. Further, this is not a measure which can be brought in a hurry. It also required a lot of consideration, and therefore it was being considered. Then we found that we would have to bring in an ordinance or something. We did not want to bring in any ordinance if we could help it. Therefore, we also tried to see that the Bill was framed and brought in here. So, the only alternative left to us, if this was not done, was that an ordinance should be passed afterwards. That would not have been, to my mind, a satisfactory position at all. It is therefore that we have come very reluctantly with this request to you and to the House.

I can very well understand the zeal of my hon. friend, to maintain the rights. I am also one with him, and I will be only too zealous in this matter. But I would say that he may be a little bit less zealous in censoring on occasions which are not necessary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am equally zealous.

Shri Morarji Desai: But he is equally zealous in censoring which is not good!

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Because he is a bachelor!

श्री पश्चाल तिह (कैराना) : अच्युत महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि नान-आफिशल विजितेस के दिन ही ऐसी बातें पैदा होती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को कोई खतरा नहीं होना चाहिये । उन का रेजोल्यूशन जरूर लिया जायेगा ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस के अन्तिरिक्त में यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम सात आठ साली ऐसे हैं, जो हमेशा चाइना के मुतालिक कालिंग-एटेन्शन नोटिस देते हैं—मैं ने बीस, पच्चीस दिये हैं—और उस के जवाब में हमें कहा जाता है कि चाइना के सम्बन्ध में जो डीवेट होगी उस में हम को मीका दिया जायेगा । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि बहम में हम को टाइम नहीं मिलता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपने ग्रुप के लीडर को कहें कि वह उन का नाम भेजें ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : लेकिन रिजेक्ट तो आप करते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रुप के लीडर की तरफ से जो नाम मुझे भेजे जाते हैं, मैं उन्हीं को बुलाता हूँ । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह शिकायत किसी को नहीं होगी कि मेरे पास एक माननीय सदस्य का नाम भेजा गया और मैं ने किसी दूसरे माननीय सदस्य को बुला लिया । जहां तक कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिसिंज का तालुक है, अगर किसी सबजेक्ट पर डीवेट एक दो दिन में आ रही हो, तो मैं उस के बारे में कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस की इजाजत कैसे दे सकता हूँ । यह बात हमारे रूल्स में है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : चाइना के बारे में जो पच्चास के करीब शार्ट-नोटिस क्वेस्टियन दिये हुए हैं, उन को तो मौका देना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कालिंग एटेन्शन से अब शार्ट-नोटिस क्वेस्टियन पर आ गये हैं, जो कि एक अलग सबाल है । माननीय सदस्य को पता होना चाहिये कि इस बारे में आखिरी फैसला मिनिस्टर के पास है । अगर वह कहे कि मैं शार्ट-नोटिस क्वेस्टियन

एक्सेप्ट नहीं करता हूँ, तो मेरे पास कोई ताकत नहीं है कि मैं उस को जवाब देने के लिये मजबूर करूँ ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, with regard to your ruling which you were so good to give a minute earlier, you observed that you were bound by the decision made two days ago that both these Bills should be taken up today. May I be permitted to say you that we were not then aware of the position with regard to the suspension of the rule that might come up today. Nothing was said about that then.

Mr. Speaker: Well, I am bound by the decision of the House.

The question is:

"That the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Bill, 1962 be suspended."

The motion was adopted.

13.19 hrs.

EMERGENCY RISKS (FACTORIES) INSURANCE BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to make provisions for the insurance of certain property in India against damage by enemy action during the period of emergency, be taken into consideration."

This Bill, like the other one relating to goods which has just been moved, is based on a similar scheme which was in existence during the last world war, but have introduced a few changes in order to provide for the developments in the Indian economy since the end of that war. The main change which has been made is that in view of the growth of our mineral

[Shri Morarji Desai]

oil industry in recent years and the somewhat special position and importance of the tea industry in Assam, we are acquiring the power to provide, in case it becomes expedient or desirable to do so, insurance cover in respect of the plant, machinery and equipment of the oil companies or the standing tea crops, as the case may be, in addition to any other insurance which may be available in the normal course.

The Bill, Sir, is of particular interest to the people of Assam, who have been understandably anxious that we should take all reasonable steps to provide for the safety of property located in that State, which may be exposed to the risk of loss or damage as a result of enemy action, but the problem is really a national one and it has to be tackled on that basis. I am glad to be able to tell the House that there has been widespread appreciation of this fact and that there is no tendency on the part of any one concerned with this scheme to look upon it as one which is of merely local interest.

The notes on clauses are fairly detailed, and are intended to explain as cogently and clearly as possible the basic outlines of the scheme with which this Bill is concerned. I will not, therefore, waste any time in dealing with minor points. It will be more useful, if I were to refer instead to certain major question of policy arising out of the present scheme.

We have made it clear in this Bill that Government property is not insurable. The reasoning on which this exemption is based is that Government, unlike any other private owner of property, will be in a position to bear the risk of loss or damage, as and when it arises. I should, however, like to point out for the information of the House that this exemption in favour of the Government is available only in respect of factories or other property which is departmentally-owned and that the autonomous

public sector undertakings and enterprises will, according to the scheme of this Bill, be subject to the same burdens and be eligible for the same rights as other units in the private sector.

We have deliberately taken this decision, as it will not be appropriate or desirable to introduce any element of discrimination as between public sector units which are intended to run on commercial and business principles and other private sector undertakings with which the public sector undertakings may in fact be competing in a number of cases. The implication of this decision, as the House will appreciate, however, is that the burden of the insurance scheme will be shared by the public and private sectors alike, and there will be no distinction as regards this matter, between the two sectors.

I would like to indicate at this stage our intentions regarding premium rates. The considerations which have been mentioned in relation to goods insurable under the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Bill, 1962, which has just been moved, are equally relevant in regard to the factories and we have given notice of two amendments to indicate the ceiling rates which will be operative and have beyond which premiums cannot be levied in any circumstances. Within these limits, we shall try to fix rates which will not exceed in any case two per cent per annum in the case of factories and three per cent per annum in the case of inland vessels, but before arriving at any final decision, we shall, I need hardly say take into consideration any views which may be expressed in this House.

Sir, a scheme of insurance like this, prepared within a few days and brought into force immediately, because the circumstances demand such a course, is bound to add very considerably to the strain on various persons who are concerned with it as

administrators or contributors and beneficiaries. We are fully aware of the complexity of this problem; and the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company, which is going to be our agent, will be making adequate arrangements for the persons who are liable to take out policies of insurance under this Act, to get any information or clarifications which they may need and to pay the premium and to receive the policies or other benefits without inconvenience or delay. As far as the contributors and beneficiaries themselves are concerned, I have every hope that they will continue to offer their co-operation to the Government and to the authorities administering the scheme in this endeavour to protect our industry and trade from the consequences of enemy action.

I would like to conclude, if I may, with an appeal to all those, who are liable for insurance under the present schemes of insurance, to extend their co-operation particularly in maintaining or reducing the price line, in spite of any additional burden which these schemes may involve.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to make provisions for the insurance of certain property in India against damage by enemy action during the period of emergency be taken into consideration."

So, both the motions are now before the House.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome both these two Bills. These two Bills are naturally a corollary from the existence of the emergency situation in India due to Chinese aggression.

So far as the provisions of these Bills are concerned, they are more or less like the provisions in the old Bills that were passed during the Second World War. So far as the other points about how the goods,

factories and plants are to be insured are concerned, they are almost the same.

The only point that I want to suggest is this. Under the two Bills that are before the House, the Government will apparently be the agent who can entertain and issue insurance policies. It has been just now mentioned that the agents will be the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company. I am glad that this has been given to them because it is a subsidiary of the Life Insurance Corporation of India I have seen from the Press that various other private companies doing general insurance are making efforts saying that they should be given the agency. It is being said that it will not be possible for the Life Insurance Corporation and its subsidiary to cope up with the situation. I know, so far as the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company is concerned, it has long experience of general insurance, and this being the subsidiary of the Life Insurance Corporation, it is quite fair that it has been granted to them. Under no circumstances, this agency should be given to any other company.

Another point I want to stress in this connection is, so far as the valuation of the goods either in transit or in store in factories is concerned, already there must be in existence certain fire insurance and general insurance policies taken out on them with private insurance companies. It is a well known fact, so far as the functioning of general insurance today is concerned, that valuations are inflated and there are other malpractices also. I would like that in the case of war risk insurance the Government should have its own valuer or assessor and the goods should not be taken at the same value as given by the private companies without proper verification. Proper steps should be taken by the Government in that regard.

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

So far as the provisions for compulsory insurance are concerned, goods of value to the extent of Rs. 50,000 have been exempted and anything more than Rs. 50,000 in value must be compulsorily insured. No doubt, there is an option given that it may be insured or it may not be insured, but in the case of these goods being hypothecated to the bank they must be insured. Whatever goods are hypothecated to the bank must be covered by war risk insurance.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): It is open to the bank.

Shri Prabhat Kar: It is true. But I would suggest that from the day this particular Bill will come into operation, the banks should not accept any hypothecation of goods unless they are covered by war risk insurance.

So far as the other provisions are concerned, I am in complete agreement with those provisions. So far as the premium is concerned, they have stated that it is not possible at this moment to say what the percentage will be but the maximum limit will be three per cent. It is not the intention of Government to raise finance by passing this Bill and enforcing compulsory insurance. So no one need misunderstand the intentions of Government that by providing compulsory war risk insurance they are trying to raise money for war purposes. Therefore, these two Bills are very very necessary at this stage. So far as the implementation part is concerned, it should be done by a Government agency, not by anybody else. I am sure, Oriental General and Fire Insurance Company will function well as an agent of the Government in this matter.

Government have stated that the risk covered will be 80 per cent of the insurable value of the property. We cannot expect anything more than that from this scheme. The risk

which Government are taking in this matter is a welcome one. So far as the duration of the policy is concerned, it may change from time to time. One cannot say with any certainty as to how long the war risk insurance scheme should continue.

Lastly, though these Bills are being passed and they are necessary, I am quite confident that there would be no occasion to take advantage of this scheme, because the enemy will not dare to damage any of our goods or factories. So, our production will not in any way be hampered by enemy action.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How do you say that?

Shri Prabhat Kar: There will be no occasion for anyone to suffer as a result of enemy action, particularly the production of goods with these words, I welcome these Bills.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): I welcome both the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Bill and the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Bill. They are welcome and necessary measures during this emergency. I am glad that the Finance Minister has included insurance companies both in the public sector and the private sector for this purpose.

Here I have a suggestion to make to the Government. While it is a good thing that they have included both goods and factories under these Bills, it is necessary to cover agriculture and cattle also. We should pay our attention not only to the interest of the business community but to the welfare of the agricultural class as well. I am glad that the tea plantations in Assam will be covered by this Bill, as stated by the Finance Minister.

In a major war, it is very difficult for Government to protect everything. So, it is a good thing that important

industries and factories will be covered by this scheme. Therefore, it is a welcome measure. I am also glad that, unlike many other Bills, this is applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

A perusal of these Bills will disclose that very wide powers have been taken by Government in their hands. Of course, they are very necessary in this emergency. There are clauses in the Bill for damages by explosion, scotched earth policy etc. which are welcome.

It is a good thing that a Bill has been brought forward in respect of goods insurance. Normally, in peace time, Government never undertakes such measures. During war time such measures are inevitable.

Coming to goods insurance, I fail to understand what the total amount involved would be. Though there will be a consolidated fund, what the amount will be is not mentioned here.

I enquire from the hon. Finance Minister what amount will be involved in it. I know from the financial memorandum that a sum of about Rs. 1.5 lakhs will be spent for each of these. The cost on both these is a separate item and I think that if they are brought together the expenses can be lessened.

As far as the factories are concerned, I learn that they will be covered in the urban as well as in the rural areas. I also observe that measures have been taken to inspect these factories and to see that they have proper methods of estimation. I also know that those factories which are under construction will also be covered by this scheme.

So, on the whole I welcome this Bill and give my whole support as also of my party.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the two Bills now under discussion in the House have come very timely and like the two

previous speakers I welcome both these Bills. They are an absolute necessity for the war conditions through which we are passing. In fact, a few days ago when I was in Assam some businessmen saw me and complained that the banks were shy of advancing credit and that unless there was a scheme for the insurance of goods against war risks the banks will continue to feel shy. I conveyed these feelings of the Assamese to the hon. Finance Minister and I must congratulate him on the promptness with which he has brought forth these two very desirable measures.

13.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

I also welcome the assurance given by the hon. Finance Minister that the coverage of the insurance risk will not be used for raising taxation. These are purely insurance Bills and are not meant to raise money for governmental expenditure.

These Bills cover certain types of properties. The Bill in respect of factories covers factories and the definition of 'factory' is fairly comprehensive. It can be extended to mines and the necessary implements connected with mines. It can also be extended to tea gardens and it can cover inland vessels too. The other Bill in respect of goods insurance covers goods for sale and goods in transit. That is good so far as it goes, but war is a national emergency and anything that occurs during war through an attack of the enemy as also any loss which occurs on account of that must be shared by the nation at large. It is on this principle that these two Bills have been formulated.

The hon. Member who preceded me referred to agricultural crops. Besides agricultural crops there are two other types of properties, namely, residential houses and shop buildings. I know that there are some obvious difficulties in framing a more com-

[Shri A. P. Jain]

prehensive scheme but under this emergency we shall have to do it. In the definition of 'war risks' is included precautionary or preparatory measures taken under proper authority with a view to denying facilities to the enemy. That is what is popularly known as the 'scorched earth policy'. This 'scorched earth' policy may apply to tea gardens as also to a small farmer. Moreover, our cities may be bombed. Many of our important cities, like, New Delhi and Calcutta and many more, are within the bombing range and one cannot rule out the possibility of residential buildings and houses being destroyed.

The hon. Finance Minister carries a big burden and I hope that he will have the big courage to carry this big burden and bring forth at the appropriate time another scheme of war risks insurance which will cover agricultural crops as also residential houses and shop buildings.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: And cattle wealth also.

Shri A. P. Jain: This is nothing new that I am saying. In the Second World War, in the U.K., I understand that a much more comprehensive scheme of war risks insurance was undertaken, and it covered risks in respect of the residential houses and shopping buildings. I do not know whether they covered crop, agriculture was not so important in the U.K. If I am permitted, I would like to make a practical suggestion that the Finance Minister may make a beginning with the big cities, because it is the big cities which are more susceptible to bombardment from air, and he may select big cities, say, cities with a population of a lakh and over. He may exempt small buildings, just as he has made an exemption in the case of small business, and all the buildings over and above that value may be compulsorily insured, so that in the event of a bombardment and some of the buildings being destroyed the losses

may be shared by a larger section of the society.

There are one or two things about this Bill which I would like the Finance Minister to explain. I refer to page 5, clause (c)—of the Factories Bill—which says that "payments due under a policy of insurance under the Scheme may be postponed to any time before the expiry of one year from the date on which this Act ceases to be in force, or, subject to payment of interest at the rate of two per cent. per annum from the expiry of the said year, to any later date." I have not been able fully to appreciate the implications of this clause. People take out insurance so that in the event of suffering a loss they may be able to make good the loss immediately. If it is to be postponed till one year after the expiry of the Act, or if it could be postponed still further, though subject to payment of a small interest, then the main object of insurance is gone.

If we look to sub-clause (3) of clause 1 we find that this Act "shall remain in force during the period of operation of the Proclamation of Emergency issued on the 26th October, 1962 and for such further period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be the period of emergency for the purposes of this Act". It is not only the period of emergency which was declared on the 26th of October 1962, but the Government has further power of enlarging this period of emergency.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri A. P. Jain: All right, Sir, I will try to hasten.

Now, I would like the Finance Minister to explain what he really means by it. Because, any delay caused in the payment of compensation would defeat the scheme.

It is true that the Bills are a very beneficial measure. But the real insurance against war risk is the pre-

paration for war. We cannot rule out the possibility of bombardment. In fact, most of our towns are susceptible to it; they are within the bombing range of the airfields in Tibet. We are going to have a prolonged and difficult period and, therefore, we must be prepared for the worst. We are placed in a somewhat disadvantageous position, for the Chinese territory of Tibet across the Himalayas is practically uninhabited. We cannot retaliate air bombing by air bombing. Perhaps to some extent we can do it by cutting off their line of transport and by bombing the army concentrations. But we will certainly be in a disadvantageous position. So I take this opportunity of pressing upon the Finance Minister to give special attention to the Air Force. We must build up our Air Force. We must have a large number of fighters and bombers, particularly fighters, so that in the event of the Chinese resorting to aerial warfare we may be able effectively to combat them and save our cities. The fighters have never been able to provide full protection to the cities, but nonetheless situated as we are we must raise our fighting aerial power so as to reduce the damages on account of any aerial attack from the enemy.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये जो दो विल इमरजेंसी रिस्क्स (फैक्ट्रीज) इंश्योरेंस विल और इमरजेंसी रिस्क्स (गुड्स) इंश्योरेंस विल, पेग किरे गरे हैं मैं इनका समर्थन करता हूँ।

१५ साल के बाद यह नया मोका आया है कि हमारे ऊपर शत्रु ने हमला किया है। इस बक्त जो कानून बनते हैं वह, कानून, जैसा कि मैं ने कल कहा था, हैप्पैजार्ड तरीके से लाये जा रहे हैं। लेकिन ये विल प्रेस नहीं हैं। इन विलों में बहुत से अच्छे प्रावीजन हैं। इमलिये में माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को धन्यवाद देना हूँ। लेकिन माथ माथ मेरी कुछ कठिनाइयां हैं जिनको मैं हाउग के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

गुड्स विल के पंज द, बलाज ७, में एक प्रोवाइंजों दिया गया है जो इस प्रकार है :

Page 8, clause 7—

"Provided that the Scheme shall not restrict the carrying on of business as aforesaid by any person, if and so long as the value of all goods insurable under this Act which are for the time being owned by him within one and the same Presidency town or district in the course of that business does not exceed fifty thousand rupees."

इमका अर्थ यह है कि अगर माल एक जिले से दूसरे जिले को ले जाया जायेगा और अगर वह ५० हजार से नीचे की कीमत का है तो उसका बीमा करवाना होगा। जैसे अगर इंदौर से धूलिया को माल जाता है और अगर वह ५० हजार से नीचे का है तो उसको इंश्योर करना होगा। लेकिन अगर एप्री-कल्चुरल गुड्स हो और उसको इंदौर से पास के जिले को ले जाना है तो उसको इंश्योर करना पड़ेगा या नहीं। अगर उसको इंश्योर करना पड़ेगा तो इससे एप्री-कल्चुरल बलाम पर और छोटे व्यापारियों पर बड़ी मुमीत आयेगी। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। अगर इंदौर से धूलिया जाने वाले माल को इंश्योर करना पड़ता है तो उस माल पर इंश्योरेंस का खर्च भी जोड़ा जायेगा और तब उसको रिटेल में बेचा जायेगा। यह इंश्योरेंस एक ही स्टेट में एक जिले से दूसरे जिले को माल ले जाने पर कराना होगा चाहे वे जिले एक दूसरे से लगे हो। इस पर विचार करना चाहिये कि क्या ऐसा करने से दाम नहीं बढ़ेंगे। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस प्रावीजन के बजाये यह प्रावीजन किया जाता तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता कि यह इंश्योरेंग एक ही स्टेट में एक जिले में माल ले जाने पर न होकर उस माल पर लिया जाना हो; जिसे एक स्टेट से दूसरी स्टेट को ले जाया जाए।

[श्री बडे]

इसके बाद मुझे अपील के अधिकार बारे में कुछ कहना है। इसमें अपील के सम्बन्ध में यह प्रावीजन है :

"A person against whom a determination is made under-sub-section (1) may, within the period specified in the Scheme, appeal against such determination to the Central Government whose decision thereon shall be final."

सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एक आयारिटी मुकरं कर देगी जो कि फाइनल होगा। इसके ऊपर कोई अपील नहीं हो सकेगी, कोई सैकिंड अपील के लिये प्रावीजन नहीं रखा गया है। मुझ को यह प्रावीजन ड्रास्टिक लगता है।

इसके बाद इसमें यह प्रावीजन है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट जब चाहे इस स्कीम को बदल सकती है। इस सम्बन्ध में इस में यह प्रावीजन है :

Page 7—

"The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, add to, amend or vary any Scheme made under this Act."

यानी जब सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को जरूरत पड़ेगी तो वह इस स्कीम को बेरी कर सकेगी, इसको अमेंड कर सकेगी और इस में ऐड कर सकेगी। चूंकि यह कम्पन्सरी इंश्योरेंस का प्रावीजन है इसलिये इस बारे में जनता के सामने डेफिनिट योजना रखनी चाहिये।

इस के बाद यह गुड्स की डैफनीशन है :

"goods" means any materials, commodities or articles and includes materials, commodities or articles used in or for the construction of any ship up to the time at which the ship after construction is launched;"

(The Bell rings).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are about 10 speakers. Five minutes each.

Shri Bade: I have to speak on two Bills.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everybody has to speak on two Bills; not only yourself.

Shri Bade: Only five minutes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Bade: That was not decided by the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Three hours have been allotted. We have to take up Non-official business. The hon. Member knows it.

श्री बडे: इस में गुड्स के बारे में जो डैफनीशन दी गई है उस में एप्रोकलचरल प्रोड्यूस नहीं शामिल है और जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ कैटिल्स और प्रोइंग को प्रभी इस डैफनीशन में नहीं आती हैं और अगर आती हों तो मंत्री महोदय मुझे बतला दें।

लडाई के बक्त में जैसा कि एक मेम्बर ने कहा स्कॉर्च अर्थ पालिसी चलती है, इस प्रकार की यदि एक पालिसी चलती है और उस में इंश्योरेंस करने का प्राविजन रखा है तो मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

जहां तक फैक्टरीज के बारे में प्राविजन है, मैं ने देखा है कि छोटी छोटी फैक्टरीज व रहने का निवास स्थाद रहता है वह फैक्टरीज एक के नीचे भी रहती हैं और वहां भी फैक्टरीज होंगी तो दोनों के बास्ते प्राविजन होना चाहिये। रेजीडेंशल ब्वार्टर्स होंगे। उसके बास्ते भी इंश्योरेंस करना जरूरी है। लेकिन यदि बमबारी हो जाय तो उसका कोई प्राविजन नहीं है। मैं ने मूर्मेंट आफ गुड्स फोम बन डिस्ट्रिक्ट टु अदर के काम में एक अशांति पैदा होगी और उस से माल की कीमत बढ़ेगी। यदि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे तो ठीक होगा। चूंकि आप अधिक समय दे नहीं रहे हैं इसलिये और अधिक न कहते हुए मैं इन दोनों बिलों का इन शब्दों के साथ समर्थन करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These Bills have to be finished today. We will go on till 3.55. We will take up Non-official business at 3.55. The House will sit till 6.30.

Shri Bade: Five minutes is too short.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to accommodate all Members. Members will have to co-operate.

Shri Himatsingka (Goddha): Sir, I welcome the two Bills which have been introduced. On account of the Chinese aggression in Assam, the bankers had definitely intimated their constituents that unless some sort of insurance was introduced, they would not be able to advance money. Therefore, it is very right and proper that these two Bills have been introduced.

In the Factories Insurance Bill, the definition of factory does not cover plantations. But, power has been taken by clause 17 that it will be extended to standing tea crops. In this connection, I think another factor should be taken into account. As has been suggested by the bankers, banks advance money on tea in prospect. They go on advancing money for being utilised for six months from December till about June for being paid to labourers when the tea grows, that is to say, tea in prospect, that is hypothecation of tea that will be grown. Some sort of insurance will also have to be provided for such advanced by the banks to the tea planters. If that is not done, if the banks do not advance money for such kind of necessities of the tea planters, there might be difficulty in carrying on plantation. I have not been able to see whether that is actually covered by the clause or not. But, if it is not, I think that under clause 17 power should be taken by the Government to insure such advances also against risk.

So far as the rates are concerned, it has been stated very clearly, and I think rightly, by the hon. Finance Minister that it will not be used for

the purpose of raising finances as a fiscal measure, but it is really to insure against possible risk and that the rate will be perhaps fixed on the basis of the amount of risk involved at an particular time. That is only proper. Care should be taken that the rate may not be very high. Otherwise, it will affect prices. If the rate be high on goods and factories, that would have to be added to the price of the goods that would be produced and that would be sold. That would rather force a rise in prices. That fact also should be kept in view in fixing the rate.

One other thing needs clarification. As I read the definition of emergency risks under clause 2(f)(i) it includes action taken by an enemy or action taken in combating an enemy or in repelling an imagined attack by an enemy. The other clauses refer to destruction of goods or of factory by any of the actions, explosion of fire and measures taken under proper authority, etc. Assuming that a tea garden is occupied by the enemy, but the goods are not destroyed and the factory is not destroyed, I take it that that risk is also covered. Because, so far as the owner is concerned, he loses control over the property. He loses the property for the time being so long as it is not recovered. I take it that that is also a risk arising from action by the enemy as we find in sub-clause (f)(i). If that is covered, I have nothing more to say. Otherwise, that also should be included as one of the risks to be covered because that is one of the items that banks will certainly expect to be covered against. Otherwise, they will not advance money.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: What risk should be covered?

Shri Himatsingka: If the enemy occupies a factory or a tea garden and the owner loses control over that factory or tea garden. The tea is not destroyed; the factory is not destroyed. But, the owner loses control.

Shri Morarji Desai: That cannot be helped.

Shri Humatsingka: I am only suggesting. Whether that can be helped or cannot be helped, I do not know. Whether that is covered by sub-clause (f)(i) or not is a thing that should be taken into consideration.

Shri Morarji Desai: He will get it back some time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kashi Ram Gupta.

Shri Tyagi: May I request you to read out the list which you have got so that those who are not in the list.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only for my guidance.

Shri Tyagi: I would like to know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whoever catches my eye will have the chance.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I hope I will catch your eye.

श्री कांशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन दोनों बिलों का स्वागत करते हुए मुझे ये, जार बातें मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखनी हैं। पहली बात तो यह कि जो इमरजेंसी रिस्क्स (गुड्स) इंश्योरेंस बिल है उस के पेज ८ पर दूसरे पैरे में यह दिया हुआ है :—

"Provided that the Scheme shall not restrict the carrying on of business as aforesaid by any person, if and so long as the value of all goods insurable under this Act which are for the time being owned by him within one and the same Presidency town or district in the course of that business does not exceed fifty thousand rupees."

यह जो पहला पैरा है उस से सम्बन्धित है और उम में लिखा हुआ है :—

"....after such date as may be specified in this behalf by the Central Government by notification..... shall not carry on business," इस का तात्पर्य यह है कि ५०,००० से कम का माल कैरी करता है वह विजनेम तो कैरी कर सकता है

लेकिन उस को इंश्योरेंस कराना होगा। जो शब्दावलि है उस से यह जाहिर होता है कि उस पर भी बीमा होगा और वह उस से बरी नहीं होगा। ऐसी घटनि इन से नहीं निकलती है कि वह इंश्योरेंस से की रहेगा और यह उस पर ग्राउंडिंगटरी नहीं होगा। मैं इवारत की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह पहले से सम्बन्धित हो कर पढ़ी जाय।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो गुड्स इन ट्रैक्टिंग होते हैं वह इस ५०,००० की कैटेगरी में नहीं आते हैं क्योंकि जो ५०,००० की एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में सीमा रखदी है वह जो माल बाहर भेजा जाता है उस का इस से सम्बन्ध नहीं है और बाहर जाने वाला माल ५००० का भी होता है तो भी उस के ऊपर पूरा बीमा लगा जायेगा। इसलिये इस में ऐसा संशोधन आना चाहिये कि कम रखने के जो गुड्स इन ट्रैक्टिंग हों उन का बीमा न हो और वह उन को की कैरी कर सकें।

जहां तक फैक्टरीज का प्रश्न है मेरा निवेदन है कि अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि गांवों में जो फैक्टरीज हैं उन का इंश्योरेंस होना चाहिये, मैं उस के थोड़े विरोध में हूँ क्योंकि गांवों में जो मकानात हैं वे छोटे और आमतौर कच्चे होते हैं। अभी हमारे थी ए० पी० जैन कह रहे थे कि बड़े बड़े शहरों के मकानों का बीमा होना चाहिये। गांव में बीमा एक तो संभव ही नहीं है क्योंकि छोटी छोटी फैक्टरी गांव में लगी हैं, घरों में लगी हैं और उस का बीमा यदि २०-३० हजार रुपये का करते हैं और वह केवल इसलिये कि सरकार की मद में रुपया आ जाय तो एक तो न तो वह कवर ही होता है और गांव में अगर एक कहीं इस तरीके से वारदात होई तो सारे गांव को नुकसान होगा है और कोई पैसा उस में गवर्नरेंट को मिलने वाला नहीं है। इस के अलावा वहां गांवों में छोटी छोटी पूँजी होती है और उस पूँजी के लिहाज

से वह काम करते हैं और यदि आप टैक्स करने लगे तो उस में डिस्ट्रिक्टमनेशन कहां तक कर सकेंगे, उस पर फितना बोझ पड़ेगा, यह भी व्यापारिक नहीं होगा। मुझे याद है कि ग्रंथेजों के जमाने में जो बिल बनाये गये थे, उन का एक ही परम्परा था कि किसी तरह ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया लिया जाये, क्योंकि अंपेज वाहर बैठे हुए थे, लडाई वाहर हो रही थी, लडाई इस देश में नहीं हो रही थी। लेकिन आज तो स्थिति बदली हुई है। आज लडाई हमारे देश में होने वाली है। इसलिये जो स्कीम या कानून ग्रंथेजों ने बना दिये थे, उन को बैसे ही लागू नहीं कर देना चाहिये। होना तो यह चाहिये था कि पिछली स्कीमों में जो बातें उन्होंने न रखी थीं, वे भी इस के साथ ही हाउस में पेश की जातीं, ताकि देखने में अगानी हो जातीं। ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। आईन्दा के लिये यह निवेदन है कि यह देखा जाये कि यह स्कीम इस तरह लागू की जाये, जिस से गांवों के लोगों और छोटी फैक्ट्री वालों को तकलीफ न हो।

गवर्नमेंट ने इंडस्ट्रियल एरियाज बना दिये हैं। इस में लिखा है कि जो आकुपायर है, ओनर का भी पैसा उस से लिया जायगा और वह बसूल करेगा लेकिन जब गवर्नमेंट घोन करती है, तो उस का पैसा बसूल तो होना है, इसलिये गवर्नमेंट खुद ही क्यों न दे, क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट ने प्राइवेट और पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज में डिस्ट्रिमिनेट नहीं करना है, यह संत्री महोदय ने बता दिया है। इस अवस्था में इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया के बीमे और उस के मकानों के बीमे का आकुपायर से सम्बन्ध नहीं होना चाहिये, बल्कि वह सीधा गवर्नमेंट से सम्बन्धित होना चाहिये।

यदि सब जगह का बीमा हो, देहातों का बीमा हो, तब तो उन ओपन कास्ट माइन्ज, और उन में भी छोटी छोटी माइन्ज और उन की मशीनरी और दूसरी छोटी छोटी

फैक्ट्रीज को भी इस व्यवस्था में शामिल कर लिया जाये, जोकि देहातों में वहुत दूर होती है और जिन को आम तौर पर छतना नहीं होता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देहातों में जो मकान बनते हैं, उन की मार्केट बैल्यु नहीं होती है, चाहे वह फैक्ट्री हो या कुछ और हो। जब उस की मार्केट बैल्यु नहीं होती है, तो वह मकान बैसे ही है, जैसे कि दूसरे किसान का मकान होता है। यदि देहातों को इस में शामिल नहीं किया जाता है और किसानों और दूसरे गरीब लोगों को इस से राहत नहीं मिल रही है, तो ऐसी छोटी जगहों पर, जहां की आवादी एक, दो, चार हजार है, फैक्ट्रीज को इस कानून से मुक्त रखना चाहिये।

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I heartily welcome this Bill. In fact, it is in response to the universal demand in the area where there was risk recently, and I must congratulate the Finance Minister on his having acted so promptly in response to the call of the people.

There are certain matters which I would like to emphasise. In the first place, premia have to be realised compulsorily by law. So, one cannot get away from the fact that the Bill is a taxation measure, pure and simple. If there were no compulsion and it was left to the factories to voluntarily insure, then I could understand this measure; otherwise, it is a pure and simple taxation measure. As soon as you say that every factory compulsorily shall have to pay a certain premium, then it becomes a tax.

Also, I do not think that this Bill should be treated only as an insurance measure. And let us be quite straight-forward with regard to this tax. The tax has to be realised from these factories, because compensa-

[Shri Tyagi]

tion is to be paid to them in case there is any mishap. So, this Bill must be treated as a taxation measure. Moreover, these factories can be saved only by Government expending a lot of money on defence. So, it is not as if it is like an insurance company which collects the premia, and which is waiting for an accident and which pays the amount only when there is an accident and not otherwise. Factually speaking, this is an insurance in respect of which every day Government will have to pay lakhs and lakhs of rupees for defence purposes; therefore, Government will go on spending on defence every day, and the compensation will be an extra cost to Government. Therefore, I say that the Bill should be given a definite and clear shape as a taxation measure, and it should be stated clearly that all these premia which are collected will go towards defence. It is not necessary to take the sanction of Parliament for the disposal of extra funds. Those moneys should directly go into the Government exchequer and shall not be returned. If there is no war, and there is no bombing, then the question arises as to what will happen. It may be stated that we have compulsorily realised premia to the extent of crores of rupees, and it may be asked how we can usurp that money and where it will go, because people were forced to insure and pay the premia only because a scare was created; and, therefore, that is a case of extortion of money, unless we say that this is a taxation measure, and these moneys will go for the general insurance of the whole country meaning thereby that they will go towards defence, and Government will incur the expenditure on defence out of these premia collected, besides the moneys collected through other taxes. Over and above this, if there is any risk faced by any factory, damages will be paid to it.

Let us say also quite frankly that Government should not act as an insurance company under this Bill, but they should act as Government and pay the compensation and also spend the premia on defence, because defence is the only security. Otherwise, the difficulty will arise when there is no risk at all, and there is no bombing at all; and people may ask that they were promised coverage of the risk, but there was no risk, and, therefore, what would happen to all the premia collected, since no compensation would then be payable to them. Therefore, let us say quite frankly that as soon as the premia are collected, they will directly go into the exchequer.

As regards the rates, I am afraid that they cannot be left to Government. It will be bad on the part of Parliament to allow the discretion to Government to fix any rates they like. This is more or less a taxation. I was very much worried over it till the hon. Minister spoke today, and I am glad that he has come forward with an amendment. Otherwise, in my opinion, the Bill was out of order, and it was ultra vires the Constitution. But the Finance Minister in his wisdom has already given notice of an amendment whereby he seeks to provide that the rate of premium will not be more than 3 per cent. I think that even 3 per cent is on the high side. I can agree to it only on the condition that all these premia realised will directly go into the exchequer or the Government coffers. But if it is to be treated as just an insurance premium, if Government takes over this function only as an insurance company, then 3 per cent will be too much and too high, and to give discretion to Government in such a case will not be healthy.

Shri Himatsingka: Will it make any difference?

Shri Tyagi: If it goes to Government coffers, it would be all right, because it goes to meet the defence expenditure, and it is a sort of defence expenditure.

Then, I quite agree with my hon. friend Shri A. P. Jain that this should be made compulsory, and food crops, big markets and other things also might be covered. But it may not be made compulsory in the case of agricultural or food crops, because perhaps people may not like it; only those who want to get the risk covered may voluntarily pay the premia.

Clause 15 relates to the power to exempt factories. This again wants a little clarification. I hope the hon. Minister will kindly make note of it and clarify it to the House. What is the meaning of exemption of factories? Under what conditions shall the factories be exempted? Will it depend upon their incapacity to pay? What categories of factories will be exempted? The hon. Minister may clarify what he has at the back of his mind.

Clause 4 relates to employment of agents. I hope that these agents will not be like insurance agents, because here the business and policies have not to be canvassed. Insurance agents get their commission because they canvass for clients. Here, there is no question of canvassing for clients. The clients have been provided by Parliament itself, and, everybody will have to insure compulsorily. Therefore, why unnecessarily have an agency? If the intention is that some insurance company will act as an agent, then that is a different thing altogether; otherwise, it requires clarification. Why have agents? Why not have Government officers themselves? Why not have extra officers appointed on payment, so that they may be responsible for all types of irregularities, for accounting etc. directly to Government?

Then, clause 7(4) which relates to the disposal of excess funds also re-

quires a little clarification. It reads thus:

"If at any time the amount standing to the credit of the Fund exceeds the sum which, in the opinion of the Central Government, is likely to be required for the making of payments out of the Fund, the excess shall be disposed of in such manner as the Central Government may think fit".

Why? This is not necessary. Let all that excess go to government coffers. There is no question of Parliament being consulted again. Even if they have to pay extra, Government will somehow or other pay the extra. It is only paying to our own people. Therefore, that is not necessary.

I hope the hon. Minister will clarify these issues.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I welcome these two Emergency Risks Insurance Bills because they are likely to contribute to rectifying the economic instability that is overwhelming the country today because of the enemy knocking at our door. The stringent situation was also brought about by the stringency of working capital due to the Reserve Bank rules and all that.

The Finance Minister while moving for the consideration of these Bills also made a reference to conditions in Assam. I just want to make a passing reference to those conditions. What has happened because of the Chinese knocking at the gates of Assam is that there has been a deadlock or stalemate in the economy of the State, and till now the economy of the State is in the doldrums, to a certain extent. Apart from substantial stocks of tea lying idle and the failure of the tea industry to contribute to our economy because of the withdrawal of financial assistance facilities by banks, I would make a reference to another cash crop, a dollar earner, jute. What about jute? My information is that at present 3 lakh bales are lying idle

[Shri Hem Barua]

in Tezpur and around about. Because of the transport bottleneck and the absence of insurance facilities, the trade has come to a standstill. There was a branch of the State Bank operating in a place called Karuputia. This place is supposed to be the nerve-centre of the jute industry. The branch of the State Bank there closed from 21st November to 2nd December, because Government ordered all the offices and banks to be closed in view of the threatening aggression and all that. Because of the very fact that the banks are withdrawing their credit facilities which they used to offer to the tea and jute industry, particularly these two dollar earning cash crops are facing a sort of deadlock or stalemate. This has been caused by the absence of insurance facilities.

It is in this context, that I welcome these two measures as they would contribute to stabilising our economy to a certain extent. Besides this, there has been a depression on the stock exchange also brought about by the absence of insurance facilities. In the context of that circumstance, I would say that these measures are already delayed. That is why there is some sort of stalemate in our economy, and the sooner these measures are adopted, the better for the country.

There is a provision in one of the Bills to insure goods carried by inland vessels. I was reading the U.K. War Risks Act, 1939. There they had made provision for insuring ship machinery also, that is, goods other than the cargo that it carries belonging to the ship, for instance, furniture and all that. Therefore, the ambit of these insurance measures ought to be widened so as to embrace all these things so as to give a certain amount of stability and security to the people involved.

While there is provision for goods carried by ship, there is no provision in these measures for any insurance of

goods carried by aircraft. We are in a war and the air services will have to be utilised for transport of goods and other things. These should be covered. I would say that there should be provision for insuring even agricultural products, even livestock; or else there will be some sort of difficulty.

My hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, has already referred to the premium rates. When these rates are fixed, it should be done in the context of some sort of realistic appraisal.

There is a talk that this legislation visualises the agency of the LIC. Instead of entrusting the agency to the LIC, it will be better, as they did in England during the last war years, if we entrust this responsibility of agency to the Board of Trade. I say so because the LIC is already heavily worked, and the Board of Trade can discharge this responsibility better.

Another thing is about replenishing the fund of insurance. This will come from contributions from the Consolidated Fund of India. But I feel there should be some measure visualised so that we might go in for taxation, if necessary, in order to replenish the fund, whenever occasions arise. And there will be occasions arising like that. Therefore, I agree with Shri Tyagi that it should be a taxation measure.

I must congratulate industry also because it is not trying to make war profits. In spite of that this should be a sort of taxation measure, a taxation measure that would contribute to our defence fund.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I welcome these two Bills. They are essential and important at the moment in order to create a greater sense of security in the country.

Luckily, these Bills have followed the Bill we passed yesterday with re-

gard to personal injury etc. In that Bill, provision has been made for compensating personnel engaged in the war effort and others when they suffer injury to themselves. It was natural therefore that this cover should be extended to other fields concerned with the war effort, factories, products of factories, raw materials, goods and so on. It is good that the Finance Minister has come speedily with these Bills which will certainly create in the country generally a greater sense of security as far as the war effort operations are concerned.

One or two hon. friends have suggested that this should have been a fiscal measure. I do not agree with them. These Bills are purely security measures. We must separate security measures from fiscal measures and not create confusion by trying to mix up the two. As far as bringing security is concerned, these two measures are very welcome.

It has been suggested that the cost of insurance, that is, the premium rate for insuring material, factories and other units should be 3 per cent. or less than 3 per cent. I would submit that it should be a little less and should not go beyond that.

There is another important factor, that is what will be the agency implementing this legislation. Some hon. friends have suggested particularly one insurance company. I would submit that in our country we have several general insurance companies whose record is absolutely good. They are in no way inferior to other companies. Maybe one or more may have more funds with them and more assets with them, but as far as their functioning is concerned, some of them have done pretty well and they can be compared very favourably with foreign companies working here or outside the country.

As far as the passing of these two Bills is concerned, it has been made absolutely clear that these will cover war risks, and war risks have also

been very nicely and well defined in these Bills. Therefore, there is not much to be said in regard to that.

This has also been made clear that this measure will continue till the emergency lasts or some near date which the Government thinks is necessary. That should be agreed to.

As my hon. friend Shri Mahida has said, this Bill, unlike some others that we have passed during this session, will apply to Jammu and Kashmir, the State from which I come. I heartily welcome this, and am glad that without waiting for that State or the Government of that State to pass such a legislation, Parliament is passing this measure in such a way that it will apply to that State also. I would like to say to some of the doubting Thomases with regard to the emotional integration of that State with the rest of India under the Constitution, that this is how the State has come nearer and nearer to the Centre and will ultimately come as the other States, maybe after some time. Therefore, from that angle also I welcome it.

I am glad that this Bill and the Bills we have already passed would really create an atmosphere of security in the country which will ultimately go to build up the war effort and help it, and help in ultimately throwing out the enemy.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I have seen in these two measures the underlying idea and the implied suggestion that was contained in a question I had tabled more than two or three weeks ago. Indeed, in my humble view these measures are somewhat belated, because they should have been brought immediately after the promulgation of the emergency in this country. We have known these measures before in this country and therefore there should have been no difficulty whatever in bringing them immediately after the emergency was promulgated. Anyway, I welcome these two measures, congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for bringing them be-

[Dr. L. M. Singhur]

fore the House during this session, and express the hope that they would be on the statute-book before we adjourn.

Under these two enactments, there is, as is obvious, the widest conceivable scope for delegation. We grant these wide powers for discretionary action to the Government ungrudgingly and most willingly in view of the present situation, but I should like to express the hope that from time to time the Government would not only be responsive to suggestions from the public in general and the hon. Members of this House in particular, but would also take this House into confidence in regard to the various matters of detail in the administration of these measures. I hope that the power of Parliament, in spite of the wide delegation of powers involved in these two measures, would not in any case be whittled down and I have every hope that the Finance Minister, the wise statesman that he is, will always see to it that he has Parliament with him even in the scheme that he formulates and puts into force.

I should like to say that the Minister's assurance that these measures will not be exploited as taxation measures is a very wholesome one. I should like to say that this is an assurance which is the fundamental underlying principle of such measures. I would strenuously oppose the suggestion made by a couple of my friends here, and in particular the suggestion made by Shri Tyagi that this should be turned into a measure for raising resources. This is an instrument for bringing about stability, this is an instrument for providing for the rehabilitation of those who may suffer on account of enemy action, and therefore for the State to try to exploit the situation for raising resources would indeed be unthinkable and inconceivable in my opinion.

I think that at the same time it should be seen that the premium rates

should not be raised to an excessive or prohibitive degree. It should be the effort of the Government to see, in spite of the fact that in the Bill as originally introduced in the House the limitation about the premium rate was not contained therein, to see to it that a limitation regarding the premium rate would be specifically placed, and it would be placed not above two per cent.

In my opinion, it would have been better if a single comprehensive enactment had been brought forward to cover all war risks arising during the period of the emergency. As it is, I think that some of the words had to be stretched, the definitions of some of the expressions used in these measures had to be stretched to a degree which does not strike us as happy or sound.

Take for example the definition of the word "goods" introduced in this Bill. It appears it has been stretched to an excessive degree when goods are defined as meaning any materials, commodities or articles and includes materials, commodities or articles used in or for the construction of any ship up to the time at which the ship after construction is launched. This definition of goods is certainly one which does not accord with the common meaning which we give to the term.

I should like to say in the end that these wide powers which are granted to the Government, particularly in the matter of the framing of the scheme which finds mention in the Memorandum on Delegated Legislation appended to these Bills, should be exercised in response to the suggestion specifically made by the Members of this House, as I said earlier, as also in consultation with the various interests which are affected by these provisions. I will take half a minute more.

I would also like to mention that there are certain drafting infirmities in these measures. In particular, I should like to say that the definition

of "enemy" attempted in these two measures is really speaking more confusing and confounding. It is admitted by all scholars of international law that the enemy character remains somewhat unsettled and undefined, and even the attempt that has been made is foredoomed to failure and is bound to be very inadequate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now. He said half a minute.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: There are Members who have taken ten minutes. I am trying to finish, but certainly it cannot be tailored in an exact fashion.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the related UK Act, namely the Restriction on Advertisements (War Risks Insurance) Act, 1939. Although an arrangement has been provided in clause 12 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Bill, still a provision for an advisory committee such as was provided in the UK Act has not been made.

I hope these measures will be efficacious as measures of stability, particularly in the case of those who are unfortunately affected by the Chinese invasion.

Shri P. C. Borooh (Sibsagar): I wholeheartedly welcome these two very urgent and important Bills, and I thank the hon. Finance Minister for them.

It would have been in the fitness of things if these Bills had come a bit earlier than now, because in the absence of this very necessary insurance to cover business, the borrowers find it difficult to persuade their bankers to lend them money, and as a result already there is some dislocation in the industrial and trade activities in the frontier State of Assam, mostly arising out of tea finance. The financing banks estimate the prospective crop of the year and fix the amount for advance against the hypothecation of the crop in the month of December preceding the year of the working of the garden.

For that purpose a schedule is prepared for enabling the garden to draw the money monthly. The gardens go on drawing their money from January to July. Without knowing whether the crop will come to Calcutta at all or what the crop is, the bankers advance money to the extent of even Rs. 30 crores, every year from January to June. The difficulty of the bankers is this. Suppose there is resumption of hostilities in the Assam front or the production programme is disturbed or on account of the running away of the workers of the garden or tea cannot be packed or despatched or the despatched tea does not reach Calcutta safely, in such a case the bankers fall into a serious position. Some of my hon. friends who preceded me express satisfaction that they have covered the losses in tea. But it is of a capital nature. What about the working losses. If this is not covered, the bankers will find it difficult. I request the hon. Finance Minister to consider this question whether the bankers will advance Rs. 30 crores without any cover. It is not covered by the present position in the Bill. In 1952 when the price of tea came very much down and the existence of the gardens was almost at stake the Government came out with a scheme of guarantee and the crisis was overcome. Some such arrangement may be made in the present case also. That should be done without any loss of time because this is the time, from the middle of December the tea gardens need this facility. If that is not available, there will be trouble in the gardens which will affect the product which is the highest foreign exchange earner and there will be other chaos in Assam by the non payment of the wages to the labourers in time. With these words, I support the Bill and request the hon. Minister to enlighten us on that.

श्री हॉ च० सोंग (फिराम) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन दोनों विधेयकों का मे

[श्री ह० च० सौय]

सामान्यतः समर्थन करता हूँ। वैसे तो शान्ति काल में भी हमारी इकानमी ठीक तरह से चलनी ही चाहिए, मगर इस बृक्षन ने इस बात की और भी ज़रूरत है कि हमारी इकानमी ठीक तरह से चले और लोगों के अन्दर लड़ाई के कारण खनरे की भावना उत्पन्न न होने पावे, बल्कि उनके अन्दर यह भावना रहे कि उनका माल तो इंश्योर्ड है।

मैं दो तीन चीजों की तरफ सदन का ध्यान आर्कार्पित करूँगा। फैस्टरीज इंश्योरेंस बिल के संक्षेप १० में कहा गया है कि यदि सेंट्रल गवर्नरेंट किसी कारबाहे को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाना चाहेगी तो उसके लिए जो इंश्योर्ड सम है उसके अनावा वह ले जाने का खर्च भी देगी। इस में यह भी कहा गया है कि अगर ऐसा करने में फैस्टरी का कुछ सामान कम हो जाए तो उसके खर्च भी सरकार देगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें सरकार अपने ऊपर ज़रूरत में ज़्यादा ज़िम्मेदारी न रही है।

सेक्शन १५ में सरकार ने यह अधिकार लिया है कि वह विशेष प्रकार के कारबाहों को इंश्योरेंस से बरी कर सकती है। मैं उम्मीद करता था कि इसके कारण पर माननीय मंत्री जी अपने भाषण में जो उन्होंने इप बिल को प्रस्तुत करते समय दिया था कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार प्रकाश डाले। मैं यह नहीं समझ पाया कि क्यों ५० हजार से कम के कारबाहों को बरी किय जाए और उन को इंश्योर न किया जाए।

अन्यथा इन जनरल में इन दोनों विधेयकों का समर्थन करता हूँ। इसमें यह कहा गया है कि इंश्योरेंस फंड में हमारे कंपालिडेंड फंड से खर्च नहीं होगा। जो प्रीमियम दिया जाएगा उस के अन्दर ही से रिस्क पूरा हो जाएगा। जो मार्ग खर्च है वह डेढ़ लाख का

है। इसलिए मैं इन दोनों विधेयकों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): Sir, there cannot be two opinions that these are essential and welcome measures. My only regret is that they are not much more comprehensive. The idea is to see that the businessmen and factory owners and others in these areas continue to function properly and should not run away due to panic. But there are other sections of the people who also require protection and some kind of assurance. Suppose the peasants lose some of their cattle. There are persons whose capacity to bear the loss is very low and they also require some kind of help and protection. So, I suggest that we make two kinds of provisions. Where there are essential industries, essential from the Government's point of view or from the defence point of view, in such essential cases, insurance should be compulsory; in other cases it should be voluntary. We might make some provisions for insurance on a voluntary basis. It is not clear whether the banks would get any protection under this insurance. Similarly in the case of standing crops, there is no insurance. I think some kind of voluntary provision for insurance should be made with regard to the standing crops also.

My other point is that decisions with regard to the rate system should be placed at least on the Table of the House. Some kind of control by this House is essential. Similarly, some kind of parliamentary control over the whole business management should be there. In these two Bills there is no provision for this. I think some kind of provision is necessary. The annual reports of the business managements with regard to these two insurance measures should be placed on the Table of the House, and some kind of parliamentary control should be provided for them.

श्री रामेश्वर टांडिया (सीकर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिंडले एक महीने से असम में बार इंश्योरेंस को ले कर बैंकों ने एंडवांस देना बंद कर दिया या तो अगले माल की एंडवांस एप्लीकेशन्स लेंगे । मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वह यह दो बिल सदन में लाये । इन बिलों के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि यह खास कर अभी असम में लागू होते हैं । असम में सब से बड़ी जो इंडस्ट्री है वह चाय की है । चाय में आप ने स्टेंडिंग क्रौप के लिये तो कहा है परन्तु बैंक जो रुपया देते हैं वह स्टेंडिंग क्रौप के सिवा जो अगले माल की क्रौप होंगी उस के ऊपर रुपया देते हैं । स्टेंडिंग क्रौप में अगर पौधा आता हो तो फिर बैंकों को एक डिफ-कल्टी ग़ंगी ।

अभी बरुवा माहब ने जो कहा तो उन का यह कहना है कि बैंक जनवरी से रुपया देते हैं अगले माल की जो फ़सल होती है उस पर वह फ़सल के एंड्रेज अधिकार के हिसाब से अगर गवर्नमेंट बार रिस्क ले तो बैंक शायद रुपया देने में आनाकानी नहीं करेंगे । यह बहुत ज़रूरी चीज़ है क्योंकि चाय हमारे देश के लिये बाहर से १२५ करोड़ रुपया लाती है । इस के अलावा चाय इस देश का नेशनल पेय है । मैं निवेदन करूँगा वित्त मंत्री को कि इस स्टेंडिंग क्रौप के सिवाय जो चाय होती है जिस पर बैंक रुपया देते हैं इस साल जो चाय होने वाली है उस का बीमा भी इस बार रिस्क इंश्योरेंस लिस्ट में आ जाय ।

श्री त्यागी ने जो यह कहा कि बार रिस्क इंश्योरेंस को टैक्स के रूप में समझना चाहिये । तो मैं नम्रतापूर्वक उन के इस कथन का विरोध करना चाहूँगा । सरकार को यदि टैक्स की ज़रूरत है तो वह सीधे आमदनी पर जितना भी उसे दरकार हो युद्ध के समय सरकार द्वारा लगाया जा सकता है और लोग खुशी से उसे देंगे । परन्तु जो इंडस्ट्री कमा ही नहीं रही है उस पर आप एक ही तर्रे ।

टैक्स कैसे लगा सकते हैं ? इंश्योरेंस के हिसाब से उस के लिये एक अलग फ़ंड रहना चाहिये और यह नहीं है कि टैक्स में आ कर खर्च हो जाय क्योंकि उस का नुकसान भी बड़ा हो सकता है और कायदा भी हो सकता है इसलिये टैक्स में न ले कर इस को एक बीमे के हिसाब से लेना चाहिये और उस अनुपात में उस को रखना चाहिये ।

तीसरी बात जो श्री प्रभातकार ने कही कि ओरियंटल ने गवर्नमेंट के एंजेंट के तौर पर यह काम करने को ओफर किया है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अकेले ओरियंटल ही क्यों भेरे खायाल में कोई २६ कम्पनियों ने अपनी सर्विसेज इस काम के लिये बिना कुछ लिये गवर्नमेंट को ओफर की है । वे यह काम करने को तैयार हैं और बगैर कमिशन लिये करने को तैयार हैं । इमर्जन्य मुझे तो इस में कोई भी आपनि नहीं लगती कि अगर दूसरी कम्पनियाँ, उन के पास स्टाफ़ हैं और अगर वह इस काम में सहयोग देते हैं तो हम उन का सहयोग क्यों न लें ? मेरी समझ में तो उन दूसरी कम्पनियों का भी सहयोग सरकार को लेना चाहिये जिस से यह काम जल्दी हो । अगर उन के पास ओरियंटल का जितना स्टाफ़ न हो तो भी उन का सहयोग लेने में कोई हर्ज़ा नहीं है ।

मैं एक बार फिर वित्त मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वह यह ज़रूरी बिल सदन में लाये । इसी के साथ मैं उन से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि असम में दिसम्बर में जैसे कि बरुवा साहब ने कहा कि टी प्लांट्स पर जो रुपया व्यय होता है और चाय के सम्बन्ध में जो कठिनाई है उस को ध्यान दे कर दूर करे और टी प्लांट्स को भी इंश्योरेंस से कवर करें और स्टेंडिंग क्रौप में अगर वह आ जाते हैं तो कोई हर्ज़ की बात नहीं है और इस में यह जोड़ दें कि चाय की स्टेंडिंग क्रौप के साथ जो अगले साल की फ़सल है वह भी इस के भीतर रहेगी ।

ओ विश्वन अन्नद सेठ (एटा) : आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब स पहले तो मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं परन्तु मुझे कुछ बड़ी आवश्यक बातें इस के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करनी हैं। मेरा विश्वास है कि आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय उन पर ध्यान देंगे। पहली चीज तो खेती के सम्बन्ध में है। मैं बिलकुल ज़रूरी नहीं समझता कि उस का इंश्योरेंस किया जाय। जब बम बोरह गांव और खेतों में नहीं ढाले जायेंगे, अगर उस की नौबत आती है तो वह शहरों पर ही पड़ेंगे। इसलिये खेती के ऊपर यह इंश्योरेंस का टैक्स कम्पलसरी करना मैं उचित नहीं समझता और इस से व्यर्थ में गांव वालों के के लिये एक नया अजीब काम बढ़ जायेगा इसलिये मैं इस का विरोध करता हूं जिन सज्जनों ने अभी तक उस के पथ में कहा है मैं उन ने महमन नहीं हो सकता कारण मैं इस को उचित नहीं मानता।

दूसरी चीज़ मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि जिस तरीके से आज हमारे देश की परिस्थिति चल रही है लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन ने आज तक कभी आग अथवा और इभी क्रिस्म के दूसरे बीमों का काम नहीं लिया है। हमारे देश के जितने बड़े बड़े जहाज़ हैं, हवाई जहाज़ हैं, वे दूसरे देशों की बीमा कम्पनियों के पास इंश्योर्ड हैं। अतः मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दजाय इसके कि इस कार्य को हमारी सरकार स्वतः वहन करे, हमें दूसरे देशों की कम्पनियों पर, जोकि बड़ी समृद्ध और धनवान हैं, उन को यह कार्य सौप देना चाहिये ताकि हमारे ऊपर रिस्क न आये और उन के सुरुद करने से सब से बड़ा फ़ायदा यह होगा कि इस का रेट कम हो जायगा। जो रेट हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने रखा है मैं समझता हूं कि यह बड़ा ग़लत है। यह बहुत बड़ा बोझ होगा। १०० रुपये पर तीन रुपये सैकड़े

के माने तो है कि एक लाख पर ३००० रुपया करोड़ अगर है तो ३ लाख रुपये प्रतिवर्ष देना पड़ेगा। इस स्थिति में यह कार्य हमारे देश की सरकार को न ले कर और जैसाकि हमारे अन्य मित्रों ने भी अभी कहा, बहुत सी विदेशी कम्पनियां आज भी हमारे इस देश में अपना कार्य कर रही हैं, उन के जिम्मे यह काम सौप दिया जाय। विधान के अन्तर्गत उन विदेशी कम्पनियों को यह कार्य सौप दिया जाय ताकि हमारे देश की सरकार पर कार्य का बोझ भी न दढ़े और साथ ही साथ आर्थिक बोझ भी न पड़े। इसलिये उचित यह होगा कि हम दूसरों के कंधे पर यह काम का भार डाल कर पूरा करा लें।

दूसरी चीज़ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं जैसाकि इस बिल में अनुमान किया गया है, ईश्वर न करे, अगर हमारे देश पर बमवारी होती है तो पहले बड़े बड़े शहर ही उस के शिकार होंगे, सारे मकानात, दुकानें और जो बड़े बड़े व्यवसायिक केन्द्र हैं वे बमवारी के टार्जेट बनेंगे इसलिये उन को भी इस बिल के अन्तर्गत ले लेना चाहिये। बड़े बड़े व्यावसायिक सेट्स, बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें दुकानें जिनमें अरबों रुपये का दोलां पढ़ हुई हैं उनको गुरुकित रखना भारत सरकार का प्रथम कर्तव्य है।

इस के साथ ही मैं एक चीज़ और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। मैं अभी समझता हूं कि इस बिल में एक मुख्य उदासीगता है और वह यह है कि बैंकों के पास जो भी नामान हमारे व्यवसायिक वर्ग का गिरवी है वह सारे का सारा इंश्योर्ड होना चाहिये। बैंकों हेतु कोई भी छूट नहीं होनी चाहिये। किसी व्यापारी का ५००० का काम है, दूसरे व्यापारी का ७५००० का काम है तो किसी तीसरे का २ लाख का। बैंकों के पास तो एक ही गुदाम होता है और यह मुमकिन नहीं है कि छोटे और बड़े व्यापारी का सामान अलग अलग गोदामों में रखा जा सके, बैंक के उसी एक गुदाम में एक ही जगह पर अनेक आद-

मियों का सामान जब रखा है, लिहाजा यह ज़रूरी है कि वेंक के पास जितना भी सामान गिरवी रखा है वह सारा का सामान इंश्योर हो ।

अन्त में मैं एक और छोटी सी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा गया कि एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ट्रान्सपोर्ट किये जाने वाले सामान का इंश्योरेंस होना चाहिये। मैं इस को बिलकुल गेरख हरी मानता हूँ क्योंकि नियंत्रण के कार्य में एक तो सारे व्यापारी उस का नाम उठायेंगे और चीजों के भाव बढ़ जायेंगे और बड़ी दिक्कत हो जायगी। ऐसी स्थिति में छोटे छोटे डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिए जैसे एक बड़े शहर से पास के छोटे शहर में सामान जाता है जैसे कानपुर से लखनऊ समान आता है अबवाला दिल्ली से गाजियाबाद जाता है, उस ट्रान्सपोर्ट गड्स पर इंश्योरेंस को मैं आवश्यक नहीं मानता। इन शब्दों के साथ और इन परिवर्तनों के साथ मैं इन बिलों का समर्थन करता हूँ और आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill has been welcomed on all hands in this House and I also extend my welcome to it. I feel that this is a Bill which brings us very near the socialist pattern of society. I also feel that this is a measure of social insurance. I do not know how people can confuse a measure of social security with a measure for taxation. I cannot understand that. I know there are certain countries in which there is insurance for all, and I think in our country too, a time will come when there is insurance for all. But I cannot understand how some people say that this is a measure of taxation. This is a measure which gives a guarantee to those people who are going to undertake some kind of risk on account of the war, a brutal war that has been started by the ruthless Chinese. This can-

not be thought of as a taxation measure.

I welcome the provision of compulsion. The element of compulsion will be extended to some other things also, which are productive of social benefits in the largest possible measure. I think something should be done for the farmers. It is true that this Bill is going to keep the wheel of industry, trade and commerce in motion all the time. But our agricultural front should not be neglected and I would request the Minister to bring some measure which can give some kind of protection to the agriculturist, who ploughs the field, the person who reaps the harvest. If something cannot be done on a big scale, at least there should be some kind of a token measure, so that the peasant can also work in the field. My friend was saying that only big cities will be bombed. Nothing can be farther from the truth. When bombing takes place, villages, towns, urban and rural citizens, will be involved. Therefore, it is no use creating this kind of distinction between big cities and small towns. So, something should be done for the agriculturist also. Of course, so far as the factories are concerned, this concession has been extended to them.

I am glad that the Finance Minister has given us the assurance that the incidence of this insurance premia will not fall on the consumer. I think the consumers will be very thankful to the Finance Minister for this. Regarding rates of premia, there should be a sliding scale and the optimum should be resorted to in as few cases as possible. I hope the rates of premia will be placed on the Table of the House, so that we may have a look at them.

It is true it is not possible for the Finance Minister to cover the entire physical wealth of the country. But I believe as time passes, emergency or no emergency he will take measures to cover these things also.

I had an amendment, but I was too late. I want to bring that amend-

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

ment to the notice of the Finance Minister. I hope he will be kind enough to accept it, because he has an open mind and I am sure he will not turn down my amendment. In the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Bill, in page 8, line 11, it has been said "does not exceed fifty thousand rupees". I submit that in order to cover the small peasants, small factories and all those things to which hon. Members have drawn the attention of the House, this should be brought down to Rs. 30,000. I sent an amendment to this effect, but somehow the rules of procedure did not permit me to move that.

In the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Bill in page 9, some punishment has been provided for those who give false information. I believe this punishment is too meagre; it is not deterrent. After all, we are passing an emergency measure, but when it comes to punishment, we think in terms of normal times. It says that the punishment will be fine upto Rs. 5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding 3 months or both. I submit that the term of imprisonment should be at least 1 year, if not more and the fine also should be extended at least up to Rs. 10,000. After all, this is going to deal with factory-owners and they are not people with slender means. Therefore, we should try to upgrade these two things.

With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I am very thankful to all hon. Members for supporting these two measures fully. It was said by one hon. Member that the Bills are a bit belated. It is thought that the Bills should have been brought within five or six days of the emergency having arisen, I have great admiration for the capacity of the hon. Member suggesting it; I only say that I do not possess that capacity. I have no doubt that some persons, when they do not have to

foot the bill, can claim a lot of capacity.

There have been several suggestions made, which will be borne in mind, as I said before, whenever the scheme is evolved and the premia rates are fixed. I also propose to accept the suggestion that the notification should be placed on the Table of the House, so that the House can have an opportunity every time to consider it and give its views. Therefore, there should be no difficulty in exercising supervision over Government as to what is being done as a result of the powers given to it by these two Bills so readily by Parliament.

It was suggested that goods hypothesized, pledged or mortgaged should be covered by insurance. But all goods have to be covered by insurance, if their value is above Rs. 50,000. A suggestion has been made by Shri D. C. Sharma that the limit should be reduced to Rs. 30,000. If it is the wish of the House, I would have no objection to accept it. I would be entirely in the hands of the House.

Shri Ranga: Certainly we will support that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Swatantra leader supports me. Now there should be no difficulty about it.

Shri Himatsingka: Rs. 50,000 is quite all right; it should not be reduced.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not want to enter into a controversy over it; that is why I said, if it is acceptable to the House, I shall accept it.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Below Rs. 50,000 it is not obligatory.

Shri Morarji Desai: Above Rs. 50,000 it is obligatory. But if the limit is to be brought down to Rs. 30,000, we shall consider it when the clause-by-clause consideration is taken up.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Only nationalised banks will do so.

Shri Morarji Desai: They will not hesitate.

Shri Narendrasingh Mahida: Why only Assam, why not Kashmir?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: There is no such difficulty in Kashmir.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am sure the bankers will now, in view of this Bill, see that the difficulties are removed and tea estates receive their advances as promptly as they were receiving before.

My hon. friend, Shri A. P. Jain, said that the payment of the amount should be made immediately and not within one year as it is provided here. How can any claim be paid immediately without making any verification? Therefore, within one year, as it is fixed in the Bill, if the payment is made, I think it is quite proper. It is not possible to do it immediately.

It was argued by some hon. friends that we should also cover agricultural crops everywhere, and in some cases houses also in some cities. I do not think that these two fall within the scope of these two Bills. But if it is said that I should consider that I will certainly consider that. I have considered that so far and have not thought it proper to cover them. If I am able to change my view in future and I find that it is practicable to do so, we shall certainly consider it. As it is, we are not able to have any scheme for covering agricultural crops. An experiment is being made in the Punjab, and when that experiment is succeeding or is found to succeed perhaps we will find out a way how to do this.

It was also suggested that cattle ought to be covered. Sir, everything cannot be covered. Then, why should all men not be covered, I do not know. All these things become difficult. It is necessary to see that trade and business are not dis-

If hypothecation is not done and all the goods are with the bank when this comes into force, then the bank can take it. I am quite sure that will be done; I do not think there will be any difficulty about it.

My hon. friend Shri Bade was saying that when the goods are in transit from one district to another district and if the value of goods in one district passes the figure of Rs. 50,000, the liability to take out an insurance policy will begin to operate. I do not know what exactly is the difficulty.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: There is no exemption for goods in transit.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is difficult to cover goods in transit. But if goods in one district are worth Rs. 50,000 or more and in another district less than Rs. 50,000, in one district it will be covered and in another it will not be covered. That is the scheme.

15 hrs.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: The limit of Rs. 50,000 covers only stock in an area and not goods in transit. Goods in transit can be in another district.

Shri Morarji Desai: If he wants to cover it nobody is going to object to that.

Then, my hon. friend Shri Barua raised a question whether goods which are transported by planes will be covered. They will be covered if they are transported by planes from Assam.

We are also going to cover the tea crops in Assam. Therefore, the question about the banks' doubts and difficulties in giving advances will be solved. I am very sorry to have found that the banks hesitated in doing this. I am afraid it was not a good action on the part of the banks to hesitate in giving advances because they were afraid of their money. In the time of crisis everybody ought to take risks and respond to the call, and see that trade and business are not disrupted.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

rupted, because the life of the country depends much on them, the economic condition of the country depends much on them, and therefore these are essential things which ought to be covered. That is what we have done.

Sir, I am again very thankful to the hon. Members in this House for giving prompt consideration to these Bills, for waiving the rules and for giving full-hearted support to them.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, before the hon. Minister sits down I want him to give some clarification on one small point. I want to invite his attention to the definition of "emergency risks" given in sub-clause (f) of clause 2. It is said here:

"(f) "emergency risks" means such risks arising from—

(i) action taken by an enemy....."

that one can understand. Then it is said:

"....or action taken in combatting an enemy:...."

That also one can understand. But afterwards it is said:

"....or in repelling an imagined attack by an enemy;"

That also we can understand. But by whom? Supposing it is an imagined attack by an enemy, the repelling must be by persons authorised by the Government. If somebody else imagines an attack, then it is likely to create some difficulty. The wording should be made perfectly clear. The wording here is: "or in repelling an imagined attack by an enemy". This should be done only by persons who are authorised by the State or under orders of the State. If there is an attack like that, of course, that can be taken as coming under the definition of "emergency risks". Otherwise, Sir, somebody else might be able to create some mischief. I

think such an amendment is necessary here and it should be only by persons authorised by Government. All others should be excluded from this.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, if my hon. friend, with his usual keenness which is almost extraordinary and worth emulating by everybody, has pointed out something which shows that some advantage will be taken by somebody because it is not specified here by whom the action is to be taken, naturally it means action taken by Government or any person authorised by Government. But in some cases it may be possible that some private citizens may find that they cannot wait for any authority from Government and some action is required to be taken by them at that time. In such cases, if the Government is satisfied about it they will also be certainly covered. Why should they not be covered? They should be covered if Government accepts them, not otherwise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall take up the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Bill first. The question is:

"That the Bill to make certain provisions for the insurance of goods in India against damage by enemy action during the period of emergency be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now consider* the Bill clause by clause. There are no amendments to clause 2 of the Bill. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.—(Goods insurable under the Act)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What are the amendments to clause 3.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3, line 39,—

add at the end—

"and a copy of such notification shall be laid on the Table of the House of the People for a period of 30 days or duration of the session, whichever is less." (1)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he want to say anything?

Shri Krishnapal Singh: No, Sir. There is not very much to be said about it.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 39, insert—

"(2A) The Central Government may also fix a minimum exemption limit from insurance, of the value of goods, which may be covered by the Scheme under the Act." (7)

Sir, I only want to say this much, that from my point of view the goods in transit are not covered by the provision mentioned on page 8 of the Bill, and hence it is necessary to put in this clause 2A here saying that the Central Government may also fix a minimum exemption limit which may be covered by the scheme of the Act and this may apply to the goods in transit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are you accepting any of them?

Shri Morarji Desai: About a copy of the notification being laid on the Table of the House, I would certainly like it to be accepted but I would like it to be worded like this:

Page 3, line 39,—

add at the end—

"and a copy of such notification shall be laid after it has been made, on the Table of each House

of Parliament when such House is in session for a period of thirty days or for the duration of the session in which it is laid, whichever period is less."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are you accepting it?

Shri Ranga: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about the amendment of Shri Kashi Ram Gupta?

Shri Morarji Desai: I cannot.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member pressing it?

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: No, Sir; I withdraw.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment No. 7?

Amendment No. 7 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 1, as modified by the Finance Minister, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 3, line 39,—

add at the end—

"and a copy of such notification shall be laid after it has been made, on the Table of each House of Parliament when such House is in session for a period of thirty days or for the duration of the session in which it is laid, whichever period is less." (1 as modified)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5.—[Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Scheme]

Amendment made:

Page 7, line 21,—

for "such rate as may, for the time being", substitute

"a rate not exceeding three per cent per annum of the sum insured as may." (9)

(*Shri Morarji Desai*)

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I beg to move:

Page 7, line 29,—

add at the end—

"and a copy of such amendments shall be laid on the Table of the House of the People for a period of 30 days or the duration of the session, whichever is less." (2)

Shri Morarji Desai: As in the case of clause 3, I will accept amendment No. 2 in a modified form, which will read as follows:—

Page 7, after line 29, insert—

"(6) Every Scheme shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the sessions in which it is so laid or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the Scheme or both Houses agree that the Scheme should not be made, the Scheme shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under the Scheme."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put amendment No. 2 as modified by Government to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 7, after line 29, insert—

"(6) Every Scheme shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the sessions in which it is so laid or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the Scheme or both Houses agree that the Scheme should not be made, the Scheme shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under the Scheme." (2 as modified)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, may I make a request to you? After you have said that a particular clause do stand part of the Bill you may kindly sit down for a few seconds, and see whether anybody wants to say anything on that clause.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am always looking around.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are only looking at the Bill and papers.

Clause 7.— (Power to make insurance compulsory)

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: I am not moving amendment No. 8.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I beg to move:

Page 8, lines 13 to 15,—

omit "and with further fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every day after the first on which the contravention continues." (3)

Shri Morarji Desai: The punishment ought not to be lessened. If at all, it has to be enhanced.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do you press it for a vote?

Shri Ranga: We want to press it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want that on page 8, line 11 for the words "exceed fifty thousand rupees" the words "exceed thirty thousand rupees" to be substituted. [¶]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 8, lines 13 to 15,—

omit "and with further fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every day after the first on which the contravention continues." (3)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put clause 7 to the vote of the House.

Shri Ranga: What about the suggestion of Shri Sharma?

Shri Morarji Desai: If the House has no opposition, I will accept it.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): But there is no amendment.

Shri Ranga: We are getting confused. Shri Sharma was saying..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But he has not tabled any amendment.

Shri Ranga: But the Minister says that he is prepared to accept it if the House has no objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. No amendment has been moved to that effect.

Shri Ranga: Is the Finance Minister not in favour of it?

Shri Morarji Desai: I said that I am in favour of it, if it is acceptable to the House.

Shri Ranga: That is exactly what we have been saying. Surely, the House wants it.

Shri Morarji Desai: If the House wants it, I will make the motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless there is an amendment, how can I put it to the vote?

Shri Ranga: The Finance Minister can move it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has not moved it so far.

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move:

Page 8, line 11,—

for "fifty" substitute "thirty" (10).

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

Page 8, line 11,—

for "fifty" substitute "thirty" (10)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

(*Restrictions on carrying on of certain insurance business*)

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I beg to move:

Page 8,—

omit lines 40 and 41. (4).

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not accept that amendment.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Then I would like to withdraw it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Amendment No. 4 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 14 to 17 were added to the Bill.

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

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Bill. The question is:

"That the Bill to make provisions for the insurance of certain property in India against damage

by enemy action during the period of emergency, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

15.20 hrs. .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are two amendments to clause 2 notice of which has been given by Shri Guha and Dr. Singhvi. Both of them are not here; so, they are not moved.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—[Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Scheme.]

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 5,—

(i) in lines 3 and 4,—

omit "at which the policy of insurance was taken out, or"

(ii) in line 4,—

omit "whichever is less" (1)

Page 5,—

omit lines 8 to 12. (2)

Page 5, line 28,—

add at the end—

"and such scheme shall be laid on the Table of the House of the People for a period of thirty days or the duration of the session, whichever is less" (3)

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet): I am not moving my amendment (No. 15).

Amendment made:

Page 4, line 20,—

for "such rate as may, for the time being," substitute—

"a rate not exceeding three per cent per annum of the sum insured as may" (16)

(*Shri Morarji Desai*)

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I do not accept the other amendments.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Sir, I withdraw them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments Nos. 1, 2 and 3?

Amendments No. 1, 2 and 3 were, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Morarji Desai: But may I say about the Scheme to be laid on the Table of the House that I should certainly like to accept that as modified by the other amendment.

Shri Bade (Khargone): What is that amendment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is regarding the laying of the Scheme on the Table of the House.

Amendment made:

Page 5, after line 28, insert—

"(7) Every Scheme shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the sessions in which it is so laid or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the Scheme or both Houses agree that the Scheme should not be made, the Scheme shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may

be; so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under the Scheme." (18)

(*Shri Morarji Desai*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Duty of owner of factory to insure against emergency risks)

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 6, lines 31 to 35,—

omit "and with a further fine which may extend to one thousand rupees for every day after the first on which the contravention or failure continues, and such punishment shall be without prejudice to any other penalty or liability incurred in consequence of such contravention or failure" (4)

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: I beg to move:

Page 6, line 14,—

add at the end—

"Where the ownership of any factory building vests in the Central or State Government, Corporation or a Co-operative Society, or any Industrial Area or Estate, the respective owner shall be responsible for payment of insurance amount on the value of the building. In such cases, the occupier shall be held responsible only for insurance amount payable on machinery and other articles covered by the Act and owned by him." (10).

[Shri Kashi Ram Gupta]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल में जो भारत है उस के मुताबिक आकुपायर ऐसपासिविल होगा ओनर का पैसा देने के लिये अगर उस की अपनी इमारत नहीं है और ओनर की है। लेकिन भारतवर्ष में गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स बना ली हैं। कुछ ऐसी एस्टेट्स राज्य सरकारों की हैं, कुछ केन्द्रीय सरकार की हैं और कुछ कारपोरेशन्स की हैं। इन में ओनर का पैसा आकुपायर देगा यह बात ठीक नहीं से बैठती है। यह कैसे होगा मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। इस पर या तो माननीय मंत्री जी प्रकाश ठाले या मेरे अमेंडमेंट को स्वीकार कर लें।

Shri Morarji Desai: I cannot accept the amendment because cannot make all these distinctions. It will be seen that the person who has to pay is the proper person.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: I could not hear what he said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not accepting it.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What is the reason for it?

Shri Morarji Desai: The reason is that it is not necessary to make this distinction. Government will be taking care to see that the proper person pays. If we cannot take it from the proper person, we must take it from the other person. But we will not take it from both.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are the amendments being pressed?

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Sir, I wish to withdraw my amendment No. 4.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Sir, I also wish to withdraw my amendment No. 10.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Have the hon. Members the leave of the House to withdraw their amendments?

Amendments No. 4 and 10 were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 and 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 13 were added to the Bill.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15— (Power to exempt factories.)

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 10,—

after line 36, insert—

"(3) The factories categorised under Small Scale Industries and situated in rural areas (villages or towns) having a population of less than five thousand persons shall remain exempted from insurance under this Act, without having the necessity of notification to this effect in the Official Gazette, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) that the face value of such factory buildings is below forty thousand rupees;
- (ii) that the factory employs less than twenty persons under the Factories Act." (11)

जो गांव ५००० से कम आवादी के हैं उनमें लोग अपने घरों में फैक्टरियों बना लेते हैं और उनका बीमा नहीं करते। यदि कोई एक्सिडेंट होता है तो सारे गांव पर उसका प्रभाव होगा। और वह इतनी थोड़ी रकम होगी कि उसका बीमा करने की व्यवस्था में भी गड़बड़ होगी और उनका हित नहीं होगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि सारे गांव का बीमा हो तो ठीक होगा। एक गांव में एक आदमी छोटी सी फैक्टरी लगाकर बैठता है, उसके पास बीमा करने की सुविधा नहीं होती और न बीमा करने की उसकी कैपेसिटी होती है। और अगर गवर्नर्मेंट केवल उसको कवर करे और सारे गांव को कवर न करे तो भी उन्नित नहीं है। इससे लोगों में अशान्ति फैलेगी।

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not possible for me to make a distinction between small factories in villages and small factories in cities. I do not know how this exemption has to be made. As a matter of fact, it was suggested by some hon. Members also that no exemption should be made or the exemption should be specified. There is no intention to exempt any factory in this matter because all factories ought to be included. If there is any case at any time of exempting any factory, certainly a notification will be made and that will be laid before the House.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Sir, I withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment No. 11?

Amendment No. 11 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clause 17—Power of Central Government to extend the Act and Scheme to undertakings)

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 11.—

After line 17, insert—

"Provided that open Cast Mines not employing any machinery or employing machinery of value below twenty thousand rupees shall remain exempted from the application of this Act." (12)

इसमें लिखा है कि ऐसी खदानों जिन में मैशिनरी नहीं होगी वह इसमें शामिल नहीं होंगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिनमें बहुत थोड़ी मैशिनरी लगी हो उनको भी एजेंस्ट करना चाहिए। वह इसमें कवर नहीं होनी चाहिए।

Shri Morarji Desai: Where there is no machinery, how is it a factory? I cannot include it in this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he press the amendment?

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: No. I withdraw.

Amendment No. 12 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion is:

"That clause 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clause 18—(Powers of Central Government to extend the Act to inland vessels)

Amendment made:

Page 13, line 14,—for "to a factory", substitute "to a factory":

Provided that the rate of premium so fixed shall not exceed three per cent per annum of the sum insured." (17).

(Shri Morarji Desai)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 19, was added to the Bill.

New Clause 20

Shri Morarji Desai: I would substitute the following for the amendment which is there (No. 14) which seeks to insert new clause 20.

I beg to move:

Page 13, after line 21, insert—

"Notifications under sections 15, 17 or 18 to be laid before Parliament

20. A copy of every notification made by the Central Government under sections 15, 17 or 18 shall be laid after it has been made, on the Table of each House of Parliament when such House is in Session for a period of thirty days or for the duration of the Session in which it is laid, whichever period is less."

Shri Ranga: Thanks very much.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification, Sir, may I ask the Minister whether, according to the usual formula, the House or both Houses will have the right to modify or annul if also?

Shri Morarji Desai: In one it is given the right specifically. If the House modifies, it will come into effect.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: New clause 20 as moved by the hon. Finance Minister. The question is:

Page 13, after line 21, insert—

"Notifications under sections 15, 17 or 18 to be laid before Parliament

20. A copy of every notification made by the Central Government under sections 15, 17 or 18 shall be laid after it has been made, on the Table of each House of Parliament when such House is in Session for a period of thirty days or for the duration of the Session in which it is laid, whichever period is less."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That New Clause 20 be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

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

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I have only two observations to make. I wish to thank the Finance Minister for having helped the House to have this new clause 20 added on to the Bill as it was introduced. It does not generally happen that Members do not themselves take the initiative in the direction in which this clause 20 wants the Bill to be amended. But, it has happened on this occasion and it speaks well indeed of the sense of duty and initiative of my hon. friend the Finance Minister that he should have thought of it on his own and suggested this amendment. Therefore, I wish to thank him as well as to congratulate him.

Secondly, I would like to make one observation which will cover not only this Bill, but various other Bills in regard to the manner in which our Secretariat is expected to deal with these amendments. In addition to stating as they are stating here, page 3, line 30, and stop there and give the text of the amendment. In addition to that, I would like them to mention the number of the clause and sub-clause in which we want this particular amendment to be made. If it is put in that way, it will be very easy to keep pace with the Chair as and when you take us these things. Otherwise, they will be put to....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members must be alert having tabled amendments.

Shri Ranga: There is a limit to our alertness also. That is why, in fact..

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You should be a little less fast.

Shri Ranga: I am not criticising.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have been asking hon. Members if there is any amendment to be moved.

Shri Ranga: Even then, the Member has got to turn to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You cannot accuse me that I am too fast.

Shri Ranga: I am only making a suggestion. The earlier practice was to say in clause such and such, for the words such and such, substitute the following. Instead of that, a new practice is developing here. It may be a little simpler. Nevertheless, I want the clause also to be mentioned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is put there. Against every amendment the clause is put. The hon. Member does not see. It is not my mistake.

Shri Morarji Desai: The clause is mentioned here. for every amendment.

Shri Ranga: It is put in such a statistical manner that it is not so very

easy. Formerly, it used to be put in that way. It is much better to put it in that manner. You are only economising a few words.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As against every amendment, the clause to which it relates is mentioned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is given in the margin. It should be in the body itself, he says.

Shri Ranga: I would like it to say, in clause such and such, in sub-clause such and such, page 3....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is emergency economy. We have to save time, paper and printing charges.

Shri Ranga: Thank you.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, only one remark I have to make in regard to this Bill. I support the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed. In doing that, I want to make one observation about the words 'emergency risk' about which I have made some remarks in the course on the discussion on the last Bill. I think I was not quite intelligible to the Members when I made the speech.

The words 'emergency risk' should be clearly understood. These two Bills deal with emergency risks. The definition of 'emergency risk' is given in clause 2 (1). I want to bring out the fact that it is some risk that has arisen out of action taken by an enemy or action in combating an enemy or in repelling an imagined attack by an enemy. In imagined attack by a person, somebody attacks, and how to repel the attack. The Government has to take up this position for the sake of training their men as to how to attack the enemy. Imaginary situations are resorted to for the purpose of training the people. Therefore, these attacks are attacks under proper authority. Imagined attacks by an enemy are made by persons under proper authority. If any risk arises out of that, that is covered by emergency risk. But, if a private person makes an attack, what happens? The hon. Minister said that even a private person may do it,

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

there may be nobody to give him authority and even that risk must be covered. I cannot imagine how a private person can think of repelling an imagined attack by an enemy. If he does that, it is for a different purpose. I want him to at least add the words "under proper authority".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have passed the Bill.

Dr. M. S. Aney: In giving effect to this section, when the rules are framed, he should make some such suggestion and then the difficulty will be solved. That is all.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that this imagined attack will apply only in cases of attack which has to come and the people are asked to vacate something, which is a thing which can be covered and that ought to be covered. That would be only if the Government authorises them to do so. Unless the Government authorises, nobody is going to pay.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.39 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
(TWELFTH REPORT)

Shri Hem Raj: I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th December, 1962."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion movea:

"That this House agrees with the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th December, 1962."

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I would suggest that the time for the discussion of this Resolution should be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Afterwards, I will come to that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He wants to speak on the motion.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I want that the time allotted for Shri Yashpal Singh's resolution should be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is referring to the pending resolution. That is a different matter. I shall now put the motion regarding the report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions to vote.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th December, 1962."

The motion was adopted

15.41 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: AYURVEDIC SYSTEM—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the following resolution moved by Shri Yashpal Singh on the 23rd November, 1962, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that allopathic system of medicine be replaced by the Ayurvedic system in the country."

The time allotted is 1 hour. Six minutes have already been taken, and there is a balance of 54 minutes.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: The time for this resolution should be extended.

श्री विश्वनाथ सेठ (एटा): एक घंटे में सब याननीय सदस्य कैसे बोल सकेंगे ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह: यह तो देश के ४४ मिलियन लोगों का सवाल है।

श्री कछवाय (देवास): तीन घंटे दिये जाने चाहिए।

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I want that the time for this resolution should be extended by at least one hour.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): This resolution is very important from one point of view, because in this country an integrated system of Ayurveda and Allopathy has come to stay, and recently Government have taken a decision at variance with the present system. So, the time may be extended to at least 3 hours.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The next resolution is also very important.

Shri Yashpal Singh: Three hours may be allotted to this resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In addition to what has been allotted already? There is a balance of 54 minutes even now.

Shri Yashpal Singh: The sense of the House may be accepted.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I oppose it. The next resolution also should be taken up today.

श्री बिश्वन चन्द्र सेठ: अगर उसको कल, साटरडे को, ले लिया जाये, तो क्या हैं?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): I have nothing to say about how much time should be allotted to this resolution, but I would submit that I have also got my resolution which comes next to it, and I want that I should have the opportunity to move it today, so that it may not lapse.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: यह तो ४४ करोड़ इनसानों का सवाल है।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The second resolution is also a very important one, and the hon. Mover of that must have time at least to move it today. If you extend the time for this resolution, then I submit that

the hon. Mover of the next resolution must be given some time at least to move it today.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): If you read that resolution carefully you will find that there are three subjects within one resolution. Ordinarily, according to our standing rules, a resolution should relate to one specific subject only.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall see that when we come to that resolution.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल): मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। आयुर्वेद की विशेषता को बताने के लिए तीन घंटे से भी ज्यादा चाहिए, कम का तो प्रशंसनीय नहीं है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Hoshangabad): As a via media I suggest that this resolution may be discussed till 5:55 P.M., and the other resolution may be taken up at 5.55 P.M., that is, just five minutes before six o' clock, when the House will adjourn.

Shri Khadilkar: That is a good compromise.

Shri Raghunath Singh: That is a good compromise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have got 2½ hours. So, we shall extend it to about 2 hours.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): The Mover of the next resolution should get his chance to move it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, he will get his chance.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: May I know till what time this resolution will go on? It is now about a quarter to four o' clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will go on till a quarter to six o' clock.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I think that the next resolution will only be moved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It can be moved today, and it can be taken up later. It would not be finished today.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने उस दिन इस रेजील्यूशन को वेश किया था। महात्मा गांधी जी के समर्पण में सब से ज्यादा हमारी स्वास्थ्य मंत्रिणी रही हैं और महात्मा गांधी इस देश में एलौपैथी के सब से बड़े मुख्यालिक रहे हैं। गांधी जी के नाम पर और देश की संस्कृति के नाम पर मैं मानभीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रिणी से यह प्रार्थना करहूँगा कि इस जमाने में जब कि गुलामी का कलंक हमारे ऊपर से हट चुका है, तो एलौपैथी का बोझ भी हमारे ऊपर से हट जाना चाहिए।

आज आयुर्वेद की तरक्की के लिए सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है और इसके बावजूद यह कहा जाता है कि आयुर्वेद अव्यूहा है। मैं यह अज्ञ करना चाहता हूँ कि सौ आदमी हमको और सौ आदमी एलौपैथी को इलाज के लिए सौंपे जायें और अगर हमारा रिजल्ट उन से बैटर न रहे और हम अस्सी फ़ीसदी आदमियों को अधिक ब्योर न कर दें, तो हम इस मांग को वापिस ले लेंगे और हम लोगों के हाथ कटवा दिये जायें।

यह तो अंग्रेज की दलील थी कि अगर वे यहां से चले जायेंगे, तो हिन्दू-मुसलमान लड़ कर मर जायेंगे और इन्सान इन्सान को काट कर खा जायेंगा। आज यही दलील एलौपैथी के लिए दी जाती है और इस कारण आयुर्वेद को कोई मौका नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के विभिन्न प्रदेशों में आयुर्वेद को उन्नति के लिए कितना रुपया खर्च किया जाता है। आयुर्वेद की तरक्की के लिए आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पर कैपिटा ६ नये पैसे, आसाम में पर कैपिटा ५ नये पैसे, विहार में पर कैपिटा १ नये पैसा, बम्बई में पर कैपिटा ८ नए पैसे, जम्मू-काश्मीर में पर कैपिटा ११ नये पैसे, केरल में पर कैपिटा १६ नये पैसे और मध्य प्रदेश में पर कैपिटा ७ नये पैसे

खर्च किये जाते हैं। दिल्ली में आयुर्वेद के लिए एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं किया जाता है, जहां कि गांधी जी की सीट है और जहां पर कि उन के नाम पर इस हकूमत को चलाया जा रहा है। इसी तरह मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा और अंडमान में भी आयुर्वेद के लिए एक पैसा खर्च नहीं होता है।

इसके नूकाबले में जो सिस्टम डिके कर रहा है, जिस सिस्टम को अमरीका और जर्मनी खत्म करने जा रहे हैं, उसी सिटम को हमारे ऊपर लादा जा रहा है। मैं आप के सामने उन लोगों के नाम लेता हूँ, जो कि मेडिकल साइंस में पाइएस्ट अथरिटी माने जाते हैं, जैसे विटर निट्स, मैकफेउन और जूस्ट। एलेक्सिस कैरल, जिन्होंने सजंरी में नीबैल प्राइज विन किया है, अपनी किताब में लिखते हैं:—

"Unintelligence is becoming more and more common in spite of the excellence of the courses given in schools, colleges and universities. Strange to say, it often exists with advanced scientific knowledge."

साइंस की तरक्की का यह हाल है कि आज से दस साल पहले क्वनीन मिक्स्ट्यर बुधार की मुन्द्ररत्नम औषधि मानी जाती थी। क्वनीन मिक्स्ट्यर के बाद तीन और धियां और आई और अब सिवाये इंजेवशन के और कोई इलाज एलौपैथी के पास नहीं रहा है। इस के बावजूद दिल्ली जैसी जगह में, जहां कि गांधी जी के नाम से हुकूमत की जाती है, आयुर्वेद के लिए एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं किया जा रहा है। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रिणी जी से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि दिल्ली में आयुर्वेद पर सब से ज्यादा रुपया खर्च होना चाहिए।

जिस आयुर्वेद का मैं जिक्र करता हूँ, मैं उसको बे आफ लाइफ कहता हूँ, इन्सान की जिन्दगी का तरीका कहता हूँ। जिस संस्कृति को हम मानते हैं, वह मां, मदर, की संस्कृति है। हम गंगा माता की संस्कृति को, मादर-वतन

की संस्कृति को मानते हैं। इस की तुलना में परिचयम ने हमको तीन चीजें दी हैं। बार, बाइक और बाइक। उस की संस्कृति मां का संस्कृति नहीं है। मैं बहुत मारे शब्दों में यह अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग आज यह कहते हैं कि हमारा देश बाद में है और हमारा धर्म पहले है, व धर्म और देश के रिश्ते को भूल जाते हैं। हमारा धर्म और कोई नहीं है—हमारा धर्म हमारा देश है। “जननी जन्म-भूमिक्ष स्वर्गादिपि गरीयसी”। हमारा धर्म हमारा देश, हमारी आजादी और हमारी भारत-माता है। इस से अलग हमारा कोई धर्म नहीं है।

परिचयम की संस्कृति को मैं बाइक की संस्कृति इस लिए कहता हूँ कि अगर मेरी बाइक आ जाये और यहां पर बैठना चाहें, तो वह ऐन मेरी नाक के सामने डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन विजिटर्ज गैलरी में बैठेंगी। लेकिन अगर मेरी मां आ जाए तो वह क्या: घंट तक परेशान होगी, उसको पास भी मुश्किल ही मिलेगा। डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन गैलरी किस के लिए है। यह बाइक के लिए है, मां के लिए नहीं है। मैं जिस संस्कृति को मानता हूँ वह गंगा माता की संस्कृति है। मैं उस संस्कृति को मानता हूँ जो कहती है कि गंगा माता की गोदी में, उसके किनारे पर पैदा होने वाली श्रीष्ठियां हमें अच्छा कर सकती हैं, उस संस्कृति को नहीं मानता हूँ जो हमें विदेश के ऊपर निर्भर करती है, जिन को ये अच्छा नहीं कर सकती हैं। जो इन श्रीष्ठियों से अच्छा नहीं हो सकता है, वह देश भक्त नहीं हो सकता है। देश भक्त वह होगा। . . .

श्री राठ शिं पाण्डेय (गुना): अगर माननीय सदस्य . . .

श्री यशपाल सिंह: जिस को गंगा माता के किनारे पैदा होने वाली श्रीष्ठियां अच्छा नहीं कर सकती हैं, जिस को हिमालय पिता की गोदी में पैदा होने वाली जड़ी बूटियां अच्छा नहीं कर सकती हैं, लेकिन जो वीयना में

इलाज कराता है, जो विलायत की बनी हुई श्रीष्ठियों से अच्छा होता है, दूसरे मुल्कों से मंगाई गई श्रीष्ठियों से स्वस्थ होता है, उसको मैं राजनीतिज्ञ भले ही कह दूँ, देश भक्त मैं हर्मग्न नहीं कह सकता हूँ। देश भक्त का मतलब यह है कि इस देश की संस्कृति के साथ उसका लगाव हो, गंगा माता के साथ हिमालय के साथ और वहां पर पैदा होने वाली श्रीष्ठियों के साथ उसका प्रेम हो। उसे ही मैं देश भक्त कह सकता हूँ। मैं भारतेन्दु हरिरचन्द्र के शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ:—

परमाषा पर भाव पर श्रीष्ठ पर परिधान पराधीन जन की अहै यह पूरी पहचान।

जिन को दूसरे मुल्कों में तैयार हुई श्रीष्ठियों से आराम होता है, उन्हें मैं देश भक्त नहीं कह सकता हूँ

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आयुर्वेद के साथ बैंसाकी हो रही है। मैं पूरे फैक्ट्रस एंड फिर्ज में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। लेकिन इतना मैं अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश में एलोपैथी का बजट २८६ लाख है लेकिन उसमें वहां पर केवल ६.३ आयुर्वेद पर खर्च होता है। बिहार में एलोपैथी का बजट है २५२ लाख लेकिन वहां पर आयुर्वेद पर खर्च होता है १.७ लाख। ऐसी हालत में आप ख्याल करें कि किस तरह से आयुर्वेद उन्नति करेगा। वह तभी उन्नति करेगा जब गवर्नरमेंट उसको प्रोत्साहन दे। मुझे इसकी ओर किसी से आशा नहीं है। मुझे आपसे आशा इसलिए है कि गांधी जी का यह ख्याल था, उनका यह कहना था कि जितनी श्रीष्ठियां हैं, जितनी एलोपैथी की दवाइयां हैं, अगर इन दवाइयों को उठा कर समूह में ठाल दिया जाए तो यह तो नुकसान अवश्य होगा कि मध्यलियां मर जायेंगी लेकिन मानव जाति बच जाएगी। उन्हीं गांधी जी की प्रतिनिधि, उन्हीं गांधी जी की शिष्या, उन्हीं गांधी जी की अनुयायिनी और उन्हीं के प्रादर्शों के ऊपर चलने वाली हमारी स्वास्थ्य मंत्रिणी

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

जी यहां बैठी हुई हैं। उनसे मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि अगर इस एलोपैथी को एकदम खत्म नहीं किया गया तो सौ साल तक भी यह खत्म नहीं होगी।

कई लोग कहते हैं कि सजंरी कहां से आएगी। मेरी विवरण यह है कि गलत बुद्धि में सही बात नहीं आ सकती है। जो बुद्धि गलत है, जो लोग शराब पीते हैं, जो लोग सिप्रेट पीते हैं, उनकी समझ में यह बात नहीं आएगी, जो लोग अश्लील सिनेमा देखते हैं, उनकी समझ में नहीं आएगी। सही बुद्धि में ही सही बात समझ में आएगी। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि सजंरी कहां से आएगी जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि सजंरी का क्या होगा, उनसे मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सजंरी सुश्रुत की है। जितनी सजंरी इस वक्त है, उसके मैं खिलाफ नहीं हूं, उसको आज ही आयुर्वेद के मातहत कर दिया जाए। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में जो आई० सी० एस० अफसर थे, जो सैकेटरी थे, जो कमिशनर थे, जो कलेक्टर थे, जब हम स्वतंत्र हुए, जब यहां पर नैशनल गवर्नरमेंट स्थापित हुई, उसी दिन से वे सब नैशनल गलवनरमेंट के नीचे आ गए। इसी तरह से जितनी सजंरी है, यह सुश्रुत की सजंरी के नीचे कायम की जाएगी। उस पर आयुर्वेद का कंटोल होगा।

आज भी कई लोग हैं जो इसको मजाक समझते हैं। एक गांव में एक बड़ा आदमी था। उसको जब बताया गया कि क्या उसे मालूम है कि एक राकेट ४२ हजार मील एक घंटे में जाता है, और यह खबर अखबार में छपी है, तो उसने कहा यह नहीं हो सकता है और यह गप्प है और अगर इस तरह की गप्पें अखबार बाल न छापें तो उनके अखबारों की बिक्री कैसे हो। बिक्री करने के लिए उनको ऐसी खबरें छापनी पड़ती हैं।

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि आज जब कि हम जंग में जस इफ हैं, जिस वक्त कि हम

चीन से लड़ रहे हैं, चीनी फौजों को खदेड़ रहे हैं, उस वक्त आयुर्वेद काम कर सकता है या जो दवायें पांच या दस हजार मील दूर से मंगानी पड़ती हैं, वह कॉम कर सकती है। उनसे हमारा कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। उनका खर्चा हम बदाश्त कर नहीं सकते हैं। और उनको आते आते भी देर लगेगी और वक्त के ऊपर वे काम नहीं दे सकेंगी।

मेरी अर्जन्य यह है कि अोरिजनल थिकिंग से काम लिया जाए। अोरिजनल थिकिंग क्या हो सकती है और कैसे वह हो सकती है? मैं आपको उदाहरण दे कर इसको बतलाना चाहता हूं। साउथ एवेन्यू में रहने वाले एम० पीज० का ही मैं जिक्र करता हूं। जो पानी वहां पर मिलता है वह राशन का मलता है। जब पानी पीने का समय होता है तो पानी खत्म हो जाता है, स्नान का समय होता है तो पानी खत्म हो जाता है, लखनऊ से गाड़ी आधा घंटा लेट आती है तो पानी नहीं मिलता है। यहां पर जो पानी है, वह राशन का है। दूध जो है वह दिल्ली मिल्क सप्लाई स्कीम का है जो कि ७२ घंटे बाद तक्सीम होता है। जो दूध आज गाय या भेंस के नीचे बैठ कर दूहा जाता है उसको तीन दिन बाद जा कर सप्लाई किया जाता है। उस वक्त तो वह दूध की लाश बन जाती है, उस वक्त तो उसके जितने विटार्मिज हैं, वे सब मर जाते हैं। हमारे मंत्री जी बड़े गर्व से पूछते हैं कि बोतलों का दूध है न? दिल्ली मिल्क सप्लाई स्कीम का दूध है न? दूध तो ७२ घंटे का बासी मिलता है, पानी राशन का मिलता है। पानी तौल कर मिलता है। और अगर आप ऊपर चले जायें रिफशमेंट रूम में तो आपको जो समोसा मिलेगा वह कोटोजम का बना हुआ मिलेगा। उपाय्यक महोदय, यह कोटोजम एटम बम से भी ज्यादा खतरनाक है। एटम बम तो एक दम किसी को फूंकता है लेकिन यह कोटोजम गला गला कर मारता है, यह कोटोजम इंसान के कारेक्टर का शत्रु है, जिस संस्कृति के ऊपर

आज हम खड़े हैं, उसका शक्ति है। आज हम जिस संस्कृति के ऊपर खड़े हैं, जिस तमदून के ऊपर खड़े हैं, वह ब्रह्मचर्ये की संस्कृति है, ब्रह्मचर्य का तमदून है। आयुर्वेद इस बात को कहता है :-

अभिक्रन्दन् स्तनयन् अरुणः शिंतियो
वृहन्जपो नु भूमी जभारः

आज डाक्टरों ने एक ढकीसला बना रखा है, कि डिलीवरी कोई बीमारी है। मैं जानता हूँ कि एनीमल किंगडम में घोड़ी का जो बच्चा होता है वह एक घंटे के बाद घोड़ी के साथ दौड़ता है, हिरन का जो बच्चा होता है वह एक घंटे के बाद हिरन के साथ दौड़ता है। खान अब्दुल गफार खां के सरहदी इलाके में मैंने एक बहन को देखा है कि वह घोड़े के लिए धास चारा लाने का काम किया करती थी और उसके सबेरे बच्चा पैदा हुआ और बारह बजे वह काम पर आ गई। यह जो डिलीवरी की बीमारी है यह एलोपथी की दी हुई है। यह बहुत ही नारंग सी चीज़ है, बहुत ही नेचुरल सी चीज़ है। उस कलचर को हम मानते हैं जिसमें कहा गया है कि यह बिल्कुल नारंग चीज़ है, बिल्कुल नेचुरल चीज़ है। कमजोरी के कारण ही तो बीमारी होती है। जिस तमदून को हम मानते हैं वह ब्रह्मचर्य के ऊपर खड़ा हुआ है और ब्रह्मचर्य का दुश्मन यह कोटोजम है। जिस तरह से कसाई के सामने जाती हुई गाय यररय कांपती है, उसी तरह से कोटोजम से ब्रह्मचर्य कांपता है। अगर सरकार और कुछ नहीं कर सकती है तो इतना तो जरूर कर दे और ऐसा रुल जरूर बना दे कि इस पार्लिमेंट के अन्दर और कहीं भी कोटोजम या डालडा इस्तेमाल न हो सके। देश का अगर निर्माण आपको करना है तो आज ही करना है। अगर आज नहीं किया तो कभी नहीं हो सकेगा। हमने अपने आप को अंग्रेजों के चंगुल से आजाद कराया है लेकिन आज भी अंग्रेजों को हम करोड़ों रुपया दवाइयों का जो बहां से मंगते हैं, उसका देते हैं। यह सब बन्द होना चाहिये।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश की संस्कृति के मनुरूप हम कार्य करें। जामनगर में हमने आयुर्वेदी की एक संस्था कायम की है, जो एक मात्र बड़ी संस्था है और उसके बारे में भी सरकार कहती है कि वह इसको अपने हाथ में नहीं रखेगी, उसको वह विसी प्राइवेट कमेटी को सौंप देगी। तिविया कालेज जिस के साथ हकीम अजमल खां का नाम जुड़ा हुआ है उसको अपने हाथ में नहीं लेती है और कहती है कि एक प्राइवेट कमेटी के द्वारा वह चलाया जाएगा, गुरुकुल कांगड़ी और अधिकुलों को सरकार अपने हाथ में नहीं लेती है, उनको करोड़ों रुपये की दमदाद नहीं देती है, रुपया देती है विलायत से दवाइयां मंगाने के लिए, विलायत से पानी मंगाने के लिए।

मैं दरखास्त करता हूँ कि गांधी जी के नाम पर, देश की संस्कृति के नाम पर एलोपथी को हम एक दफा खत्म कर दें, जड़ से इसको मिटा दें, इसकी तनिक भी जरूरत नहीं है। आप कहते हैं कि राय ले ली जानी चाहिये। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि राय लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। अच्छा काम जब किया जाता है तब राय नहीं ली जानी चाहिये। कोई बुरा काम किया जाना हो तब राय लेने की जरूरत महसूस हो सकती है। घर को फूंकने के लिये राय नहीं लेनी चाहिए। अपनी दौलत लुटाने के लिये राय नहीं ली जानी चाहिये? अगर अंग्रेज राय लेते कि हम यहां पर एक ऐसी ट्रेन चलाना चाहते हैं जिस में भंगी और द्राह्यां एक जगह बैठ कर चलेंगे, चमार और ठाकुर एक जगह बैठ कर सफर करेंगे तो आज तक हिन्दुस्तान उसके लिए बोट देने वाला नहीं था। ऐलोपथी इसको हमें एक दम खत्म करना है। आज हमारा नारा होना चाहिये "नङ्ग भार नेवर"। आज सोचने की जरूरत नहीं है। या तो इसे आज किया जाए वर्ना फिर कोई भौमा नहीं आएगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप के मुन्द्र हाथों से एलोपथी नष्ट हो, मुन्द्र हाथों से आयुर्वेद का चमत्कार हो, आज की बजंरी तुम्हारी

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

संजरी है, और इसको आयुर्वेद के मातहत लाया जाए और एक साल में देखा जाएगा कि हमारी यह संजरी कितनी अधिक तरकी करती है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that allopathic system of medicine be replaced by the Ayurvedic system in the country".

Dr. Gaitonde (Nominated—Goa, Daman and Diu): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that Allopathic and Ayurvedic system of medicine be replaced by Scientific Medicine". (1).

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that the Ayurvedic system of medicine should be given increasing aid and attention so that it may flourish". (2).

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that along with allopathic system of medicine, wherever it may be possible, Ayurvedic system of medicine be also used effectively". (3).

Shri Rananjai Singh (Musafirkhana): I beg to move:

That in the Resolution,—

(i) after "that" insert—"Ayur-

vedic System of medicine be given preference to";

(ii) for "be replaced by the Ayurvedic System", substitute—"and particularly enforced" (4).

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): I beg to move:

That at the end of the Resolution, the following be added, namely:—

"after ten years and in the meantime as a step towards that end, Government should open Ayurvedic Post-Graduate training and Research Institutes in every State" (5).

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that Ayurvedic system of medicine be given adequate encouragement, facilities, status and financial assistance to provide full scope for its development". (6)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The original Resolution and the amendments moved thereon are now before the House.

16 hours.

Dr. Gaitonde (Goa, Daman and Diu): I thought that my hon. friend who moved the Resolution would naturally defend ayurveda, but I came to the conclusion after hearing him that what he has done is exactly the opposite. He has quoted twice or thrice Mahatma Gandhi. I do not know why Mahatma Gandhi's name was brought in here as far as ayurveda is concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are about 22 speakers who are anxious to speak. Even if I give five minutes each, I will not be able to accommodate all.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: This is a very momentous resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker So, Members will have five minutes each.

Dr. Gaitonde: I think it is a very important matter.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): I wish to submit to you whether it would not be better to have fewer speakers and enable them to express themselves than give five minutes each to several speakers?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will see. Let him proceed.

Dr. Gaitonde: If I am given a few minutes more, it will be better.

Whatever my hon. friend has said goes exactly against what Ayurveda says. Ayurveda has nothing to do, according to the definition of Ayurveda itself, with what my hon. friend has said. I can give the definition of Ayurveda in Sanskrit if he wants, but for the benefit of others, I will give only a translation.

An Hon. Member: Give in both.

Dr. Gaitonde: In Sanskrit it is like this.

“हिताहितं मुखं दुखं आयु स्तस्य हिताहितम् ।
मानेच तच्च यत्रोन्तं आयवदः स उच्यते ॥”

That is the definition of Ayurveda, and I must remind my hon. friends that this stipulation is very similar to the definition given of health by WHO authorities. So, Ayurveda is as modern as modern science. When I say Ayurveda I am not talking of those who are defending Ayurveda today, but I am talking of Susruta, Waghbhatt and Charaka.

16.02 hrs.

[**SHRI MULCHAND DUBE** in the Chair]

This definition is that of Charaka. What happened subsequently is what has happened in the whole world. When the master dies, the disciples are very small men, and they kill the

master in their own idea. That is what has exactly happened in Ayurveda. I have nothing against Ayurveda, but I have everything against those who have not understood Ayurveda at all, and call themselves Ayurvedists.

The definition of Ayurveda and the definition we give to modern medicine are the same. Not only this, I go beyond. The technique, the methods that we use today in medical sciences are very similar to those that were used or that have been asked to be used by the great masters of Ayurveda. They were not many, they were very few, but they were very big.

What is the meaning of scientific medicine? It is that medicine where scientific methodology is used. What is scientific methodology?—observation and experimentation. What does Ayurveda say? What do Susruta and Charaka say? They say there are three methods. The first is what my friend has said, but that is only one part of it, that is what the big, wise men have said. The second is *pratyaksha*, that is what you see, and the third is inference. It is true that they did not refer to experimentation proper, but I believe that if we interpret their way of thinking, experimentation is included in inference. But this was in the first or second century of this era. After that, nothing happened, and the *chelas* came who did not understand their masters.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is always the case.

Dr. Gaitonde: He referred to Mahatma Gandhi. I would like to remind him that Mahatma Gandhi was operated upon by modern surgery, scientific surgery. That means he accepted it.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): He submitted to it, not accepted it.

Dr. Gaitonde: Fortunately, an experienced person like Dr. Aney accepts it. I am happy.

Then what happened? I have to go a little into the history, because unless I go into the history, I cannot explain myself. So, you give me a little more time. I think this is such an important matter.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: All doctors ought to have all the time they want.

Dr. Gaitonde: The history of medicine is very similar in India and abroad. Great men like Charaka and Susruta were followed by small men for some time, and confusion came. In India for many centuries nothing happened, because there can be no development of medical sciences unless there is development in other sciences also. You all know what happened even to our culture to which our friend referred. Our culture went down terrifically. Scientific methods were not known, and they only referred to one thing, that is the acceptance of the word of the wise, which was incorrect, because all these great, wise men, Indian and foreign, have taught us always the same thing: do not accept a thing because I tell you to accept it, you find out whether it is correct or not. That is why there were these two other methods, that is observation and experimentation.

There was no progress, and that is why we came under the foreigners. While this was happening in India, in other countries, other sciences developed, and with that naturally medicine also developed. What we doctors of scientific medicine are following today, philosophically speaking, are what Susruta and Charaka said. It is in this sense that I have put forth my amendment, and it is to substitute Allopathy and Ayurveda by scientific medicine.

There is some mistake and confusion about Allopathy. The word

Allopathy was not coined by the doctors of modern medicine. It was coined by Hahnemann in about 1840. It was coined by him to designate all other types of medicine which were not his. So, it is not an exaggeration to say that Ayurveda is also included in the term Allopathy according to his way of thinking. Allopathy is a word that is dead, it does not exist, because, in principle, according to him these people used to cure like with unlike material. That is, in Latin he used to say: *contraria contraris curantur*. His principle was that like cures like: *similia similibus curantur*. He died very old, at 88 or so, I do not exactly remember his age.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: 98.

Dr. Gaitonde: He died in 1843. Three or four years before his death, when perhaps he was really not capable of clear thinking, this thing happened.

That is why I say let us discard Allopathy, let us discard Ayurvedic medicine as it is practised today, and let us call all these sciences medical sciences, scientific medicine. I believe that....(An Hon. Member: What about homoeopathy?) We accept everything. Whenever we can observe and experiment, we accept the results of anything. If tomorrow my friend says that my speaking loud can cure many people here in the Parliament of something, well, we observe it and for a month we experiment it and then if it comes true, then it becomes part of medical science. When I say that ayurvedic medicine should be replaced by scientific medicine, it does not mean that I have any disregard for ayurvedic medicine. When we follow Einstein we do not discard Newton. We certainly have great respect for Newton. But facts prove that Einstein was right. It is the same way with regard to modern medicine. There are three methods that we use. If you wanted to know how they say it

in Sanskrit, it is worthwhile knowing it. We are not inventing it. Those who talk of ayurveda do not read the books. There were three methods mentioned. *Apthavakyam*, *prathyaksham* and *anumanam*. What happened with the degeneration that set in after the 4th or 5th or 10th century was that they heeded only *apthavakyam* but not *prathyaksham* or *anumanam*. I am saying this even in regard to politics. My request to all, as a scientist, is this: follow whatever our great people have said but remember also that *prathyaksham* and *anumanam* are very important.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल)

यः प्राण तो निमिषितो महित्वा
एवा इदं राजा जगतो वमूव ।
य ईशो अस्य द्विपश्चतुश्पदः कस्मै द्वेवाय
हृविद्या विदेम ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आज इस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। अप्युजेविनं वेदपति प्रपयति शीत आयुर्वेद। आयुर्वेद शब्द का अर्थ है कि जो आयु को प्राप्त करा सके, जिसके द्वारा जिसके नियमों पर चल कर, जिसकी श्रोषिति के द्वारा पूरी आयु मिल सकती हो। यह आयुर्वेद शब्द का अर्थ है।

कुछ लोगों का विचार है कि आयुर्वेद बाले और कुछ नहीं जानते थे केवल कुछ दवा, गोली आदि के बारे में जानते थे। ऐसा नहीं है। आयुर्वेद के मुशुभूत आदि ग्रन्थों में शल्य चिकित्सा का विषय वर्तमान है। आप अभी भी उसे देख सकते हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि उनको शरीर के इन स्थानों का पता नहीं था। आयुर्वेद में यहां तक है कि शरीर में कितनी बड़ी नाड़ियां हैं, कितनी छोटी नाड़ियां हैं, और कौन कौन धमनी क्या क्या काम करती है। ये सारी की सारी बातें आयुर्वेद में विद्यमान हैं। यद्यपि हजारों वर्ष से किसी ने आयुर्वेद को पूछा नहीं, लेकिन आज भी ऐसे वैद्य मौजूद हैं—कि

अपना जीवन लगा रखा है। मंत्री महोदय या राष्ट्रपति तो उनके पास से या उनकी गली में से भी न निकले होंगे—जो अपनी विद्या से अच्छी तरह परिचित जीवित हैं। वे वैद्य आपकी नाड़ी पकड़ कर आपके शरीर के सारे रोग बता सकते हैं। क्या कोई ऐसा डाक्टर है जो यह चीज़ बता सकता है? ॥

दूसरी बात। आयुर्वेद में जहां पर द्वादशों का वर्णन है वहां पर उसमें स्वस्थ रहने के नियम लिखे हैं। मैंने अपनी बहिन मंत्रिणी जी से पिछले दिनों कहा था कि जहां आप श्रोषितियों का विधान करती हैं वहां स्वस्थ रहने के जो नियम हैं, व्यायाम, प्राणायाम, आसन, योग क्रियाएं, विस्त आदि जो कि आयुर्वेद में दी हैं, उनका भी प्रचार कीजिये। आपको जो कष्ट है वह इन नियमों पर चलने से तुरन्त समाप्त हो सकता है। किन्तु इस ओर कोई व्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा।

दूसरी चीज में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे देशों की बनी हुई श्रोषिति भेरे देश के लिए उपयोगी नहीं है क्योंकि वे देश शीत प्रधान हैं और उनकी श्रोषितियां उष्ण हैं। मेरा देश उष्ण है। इसलिए इस देश की श्रोषिति ही इस देश के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के अनुकूल हो सकती है। इसलिए यहां उनका ही प्रचार व प्रसार होना चाहिए। विदेशी श्रोषिति का यहां प्रभाव अच्छा नहीं होता। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि किसी देश की अच्छाई को हम न लें, अच्छाई को अवश्य लें। किन्तु अपनी विद्या न भूल जायें लेकिन इस देश की मिट्टी, इस देश के जल और इस देश की श्रोषिति से हमारा शरीर बना है, इसी लिए श्रोषितियां भी हमारे लिए यहीं की लाभदायक हो सकती हैं। जो श्रोषिति लाभ नहीं करती वह हानि करती है। जो विदेशी श्रोषितियां बाहर से बन कर आती हैं उन से भविकांश लोगों को लाभ नहीं होता, हानि अवश्य हो जाती है।

श्रीमती यशोदा रेडी (करनूल) : आयुर्वेद से आपकी आंख की ज्योति जो कम हो गई है वह तो ठीक नहीं हुई ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं ७२ वर्ष का हूं, तुम कल की छोकरी हो, मेरी ज्योति कम नहीं हुई है ।'

आयुर्वेद की औषधियों से अभूतपूर्व लाभ होता है । अभी कुछ दिन पहले मेरे मोच आ गई थी । डाक्टरों ने उस पर प्लास्टर रख दिया । मैं आपको सत्य कहता हूं कि १६ दिन तक वह प्लास्टर रखा रहा ।

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): I agree that I am younger but I would like to understand why your eye sight could not be cured with Ayurveda.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : और मेरा पैर एक अंगुल पतला हो गया । मैंने उसे खोल कर फेंका और अपनी औषधियों का प्रयोग किया और मेरा पैर थीरे धीरे ठीक हो रहा है ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज डाक्टर लोगों के पास टीके बहुत आ गये हैं । जो भी रोग हो वे उसी में जहां भी कहीं चाहे वह टीका लगा देते हैं । मैं हरिद्वार मेले पर गया था । तो मुझे हैजे के नाम पर टीका लगा दिया गया । मैंने प्रार्थना की कि मुझे टीका न लगाया जाए, मुझे हैजा नहीं होगा, लेकिन टीका लगाया गया । उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि मेरी बांह में १५-१६ दिन कष्ट रहा । हमको मालूम है कि हैजा किस प्रकार होता है ।

इसी तरह से आज चेचक के टीके की दशा ह । यह कितने जघन्य प्रकार से बनाया जाता है । यह पिछले दिनों मंत्राणी जी ने बताया था और यह प्रसिद्ध है कि बछड़े का रक्त, बछड़े की चरंटी, बन्दर के गुरदे और अंडों से यह चेचक का टीका तैयार किया जाता है । मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूं कि

चेचक के लिए आयुर्वेद में उपवास तथा खुब कला का पानी ही पर्याप्त है डाक्टर इसमें भी खाना देते हैं जो हानिप्रद है ।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डॉ मुशीला नायर) : माननीय सदस्य मेरा नाम ले कर कह रहे हैं । मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा । वह गलत कह रहे हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं आपको आपका आपा हुआ वक्तव्य दिखा दूंगा ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो आयुर्वेद के विद्वान हैं उनको किसी जगह नहीं पूछा जाता । चाहे दवाखाना डाक्टर के बिना खाली पड़ा रहे या कम्पाउंडर उसको चलाता रहे लेकिन वैद्य चाहे वह आयुर्वेदाचार्य भी हो, उसको स्थान नहीं दिया जाता ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि टिही जहां रात को बस जाती है वहां जाते समय बड़े अंडे छोड़ जाती हैं । मैं तो समझता हूं कि इस सरकार के संचालक अंग्रेजों के अंडे हैं । इसलिए वह प्राचीन बातों को नहीं आने देना चाहते । यह स्पष्ट है । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्ताव का समर्थक हूं ।

डॉ गोविन्द वास (जबलपुर) : सभापति जी, मैं आयुर्वेद का बड़ा भारी समर्थक हूं । और समर्थन की ये भावनाएं मुझे अपने कुल की परम्परा से प्राप्त हुई हैं । लेकिन जहां तक ज्ञान का सम्बन्ध है मैं ज्ञान क्षेत्र के सभी दरवाजों को खुला रखना चाहता हूं ।

जिस समय चरक और सुश्रुत प्रथा लिखे गये थे हजारों वर्ष उसको बीत गए । उसके बाद अब तक विज्ञान आगे नहीं बढ़ा है इसको मैं नहीं मानता । मैं यह मानने वाला हूं कि विज्ञान बराबर बढ़ता रहा है, आज भी बढ़ रहा है और आगे भी बढ़ता जायगा । इसीलिए श्री यशपालसिंह के इस

प्रस्ताव में जो कुछ सुधार हैं उन में से कुछ सुधारों को मैं उचित मानता हूँ। एक सुधार श्री रणजय सिंह का है जिन्होंने कि अपने सुधार में लिखा है :—

"Ayurvedic System of medicine be given preference to".

मैं समझता हूँ कि जितने भी सुधार यहाँ पर पेश हुए हैं उन में यह सुधार सब से अच्छा है। आज भी यदि हम देखें तो इस देश में १०० में से ८० व्यक्ति गांवों में रहते हैं और गांवों में आज भी अधिकतर वैद्यों का ही इलाज होता है। यह सब होता है बिना राज्याश्रय के। यह मत्तमुच्च वेद की बात है कि स्वराज्य के बाद जो बात भी भारतीय है उसे राज्याश्रय प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। हमारी भावाओं को राज्याश्रय प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। हमारी सांस्कृतिक चीजों को राज्याश्रय प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। आज भी गोवध हो रहा है। हमारी संस्कृति के विश्व न जाने कितनी चीजें चल रही हैं। इसी प्रकार आयुर्वेदिक को भी राज्याश्रय प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। जो हजारों वर्षों से एक औषधि पद्धति यहाँ पर चली आ रही थी और अनेक ऋषि मुनियों की तपस्या के पश्चात्, खोजों के पश्चात् जिन दवाइयों का निर्माण हुआ था, जो औषधियां आज भी मैं समझता हूँ कि संसार की हर एक चिकित्सा पद्धति की औषधियों से उन्हीं औषधियों हैं, उन औषधियों के निर्माण में सरकार ने नहीं के बराबर काम किया है। इसलिए मैं एक तरफ यह मानता हूँ कि आयुर्वेद को एलोपैथी के ऊपर प्रश्रय मिलना चाहिए, उसी के साथ मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि वर्तमान विज्ञान जो आगे बढ़ा है उस विज्ञान की चीजें भी हमको अपनी चिकित्सा पद्धति में शामिल करनी चाहिए।

जहाँ तक शल्य किया का सम्बन्ध है, शल्य किया हमारे यहाँ नहीं है। यदि हम चरक और मुश्रुत के अनुसार शल्य किया स्थापित करना चाहें तो उसका करना सम्भव नहीं है। हमारे वहाँ उस समय एक्सरे

नहीं था और न अन्य दूसरा सम्बंधित सामान ही था जो कि विज्ञान ने आज हमारे सामने रखा है। इसलिए जहाँ मैं एक और आयुर्वेद का समर्थक हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि आयुर्वेद को एलोपैथी और दूसरी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के ऊपर प्रश्रय दिया जाय वहाँ मैं इस पक्ष का भी हूँ कि वर्तमान विज्ञान ने जिन चीजों की खोज की है उन चीजों को भी हम ले लें और अपने देश का जो वायु मंडल है, जो दूसरी चीजें हैं उसके अनुसार और उन नवीन खोजों के अनुसार भी हम काम करें। मुझे खेद इस बात का है कि सरकार हमारी सरकार होते हुए भी और भारतीय सरकार होते हुए भी भारतीय चीजों को वह प्रश्रय नहीं दे रही है। राज्याश्रय की इन सब चीजों में नितान्त आवश्यकता है। इसलिए वहाँ जो कुछ सुधार पेश हुए हैं जिसमें मैंने आपसे कहा कि श्री रणजय सिंह का जो सुझाव है उसको मैं सब से महत्वपूर्ण मानता हूँ। हमारी एलोपैथी, होम्योपैथी, जितनी भी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों हैं उन से कोई बैर नहीं है, उन से हमारी कोई शत्रुता नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि सब की जांच की जाय और जहाँ तक औषधियों का सम्बन्ध है मेरा अभी भी मत है कि आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों सब से अच्छी औषधियां हैं। उन औषधियों को हमें प्रश्रय देना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में खोज होनी चाहिये और आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को सर्वोपरि मान कर इस देश के वायु-मंडल और इस देश की संस्कृति, इन सब चीजों के अनुकूल मान कर उसे राज्याश्रय प्राप्त होना चाहिए। साथ ही जो विज्ञान की चीजें हैं उन्हें भी हमें शामिल करना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का जो आश्रय है उससे सहमत होते हुए भी इस प्रस्ताव पर के सुधारों से अधिक सहमत हूँ बनिस्तबत प्रस्ताव के।

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंधवी (चोधपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे खेद है कि मैं अपने मित्र श्री यशपाल सिंह के प्रस्ताव से सहमत नहीं हूँ। यद्यपि यह सही है कि आयुर्वेद

[डा० सहमोमहन सिवदो]

के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि उसे वरावर राज्याश्रय प्राप्त होता रहे, मैं इसे अनिवार्य समझता हूँ कि आयुर्वेद को अधिकाधिक गति मिलती रहे किन्तु मैं इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता कि सर्वथा और सामान्यतया आयुर्वेद को, आज जो गतिपैदी को प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है, वह आयुर्वेद को मिल जाय। वैसे वास्तव में डा० गायत्रोंडे ने जो कहा वह सही है कि वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण में कोई गट्टीय भेद और सीमाएँ नहीं होती। मार्ग विज्ञान एक है अर्थात् उसमें यह कहना कि यह हिन्दुस्तानी विज्ञान है या भारतीय विज्ञान है और दूसरा पादचाल्य विज्ञान है यह वास्तव में सही नहीं होगा। हमारे पूर्वजों ने वास्तव में ऐसी परम्परा स्थापित की थी। हमारे पूर्वजों ने वास्तव में इस प्रकार के नये अन्वेषण किये थे जिनके लिए कि हम गवं अनुभव कर सकते हैं। किन्तु इसका यह तात्पर्य यह नहीं है कि आज के युग में वर्तमान अन्वेषणों को छोड़ कर, वर्तमान छानबीन के परिणामों को छोड़ कर हम केवल उसी पुरानी चीज का और उसी पुरानी परम्परा का ही राग अलापते रहें। मैं इस बात से तो सहानुभूति रखता हूँ कि हम पूरानी परम्परा में जहाँ-जहाँ रख रखते हैं, जहाँ जहाँ मूल्यवान वस्तूएँ हैं, उन्हें स्थान दिया जाय, उन की पुनरावृत्ति हमारे ही देश की परम्परा में की जाय किन्तु हम यह स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते कि आमूल चूल परिवर्तन करते हुए जो आधुनिक विज्ञान है उसका स्थान हमारी यह पुरानी परम्पराएँ से लैं जिनको विकास और प्रगति का वास्तव में अवसर ही नहीं मिला।

मेरे मित्र श्री यशपाल सिंह ने कई सारे आंकड़े इस सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किये। वास्तव में यह बात सही है कि जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा कि आयुर्वेद पर जो व्यय होता है यह बहुत ही कम मात्रा में होता है। अगर आंकड़ों के हिसाब से देखा जाय तो वह नगण्य

व्यय है लेकिन साथ ही यह देखने की भी बात है कि इन वर्षों में हमारी सरकार ने वरावर इस बात का प्रयत्न किया है कि आयुर्वेदिक पर अधिकाधिक व्यय किया जाता रहे। यह दूसरी बात है कि प्रगति उतनी सन्तोषजनक नहीं हुई। यह दूसरी बात है कि आयुर्वेद को अभी तक भी वह स्थान नहीं मिल सका जो उसके लिए उचित है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार इस बात का भरपुर प्रयत्न करेगी और इस बात की पूरी चेष्टा करेगी कि आयुर्वेद का जो दृष्टिकोण है, आयुर्वेद की जो देन है वह आधुनिक विज्ञान के प्रवाह में खो न जाय बल्कि उसका समुचित उपयोग किया जा सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने द्वारा प्रस्तुत संशोधन का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि मदन उम संशोधन को स्वीकार करेगा।

श्री रणजय सिंह (मुसाफिरखाना)
माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे कुछ निवेदन करने का समय दिया।

मैं आप के द्वारा माननीय सदस्य, श्री यशपाल सिंह, को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने ऐसा आवश्यक और महत्वपूर्ण विषय यहाँ पर प्रस्तुत किया है। जैसा कि स्पष्ट है, "आयुर्वेद" के शाविद्क प्रथं हैं "साइंस आफ लाइफ"। आयुर्वेद आज से नहीं, प्राचीन काल से, अपितु कहना चाहिए कि आदिकाल से चला आ रहा है, जिसके अनुभव प्राप्त किये गये। यदि निष्पक्ष दृष्टि से मनन और अध्ययन किया जाये, तो पता लगेगा कि चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी विज्ञान जितना हमको आयुर्वेद में मिलता है उतना अन्यत्र कहीं नहीं मिलता है। चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में इस समय भी खोजें हो रही हैं और खोज करते

करते थागे बढ़ा जा रहा है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा है, आयुर्वेद पद्धति को और ही बढ़ा जा रहा है और उसी को अपनाया जा रहा है। नाम और शब्द चाहे कुछ हों, जेकिन वास्तव में उसी और बढ़ा जा रहा है, जो कि आदि काल से हमारे यहां चली आ रही है और जियका इतना महत्व रहा है।

जो प्रस्ताव मदन के सामने प्रस्तुत है, मैंने उसमें यह संशोधन रखा है कि एलोपैथिक सिस्टम आफ मेडिसन की अपेक्षा आयुर्वेदिक सिस्टम आफ मेडिसन को प्रफरेंस दी जाये। मूल प्रस्ताव में यह मांग की गई है कि एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को हटा कर केवल आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को रख दिया जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कुछ व्यावहारिक नहीं है कि एकदम से ऐसा कर दिया जाये। इसलिए मेरे विचार में वर्तमान समय में मूल प्रस्ताव को इस संशोधन के साथ स्वीकार कर लिया जाये, जो कि मैंने उपरित किया है। जैसा कि माननीय मंदस्य, डा० गोविन्द दास ने कहा है, तब वह प्रैक्टिकेबल होगा, व्यावहारिक होगा और उसके द्वारा आयुर्वेद की उन्नति उत्तरोत्तर होती रहेगी तथा उससे जनता का भी साभ होगा। यदि सरकार पूरा व्याप्त देगी, तो शीघ्र ही आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति इस देश में अपना उचित स्थान प्राप्त कर देगी।

वे यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो जिज्ञासा की बातें हो रही हैं, वे सब आयुर्वेद में मरी हुई हैं। बहुत से लोगों की धारणा है कि जो बहुत से नये नये रोग आ रहे हैं, आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा पद्धति में उनका कोई उल्लेख या निराकरण नहीं है। उदाहरण के लिए ब्लड प्रेशर के रोग को लीजिए। हमारे यहां उसका अर्थ लगाया गया है "रक्त-नाप" — 'ब्लड' का अर्थ है "रक्त" और "प्रेशर" का अर्थ है "चाप"। इस प्रकार से "ब्लड-प्रेशर" का अर्थात् किया गया है। किन्तु यह नहीं देखा गया है कि जितने भी रोग हैं, आयुर्वेद में उन सब

के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया गया है और उनके निदान दिये गये हैं। मुश्तु और चरक आदि प्रत्यें में उनके लक्षण मिलते हैं। "हाई ब्लड-प्रेशर" को "शिरा स्थौल्य" और "लो ब्लड-प्रेशर" को "शिरा शैयिल्य" कहा गया है, अर्थात् यदि शिराओं में स्थौल्य आ जाये, तो हाई ब्लड-प्रेशर हो जाता है और यदि शिराओं में शैयिल्य आ जाये, तो लो ब्लड-प्रेशर हो जाता है। इस प्रकार कोई ऐसा रोग नहीं है, जो कि आयुर्वेद से अच्छा न किया जा सकता हो।

मेरा विश्वास और अनुभव है कि जितना साभ आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा-पद्धति से होता है, उतना एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा-पद्धति से नहीं होता है, यदि चिकित्सक अच्छा हो, क्योंकि चिकित्सा तभी अच्छी तरह हो सकती है, यदि डाक्टर या वैद्य अच्छा हो। इसलिए यदि आयुर्वेद को बराबर प्रत्रय मिलता रहे, तो वह समय आयेगा, जब कि हमारे यह आयुर्वेद मंसार के लिए कल्याणकारी सिद्ध होंगा।

हमारे यहां कहा गया है, "शरीरमाद्यम् खस्तु धर्मं साधनम्।" हम सब को धर्म के साधन के रूप में शरीर की रक्षा करनी है शरीर की रक्षा करते हुए ही हम सब कार्य सफलतापूर्वक कर सकते हैं और शरीर के लिए आयुर्वेद की पद्धति जितनी उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकती है, उतनी दूसरी कोई पद्धति नहीं हो सकती है।

मैंने यह भी संशोधन रखा है कि "विरिमेस्ड बाई दि आयुर्वेदिक सिस्टम" के स्थान पर "एंड पर्टकुलरी एन्कोस्ट्ड" शब्द रख दिये जायें।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय में हमको निष्पक्ष रूप से विचार करना चाहिए। सत्य को प्रह्लण करते हुए असत्य का त्याग करने के लिए सदा उद्यत रहना चाहिए। यह बढ़ा उत्तम नियम है और हम भवको इसे मानना चाहिए।

माननीय मंदस्य, श्रो यशपाल मिह,

[श्री रणजय सिंह]

के विचारों की प्रशंसा करते हुए में कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत उत्तम और महत्वपूर्ण विषय इस सदन में उपस्थित किया है।

इन शब्दों के साथ में अपने संशोधन को सदन के सामने उपस्थित करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, ... (Interruptions).

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में बोलिये।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : माननीय सदस्य आयुर्वेद की वकालत करेंगे और अंग्रेजी में करेंगे। (Interruption).-

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी नहीं समझते।

श्री बागड़ी (हिमार) : सब समझ लेंगे। सब जानते हैं कि माननीय सदस्य अंग्रेजी जानते हैं।

श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य (रायगंज) : माननीय सदस्य आयुर्वेद के बारे में संस्कृत में बोलें। (Interruptions).

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी नहीं जानते, इस लिये में अंग्रेजी में बोल रहा हूं।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : जानते हैं। (Interruptions).

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : जानते हैं? बहुत अच्छा।

सभापति महोदय, आयुर्वेद के साथ सरकार के व्यवहार का अध्याय बहुत ही दर्दनाक है। यह नहीं कि कांग्रेस में ने हम पर तबज्जह नहीं दी थी। १६२० में जब नानकों-आपरेशन का ऐंतहासिक प्रस्ताव पास हो गया था, उम समय भी कांग्रेस ने इस आशय का प्रस्ताव पास किया था कि आयुर्वेद की तरफ हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये। १६३८ में भी उम प्रस्ताव को दोहराया गया।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : उस वक्त वह सरकारी कांग्रेस नहीं थी।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी: लेकिन १६४६ से ले कर आजतक आयुर्वेद के साथ जो व्यवहार हुआ, वह बहुत ही दर्दनाक ही नहीं शर्मनाक कहा जायगा। उस के साथ विमाता जैसा अर्थात् स्टेप-मदरली ट्रीटमेंट किया गया है।

आप जानते हैं कि आयुर्वेद के बारे में जिन्हें कमीशन्ज और कमेटीज बिठाई गई, उन में आयुर्वेद के विशारद नहीं, बल्कि अंग्रेजी डाक्टर ही केवल रखे गये। यह अंजीव तमाशा है कि विचार तो करना है आयुर्वेद के सम्बन्ध में, लेकिन उन कमीशन्ज या कमेटीज के सभापति या चेयरमैन बनाये जाते थे एलेपैथी के बिडान। पहले पहल भौर कमेटी को स्थापित किया गया था। उस कमेटी ने लिखा था कि समय न होने कारण हम इस विषय में गर्यां नहीं, इस लिये हम इस विषय में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं कर सकते। इस के बाद चोपड़ा कमेटी आई। उस ने अपनी रीकमेंडेशन्ज दी, जो कि बहुत फारीचिंग थी। उन में इन्टेरेटिड कोर्स की चर्चा की गई थी। शायद गवर्नरमेंट को उन रीकमेंडेशन्ज को नहीं मानना था, इस लिये एक पंडित कमेटी बिठाई गई। पंडित नाम था एक व्यक्ति का और वह भी डाक्टर थे। उस कमेटी ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। जब उस पर भी तसल्ली नहीं हुई, तो देव कमेटी बिठाई गई। यानी आयुर्वेद के बारे में कमेटियों का एक तांता सा लग गया। चूंकि इस तरफ अधिक तबज्जह नहीं देनी थी, इस लिये केवल कमेटियां बिठाई गईं।

पहली स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, राजकुमारी अमृतकौर, का यह विश्वास था कि आयुर्वेद तो कोई साइंस ही नहीं है। कई बार उन्होंने अपना यह विचार व्यक्त किया और जब प्रोटेस्ट हुआ, तो उन्होंने उस को बापिसि

लिया । उन्होंने भी इन्टेरेटिड कोसं की बात कही थी । उस के बाद करमरकर साहब ने भी उसी पद्धति पर चलना शुरू किया ।

इस के अतिरिक्त गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के जो आयुर्वेद के एडवाइजर होते हैं, वे ऐसे व्यक्ति होते हैं, जिन का एलोर्पथी की तरफ ज्यादा और आयुर्वेद की तरफ कम ध्यान होता है । वे ऐसा गोल-माल करना चाहते हैं, जिस से आयुर्वेद की तरक्की न हो । अभी हाल में महाबलेश्वर में एक कांफेंस हुई, जिस में सब स्टेट्स के मंत्रीगण आये हुये थे । वहां पर यह निश्चय हुआ कि अब इन्टेरेटिड कोसं छोड़ दिया जाये और अब शुद्ध आयुर्वेद पढ़ाया जाये ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सोलह वर्ष तक इन्टेरेटिड कोसं की चर्चा कर के अब उस को छोड़ा जा रहा है । ऐसी स्थिति में आयुर्वेद की तरक्की कैसे हो ? सरकार केवल कमीशन्ज और कमेटीज बिठाये जा रही है, लेकिन वह उन की सिफारिशों पर अमल नहीं करती है । महाबलेश्वर में यह कहा गया कि चूंकि इन्टेरेटिड कोसं की योजना सफल नहीं हुई, इस लिये केवल शुद्ध आयुर्वेद पढ़ाया जाये । इस का अर्थ तो यह हुआ कि आयुर्वेद के छात्रों और चिकित्सकों को साइंस का ज्ञान न होने दिया जाये । उन्होंने यहां तक फैसला लिया है कि आयुर्वेद के छात्रों और चिकित्सकों को थर्मामीटर टच न करने दिया जाये, थर्मामीटर न छूने दिया जाये, उन को स्टेथोस्कोप न लगाने दिया जाये, नवीन पद्धति के अनुसार जांच करने का उन को कोई अख्यार न रह जाये । क्या इस से दर्दनाक या शर्मनाक कोई बात हो सकती है ।

बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि साइंस बढ़ रही है । प्रश्न यह है कि क्या साइंस का ज्ञान केवल कुछ लोगों तक सीमित रहना चाहिये या उस की छटा चारों तरफ फैलनी चाहिये । क्या आयुर्वेद की प्रैक्टिस

करने वाले, आयुर्वेद को जानने वाले, पेरियाह या अछूत हैं कि वे इस को प्राप्त न कर सकें ? मैं माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि महाबलेश्वर में उन्होंने जो फैसला लिया है, उस से खराब कोई फैसला नहीं हो सकता है । मैं कहूंगा कि उस फैसले को रद्द किया जाये और आयुर्वेद के इन्टेरेटिड कोसं को समाप्त न किया जाये, जिस से आयुर्वेद वालों को माझन साइंस का फायदा मिलता है । आयुर्वेद के साथ व्यवहार कैसा होता है । पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट ट्रेनिंग आयुर्वेद में दी जाती है और अगर कोई इसको पूरा कर लेता है तो जब वह नौकरी की तलाश में जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि आपको नौकरी नहीं दी जा सकती है । लेकिन अगर कोई एम बी० बी० एस० पास कर लेता है तो उसको बड़ी आसानी से दी सौ चार सौ या पांच सौ की नौकरी मिल जाती है । ऐसी हालत में किस तरह स आयुर्वेदीय पद्धति फल फूल सकती है ।

हमारे गोआ के भाई ने कहा है कि इस बीच में, पिछले सैकड़ी बरसों में आयुर्वेदी में कोई रिसर्च नहीं हुआ है, कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है । मैं उन से पूछता चाहता हूं कि वह हो भी कैसे सकता था ? राज्यसत्ता ने कभी कोई प्रश्न अंग्रेजों के जमाने में से इसको नहीं दिया । कई सो बरसों से इस पर आक्रमण पर आक्रमण होते आये हैं । जिन लोगों का भारत पर राज्य रहा है, उन्होंने इस सिस्टम को खत्म करने की कोशिश की है । १८२७ में अंग्रेजों ने भी एक स्कूल कलकत्ते में पहले पहले आयुर्वेद का खोला था लेकिन वहां पर उनको साइंस पढ़ने नहीं दी, इस लिये उसको बन्द कर देना पड़ा । ऐसी हालत में कैसे यह सिस्टम बढ़ सकता है, कैसे फल फूल सकता है ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । नार्थ एवेन्यू में या साउथ एवेन्यू में सिद्धांततः यह मान लिया गया था कि आयुर्वेदीय का एक अस्पताल खोला जाये ।

[श्रो द्वां नां तिवारी]

अप्रेन्ल में यह तय हुआ सेकिन आज तक मकान ही नहीं मिल सका है कि जिस में अस्पताल खोला जा सके । पैसा ही नहीं दिया गया है । बहुत मुश्किल से जामनगर में एक आल-इंडिया रिसर्च की इंस्टीट्यूट कायम हुई है गवर्नेंमेंट याफ इंडिया की तरफ से । उसको भी बन्द करने की बात सोची जा रही है, सोचा जा रहा है कि कमेटी के सुपुर्द उसको कर दिया जाये । इस पर साठ-सतर लाख खर्च होता है और इसका आनंदिया कारेक्टर है, दूसरे प्रांतों से भी लोग वहां जा कर पढ़ते हैं । लेकिन उसके कारेक्टर को खराब किया जा रहा है । उसको कहा जा रहा है कि कमेटी के हाथ में सौप दिया जाये । वह कमेटी किसी एक स्टेट की होगी और उसको स्टेट की यूनी-वर्स्टी के साथ जोड़ दिया जायेगा । तब आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हों कि कैसे उसका आल-इंडिया कारेक्टर रहेगा, कैसे भारत के अन्य भागों से लड़के वहा जा कर शिक्षा हासिल करेंगे ।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि आयुर्वेद के साथ सौतेले बच्चे का मा व्यवहार न किया जाये । इस पर प्रांतों में कितना पैसा खर्च होता है, इसके आंकड़े कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने आपके सामने रखे हैं । कहीं पर एक पैसा कहीं पर दो पैसा और कहीं दस पैसा खर्च होता है । यह शमनाक बात है । मेरे पास भी फिरार्ज हैं लेकिन मैं देना चाहता हूँ कूँकि समय नहीं है । आप चाहते हैं कि आयुर्वेदी को एलोपेथी के मुकाबिले में ला कर खड़ा कर दिया जाये । यह भी हो सकता है, यह कोई मुश्किल वात नहीं है । मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि आप दो चार दस दिन एक आदमी को भार पेट खाने को न दीजिये, और दूसरे आदमी को पूरी सहलियतें दीजिये, उसको प्रोत्ताहन दीजिये । तो मुकाबिला कैसे हो सकता है । लेकिन यहां पर तो सैकड़ों बरस से यहीं होता आ रहा है कि आयुर्वेद के तरफ कम ध्यान दिया जाता है, इनको खत्म किया जाये । मार्डन सा-

इस अच्छी है या आयुर्वेद इसका मैं आपको उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ । मैं आपको अपना निजी अनुभव सुनाना चाहता हूँ । मैं तमाम दिल्ली, कलकत्ता इत्यादि में इलाज करा कर कर हार गया लेकिन अच्छा नहीं हुआ । जामनगर में जा कर मैं कुछ दिन रहा, वहां की दवा से अच्छा हो गया । मेरा प्रैदर्शन पौलियां की बीमारी से पीड़ित था, तमाम पटना दिल्ली इत्यादि में उसको ले गया, जहां पर कहीं पर उसका इलाज होता है, वहां भी ले गया लेकिन अच्छे नहीं हुआ । जामनगर में जा कर अच्छा हो गया ।

मैं गवर्नेंमेंट की पालिसी को लेता हूँ । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी लंका गये थे । उन्होंने वहां पर आयुर्वेदीय अस्पताल का उद्घाटन किया । उस बक्त उन्होंने कहा कि मार्डन साइंस का नालेज आयुर्वेद वालों को होना ही चाहिये । मगर यहां पर कहा जाता है कि नहीं, नहीं होना चाहिये । उनको अर्मीटर नहीं छूने देना चाहिये । उनको स्टेप्यास्कोप छूने वीं जानी चाहिये । जब आप इस सिस्टेम को प्रफरेंस देंगे, उनको मार्डन ज्ञान देंगे तो आपको पता चल जायगा कि आयुर्वेद अच्छा है या खराब है । जो नड़का आयुर्वेद में निकलता है, उसको कुछ एनकरेजमेंट दीजिये । लेकिन आज तो डिस्करेज किया जाता है । आज तो उनको अंधकार में रखा जाता है । संस्कृत विद्या बही अच्छी चीज है, यह सभी कहते हैं । लेकिन इसकी पूछ कम हो गई है क्योंकि राज्य की ओर से इसको प्रोत्सहान नहीं मिलता है, जो पढ़ लिख जाते हैं, उनको बेतन कम मिलता है और उन सब कारणों से इसको कोई नहीं पढ़ता । मैं आपसे कहूँगा कि आप इस विषय पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें, सहानुभवि पूर्वक विचार करें । अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो आयुर्वेद को प्रोत्ताहन मिल सकता है, इसको उमकः उचित स्थान दिलाने में महायता मिल सकती है ।

Shri B. K. Das (Contd): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has always been said by the Government that they would take steps for development of ayurved, and the previous speaker mentioned that they had appointed several committees and had done something for ayurved. It has never been contemplated that allopathic medicine would be completely replaced by ayurved. But the Chopra Committee reported that there would be an integrated system or a unified system. Now the Central Council have recently reported that they would go in for shuddh ayurved and not for the integrated system because that has proved a failure. I am not competent enough to pronounce any judgment over that but, whatever the decision is, it is regrettable that the Government has not been able to make up its mind as yet.

The only worthmentioning thing that has been done so far is the establishment of the research institute at Jamnagar and some arrangement for education of ayurvedic physicians there. So far only about 70 students have come out of that institution, and we do not know much of the results that have come out of the research work that has been done there. However, if the Government is serious about development and rejuvenation of ayurved, some vigorous steps must be taken, and my grouse is that during these 15 years only lip-sympathy has been paid to ayurved and no serious steps have been taken.

There are many ayurved practitioners in the rural areas. In urban areas also there are some who are renowned vaidyas. They are able to stand on their own legs. Because of the efficacy of their treatment and the fame they have been able to earn for themselves they attract patients from different parts of the country. But if we compare what encouragement and help, financial and otherwise, are being given to allopathic medicine and allopathic system and what is being given to the ayur-

vedic system, we find that it almost comes to nil.

I am connected with a small ayurvedic school, and that school is almost in a dying condition because of paucity of funds. The students there are appearing at the faculty examination and getting diplomas. But when they come out properly qualified according to the standards that have been laid down there by the State Government, they are almost helpless. They are unable to stand on their own legs and they go to the rural areas. We hear of a scheme or arrangement for rural treatment. If these qualified ayurvedic practitioners who come out of ayurvedic schools are given some sort of a subsidy—we hear that doctors will be given some subsidy or some allowance for their practice in rural areas—they can stand on their own legs and work in the rural areas. Why could the Ayurvedic practitioners not be given that help so that they can stand on their own legs? Now they have no status. When a student after passing the intermediate examination and doing a five years' course in the medical college comes out he comes out with self-confidence that he has some status in the country, he comes out with the confidence that he will not be helpless in earning his livelihood. But after five years of study in an Ayurvedic college when a student comes out, he finds himself helpless. Therefore, talented students are not being attracted to this line.

We want research in Ayurved to be successful. But if talents are not attracted, if they go to other lines, how can it be successful? When they find there is honour, prestige and money in allopathic practice, why should they go in for this system? Why should they get themselves admitted in the Ayurvedic colleges? The Central Government have been doing many things for the improvement of the allopathic system. Could not a Central Institute for Ayurved be established in the city of Delhi to

[Shri B. K. Das]

set a standard before the country so that that standard might be followed in curriculum and training by other institutions?

The Third Plan has laid down certain schemes like that there should be a directorate, there should be a Central Council for Indian Medicine and so on. None of these steps has so far been taken. The meagre money that has been spent and the meagre steps that have been taken for the development of this system have produced very meagre results. Therefore, I have ventured to say in my amendment that if Government are serious, they must take these things seriously, proper help and encouragement should be given, proper status should be given to the Ayurvedic practitioners and all necessary steps should be taken so that what little is being done in the States may be done properly and with a view to develop Ayurved on proper lines so that Ayurved gets an honoured place in the country.

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : सभापति महोदय, आखीर में डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब देंग, मगर आप की आज्ञा से मैं दो चार शब्द इस समय कहना चाहती हूं क्योंकि सवा पांच बजे मुझे एक कमेटी में जाना है? मैं दो तीन बातों की तरफ आप-का ध्यान दिलाना उचित समझती हूं।

पहली बात तो यह है कि अगर हमें सत्य की तलाश करनी है तो सत्य की लतलाश बुद्धि से होगी भावना से नहीं।

एक भाननीय सवस्य : दोनों से होगी।

डा० सुशीला नायर : सत्य की तलाश कभी भावना से नहीं होती, है, ज्ञान की तलाश कभी भावना से नहीं होती है, ज्ञान की तलाश हमेशा बुद्धि से होती है।

श्री बागड़ी : भावना के बगेर बुद्धि बनती ही नहीं। पहले भावना बनती है फिर तलाश बनती है।

डा० सुशीला नायर : ज्ञान आज तक किसी ने भावना से खोजा ही नहीं है। ज्ञान की खोज हमेशा बुद्धि से होती है और बुद्धि से होगी। अगर ज्ञान की शोध में भावना को प्रधान स्थान दिया जायेगा तो ज्ञान का लोप हो जायेगा और भावना उस का स्थन ने लेगी। यह पहली बात है।

अब मैं दूसरी बात कहना चाहती हूं। हम लोग तो अयूर्वेद की यथाशक्ति शोध करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। अगर वह हम को उपयोगी ज्ञान आयूर्वेद से मिल सकता है, या किसी भी और तरीके से, तो हम उसे लना चाहते हैं। क्या यह हम को अच्छा नहीं लगता कि हम सारी दुनिया के अन्दर सिर ऊंचा कर के कहें कि हमारे वृजुर्गों में यह यह शोध की थी?

अभी जो यहां पर आपैलमालोजी की कांप्रेस दूई थी उस में सारी दुनिया के लोग इकट्ठे हुये थे। हम ने वहां यह कहा कि मुश्रुति के जमाने में लोग आंख के लेंस को सुई डाल कर फोड़ दिया करते थे। उस के बाद सर्जरी बढ़ी, नव्य तरीके निकले। अब लेंस निकाल दिया जाता है। मुश्रुति के जमाने में जब लेंस फोड़ दिया करते थे तब १०० में से शायद ११ आखं चली जाती थीं और एक ठीक हो जाती थी भाग्यवश। लेकिन नई सर्जरी के द्वारा ११ आखं ठीक हो जाती हैं और एक आध दुर्भाग्यवश खराब भी जाती है।

इस लिये मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि हम में से किसी का यह ध्येय नहीं है कि हम यह कहें कि आयूर्वेद में कुछ नहीं है या किसी और तरीके में बहुत कुछ पड़ा है। कहने का अर्थ यह है कि अबल तो एलोपैथिक कोई चीज नहीं है। यह जो नाम दिया गया है और उसके सम्बन्ध में रेजोल्यूशन रखा गया है उस की भाषा भ्रम पैदा करनी है। जैसा अभी हमारे भाई डा० गायत्रोंड ने बतलाया, डा० हैनिमन जो कि हैमियोपैथिक सिस्टम के जन्मदाता थे, उन्होंने यह शब्द एलोपैथिक

निकाला । उस से पहले ऐलोपैथिक नाम हो नहीं था । डा० हैनिमन ने बतलाया कि समान असर पैदा करने वाली दवा से जिस रोग का निराकरण होता है उसको होमियोपैथिक प्रिसिपल कहते हैं और विरोधी असर पैदा करने वाली दवा से जो दर्द ठीक होता है, मर्ज ठीक होता है, उस को ऐलोपैथिक प्रिसिपल कहते हैं । जैसे जैसे समय जाता है हर एक क्षेत्र में विकास होता है । इस तरह से शरीर चिकित्सा का भी विकास हुआ ।

Shri Balakrishnan (Koilpatti): May I request the Health Minister to speak in English so that we can follow?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am sorry. Many hon. Members have spoken in Hindi on the subject. Further, the subject can be more appropriately dealt with in Hindi. Therefore, my hon. friend may try to understand it from some of his friends, if he likes. Or, I will explain it to him myself afterwards. मैं निवेदन कर रही थी कि शरीर चिकित्सा का भी सारे विज्ञान के साथ विकास हुआ । उस विकास में सामान्य साइंस के विकास का एक बहुत बड़ा हाथ रहा । मिसाल के तौर पर कोई आदमी शीशों को ने कर रगड़ता रहा, रगड़ता रहा । सारी जिन्दगी उस ने उस लेंस को रगड़ने में लगा दी । नीतीजा यह हुआ कि माइक्रोस्कोप का अविष्कार हुआ और माइक्रोस्कोप का अविष्कार होने से जो कुछ हम कभी नहीं देख सकते थे, मर्ज के जन्तु आदि, उनको हम देखने लगे । खाली नब्ज देख कर निदान करने की जगह पर नये निदान के तरीके हाथ में आ गये रवत बिन्दु हम उस शीशों के नीचे देखने लगे, पाखाने का जरा सा टुकड़ा उस के नीचे देखने लगे और पेशाव भी उसी तरह देखने लगे । सब प्रकार की बिमारियों का निदान करने के लिये परीक्षण के यह नये साधन हमारे हाथ में आ गये और निदान के नये रास्ते बन गये । उस से पहले शरीर चिकित्सा के लिये निदान के तरीकों में निरीक्षण करना, नब्ज

देखना या छाती वाती टटोलना, पेट टटोलना यह तरीके थे । दूसरे तरीके नहीं थे । आप ने सुना ही होगा ग्रीस में थी ह्यमर्सं या ४ ह्यूमर्सं कहे जाते थे, मैं ठीक संस्या भूल गई हूं, उसी तरह से हमारे यहां त्रिदोष थे । त्रिदोष में महानता है । वह ग्रीक ह्यूमर्स की निस्बत ज्यादा व्यापक है । मैं यह मानती हूं कि वह विज्ञान ज्यादा बड़ा हुआ था । लेकिन जिस तरह से पश्चिम में विज्ञान में बढ़ोत्तरी होती गई उसी तरह से चिकित्सा के तरीकों में बढ़ोत्तरी होती गई ।

मैंने आप से लेंस की बात कही । अब जरा आगे चलिये तो एक जमाना आया, अगर हम बीच के समय को छोड़ दें तो वह आज का युग हुआ, और एटम को फोड़ने का तरीका निकला । एटम फोड़ने के तरीके से एक नई चीज हमारे साथ में आ गई, जिसको आइसो-टोप्स कहते हैं । वह आइसोटोप्स बड़ी अद्भुत चीज है । आइसोटोप्स को जोड़ देते हैं शरीर के अन्दर जो अनेक अणु प्रमाण होते हैं, उनके साथ और उनको शरीर के भीतर मालिक्यूल्स वर्गीर के साथ बांध कर देखा जाता है कि कैलिशयम कहां जाता है, सोडियम कहां जाता है, आइरन कहां जाता है । यह तस्वीर सामने आ गई जो कि अद्भुत चीज है । आज हम देख सकते हैं कि कौन सी चीज कहां से चल कर शरीर में कहां जाती है और उसका क्या बनता है । साइंस के अविष्कारों के साथ और हम आगे बढ़े हैं । ब्यूरोज जो थे उन्होंने रेडियम का अविष्कार किया जिससे कि एक्स रे का अविष्कार हुआ । मान लीजिये किसी की हड्डी टृट गई । पहले जो हज्जाम होता था या कोई और होता था, जिसको बोन सेटर कहा जाता था, वह टटोल कर देखता था कि हड्डी ठीक जगह आ गई है या नहीं लेकिन अब एक्स रे से देख लिया जाता है कि हड्डी ठीक अपनी जगह पर आ गई है या नहीं ।

[डा० मुशीला नायर]

विज्ञान के विकास के साथ-साथ निदान क; और जरीर चिकित्सा का विकास होता गया है। इसलिए नई नई चीजें दाखिल होती गयी हैं। और नई चीजों के दाखिल होने के कारण आज हमारे मामने माड़न सिस्टम आफ मैडीसिन मोज़द है।

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मगर हमने सोचा कि हमारे पुराने खजाने में क्या क्या बढ़िया रत्न पड़े हुए हैं, हम उन्हें तलाश करके देखें तो सही। उनको तलाश करने के लिए यहां पर कुछ साल पहले फैसला हुआ कि आयुर्वेद के कालिज बगरह खोले जाएं। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने एक पैनल बनाया। मैं भी उस पैनल में थी। हमने सोचा कि प्रगर लड़कों और लड़कियों को आधुनिक सायंस का कुछ जान होगा तो वे आयुर्वेद के रत्नों को ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से बाहर ला सकेंगे और दुनिया के मामने रख सकेंगे। इसलिए उनको कुछ एनाटमी और कुछ फीजियालाजी सिखाकर फिर उनको आयुर्वेद सिखाना चाहिए। यह फैसला हुआ। इंटीग्रेटेड नाम किसी ने नहीं दिया। चोपरा ने यह कहा था कि कि जब सारी साईंसेज इकट्ठा होंगी तो एक इंटीग्रेटेड सिस्टम बनेगा। लेकिन इस बक्त तो हम को आयुर्वेद में जो अच्छाइयां हैं उनको बाहर निकालना है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि उसके ऊपर लड़के कांसेट्रेट करें। पहले थोड़ा एनाटमी और फीजियालाजी का ज्ञान देकर आयुर्वेद सिखाने का नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह लड़के आज कहते हैं कि हमको २० फीसदी ऐनोपैथी सिद्धार्थी गयी और २० प्रतिशत आयुर्वेद सिखाया गया। हम तो विलकून माड़न डाक्टर हैं, कंडेस्ट कोसं बगरह करवा कर हमको एम० बी० बी० एस० करवा दीजिए। या किसी दूसरे तरीके से हमको इसके लिए रिकागनाइज कीजिए।

इस परिणाम को देख कर जो आयुर्वेद के भक्त थे उन्होंने जोर की आवाज उठायी कि यह तरीका गलत है। यही शंका उन्होंने जब हमने आयुर्वेद की शिक्षा देना शुरू किया था उस समय भी उठाई थी लेकिन सबने गमजा कि यह शंका ठीक नहीं है, यह बेकुनियाद है। ऐसा मान कर हमने उस तरीके को चलाया था। जब यह तरीका दिस, बारह, चौदह साल चला और उसका ऐसा उल्टा परिणाम निकला तो हैल्य सर्वे कमेटी, सक्षमी स्वामी मुदालियार कमेटी के मामने कही लोग पेश हुए और उन्होंने कहा कि आपने जो तरीका आस्तियार किया है उससे आयुर्वेद संमान्त हो जायेगा। ऐसा आपको नहीं करना चाहिए। हैल्य सर्वे कमेटी ने उनके दृष्टि दिन्दु को स्वीकार किया।

हैल्य मिनिस्ट्री ने ही मुदालियर कमेटी बिठाई थी। हमारे पाम जो अफसर हैं डाइरेक्टर आफ हैल्य में उनमें आयुर्वेद के बड़े पहिल हैं जो हमारा इस विषय में मार्ग दर्शन करते हैं।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : (गोपाल यंज) : इस सर्वे कमेटी में कौन कौन सदस्य थे?

एक माननीय सदस्य : ज्यादातर ऐपोर्टर थाले।

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैं वह बता कर सदन का समय नहीं लेना चाहती, आप उसके लिए किंतु ब देख लीजिए।

तो मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहती थी कि उसके बाद फिर कुछ ऐसा विचार चला कि वहीं पुराना तरीका जो पहले थोड़ी सी सायंस सिद्धार्थ कर चलाया जाता था वह अच्छा था, उसी को आगे चलाया जाए। इस पर जो आयुर्वेद के खास भक्त लोग थे उन्होंने बहुत जोर से फिर आवाज उठायी और

प्लानिंग कमीशन ने, नन्दा जीने, एक बड़ा पैनल बूलाया, मारे हिन्दुस्तान के जो आयुर्वेद के बड़े बड़े पंडित और विद्यापत्र हैं वे मारे के सारे. उसमें आए और उनकी बड़ी मीटिंग हुई और बड़ा चर्चा हुआ। उन लोगों ने फैसला दिया कि अगर आयुर्वेद सिखाना है और अगर आयुर्वेद के रूपों को निकालना है तो आयुर्वेद में लड़कों को श्रद्धा होनी चाहिए। इस धड़ा के लिए जरूरी यह है कि उनको माड़नं मैट्टीभिन का कोई विषय न सिखाया जाए, उनकी तरफ उनकी बिल्कुल तबज्जह न दिलायी जाए, वे एक मन से, एक मन हां कर आयुर्वेद की साधना करें। फिर उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि उनकी उम्र उतनी हो, उनकी संस्कृत की इतनी शिक्षा हो, और मैट्रिकुलेशन या हायर मैकड़ी तक उनकी शिक्षा होनी चाहिए, और जब वे आयुर्वेदाचार्य हो जाएं, उसके बाद अगर वह चाहें तो ऐलोपीथी की कुछ बातें सिखायी जाएं, भगवर पहले ऐसा न किया जाए। यह उनका मत था और मेंट्रल हैल्प काउंसिल ने भी उसको स्वीकार किया और इस डूडिट से स्वीकार किया कि इसी तरह से आयुर्वेद की भवाई होगी।

तो आप देखें कि यह एक अजीब खोज है। अगर लड़कों को पहले माड़नं सायंस सिखा कर आयुर्वेद सिखाया तो आरोप लगाया गया कि आयुर्वेद को सरकार मार डालना चाहती है, सरकार गलती कर रही है। अब उनके कहने पर उसको बदला जा रहा है तो कहते हैं सरकार आयुर्वेद को मार डालना चाहती है, वह गलती कर रही है। इस पर मूँझे एक किस्सा याद आता है। एक बार शिवजी पांवंती जी के साथ कहीं जा रहे थे, उनके साथ नन्दी बैल भी था। शिवजी ने पांवंती जी से कहा कि तुम इस पर बैठ जाओ मैं साथ साथ चलता हूं। पांवंती जी बैठ गयीं। आगे जाने पर किसी साहब ने कहा देखो वह छोकरी तो ऊपर बैठी है और इस

बूजुंग को चमना पढ़ रहा है। पांवंती जी उतर गयीं और शिव जी उस पर बैठ गए। आगे कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि देखो इस बूजे को शम नहीं आती, कि तुलहन तो पैदल चल रही है और यह बैल पर बैठा जा रहा है। इस पर शिवजी ने कहा कि चलो हम दोनों इस पर बैठ जाएं और वे दोनों बैल पर बैठ गए। आगे जाने पर किसी ने कहा कि मालूम पड़ता है कि बेगार का बैल है इसीलिए दोनों इस पर बैठे हैं। तो वही चीज यहां हो रही है। हम जो भी करते हैं उसके लिए कहा जाता है कि तुम गलत कर रहे हो। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या किया जाए। मैंने श्री गुमजारी लाल नन्दा जी से कहा कि जो आप कहें हम फरने को तैयार हैं। मैं तो आधुनिक ढंग की डाक्टर हूं। मैं जो भी करती हूं उस पर लोगों को शका हो सकती है। आप कहें वह किया जाए। जहां तक मेरा ताल्लुक है, मैं तो सायंस की पुजारन हूं और ज्ञान की प्राप्ति करना चाहती हूं। और आयुर्वेद में या और जगह जो भी अचल्दाई हो उसको लेकर समाज की सेवा करना चाहती हूं।

हमारे तिचारी जीने जामनगर के इंस्टीट्यूट के बारे में टीका की। वहां पोस्ट प्रेज़ुएट क्लासेज चलते हैं और अंडर प्रेज़ुएट क्लासेज भी चलते हैं। रिसर्च भी होती है। पोस्ट प्रेज़ुएट क्लास प्रोफेर रिसर्च मेंट्रल गवर्नरेंट के अधीन है और अंडर प्रेज़ुएट क्लास राज्य सरकार के अधीन हैं। हमारे पास जोरों से मांग आयी वहां के लोगों की, उनमें हमारे मुरारजी भाई भी शामिल थे कि इन्हे इकट्ठा कर दिया जाये। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर तुम लोग अपने हाथ में पोस्ट प्रेज़ुएट शिक्षा भी रिसर्च को रखते हो तो आयुर्वेद का ठीक विकास नहीं हो सकता। अंडर प्रेज़ुएट क्लासों को प्रोफेर रिसर्च तीनों को इकट्ठा कर दो। अब तीनों को इकट्ठा करें ताकि गह काम गवर्नरेंट आफ इंडिया के

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

नीचे नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि अंडर ग्रेजुएट एजुकेशन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास ही है। तब सबने यह फैसला किया कि इसके लिए एक इंडिपेंडेंट गवर्निंग बाड़ी बना दी जाए और उसमें ऐसे लोगों को रखा जाए जो आयुर्वेद में श्रद्धा रखते हों, जिनको उसमें विश्वास है, और जो पैसा हम खर्च कर रहे हैं वह इस गवर्निंग बाड़ी के माफेन खर्च किया जाय इस प्रकार अंडर ग्रेजुएट, पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट, एजुकेशन को और रिसर्च को इकट्ठा किया जाए तो आयुर्वेद का विकास हो सकता है यह फैसला स्वीकार किया गया।

मेरा तो यही निवेदन है कि जैसे भी हो सके हम आयुर्वेद को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। आखिर में जिस तरह भी हो हमारा उद्देश्य मनुष्य की सेवा करना है, समाज की सेवा करना है और उस सेवा के लिए हमको जहां से भी जो बुद्धि मिल सकता है उसको हम इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करती हूं कि हमारे भाई यशपाल सिंह जी अपने प्रस्ताव को और दसरे भाई अमेंडमेंट्स को वापस ले लेंगे और इस चर्चा से हमको जितना लाभ मिल सकेगा वह हम लेने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : महाबलेश्वर कानफरेंस का क्या फैसला हुआ ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : कानफरेंस ने पैनल का फैसला स्वीकार किया और युद्ध आयुर्वेद को स्वीकार किया।

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry, the hon. Health Minister just now justified a certain shift in the policy regarding Ayurveda. She is not here to listen to the criticism which I want to offer about it. I hope the Deputy Minister will convey.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): I will convey your criticisms.

Shri Khadilkar: Further, really I am surprised that the teaching of Ayurveda, has to be guided by Shri Nanda, the Planning Minister who, I am told starts his early life with a prostration before a sadhu, consulting an astrologer and going in the evening to a homoeopath. With such an approach to life and science, if the Planning Minister is to guide the education policy regarding Ayurveda or Government's approach to Ayurveda, I think medicine and science have no future in this country. I was very much surprised when the Mover of the Resolution—it is a good Resolution because it has raised a good discussion in this House—brought fanaticism in his argument. Others who supported him, supported him with another type of fanaticism regarding language. If at all we want to advance this country in the field of science and have a scientific approach to life and other systems at various levels, then, we must eschew fanaticism.

My submission is, I entirely agree with what Dr. Gaitonde said in the beginning. We must try to cultivate a scientific approach to all systems of medicine. Today, all systems of medicine are imperfect, including Allopathy. There are certain advantages. Firstly, they have developed pathology which Ayurveda has not got. They have discovered after experiment and a good deal of scientific approach certain medicines which are curative, certain medicines which are preventive and others which are of very little significance so far as the preventive or curative aspect is concerned, but which are being taken because people get addicted to medicine due to commercial medical practice. Therefore, my humble submission is that this Government is playing with this policy for a very

long time. As the Health Minister pleaded, first, there was an integrated course where Allopathy and Ayurveda and Unani were taught simultaneously. All the systems came in contact and realised what is good and what is bad and tried to absorb what is good in the other systems. There was some sort of research in these institutions. Many institutions have been started. Lakhs of rupees have been spent. The Institutions have been recognised. Ayurvedic-cum-Allopathic institutions have been recognised by Universities and degrees have been conferred. Now, suddenly, in the Mahabaleshwar conference, they have made a re-assessment and have come to the conclusion that this combination of education is neither good to Ayurveda nor to Allopathy and so this marriage must be broken, and should be divorce so far as medical education system is concerned. Good institutions of research were started. One was at Jamnagar. I know for certain. That institution was handed over to Ayurveda Acharyas and others who have no knowledge of modern systems of medicine.

Therefore, I appeal to the Government, do not play with these systems in a haphazard manner. You have started playing with national policy because, unfortunately, there is no centre with a certain amount of objective study of every science, every subject, every policy. Everything is *ad hoc*, hand to mouth. Therefore, we are today facing a certain crisis. I would appeal to the Health Ministry, because it is part of education, let the new generation educate themselves in a system and in such a manner with a scientific approach. Whether you teach them Ayurveda or whether you teach them Unani or whether you teach them Allopathy, the basic approach must be scientific. Dr. Gaitonde quoted isotopes, microscopes and other things which are commonly used in Allopathy. I welcome them. How did isotopes come to medicine? Because of this approach. Many scientists have lost

their lives. The West today has advanced. Our enemy China, though they are studying the old systems of medicine, even in the socialist world, in the Soviet Union, where even the Ayurvedic system is being studied, in their approach they have not changed. They take what is good after it has been proved useful. After experimenting, a certain system is adopted. Here, no experiment. Because it was discovered and the Mudaliar committee recommended, the Central Council adopted and all the money that was spent on this education is to go down the drain, and the young graduates of Allopathy and Ayurveda, today, have just been thrown overboard. I do not like this method of approach to a policy. There is no fundamental approach at all, no fundamental understanding and no scientific approach regarding medical education or regarding Ayurveda, Unani or Allopathy. Therefore, I would humbly submit that whatever decisions have been taken at Mahabaleshwar should be reconsidered in the light of past experience. I am not pleading that ignorantly. Equally, there is a certain amount of superstition in Allopathy also, and, therefore, Allopathy should not look down upon Ayurveda also. There is no perfect system of medicine. There is the system of naturopathy and other systems also are there. These are all experimental medicines. Whatever is good for the health of humanity, and whatever is good for the health of the individual and the society at large should be adopted, and facilities should be created for teaching such systems.

Therefore, I would appeal that we must eschew fanaticism such as was exhibited from the one side by those who supported the Ayurvedic system, and from the other side by the rather unscientific and unplanned approach of the Planning Minister, if that is, so, to Ayurveda; this type of fanaticism should be completely given up. That alone would save the next generation. Otherwise, the next

[Shri Khadikar]

generation who will be the rulers of this country, and who have been destined to rule the country, and the new generation that is coming up will curse the present generation and the present rulers. History will never excuse them for the mistakes that they have committed.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Bishan-chander Seth माननीय मदम्य पांच मिनट से उत्तरा न ले ।

श्री विश्वनाथ सेठः बहुत अच्छा । लेकिन अन्य माननीय मदम्यों ने इस से बहुत ज्यादा समय लिया है ।

Shri Warior: I think we are sitting till 6:30 p.m.?

Mr. Speaker: This resolution will go on till 5:45 p.m. That is what I am told.

श्री यशपाल सिंहः यह मात्र छः बजे तक चलना चाहिए । यागने रेतोल्युग्न के मूवर को पांच मिनट दे दिये जायें, जैसा कि पिछली बार मेरे साथ किया गया था ।

Mr. Speaker: We started at 3:45 p.m. Two hours were given for this, and, therefore, this will conclude by about 5:45 p.m.

Shri Warior: We are adjourning at 6 p.m.?

Mr. Speaker: We shall see.

श्री विश्वनाथ सेठ (एटा) : यादरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत योड़ी सी बातें निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, मगर उन का बड़ा मूल्य है । यह ठीक है कि अंग्रेज के समय में हमारी भारतीय ग्रीष्मियों को बराबर का दर्जा नहीं दिया गया था लेकिन वास्तव में वह हमारे देश का याज बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि स्वराज्य मिसने के बाद भी विलायती ग्रीष्मियों के लिए तो बड़ा रथ त है, लेकिन देशी ग्रीष्मियों के लिए कोई स्वान नहीं ।

मैं एक भिन्नर में आप को अपना केम मुगाना चाहता हूँ । मैं बीमार हो गया और उम सम्बन्ध में मैं कलकत्ता, बम्बई और पता नहीं कहा कहा गया । जब धर आया, तो वैद्य जी ने मुझे बताया कि तुम लहमुन का एक जवा मुबह के समय पीस कर खा लिया करो । मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं छः बर्ष से रोज़ उम को खाता हूँ और आज तक मुझे लो लकड़ प्रैशर की कोई भी बीमारी नहीं हुई ।

१ बौ० चं० शर्मा: यदा आकर्षण है ।

श्री विश्वनाथ सेठः मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ जो जानवर या पर्यावरण मृत्यु में पैदा होता है, भगवान् ने उसी जगह उम का खाना और दवाइयाँ आदि पैदा किया है । इसी आधार पर आयुर्वेद की ग्रीष्मियों हमारे देश की जल-वायु के अनुकूल है । उम के बावजूद आज उम बात पर डिस्काइन हो रहा है कि हमारे लिए वे ग्रीष्मियों उपयुक्त हैं या विदेशी एनोर्मेशन ग्रीष्मियाँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदयः यह तो नहीं हो सकता कि हर एक के लिए लहमुन ऐसे ही मुकुद हो ।

श्री विश्वनाथ सेठः मैं यह नहीं गुजारिश कर रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदयः जैसे शर्मा जी को सहमत माफिक नहीं आयगा ।

श्री विश्वनाथ सेठः हो सकता है ।

हमारे देश के लिए यह एक दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जो लोग इन बातों को तय करने वाले हैं, उन के दिमाग में विलायती दवायें और विलायती विचार भरे हुए हैं । उन को यह गुहाता नहीं है कि देश की भावना के सम्बन्ध की बातों को उस तरह से सोचें, जिस तरह की जननंत्र शासन में उन्हें सोचना चाहिए ।

आप देखिए कि आज एक वैद्य को अपना कोई पूरा करने में, अपनी शिक्षा पूरी करने में, कितने बर्ष लगते हैं और कितने बर्ष एक

डाक्टर को लगते हैं, उस अस्था में इस बात का कोई कारण नहीं है कि जब सर्विसिज में वैद्य और डाक्टर को लिया जाता है, तो डाक्टर के लिए तो बहुत बड़ा स्थान होता है, परन्तु वैद्य के लिए कोई स्थान ही नहीं। जब गवर्नरमेंट की तरफ से आयुर्वेद को किसी तरह का कोई प्रकारणमेंट नहीं दिया जाता है, तो सर्विसिज में और न गाइटिफिक नालंज को डेवलप करने के लिए, तो मैं सोच नहीं सकता कि कैसे इस प्रकार की बातें कहीं जांती हैं कि आज की साईंस ने अनेक प्रकार का डेवलपमेंट किया है। सरकार को भारतीय चिकित्सा-पद्धति को विकास और उन्नति करने की सब नुस्खायें देनी चाहिए।

अगर कोई इस बारे में उपमा पूछता चाहता है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज सरकार खट्टर किस हिसाब से चला रही है, खट्टर चलाने की कौन सी तुक है। जब हम अपेक्ष से लड़ रहे थे, तो हम ने उस के जवाब में खट्टर को चलाया था। आज वह बिल्कुल अनसाईटिफिक है। बिना शक व शुब्दहा अनसाईटिफिक है। आप उस पर करोड़ों रुपया वार्षिक व्यय कर रहे हैं। उसका कोई साम निकल नहीं रहा है। मगर चूंकि आपने माना हुआ है कि खट्टर पहनना बहुत जरूरी है, इस बाते इसको आप चलाये हुए हैं। चूंकि आज तक जो भी मंत्री महोदय रहे हैं या मंत्री महोदय रही हैं, वे सभी विलायती दबायों के सम्बन्ध के उपासक थे, उनके सम्बन्ध में ज्ञान रखते थे, लिहाड़ा उन्होंने कभी इस सरकार व्याप्त नहीं दिया। हमारे देश में खट्टर चल सकता है कि जिस में करोड़ों रुपये की हर माल हानि हो रही है, मगर वह जीज जो कि हमारी जलवायु के अनुकूल है, जिसका स्थान सब के हृदय में है, नहीं चल सकती। मैं निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि जो वैद्य हैं और जो डाक्टर हैं, उन दोनों का एक सा स्टेट्स मिलना चाहिये, और उसी प्रकार की मात्र मर्यादा बैठ को भी मिलनी चाहिये जिस प्रकार की एलोपैथी के डाक्टर को मिलती है। जिस तरह से आप आज

विलायती औपचियों पर खर्च करते हैं, जिस तरह से उसके रिसर्च पर खर्च करते हैं, उसी तरह से आपका यह भी नैतिक कर्तव्य है कि अगर एक करोड़ रुपया प्रतिवर्ष खर्च किया जाता है तो पचास लाख आयुर्वेद पर खर्च ही और पचास लाख एलोपैथी पर। ऐसा अगर किया जाता है तब भी सब हो सकता है। लेकिन आज तो मूल के विभिन्न राज्यों में कहीं पर आवा पैसा कहीं पर एक पैसा और कहीं पर दो पैसा प्रति मानव शाशकीय खर्च होता है।

एक विदेश की बात है, म आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इनको सुन कर मुझे ताज्जुब होता है। परन्तु मे आदर के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो वैद्य आज निकल रहे हैं, वे जो भी हों लेकिन न वैद्य हैं और न ही डाक्टर। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी से जो वैद्य निकलते हैं, उनको अगर वैद्य जी कहा जाता है तो उनके कानों को बुरा लगता है और अगर उनको डाक्टर जी कह दिया जाता है तो बड़े प्रसन्न हो जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ केवल जो भी वैद्यक पढ़ कर निकले, मेहनत के साथ अध्ययन कार्य करें, सच्चाई के साथ पढ़ें, अपने विषय के ज्ञान हों और अगर ऐसा होता है तभी वैद्यक का जो कार्यक्रम होना चाहिये वह पूरा हो सकेगा।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही निवेदन करता हूँ कि वैद्यों को भी आप मान्यता प्रदान करें और जितना धन एलोपैथी पर खर्च करते हैं, उतना ही धन आयुर्वेदी पर भी खर्च करें और जो मान मर्यादा डाक्टरों की है, वही मान मर्यादा वैद्यों की भी होनी चाहिये।

बीमतो स्कमीबाई (विकारावाद) : अध्यक्ष नहीं, अभी तक एक बहन को भी बोलने का अवसर नहीं दिया गया है।

भी बागड़ी : मैं भी यहां पर बैठा हुआ हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपनी जगह पर नहीं हैं, यहां से नहीं बुला सकता हूँ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं अपनी जगह पर चला जाता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इकरार नहीं है कि अपनी जगह पर जायेंगे तो जहर दुला लिये जायेंगे ।

श्री बागड़ी : पचास परसेंट इकरार तो आप कर ही चुके हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हनुमन्तीया ।

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): I am grateful to you for giving me a few minutes. So far as ayurveda is concerned, it has the sympathy and support of the whole people. The question is how to implement this popular will. I will not enter into arguments. I will state some simple facts and offer a few suggestions.

We are a nation of poor people and peasants. This system of medicine is indigenous, cheap and handy. If it is a question of the allopathic system of medicine, the peasant has to run from his village several miles either to the taluk headquarters or district headquarters, as the case may be. Therefore, we in the Congress Party who are wedded to the ideology of handicrafts and village industries ought in the same breath to support this indigenous system of medicine.

17-24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

To put it in the language of the Finance Minister, it saves foreign exchange also. Not that Government is not encouraging the ayurvedic system of medicine. It is doing its best. Its best has to be bettered.

The first suggestion I make is that this system of medicine has to be saved from the hands of Allopathic doctors. In the guise either of Directors of Public Health or Ministers or Advisors, it so happens that everywhere in India the Ayurvedic system has to be controlled administratively by Allopathic doctors. We have to

free this system from their hands and jurisdiction. If Ayurveda is allowed to be managed by people who have faith, in it, people who practise, it, it will have a bright day. Therefore, I suggest that just as the Allopathic system of medicine has a statutory council called the Indian Medical Council, the Ayurveda system must have a statutory council, call it Bharat Ayurveda Samiti or by some such name. It must have full authority and jurisdiction regarding all matters connected with Ayurveda, not only education and practice but also research. The system of Allopathic medicine is propped up by these three agencies—education, research and profession. Therefore, the professional status and research facilities must be given to this system of medicine also on the same scale as we are giving to the Allopathic system. I would therefore place this suggestion before the Government that as soon as possible the Ayurvedic system of medicine should be given the same prestige, the same status, as Allopathic medicine. Then the system will take care of itself.

Secondly, there is the question of insufficient number of bright young men and women going to the Ayurveda system of medicine. After, all, it is the income that determines the pattern of a profession. Any profession which has no income or a meagre income will certainly not attract better brains. So, in our Ayurvedic hospitals and colleges, the salary and status of the teachers, professors and doctors must be the same as is guaranteed to Allopathic medicine. If status and autonomy are given to the Ayurvedic system in the manner I have suggested, Government will then have done justice to this system.

I would bring a proverb in my language, Kannada, to the notice of the House and close my speech:

Katakana mundे Basavana-purana helidare yenu prayojana?

That means, if you preach the cow spic before a butcher, what use is it?

[Shri Manumanthaiya]

In Hindi, my friend undertook to translate it for me.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Everybody has understood it.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: It is like this:

कसाई के सामने गो संहिता पढ़ें तो क्या फायदा होगा ।

Therefore, if the Government is serious, and if the concerned Ministers are serious, as they are,—I know both of them, they are a very sincere set of patriots—they should wash their hands from this Ayurvedic system, and a separate council with autonomous status must be guaranteed to it. History and the generations to come will hold them in great esteem if they do so.

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय (गुना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव हमारे मिश्र श्री यशपाल सिंह ने रखा है उस का समर्थन करने में मुझ को योड़ा नक्कोन तो जरूर होगा क्योंकि अन्त में वे द्वया को वापस ले लेंगे ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : नहीं, नहीं । वापस लेने का कोई सवाल नहीं है । रामो द्विनंविभाषिते । हम राम के बंशज हैं, इस लिये इस को वापस नहीं लेंगे ।

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : आयुर्वेद पद्धति और प्रणाली में हमारे यहां किसी की दो रायें नहीं हो सकती और हम वड़ी आस्था के साथ, बड़े विश्वास के साथ उन पुराने दिनों की कल्पना कर सकते हैं जिन दिनों हमारे कृषियों ने हिमालय की कन्दराओं में, वहां की चोटियों में जा कर, पर्वत मालाओं में धूम कर हमारे शरीर की रक्षा के लिये औषधियों का निर्माण करने में किन किन पदार्थों की, जड़ी और बूटियों की आवश्यकता थी, इस की खोज की । आज स्मरण होता है उन की इस तपस्या का ।

यहां पर यह प्रश्न नहीं है कि आयुर्वेद महान है या ऐलोपथिक सिस्टम महान है । महान तो है हमारा देश और महान है हमारी

संस्कृति, जिस के पीछे हमारी बड़ी भारी सनातन अनुभूतियां हैं, जिस के पीछे हमारी पद्धति और आस्थायें हैं विश्वास और श्रद्धा है । यह एक ऐसा प्रश्न है जिस का निर्णय होना चाहिये । शरीर की रक्षा की कल्पना हमारे कृषियों ने की । समय और काल के अनुसार हम पराधीन हुए, हमारी पद्धतियां भी बदलीं, लेकिन जब आज हम स्वतन्त्र हैं तो हम यह चाहते हैं कि इस स्वतन्त्र वातावरण में एक बार फिर हम उन ग्रन्थों के पश्नों को पलटें जो बन्द हैं । चाहे वह आचार्यों के द्वारा खोले जायें चाहे विद्वानों और संसद् के द्वारा या चाहे वे वैद्यों और डाक्टरों के द्वारा खोले जायें, लेकिन इस बात की बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि एक बार फिर हम उन ग्रन्थों को देखें जिन में मनुष्य मात्र की रक्षा की अनुभूतियां छिपी हुई हैं । उस पद्धति में मां की धूटी से ले कर मृत्यु के समय गंगा जल की दो बूँदें डालने के समय के दीव में—“राम राम सत्य” से पहले गंगा जल की दो बूँदें डाली जाती हैं—आयुर्वेद खड़ा हो कर रक्षा का आनंदोलन करता है और आह्वान करता है कि हम तुम्हारी रक्षा के लिये खड़े हैं ।

प्रश्न यह है कि पिछले समय में हमारे यहां जो यह औषधियां थीं, चाहे वह अर्हप्रादिक हों, चाहे रासायनिक हों या भस्मादिक हों, उनको हमने पीछे छोड़ दिया और जैसे कि रेडी मेड माइन्ड होता है, यानी आज किसी चीज की आवश्यकता है तो वह आज ही मिले, इस मनोवृत्ति से बाजार में जाते हैं जहां पर रेडी मेड चीज मिलती है । तुरन्त दर्द हुआ, कष्ट हुआ तो हम किसी फार्मेसी में गये और कोई दवा न ली, ऐसी बात चलती है । क्या ही अच्छा हो कि हम इस स्वतन्त्र वातावरण में एक बार फिर ऐसा असर पैदा करें कि जो बीमार हो, जो दुःखी हों वह भी एक बार सोचे कि हमारे यहां कौन सा ऐसा औषधि का भंडार हो सकता है जहां हमारे शरीर की परीक्षा हो, वातावरण की परीक्षा हो, जिस वातावरण में हमें कष्ट हुआ है और पूरा पूरा

[की रा० शि० पाण्य]

निदान मिल सके ? जितनी रेडी मेड किवक मेडिसिन्स है, किवक इलाज है, किवक रेमेडीज हैं, उनके पीछे जो बकग्राउंड है, जो पृष्ठभूमि है, अगर आप उस पृष्ठभूमि को देखें तो मानूम होगा कि जिस औषधि के माध्यम से तुरन्त लाभ होगा उसका असर शरीर पर बुरा पड़ेगा, और वह इसलिये कि जितनी ऐन्टी ब्रायोटिक मेडिसिन्स हैं, वे जहर से बनाई जाती हैं। मैंने हाफकिन्स इन्स्टिट्यूट में देखा है कि स्नेक प्वाइजन इकट्ठा करके मेडिसिन बनाई जाती है, यह दूसरी बात है, लेकिन माडन प्रासेम यह है कि तुरन्त दवा ली और तुरन्त अच्छे हो जाओ, मरीज प्रसन्न हो कर चला गया। अगर उसके पीछे अनुमन्धान हो कि क्यों काट हुआ, कैसे काट हुआ और उसका निवारण कैसे हो, तो उस पढ़ति का आधार आयुर्वेद है। जिसकी प्रोफाउन्डिटी यह है कि हम एक बार देखें कि मनुष्य को स्वस्थ करने में, उस के जीवन को दीर्घकालीन बनाने में हम कौन सी पद्धति का उपयोग कर सकते हैं, उसका नाम आयुर्वेद है।

हमारा देश गरीब है। आपने एक फारेन इम्पोर्टेंड प्रणाली को आगे रख दिया। बड़ी बड़ी दवायें यिल सकती हैं बड़े बड़े नगरों में, लेकिन घोड़ी पर चढ़ कर जाने «वाला बैद्य गांवों तक पहुंच जाता है, डाक्टर नहीं पहुंच पाते। अगर आपने इस एलोपैथिक सिस्टम को लिया है, एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों को आपने मंजूर किया है तो सब से पहले आपको कहना चाहिये कि डाक्टर गांवों में जायें। बह गांवों में जाकर काम करें। लेकिन आज तो वह घोड़ी पर चढ़ा हुआ बैद्य टक-टकाता हुआ दस मोल जाता है आश्वासन देता है, सम्बोनशीलता का भाव प्रकट करता है और औषधि देता है, चाहे रोगी मरे या जिएं। मैं समझता हूं कि जीते भी हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि जब हम इस प्रणाली पर विचार करें तो वेश के करोड़ों अंकितनों

का एक चित्र सामने रखें। उन करोड़ों माताप्रों के चित्र भी सामने रखें जो अपने बेटे को रोता हुआ देख कर घुट्टी में चार पांच चीजें मिला कर दे देती हैं। साथ ही यह भी ध्यान रखें कि हमारे देहात के आदमी गरीब हैं, वे आपकी ऐन्टीब्रायोटिक इंजेक्शन और ऐन्टीब्रायोटिक औषधियां गहर आ कर नहीं ले सकते हैं। आज हमारे यहां ऐसी औषधियां हैं, और अगर ऐसी औषधियां नहीं हैं तो उनकी खोज की जारे। अनु-सन्धान और खोज की भूख ले कर अगर आज हम करोड़ों रुपयों की धन राशि दें अपने बैंकों और विद्वानों को, जो बड़ी भावना और तपस्या के माथ काम करना चाहते हैं, तो हिमालय आज भी स्वागत करने को तैयार है। जड़ी बूटियों से भरा हुआ वह आपका स्वागत करेगा और बहेगा कि यहां आओ हमारे पाम।

मैं इतना ही कह कर समाप्त करना चाहूंगा कि दुनिया में एलोपैथिक ने जो प्राप्तेस की है उसके लिए हमारा हिमालय साक्षी है कि हजारों अंग्रेजों ने, बड़े बड़े जर्मन लोगों ने अपनी इस भूख को, अपनी इस हंगार को लेकर हिमालय की तरफ धूम कर खोजें की हैं। वे जंगलों में गये। वहां पर जाकर जो जो चीजें थीं उनको उन्होंने देखा। मैंने देखा है कि जर्मन भाषा में और न जाने किन किन भाषाओं में उन्होंने आयुर्वेद की पुस्तकों का ट्रांस-लेशन किया। यहां पर मेरा आहवान है कि जब उन्होंने हमारे माध्यनों का उपयोग किया, हमारे ग्रन्थों का उपयोग किया तो क्या कारण है कि जो ग्रन्थ हमारे पास उपलब्ध हैं, जो साधन उपलब्ध हैं, उनका समन्वय करते हुए, हम एक बार फिर उन पत्रों को न उलटें, क्यों न हम पुरानी संस्कृति का स्मरण करें और धन राशि दें, आदर दें, मम्मान दें ताकि वे प्रेरित हों, हमारा देश भी कुछ अनुभव करे कि हमारे यहां बड़ी खोज के लिये दरवाजे खुले हैं? अगर ऐसा हो तो कोई कारण नहीं

ज्ञान का भंडार है, जिनमें प्रेरणा है और जिन में दीर्घकालिक मनुष्यत्व की भावना है।

ओ प्रकाशबोर ज्ञास्त्री (बिजनौर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अप्सी कुछ दिन पहले लंका की सरकार ने एक आयुर्वेद सम्मेलन किया था और उस में हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू को भी अमन्त्रित किया था। मैं इस के लिये लंका की सरकार का बहुत आभार मानता हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को इस सम्मेलन में आमन्त्रित कर के जहां उन्हें सम्मान दिया वहां यह बात भी सोचने का अवसर दिया कि आयुर्वेद का, जो भारतवर्ष की अपनी सम्पत्ति है, दूसरे देशों में कितना सम्मान हो रहा है और उस के विकास के लिये वह कितने यत्नशील हैं। मंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने वहां जो भाषण दिया उस की कुछ पंचितयां पढ़ कर मैं सुनाना चाहता हूँ। अपने भाषण में प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा :

“निस्संदेह अतीत काल में आयुर्वेद ने एक विज्ञान की हैसियत से आश्चर्य-जनक उन्नति की थी, किन्तु वर्तमान समय में जिस तरह भारत की अन्यान्य क्षेत्रों में प्रगति अवरुद्ध हुई, आयुर्वेद भी अपनी गत्यात्मकता खो बैठा। फलतः वह आगे न देखते हुए, अतीत काल में ही अपनी दृष्टि गड़ाये रखने का अभ्यासी हो गया। सम्प्रति कुछ मंत्रों के उच्चारण एवं कतिपय योगों के प्रयोग तक ही आयुर्वेद समिति रह गया है। मेरा दृढ़ विश्वास है कि आयुर्वेद व यूनानी चिकित्सा पद्धति में वैज्ञानिकता का यथेष्ट समावेश करने की आवश्यकता है। इसे अत्याधिक बनाने से सारी मानव जाति इस प्रणाली से उपकृत हो सकती है।”

मैं ने यह शब्द विशेषकर इस लिये पढ़ कर सुनाये हैं कि हमारी सरकार को यह सोचने की आदत हो गई है कि प्रधान मंत्री अगर किसी बात के लिये प्रमाण पत्र दे दें तो हमार मंत्रिमंडल उस बात को ब्रह्माक्य समझने लगता है, और अगर प्रधान मंत्री किसी बात के सम्बन्ध में अपनी विपरीत सम्पत्ति व्यक्त करें तो मंत्रियों के सोचने का ढंग बिल्कुल ही उलटा हो जाता है।

महाबलेश्वर में शुद्ध आयुर्वेद को प्रचलित करने का जो निर्णय लिया गया उस सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से बड़ी नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस बात को थोड़ा कसीटी पर भी कस कर देखें कि आयुर्वेद के जिन छात्रों को आप ने आयुर्वेद और ऐलो-पैथिक दोनों प्रणालियों की सम्मिलित शिक्षा दी है वे इस समय चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में ज्यादा सफल हो रहे हैं या केवल मात्र वे जिन को ऐलोपैथिक या आयुर्वेद की शिक्षा दी गई है, वे ज्यादा सफल हो रहे हैं। मैं इस बात को चुनौती के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि आयुर्वेद और ऐलोपैथिक दोनों का सम्मिलित कोसँ जिन्होंने अध्ययन किया है, आप गांवों और शहरों में जा कर देखें, वे ऐलोपैथिक डाक्टरों की अपेक्षा ज्यादा सफल हो रहे हैं। बतिक में तो इस सम्बन्ध में एक और सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा श्री हनुमंथेया ने कहा कि जैसे ऐलोपैथिक डाक्टरों को बेतन और सम्मान दिया जाये उसी प्रकार आयुर्वेद के स्नातकों को भी उतना ही बेतन और सम्मान दिया जाये। परन्तु मेरा कहना इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ और ही है। जिनको आयुर्वेद और ऐलोपैथी का पूरा ज्ञान प्राप्त है उनको सम्मान भी अधिक मिलना चाहिये और बेतन भी अधिक मिलना चाहिये क्योंकि वे दोनों विषयों के ज्ञाता हैं।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं आपसे नम्रतापूर्वक एक और अनुरोध भी करूँगा कि जब से आपने इकहरी शिक्षा देने का यह निर्णय लिया उसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि लाखों करोड़ों शपथे

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

खच्च करके आपने जिन आयुर्वेदिक कालिजों की स्थापना की थी और जिनमें पहले १५०, या २०० या ११० लड़के पहले वर्ण में होते थे उनमें जब से आपने शुद्ध आयुर्वेद का निये किया है पांच पांच और छः छः लड़के दिखायी दे रहे हैं। आगे जिस पौधे को आपने हाथ से सरकार ने लगाया उसको स्वयं ही काटते भी रहे हैं। यह कहां को बुद्धिमत्ता है।

जहां तक जामनगर के इंस्टीट्यूट का सम्बन्ध है डा० सुलीला नायर ने कहा कि मेरी राय है दोनों प्रकार की चिकित्सा प्रणालियां आगे बढ़ें और अधिक उपयोगी बनें। लेकिन नन्दा जी ने उसका विरोध किया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वया नन्दा जी या मोरारजी देसाई की सम्मति ज्यादा मूल्यवान है या आयुर्वेद विज्ञान के विकास की भावना मूल्यवान है। अगर इस प्रकार का फैसला किन्हीं व्यक्तिविशेषों के कहने से लिया जायेगा और विज्ञान के विकास की दृष्टि से नहीं लिया जायेगा तो यह उचित नहीं होगा।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० द० स० राजू) : आप इंटीप्रेटेड गिस्ट्रम चाहते हैं या शुद्ध आयुर्वेदिक ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जो दोनों का सम्मिलित तरीका अब तक चलता आ रहा है उसी को चलने दिया जायें और उसके लिये ज्यादा सुविधायें दी जायें और उस समन्वित प्रणाली को आगे बढ़ाया जाये।

अन्त में मैं एक बात कह दूँगा आपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ कि आज आप सेना के लिये छेवल ऐलोपैथी के डाक्टरों की ही सेवा प्राप्त कर रही हैं, वह इन कुशल श्रीर चतुर हाथों की सेवा क्यों नहीं प्राप्त करती जो कि ऐलोपैथी और आयुर्वेद दोनों का ज्ञान रखते हैं और जिनकी देश में काफी संख्या भी है, और सेवा के लिये आतुर है है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव की भावना का स्वागत करता हूँ।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir . . .

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We should close at 6.15. The Minister wants 10 minutes; the mover also should be given some time for reply. Then, we have to give some time to the other resolution. Even if we extend the time, all the speakers cannot be accommodated.

Dr. D. S. Raju: Sir, I am glad that so many hon. Members have contributed to the discussion on this very important subject. The main resolution moved by the hon. Member, Shri Yashpal Singh, is that the allopathic system of medicine be replaced by the ayurvedic system. I beg to state that in the present stage of our development, to take such a step—replacement of allopathic system by ayurvedic system—is very undesirable, inappropriate and even very dangerous.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Why dangerous?

Dr. D. S. Raju: I will explain that; let him wait. Both the senior Minister and myself are lovers of ayurveda. It is a great science, no doubt. It had its hey-days some thousands of years ago. Great truths are enshrined in ayurveda. But for reasons, historical and political, it has fallen under a great debris. When we lost our freedom, we lost our sciences; we lost ayurveda also.

It is true that wherever there is truth, it cannot be hidden for a long time; it must come out one day. Now gradually we are learning the truths which are enshrined in ayurveda. The sarpagandha for instance, which is an ayurvedic medicine, has been found to be very good for high blood pressure and for snakebite. It has been

identified and put in the market now. Similarly, gold was used in ayurveda. Even today we are using myo-crysin which is a gold preparation for tuberculosis. So, truth can never be hidden.

But now, Sir, the so called allopathic system is a part and parcel of modern science. It is a part of the same science which has put man into space. It is a part of the same science which has given rise to sputniks, atom bombs and all those things. It is a part of the same science which has given us reactors and isotopes.

Now, the so called allopathic system—I do not use the expression 'allopathic system', it is the modern system—has made phenomenal progress. It is practised in almost all countries of the world. Thousands of eminent brains are working on research. They are spending millions of dollars all over the world in researches in the modern system of medicine. Should we ignore them? Should we not take benefit out of them? Should we not make use of those researches? I think it is very dangerous to ignore them. We had lost our freedom because we refused to march ahead. We might again be threatened. It is a question of survival. We cannot ignore modern science. The modern system of medicine is inter-linked, intertwined with modern science.

How can we replace allopathic system now? What remedies have we got against most of these preventable diseases? How can we prevent small pox and cholera? What about the eradication programmes that we have undertaken? Take malaria, for instance. How many millions are dying every year due to that disease? What medicines have we got in ayurveda against that disease? What about cholera and small pox? These are diseases which were decimating millions of people all over the world. We are in the midst of our eradication programmes. We are spending millions of rupees over them. At this stage it

would be dangerous to replace this system. That is why I said it is very dangerous. Nobody would like to change horses in midstream. I submit, we are in the midstream. It is very dangerous to think of changing the system at the moment.

But, as I said earlier, we are doing everything possible to develop and advance the science of ayurveda. We are spending a lot of money for the last five or six years. I can give the figures. For the research and advancement of ayurveda we have spent about Rs. 12,82,000 in the year 1954-55, Rs. 10,20,000 in 1956-57, Rs. 16,22,000 in 1957-58, Rs. 26,69,000 in 1958-59, Rs. 14,42,000 in 1960-61 and Rs. 17,28,000 in 1961-62. So we are not ignoring or neglecting the development of ayurveda. We are trying to do everything possible.

But there are many gaps in the system of ayurveda. We have to find out those gaps and fill them. Even in ancient days it was a very scientific system. It is said that the ancient rishis dissected dead bodies by tying them and keeping them in a running stream. After a few days layer after layer of those bodies used to dissolve and in that way they used to study anatomy. It is not unscientific. But now we are able to inject arsenic into bodies and keep them without decay for three or four days. Should we go back to those ancient days? Should we study anatomy by tying dead bodies and keeping them in a running stream? Obviously, we cannot go back to that stage.

That is why, Sir, with regard to the main resolution, with great respect, I would request Shri Yashpal Singh to withdraw his resolution. It is very dangerous at the moment to change the system. A time may come when ayurveda takes its rightful place and there would then be only one scientific system. Then it would be easier and desirable to integrate all the system into one scientific system, call it whatever they like and replace it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So it may be inopportune; it is not dangerous.

Dr. D. S. Raju: It is very dangerous. I gave you, Sir, so many reasons to prove why it is dangerous.

The substitute resolution moved by Dr. Singhvi reads:

"This House is of opinion that the Ayurvedic system of medicine should be given increasing aid and attention so that it may flourish."

I have just now given the details as to how we are trying to help Ayurved. So, the spirit of that resolution is accepted.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Are you going to accept my substitute motion?

Dr. D. S. Raju: I am not going to accept it. I have said that we have accepted the spirit of it, the principle behind it. That is why I have tried to demonstrate how we are going to help Ayurved. So, that substitute motion is not necessary and may be withdrawn.

The second motion is by Dr. Gaitonde which reads:

"This House is of opinion that Allopathic and Ayurvedic systems of medicine be replaced by scientific medicines."

So far as the name "allopathy" is concerned, we have no objection to changing it; but that is the term used in some of the foreign countries as well. All the same, we have no objection to changing it to modern system of medicine. But so far as Ayurved is concerned, some sentiment is attached to that name. Also, it is bound up with the civilisation and culture of our country. So, I would rather not accept that proposition.

The third motion reads:

"This House is of opinion that along with allopathic system of medicine, wherever it may be possible, Ayurvedic system of medicine be also used effectively."

It is not possible. We cannot use both the systems, allopathy and Ayurveda along side on the same patient. It is very wrong. So, it is not possible on that count.

The fourth motion is that Ayurvedic system of medicine may be given preference. It is actually a substitute to replace the original Resolution of Shri Yashpal Singh and almost similar to the original one. So, it is also not acceptable to me.

Then, the hon. Minister has replied in Hindi and covered in her speech most of the points which hon. Members have raised. But I would like to say something about the remark of Shri Hanumanthaiya. He has suggested that a Central Council be instituted on the same lines as the Indian Medical Council. Actually, this was discussed by the State Boards of Faculties of Indigenous Systems of Medicine in a meeting which was held in Naini Tal one or two years ago. They have recommended this proposition that a Central Council of Indigenous Medicine be formed on the same lines as the Indian Medical Council. That is under contemplation.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: On a personal explanation. It must be separate. Usually, they mix up Ayurved and Unani. Unani, as you know, is a Greek system of medicine. I have found in my State and several other States in the indigenous hospitals as well as educational institutions these two systems are mixed up. This mixing up does no good to either system of medicine. Therefore, I was referring to "Ayurveda system" and not to "indigenous system".

Shri Bade: Now the Mahabaleshwar Resolution has superseded the Naini Tal Resolution.

Dr. D. S. Raju: The suggestion made by Shri Hanumanthaiya will, of course, receive due consideration.

Shri Khadilkar referred to the conversation of the hon. Minister with

Shri Nanda. What she meant to say was that we will always keep an open mind and we are not dogmatic or fanatic. She only meant that we will always receive good and intelligent suggestions from all quarters. She did not mean to say that she was completely in the hands of Shri Nanda. It is not at all like that. She only said that we have an open mind, whether it is allopathy, ayurved or any other system.

Some of the hon. Members have referred to integrated system of medicine. If I may say so, unfortunately, it has become very unpopular. I had occasion to visit an integrated medical college in Madras some four years ago. When I went and inspected the college I found that even the teachers who were teaching Ayurved in the colleges were practising allopathy in their homes. I have seen it myself. Most of the doctors who pass out of the integrated medical college, GCIM and LIM, they are practising the allopathic system of medicine, and nobody is practising the Ayurvedic system of medicine. That is the unfortunate part of it. It all depends upon the needs and desires of the people. If they desire a particular system of medicine, we have to take serious notice and give consideration to their demands.

So, for all these reasons, if hon. Members would withdraw the Resolution and the substitute motions, I would be most happy.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उन सब मेम्बरान का आभारी हूं जिन्होंने इस मामले में राय दी है। हमारे यहां मुख्य-लक्ष्य जो है वह भी वरचू मानी जाती है। भगवान महावीर स्वामी ने दोनों को मान्या कहा है, जो खिलाफ बोलते हैं उस को भी और जो हक में बोलते हैं उस को भी। Much can be said against and for. इसलिये मैं उन दोनों साहबान का बड़े सच्चे दिल से आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने मुझे राय दी

और इस हाउस के दीगर मेम्बरान का आभारी हूं कि इतनी शांति के साथ इस बात को सुना गया। मैं कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कहना चाहता जो समझ में न आये। १०० फीसदी समझ में आ जाये और आप कनविस ही जायें तब मैं आगे जलूंगा। आयुर्वेद के साथ जो स्टैप मदरली ट्रीटमेंट किया जा रहा है उस की मैं एक मिसाल देता हूं। जैसे मंथ्री जी चांदनी चौक में चले जाये और चांदनी चौक का लाला यह कहे कि तुम ने कपड़ा खरीदा है या नहीं खरीदा है, लेकिन दाम तुम्हें जहर देने पड़े गे। आप ने कोट का कपड़ा नहीं लिया you did not buy a single yard, लेकिन चांदनी चौक का लाला कहता है कि तुम ने कपड़ा लिया या नहीं लिया लेकिन दाम जहर देने पड़े गे, मेरे साथ ठीक यही बात हो रही है। मैं एलोपैथी को पाप मानता हूं I would prefer death to this decaying system of allopathy. एक तरफ मौत हो और दूसरी तरफ एलोपैथी का सिस्टम हो और मुझे उन दो में से चुनना हो तो मैं एलोपैथी के बजाय मौत को अंगीकार कर लूंगा। सरकार सी० एच० एस० का मुझ से भी काटते हैं। डाक्टरी इलाज और दवाओं के खातिर मेरी तनखावाह से भी पैसा काटती है। अगर आयुर्वेद के लिये मेरी तनखावाह से कटता तो मुझे खुशी होती कि मेरी संस्कृति के पुजारियों के लिये काट रहे हैं मेरे वैद्यों के लिये काट रहे हैं लेकिन उन के लिये न काट कर यह उन लोगों के लिये कट रहा है जिन्होंने कि हजारों को जहर पिला कर मार दिया, जिन्होंने कि आपरेश्न के दौरान हजारों को बिला मौत के मार दिया। जब ऐसे लों के लिये मेरी तनखावाह में से पसा कटता है तो इस से बढ़ कर बेइंसाफी और क्या हो सकती है? यह बेइंसाफी एलोपैथी के हक में की जाती है।

मैं कोई बात ऐसी न कहूंगा जो कि १०० फीसदी समझ में न आये। एलोपैथी की सपोर्ट और बक़्रलत करते हुये एक चीज हम से

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

है कि हम संसार में यह न कहूँ सकें कि हमारे पास ऋषियों द्वारा रचित ऐसे ग्रन्थ हैं जिनमें यह भी कही जाती है कि आयुर्वेद सिस्टम पुराना हो गया, हजार साल पहले अयवा दस हजार साल पहले बना था तो मैं उन सज्जनों से पूछना चाहूँगा कि वह चूंकि बहुत पहले बना था और पुराना हो गया है महज इसीलिये क्या आप उसे छोड़ देंगे ? किर तो मैं कहूँगा कि सूर्य करोड़ों साल पहले बना था क्या आप सूर्य को इंकार कर देंगे क्यों कि वह पुराना हो गया है और चूंकि पुराना हो नया है इस लिये उसकी रोशनी बेकार हो गई है ? क्या आप समृद्ध को इंकार कर देंगे क्योंकि वह पुराना हो गया है ? इसी तरह चांद को आप क्या यह कह कर इंकार कर देंगे कि वह पुराना हो गया है और उस को रोशनी व्यर्थ हो गई है ? इसी तरह क्या आप पानी को इंकार कर देंगे ? मैं पंडित नेहरू के लफजों में कहना चाहा हूँ :

"A thing that is modern is not necessarily good, because it is modern; and a thing that is old is not necessarily bad, because it is old. The converse is also true.... What then should our objective be? Obviously our approach should be one of trying to profit by past experience and integrating ourselves with the best in other systems."

किसी चीज को आप इस लिये कंडम कर दें कि वह पुरानी है तो क्या परमेश्वर और भगवान जो कि सब से पुराने हैं उन से आप इंकार कर देंगे ? हिमालय सब से पुराना है इस लिये क्या आप हिमालय से इंकार कर दीजियेगा ? मैं अमूल के तीर पर कहता हूँ कि मैं अपने इस प्रक्षताव को वापिस नहीं लूँगा और उस को इस लिये वापिस नहीं लूँगा कि एक एक आदमी जब सच्चाई के लिये लड़ा है, मेरे साथ तो हजारों साथी हैं । "रामो द्विर्भिभाषते" । मेरे दादा ने यह

बात कही है । गम अपनी बात को कह कर वापिस नहीं लेता है । मैं उन का वंशज हूँ, मैं उन की मर्यादा को तोड़ नहीं सकता । मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि चाहे संसार खिलाफ ही सच्चाई सामने आकर रहेगी ।

It is easy enough to be happy when life flows like a song but the man worth while is the man who can smile when everything goes dead wrong.

श्री भागवत ज्ञा आजाद (भागलपुर) : भाई, हम लोग तो आप के विचार के समर्थक हैं, एक सिरे से सब को तो डाउन मत कीजिये ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब मैं यह जानता हूँ कि इतिहास में सच्चाई के लिये एक, एक मनुष्य लड़ा है, अंडा बुलंद किया है, सत्यमेव जयते को जब मैं मानता हूँ, परम पिता परमेश्वर को जब मैं मानता हूँ तब मैं अपने स्तोत्र को वापिस नहीं ले सकता हूँ ।

एनोरीथी के मुकाबिले आयुर्वेद को जो मैं बैहतर मानता हूँ यह बात आप की तब ममझ में आयेगी जब एनोरीथीक सिस्टम की मिडिल प्राथरिटीज जिनको आप मानते हैं, उन को बीमार मोप कर देखिये और हम आयुर्वेद वालों को बीमार चींग कर देखिये, ज्यादा नहीं ६ महीन ट्राई करके देखिये, अगर हमारा रेजिट उन से ८० फीसदी बढ़ा है तो मूँझ को कैप्टिल पनियमेंट दिया जाय, मेरा हाथ कटवा दिया जाय और मुँझ को इस हाउस में खड़ा करके गोली से उड़ावा दिया जाय । लेकिन यहां पक्षपात उन के लिय है जो कि यहां से ५००० मील पर बढ़े हैं, जो हमारी सम्मता और संस्कृति के विरोधी है जिसे आप एडेंटेविल्टी कहते हैं । मैं उसे कैरेक्टेरलैसेनेस कहता हूँ जिस में अपना चरित्र नहीं है, अपनी संस्कृति नहीं है, अपना इतिहास नहीं है, अपना तमदून नहीं होता और अपना कल्चर नहीं होता, ऐसे लोग ही दूसरों से आदर्शों की भीख मांगा करते हैं । जिस आयुर्वेद से करोड़ों साल तक

इस संसार ने कायदा उठाया है वह आयुर्वेद आज अनफिट नहीं हो सकता । अलबत्ता हमारे जो कर्णधार हैं उनकी बुद्धि अभी जरा अनफिट है और जल्दी ही साल, दो साल में उन को परम पिता परमेश्वर जब सद्बृद्धि देंगे तब आयुर्वेद सिस्टम को कायम किया जायगा ।

मैं माननीय डा० मुशीला नायर के भावण से बहुत ही ज्यादा निराश हुआ । उस में ऐसी अनहोनी बातें कही गईं और ऐसी अनऐतिहासिक बातें कही गईं कि सुन्नुत के ज्ञान में आंखें फोड़ते थे और ६६ प्रतिशत आदमियों की आंखें फृट जाती थीं । वे सुन्नुत से इन्कार करती हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आयुर्वेद तो हिमालय के समान है और एलोपैथी एक चींटी के समान है । जिस तरह से चींटी हिमालय पर बैठ कर हिमालय का अन्दाजा नहीं कर सकती, उसी तरह एलोपैथी हमारे आयुर्वेद का अन्दाजा नहीं कर सकती ।

माननीय मंत्रिणी जी ने कहा है कि दोनों सिस्टम साथ साथ चलेंगे । दोनों सिस्टम न कभी साथ चले हैं और न चल सकते हैं । संसार में या तो सत्य चलेगा या असत्य चलेगा । सत्य और असत्य का जब मिश्रण हुआ, तभी नुकसान हुआ । हम ने पंचशील के साथ अपनी संस्कृति को मिलाया, इसीलिय हम डिफ़ीट और पराजय का भूंह देख रहे हैं । हमारा ५६ हजार वर्ग मील क्षेत्र दूसरे मुल्क के अधीन चला गया है, क्योंकि हम ने अपनी संस्कृति को गँरों की संस्कृति के साथ मिला दिया था । जो कहते हैं कि दोनों सिस्टम साथ साथ चलेंगे, मैं उन के सामने बल्ड की हाइएस्ट प्रथारिटी, आटो फिश, के ये अच्छ रखना चाहता हूँ ।

"The physicist appears to be in the awkward position of a judge who is called upon to settle a quarrel between two parties each

2389 (Ai) LS—7.

of whom has an equally convincing case and equally large crowd of trustworthy witnesses.

There was a legendary judge—like our Minister Sushila Nayar Sir—who tried to extricate himself by saying that both parties were right despite the ridicule which the judge received. The physicist of today takes a similar attitude in the case."

दोनों में से एक रास्ता अख्त्यार करना पड़ेगा ।

"दोरं गी छोड़ कर यकरंग हो जा,
सरासर मोम हो या संग हो जा" ।

या तो पांच हजार मील पर बने हुए सिस्टम को मानना होगा और या हमारे बाप-दादाओं, हमारे कृषि-मूलियों, हमारे टार्च-बीयरजं के सिस्टम को मानना होगा ।

जिस को एवोल्यूशन कहा जाता है, उस को मैं एवोल्यूशन नहीं कहता हूँ । मैं कहता हूँ कि वह अज्ञान की तरफ जाना है । जिन किताबों को हमारे कई मित्र पढ़ते हैं, उन से अज्ञान पैदा हुआ, बीमारियां पैदा हुईं । मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या स्वामी रामकृष्ण परमहंस पढ़े हुए थे । वह अनपढ़ थे, लेकिन उन के ज्ञान के चक्षु खुले हुए थे । क्या छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज पढ़े हुए थे ? वह अनपढ़ थे लेकिन उन की इन्हर आईज़ खुली हुई थीं । क्या हजरत रसूल अल्लाह सली अल्लाह अलिया व सलम पढ़े हुए थे ? वह अनपढ़ थे, लेकिन उन के ज्ञान के चक्षु खुले हुए थे और आज भी अस्सी करोड़ इन्सान उन के नूर से मुनब्बर होते हैं ।

श्री च० ला० चौधरी (महुआ) : आन ए प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर, सर ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात बाद में कह सकते हैं । (Interruptions)

श्री च० ला० चौधरी : मैं ने वायंट आफ आर्डर उठाया है । माननीय सदस्य

[श्री चं० ला० चौधरी]

जरा ठहर जायें । जो कुछ वह कह रहे हैं, वह बिलकुल गलत है । (Interruptions)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं ने जो कुछ कहा है, उस को मैं साबित कर दूँगा ।

हजरत रसूल अल्लाह सली अल्लाह अलिया व सलम की ज्ञान की आंखें खुली हुई थीं । उन में नूर था और उन के नूर से आज भी अस्सी करोड़ इन्सार मुनब्बर होते हैं । अगर माननीय गदस्य यह बात इस्लामिक प्वायंट आफ व्यू से गलत साबित कर देंगे, तो मैं..

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी : आन ए प्वायंट आफ आर्डर, सर ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the point of order?

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जनाब सरवरे-कायनात मुहम्मद मुस्तफ़ा सली अल्लाह अलिया व सलम का जहां तक सबाल है, माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि वह जाहिल थे । उन्होंने बिलकुल समझ नहीं है । (Interruptions) क्या वह समझते हैं कि हम उन की कम इज्जत करते हैं ? (Interruptions)

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य ने ज्यादा उन की इज्जत करता हूँ ।

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी : माननीय सदस्य ने बिलकुल गलत कहा है । जनाब सरवरे-कायनात के मुतालिक उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा है, वह एक फिर्कापरस्ती की बात मालूम होती है । माननीय सदस्य को सोच समझ कर ऐसी बात कहनी चाहियें और देखना चाहिये कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान पर इस का क्या असर हो सकता है । उन्होंने इस को विद्धा करना चाहिये ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह उन को हजरत उम्मी कहते हैं । माननीय सदस्य ने अभी हिस्ट्री नहीं पढ़ी है (Interruptions) हजरत

रसूल अल्लाह सली अल्लाह अलिया व सलम के मुतालिक मैं ने उन से ज्यादा पढ़ा है ।

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी : मैं ने खूब अच्छी तरह से पढ़ा है । (Interruptions)

श्री यशपाल हिस : अगर मेरी बात गलत होगी, (Interruptions) सो आई मस्ट बि पनिश्ड फार दैट ।

मैं कह रहा था कि जिसे हमारे मित्र जान कहते हैं, वह अज्ञान है । जिसे वह एवो-ल्यूशन कहते हैं, वह एवोल्यूशन नहीं है, बल्कि वह हम में वीमास्त्रियां पैदा कर रहा है और हम को गिरावट की तरफ ले जा रहा है । मेरी दरखास्त है कि हमारे मित्र सच्चाई के नाम पर अन्धरे को नहीं ला सकते हैं । या तो प्रकाश का राज्य होगा, या संसार अंधेरे में रहेगा । जिस सिस्टम को हम बिटाना चाहते हैं, उस को हमारे मित्र किसी न किसी तरह कायम रखना चाहते हैं ।

जिस का त्रिक हमारे मित्र करते ह, वह मैट्रियलिज्म है । वे ऐसे लोग ह, जो हमारी संस्कृति और हमारे तमदून से वाकिफ नहीं ह । हमारा बुनियादी तौर से इसलाफ है । हमारा आयुर्वेद कहता है कि मनुष्य का ज्ञान और शक्ति अथवा है । दूसरे लोग कहते हैं कि चालीस साल की उम्र में आदमी डीके की तरफ बढ़ता है, जबकि हम कहते हैं कि चालीस साल की उम्र में आदमी डीके की तरफ नहीं बढ़ता है । हम कहते हैं कि वाल-बद्दाचारी, योगी और भजनीक से बढ़ापा और भौत दोनों थरथर कांपते ह, और जो हमारे जैसे पापी लोग ह, उन के लिय हमारे यहां लिखा हुआ है कि “अशीतीवर्षो युवा” —अस्सी साल का आदमी जवान होता है । प्रगर कोई आदमी चालीस साल की उम्र में अपने आप को बूँदा समझता हो, तो यह बवकिस्मती की इस्तहा है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करता चाहता हूँ कि हम यह प्रस्ताव वापिस नहीं लेंगे और वह हमारे साथ हमदर्दी, प्रेम और मुहब्बत के नाते, महात्मा गांधी और इंडियन कल्ट्यर के नाम पर, वोटिंग में हमारा साथ दे। आयुर्वेद को आज से ही कायम किया जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now dispose of the amendments. Is Dr. Gaitonde pressing his amendment?

Dr. Gaitonde: As the principle has been accepted by Government, I do not think there is any need to put it to vote. I would like to withdraw it. *The amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, there are two amendments in the names of Dr. L. M. Singhvi and Shri Raghunath Singh. The hon. Members are absent. So, I shall now put amendments Nos. 2 and 3 to vote.

The amendments No. 2 and 3 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, there is an amendment in the name of Shri Rananjaya Singh. Is he pressing it?

श्री रणजय सिंह : जी नहीं।

The amendment No. 4 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I come to amendment No. 5 in the name of Shri D. N. Tiwary. The hon. Member is absent. So, I shall put it to vote.

The amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

Shri B. K. Das: I would like to withdraw amendment No. 6 standing in my name.

The amendment No. 6 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I shall put the resolution to vote.

The question is:

"This House is of opinion that allopathic system of medicine be replaced by the Ayurvedic system in the country."

The motion was negatived.

18.08 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: CONCENTRATION OF ECONOMIC POWER

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that while no efforts should be spared to strengthen the defence of the country to fight out the Chinese aggression, constant vigilance should be kept against the possibility of concentration of economic power and wealth, increase in inequality of income . . .

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैंने अपना रेजोल्यूशन वापिस नहीं लिया है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The resolution has been lost.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैंने अपना रेजोल्यूशन वापिस नहीं लिया है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मुझे इसका इतिला नहीं मिला है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been put to vote and defeated.

Shri Yashpal Singh: If it has been defeated, I have not been informed of it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been defeated by the House. I have now called the Mover of the next resolution.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that while no efforts should be spared to strengthen the defence of the country to fight out the Chinese aggression, constant vigilance

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

should be kept against the possibility of concentration of economic power and wealth, increase in inequality of income and rise in prices which may undermine our resolve of setting up a socialist society.”.

I have moved this resolution with a view to emphasising that in the present circumstances we should see that . . .

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I think we may adjourn now.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I have moved the resolution already. I shall continue in the next session.

Shri Warior (Trichur): He has only to move the resolution. He has moved it already. It is not going to be finished today, because it has been allotted about two hours. The hon. Mover can continue in the next session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have still got 3 minutes more to adjourn.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I was saying that this resolution was self-explanatory. It emphasises the most important task that we face today. After the blatant Chinese aggression,

it has become necessary for us to reshape our thinking, living and also our acting, and hence we have to review our economic policies in view of this emergency. No doubt, all of us admit that top priority should be given to defence requirements, but, at the same time, we know that our battle of freedom, to drive out the Chinese aggressors from our sacred soil is fought not only on the frontiers but also in every farm, in every factory and in every town and in every hearth and home. Therefore, we have now to decide and strike a balance between these two important things, firstly, to prepare our country for the defence, and secondly, at the same time, to lay our agricultural and industrial base in such a manner that it may be helpful for our long-drawn battle with these hordes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can continue on the next day.

18.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock on Saturday, the 8th December, 1962/Agrahayana 17, 1884 (Saka).

Friday, December, 7, 1962/Agrahayana 15, 1884 (Saka)

COLUMNS

COLUMN

ORAL QUESTIONS S.N.Q. No.	ANSWERS TO Subject	4731-37	SUSPENSION OF PROVISO TO RULE 66— <i>contd.</i>
6. Eviction of refugees from Government lands		4731-35	Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Bill, 1962 be suspended. The motion was adopted.
7. MIG Aircraft Factory		4735-37	
STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER		4737-58	BILLS PASSED... 4760-67, 4772-4837
The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement regarding his recent visit to Assam and certain other matters connected with Chinese aggression.			The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) moved the motion for the consideration of (i) the Emergency Risks (Goods), Insurance Bill, and (ii) the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bills, as amended, passed.
REPORT OF PUBLIC AC- COUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED		4758-59	REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLU- TION ADOPTED... 4837-38:
Fourth Report was presented.			Twelfth Report was adopted.
REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED		4759	
Eighth Report was presented.			
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE		4759-60	PRIVATE MEMBER'S RE- SOLUTION—NEGATIVED
(1) The following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertaking given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:—			Further discussion on the resolution regarding replacement of allopathic system of medicine by Ayurvedic system, moved by Shri Yashpal Singh on 23rd November, 1962 was resumed. Shri Yashpal Singh replied to the debate. Six amendments thereto were moved. Three of them were negatived and the remaining three withdrawn by leave of the House. The Resolution was negatived.
(i) Statement No. I Third Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha)			
(ii) Supplementary Statement No. II Second Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha)			
(iii) Supplementary Statement No. V First Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha)			
(iv) Supplementary Statement No. V Sixteenth Session, 1962 (Second Lok Sabha)			
(v) Supplementary Statement No. VIII Fifteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha)			
(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XVI Thirteenth Session, 1961 (Second Lok Sabha)			PRIVATE MEMBER'S RE- SOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION... 4838-4912
(2) A copy of Annual Administrative Report of the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation for the year 1961-62.			Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad moved the Resolution regarding concentration of Economic Powers. The discussion was not concluded.
SUSPENSION OF PROVISO TO RULE 66—		4767-72	AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1962/AGRA- HAYANA 17, 1884(SAKA) 4912-14
The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) moved the motion that the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the			Consideration and passing of the Deli Motor Vehicles Taxation Bill, 1962. Consideration of the motions (i) for reference of the Major Port Trusts Bill to Select Committee and (ii) for reference of the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Bill to Joint Committee.