

14.56 hrs.

### INDIAN MEDICINE CENTRAL COUNCIL BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): Sir I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Central Council of Indian Medicine and the maintenance of a Central Register of Indian Medicine and for matters, connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

In this context, I would like to place a few important points before the Members of this hon. House. It was on the 27th December 1968 when the Indian Medicine and Homoeopaths Central Council Bill was first introduced in the Rajya Sabha. Shri M. P. Bhargava, a Member of the Rajya Sabha, then moved a motion for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament. The Lok Sabha on 25th March, 1969 concurred in this motion. The Joint Committee consisting of 22 Members of the Lok Sabha and 11 Members of the Rajya Sabha considered at length the several provisions included in the Bill as introduced by the Government. The report of the Joint Committee has already been circulated to hon. Members who will observe that the Committee held 18 sittings and gave careful and detailed consideration to 132 memoranda, notes, etc., received by it. The Committee also heard the evidence tendered by 30 witnesses and arranged for two Study Groups, one to visit important Ayurvedic institutions in Kerala and the other to make an on-the-spot study of Gujarat Ayurvedic University, Jamnagar.

One of the important recommendations made by the Joint Committee relates to the exclusion of Homoeopathy from the scope of the Bill. The Committee recommended that for the proper growth and development of the three systems of Indian medicine, namely, Aurveda, Sidda, Unani and the

Homoeopathy system of medicine, there should be two separate and independent Central Councils, one for the three systems of Indian medicine and the other for Homoeopathy and favoured two separate enactments for the purpose. The Rajya Sabha has concurred in this recommendation of the Joint Committee and they amended the Bill as introduced by the Government to provide for the constitution of a Central Council of Indian Medicine only. A separate Bill for the constitution of a Central Council for Homoeopathy is being introduced in the Rajya Sabha during the current session, failing which, it will be done in the Budget Session of 1971-72.

One of the important changes made by the Rajya Sabha in the Bill as reported by the Joint Committee relates to eligibility for election to the Central Council. As hon. Members are aware, there exist a large number of practitioners of Indian medicine who are enrolled on the State register of Indian medicine either by virtue of their being hereditary physicians or having learnt the profession under a Guru and not by virtue of Possessing qualifications after undergoing systematic training in a regular teaching institution. . .

समाप्ति महोदय : श्री मूर्ति, आप अपना भाषण फिर जारी रखें । अब 3 बजे से गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों की कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ होनी है ।

15 hrs.

### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

#### SIXTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd December, 1970."

सभापति महोदय : प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हुआ। प्रश्न है: "कि यह सभा गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति के उनहतरवें प्रतिवेदन से, जो 2 दिसम्बर, 1970 को पेश किया गया था, सहमत है।"

*The motion was adopted.*

RESOLUTION *Re. PRICES OF*  
ESSENTIAL ARTICLES—*Contd.*

सभापति महोदय : अब हम श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त के प्रस्ताव पर विचार आरम्भ करते हैं। इसके लिये दो घण्टे का समय निर्धारित हुआ है। श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त एक मिनट ले चुके हैं, अब वे अपना भाषण प्रारम्भ करें।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through this Resolution, I want to draw the attention of this House and of the country at large, to an issue which is assuming alarming proportions and which, in my opinion, next only to the question of Unemployment, is likely to have revolutionary repercussions in this country, both social and economic, unless some drastic measures are taken to solve this problem.

Sir, the fact that prices are rising and rising alarmingly, I don't think, is disputed by any body now.

Although the attitude of the Government in the past has been one of complacency and they have tried to give this House and the country various types of assurances which have all proved to be completely futile, within a few months of their having been made, now, however, it is admitted on all sides that a very very serious situation has developed; and Mr. Chavan has recently told the other House that in the year ending the 16th May, 1970, the index of whole-sale prices has gone up  $\geq 7.6$  per cent, compared with the corresponding period last year.

These dry statistics and figures do not really portray the reality of the suffering which the common man and the poorer groups and the lower income groups in this country are suffering from, as a result of this price inflation.

I may also mention one thing which Mr. Chavan did not mention, that in the 8 year period, from 1961-62 to 1969-70, the same index of whole-sale prices has gone up by 71.5 per cent, which means, roughly speaking, that during these 8 years, the value of the Rupee has gone down up about 42 paise. The value of that one Rupee of 8 years ago, is now not more than 58 paise. Now, this does not of course seem to worry the Government very much.

I find here that only last May, when this subject was being discussed in this House, at that time, the Minister of Supply and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Khadiolkar, in the course of his remarks said:

"... Because of the nationalised banks in our control, it has become possible for the Government to exercise certain amount of vigilance, because, in our trading circles there is a bad tendency a sort of traditional thing, to corner things, by getting more credit from the banks.

The banks have exercised vigilance and control. That is what he told us. He went on to say:

"The present time is a bit fortunate because by and large the foodgrains position is very satisfactory. Also, this was possible because of certain watchful measures regarding fiscal matters and controlling credit mechanism that we adopted not to give scope for anti-social speculative activities. Because of these things, prices have remained more or less stable."

This is what Mr. Khadiolkar said last May in this House. And, Sir, much more recently, in August, just 4 months ago, Mr. Chavan has assured the House:

"It will be our duty to see that the poorer sections of society are not put to