

you going to change the law? Moreover, family planning about which you are talking so much, how can you make it effective unless you change the law?

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: We are aware that some sections are for change, but, the consensus, to say, of the majority is against it.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: In this case, if the consensus is to be judged, then it has to be that of the women and not men because it concerns women. So, do you have any idea whether the majority of the Muslim women are not for this change in their law? I feel and I also know that thousands of Muslim women are in favour of such a change. They do not want that a Muslim man should marry four or five women. That creates a lot of problems. I think you understand it. It is better that you ask the Muslim women. Take their vote and then you will come to know whether they are in favour of this law or not. Do not simply go ahead keeping in view the consensus among Muslim men. I think you should adopt this method.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: That is a suggestion for action.

SHRI PROBODH CHANDRA: May I know from the Government, if we apply radical changes about birth control in the case of non-Muslims and one section of the nation is allowed to have their say on the basis of personal law, will it not create communal sentiment?

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Under certain circumstances, some kind of discrimination may be justified even under the Constitution.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: In India there are many sets of personal laws—about marriage, etc. Can you tell me whether there are several types of laws—inheritance, family planning, marriage, etc.—anywhere in the

world? If not, why do you not follow the same principle here and adopt one law for everybody about inheritance, family planning, etc.?

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: It is not correct to assume that there is no difference in laws anywhere. For instance, in England among the Catholics, Protestants and Jews may have different personal laws.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: He has not replied to the second part or the second point raised in my question.

MR. SPEAKER: What he has not replied is more eloquent.

Abolition of Teachers' Constituencies in Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council

*544. **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been made to Government of India by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for taking necessary steps to abolish the teachers' constituencies and their representation in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD): (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh had made a suggestion that teachers' constituencies in the Legislative Councils may be abolished.

(b) The Government of India are not in favour of abolition of teachers' constituencies in the Legislative Councils.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: May I know from the Minister, what are the reasons urged by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in support of this request?

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: The reasons which were stated were that all the professions have not been given representation. As you know, Article 171(8) (c) lays down that 1/12th of the Council will be represented by the Teachers' Constituency. They have said that other professions have not been given such a representation. Secondly, giving this kind of representation creates a sort of political atmosphere. These are the two reasons.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Minister has been pleased to say that the Government does not propose to abolish teachers' representation. Is it because Government is averse to this sort of piecemeal abolition, preferring to consider total abolition of the costly superfluity?

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Among the many reasons the reluctance of the Government may be due what you call piecemeal amendment to the Constitution.

श्री राजेश्वर प्रसाद यादव अध्यक्ष जी, आज देश की समस्या यूनीवर्सिटी और कालिजों में अनुशासन की है, इसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए हम ऐसा अनुभव करते हैं कि हमारे जो टीचर्स रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स होते हैं वे अपने आइडियाज को लोगों पर प्रमोट-प्रप-प्रान करते हैं। क्या इस सदर्भ में मंत्री जी सोचेंगे कि क्यों न टीचर्स कास्टीचूएन्सी को एबोलिश कर दिया जाए, जैसा कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश ने आप से रिक्वेस्ट किया है ?

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: What I understood from the translation is this. Will the Government propose to abolish the Teachers' Constituency altogether? The reply is implied in the first answer which I gave.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that graduates are

being represented in the Graduates Constituency and also Local Authorities Constituencies are there for the Legislative Council of Andhra Pradesh? The representation by teachers has become more irrelevant as the Andhra Pradesh Government has very correctly pointed out that other professions are not being represented. Number two is this. The representatives from teachers do not represent the interest of the teachers at all; they have become more of politicians than real spokesmen of the teachers concerned. In view of this fact and also in view of the strong argument put forward by the Andhra Pradesh Government, may I know whether Government proposes to reconsider the abolition of the Teachers' Constituency, since the graduates and other people are already being represented?

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: It has not occurred to the Government.

Manufacture by Foreign Drug Companies without C.O.B. Licence

*545. **SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR:** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the names of the foreign drug manufacturing companies who are yet to secure C O B licences from Government for the drug formulations manufactured by them and reasons for their not submitting C O B licence applications so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI C. P. MAJHI): A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

The names of the foreign drug manufacturing companies who are operating in non-organised sector and