

[Mr. Speaker]

nominated by the Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Chairman of Rajya Sabha, for examination and report ;

that the Committee shall consist of 21 members, 14 from this House and 7 from Rajya Sabha ;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

that the House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and Communicate to this House the names of 7 members nominated to the Joint Committee by the Chairman of Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Yashpal Singh
— not here. Shri A. T. Sarma.

ALL INDIA AYURVEDIC MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL

SHRI A. T. SARMA (Bhanjanagar) :
I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of an All India Ayurvedic Medical Council for India, maintenance of an Ayurvedic Medical Register for the whole of India and for matters connected therewith, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the first day of the next session."

Sir, in this connection, I would like to say that a similar Bill was brought forward by me before and withdrawn by me on getting an assurance from the then Minister of Health that the Government would bring forward a Bill on the same lines. That is why I was obliged to withdraw the Bill. But meanwhile, the Government has not done anything. I know the Government had appointed a Committee to draw the rules and regulations for that. But that Committee did not meet at all.

18.21 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

Now, the Government is going to have another Committee. But nothing has been done yet. The rules and regulations have not been framed. That is why I am again coming forward with this Bill for sending it to elicit public opinion thereon.

Here, I want to state that while that Bill was discussed, all the Members were in favour of it. There was none to oppose the Bill. About this Bill also, I know, it will have a favourable look of all the Members in the House because it is overdue. The Government has appointed many Committees for improving the indigenous system of medicine in our country. First, the Chopra Committee was appointed ; then, the Dave Committee, the Pandit Committee, and the Udappa Committee were appointed. All the Committees have recommended that there should be a Medical Council to control the indigenous system of medicine. But the Government has remained silent. No action has been taken on the recommendations of all these Committees. That is why I am obliged to bring forward this Bill again.

Now-a-days, there is no organisation of indigenous system of medicine and education thereof. The education varies from one State to another. Even the duration of the course varies from one state to another. There are no universities which follow up the Ayurvedic education and maintain the standardisation of Ayurvedic medicine and treatment. Some universities have introduced Ayurveda system in their curriculum. But they never follow any uniformity among themselves. There are 10 universities which have introduced Ayurveda system in their curriculum. In some universities, the entrance qualification is Matriculation while in others it is Intermediate with Physics, Chemistry and Biology. But the course varies even among those universities. Some universities provide a course for four years and some universities provide a course for five years or six years also. So, there is no standardisation of education. Even there, they have introduced Allopathic element,

They never care for Ayurveda system. If such system is allowed to continue, then Ayurveda system books will not be understood at all after 10 years.

The courses adopted by all these universities never prescribe any text-books; they have prescribed only some syllabi and the Professors prepare notes and teach the students. The products are neither well up in Ayurveda nor in allopathy. In Shri Morarji Desai's language, they are neither fish nor fowl. Shri Sampurnanand has also bitterly criticised this sort of courses and has clearly stated that they are white elephants. Even now what are they doing? They are registering their names as Ayurvedic practitioners, but they never touch even a single medicine of Ayurveda; they always deal with allopathic medicines. It was felt by the Health Ministry that they should eradicate Ayurveda from this country through Ayurvedists and that is why such a course was prescribed and it is still going on. Those who deal with Ayurveda do not know the 'ABC' of Ayurveda. There must be one controlling office, so that Ayurvedic education and treatment are standardised. That is why I have brought forward this Bill.

In this Bill I have tried my best to have representatives from all sorts of organisations. Even these products of integrated course have been absorbed in this Bill. According to the Bill, there will be a Council consisting of all sorts of representatives from the various States, and that Council will be established on the model of the Indian Medical Council, and that Council will control the education and treatment *in toto*. Therefore, I will request the hon. House to accept my proposal and send this Bill for eliciting public opinion.

In this connection, I want to state one more thing. The thing is this. In 1835, Lord Macaulay abolished the Ayurvedic system in this country. Since then, not even a single pie was given to the Ayurvedic system of medicine, and all the allotments were confined only to the allopathic treatment. Even today the position is that only 20 percent of the population is being benefited by the allopathic treatment. For the benefit of only

20 per cent of the population, Government is spending crores of rupees without caring for the 80 per cent of the population which entirely depend on the indigenous system of medicine. At present the Government is allowing only 4 or 5 per cent of the allotment under Health for the improvement of the indigenous system of medicine and for this purpose they have included, in the name of indigenous system of medicine, homoeopathy, unani, Ayurveda, hydropathy, naturopathy and all other siddhas... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may please ..

SHRI A. T. SARMA : I will finish in three minutes:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he wants, he can have more time. We have to take up the half-an-hour discussion now. The hon. Member may continue his speech on the next occasion.

18.30 hrs.

SUSPENSION OF PRODUCTION OF FILMS IN BOMBAY*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up the half-an-hour discussion. Shri George Fernandes.

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिनेमा का घन्था हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत ही बड़े उद्योगों में से एक है। इस में करीब 100 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगी हुई है। इस घन्थे से हर साल करीब 100 करोड़ रुपये का टर्न-ओवर, निर्माण होता है। सरकार को हर साल 70, 80 करोड़ रुपया इस घन्थे से मिलता है, 40 करोड़ रुपया एन्टर-टेनमेंट टैक्स के रूप में और 30, 40 करोड़ रुपया एक्साइज, इनकम टैक्स आदि दूसरे करों या इस घन्थे से सम्बन्धित दूसरे उद्योगों के जरिये।