

gates in regard to collections, and puts an enormous amount of labour and difficulty and duplication of procedures on the department. From the subject matter of this particular decision, one can say on merits that he is a recalcitrant person.

So, we are only dealing, as I said, with procedures, rather than the law, and I hope my explanation is satisfactory to the hon. Member from Punjab.

I have nothing much more to say in regard to this Bill.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : हिन्दी में होगा या नहीं, इसका जवाब नहीं आया है।

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : होगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the continuation and validation of proceedings in relation to Government dues and matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to the Bill.

The question is:

"Clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"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 T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

EAST PUNJAB AYURVEDIC AND UNANI PRACTITIONERS' (DELHI AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners' Act, 1949, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration."

The East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners' Act of 1949 as extended to Delhi provides for the constitution of a statutory body called the Board of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Delhi, for purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act, which includes, *inter alia*, registration of practitioners of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine and the conduct of examinations in these systems. For these purposes the Board is empowered to make regulations under section 30(1) of the Act, which includes conduct of examinations. So, this Board has got a dual function of conducting examinations in Ayurveda and Unani as well as registering these qualified practitioners. These functions have been in existence for some years now since the Act came into force, but experience has shown that there is some difficulty in working out these programmes, and we found that this arrangement was not very satisfactory. Subsequently some developments

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

[Dr. D. S. Raju]

have taken place in Delhi in November, and December, 1963 regarding the Tibbia College students. There have been some complaints for the last few months that they were not happy and they were putting forth certain demands. Briefly, those demands were that they wanted their college to be affiliated to the Delhi University. They also said that the diploma or degree given by this Board was not recognised and they were not allowed to practise in other States of India. They also said that certain night classes were being held and they wanted a Principal who was conversant with Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine as well in addition to the modern system of medicine. They were complaining that their equipment and the college and hospital buildings were not adequate for the teaching and practice of ayurveda and unani.

Unfortunately in December they went on strike and some skirmish took place between the police and the students. Subsequently some were admitted into the hospital. It was an unfortunate incident and subsequently a few students went on hunger strike and their condition became bad. After that some of us—myself, the Mayor of Delhi and others—met the representatives of students and persuaded them to give up their hunger-strike. They listened to our advice and gave up the hunger-strike. We promised to look into their demands and said that we would comply with all reasonable demands. Subsequently a few discussions took place. In the presence of the Home Minister, Mr. Nanda, the Mayor of Delhi, the Chief Commissioner and the Health Minister, a conference was held and all these questions were discussed. Ultimately it was decided that a separate examining body should be constituted by amending the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Act of 1949. So, this dual function was separated. The Board of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of Medicine will now be left with only the registration func-

tion. This new examining body under the direct control of the Chief Commissioner will now conduct examinations after appointing a panel of examiners. It will prescribe courses and standards for the new entrants. This will be a separate statutory body called the Examining Body, which will consist of 7 members—one from the Ministry of Health, one from the Chief Commissioner's side, i.e. from the Delhi Administration and 5 reputed ayurvedic and unani practitioners. That is the main purpose of this amending Bill. The examinations normally held in January had to be postponed in view of the disturbances and strike. They are now to be held in May. About 393 students have applied to appear for this examination in May, out of which 222 will be for the preliminary examination.

Regarding their demand for affiliation with Delhi University, Delhi University is an autonomous body and we could not persuade them to give recognition to this college. About the other demand, they have communicated with the other States and almost all States except Maharashtra have accepted to give reciprocal recognition to the Tibbia College students. So, to a large extent, we have been able to satisfy the demands of the students. They are now happy studying for their examination in May. This is the background and it is for these reasons that we have come forward with this amending Bill.

There is not much of financial commitment. Perhaps an amount of about Rs. 20,000 in excess would be necessary for the functioning of this examining body.

If hon. Members raise any points during the debate, I would answer them at the end. With these words, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the East Punjab Ayurvedic and

Unani Practitioners Act, 1949 as in force in the Union territory of Delhi be taken into consideration."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. This Bill will enable proper registration and functioning of those who are practising Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is stated:

"The Board of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine, Delhi, created under the East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Act, 1949 as in force in the Union territory of Delhi has been in existence since the year 1950 and is charged with dual functions of registering vaid and hakims and holding qualifying and preparatory examinations. Experience over all these years has shown that this arrangement is not satisfactory".

This Bill is supposed to change the complexion of these dual functions. It is therefore proposed to entrust the function of holding the examinations and prescribing courses of study to a separate examining body, leaving the Board with the task of registering the existing practitioners.

We are faced with one difficulty. A form has been prescribed for registration and ayurvedic practitioners come to the MLAs and MPs for a certificate that they have done practice, whether at home or in a particular dispensary, for 5 years. I can give a character certificate, but it is difficult for me to certify that such and such person, whom I know very little about, has worked as a Vaid and has been working as a Vaid for the last five years.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में क्वोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum. He may continue.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would request the Minister to tell us whether this system exists in U.P. only or in any other State that there should be a certificate in a prescribed form from an M.P. or MLA. I have experienced this difficulty in Kanpur and I am sure other Members of Parliament are also experiencing in U.P. the same difficulty to give such a certificate or a blank cheque to the man concerned.

Then, my next point is that while welcoming this Bill I want to highlight certain points or certain difficulties of these institutions, whether of the ayurvedic or unani system. There are very good institutions even in Delhi, especially relating to unani medicine. I would like to mention in this connection the Hamdard Dawakhana. The Hamdard Dawakhana is having all sorts of medicines and a perfect system and a research institution. And they wanted a piece of land from Government somewhere near Tughlakabad. I would like to know from Government whether that land has been given to them and, if not, the reason for this abnormal delay. The Hamdard Dawakhana is doing a great service to the country and they have kept those great traditions of Hakim Ajmal Khan alive in the country. They have a perfect system of research and examination, whether it is pathological, radiological, etc. In everything they have got a perfect system.

In the same way there are good ayurvedic institutions also in the country. For instance, I would mention the Dacca Shakti Oushadalaya and the Sadana Oushadalaya which are bringing out new medicines. It is not the old medicines which were known and for which they were very famous, but new medicines. But they have certain difficulties.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech on Monday. We have to take up non-official business now.