

पटियाला में आयुर्वेद संस्थान है और उसी के तहत रिचम इंस्टीट्यूट चल रहे हैं जिनमें अनुसंधान हो रहा है। हमारी नीति में कोई दोष नहीं है बल्कि पिछले दो तीन वर्ष से विशेष कोशिश की है कि आयुर्वेद और आयुर्वेदिक को विशेष प्रोत्साहन दें। जो लद्दाख में दल भेजा उसके पीछे भी यही उद्देश्य था। लद्दाख एक अद्भुत स्थान है। अर्धरक्ष महोदय, आप शायद वहां गये न हों। वहां का भूगोल बड़ा अद्भुत है।

एक बात और बता दूं। लद्दाख में एक एमची नामक पद्धति चलती है जो कि तिब्बतन मेडिसन कहलाती है जो लद्दाख में भी है, लाहोल-स्पीति में भी है और इसी प्रकार के अन्य इलाकों में भी है। उम मिस्टम को हम प्रोत्साहन देने जा रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने अच्छा प्रश्न पूछा, मैं बता दू कि हमने निर्णय किया है कि लद्दाख में एक छोटी सी केंद्र संस्था एमची पद्धति के लिए भी खोलें।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने जो सत्य है उसको प्रकट कर ही दिया कि हम आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों के ऊपर लाखों रुपये खर्च करते हैं। आयुर्वेद पर लाखों रुपये खर्च करते हैं और एलोपैथी पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करते हैं। आयुर्वेद पर खर्च एलोपैथी पर खर्च का किनासा प्रतिशत होता है इसका अन्तर स्वाभाविक रूप से प्रकट हो जाता है। लेकिन उम बात को छोड़ते हुए मैं दूसरी बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। लद्दाख में जो यह दल भेजा गया था उसको कुछ दुर्लभ पाण्डुलिपियां मिली हैं जो पुरानी आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों से संबंधित हैं। देश के अन्य भागों में भी हस्तलिखित पुस्तकें पड़ी हुई हैं जिनमें बहुत से असाध्य रोगों की चिकित्साएँ हैं। क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय इस प्रकार की पुस्तकों का संग्रह, उनका प्रकाशन या उन पर अनुसंधान की भी व्यवस्था कर रहा है ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जो पाण्डुलिपियां हैं उनको, बहुत सारी पाण्डुलिपियों को हम ने इकट्ठा किया है और डम एम० जी० पद्धति के विषय में दलाई लामा के पास बहुत सारे अनुभवी नुस्खे हैं, पाण्डुलिपियां भी हैं। धर्मशाला में उन के साथ कुछ वैद्य भी आये थे उन के पास भी कुछ पाण्डुलिपियां हैं। तो हम प्रयत्नशील हैं कि उनको हम इकट्ठा करे और आयुर्वेद के तो हजारों और लाखों नुस्खे आज भी इस में छिपे पड़े हैं। तो हम बराबर प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं और राज्य सरकारें भी प्रयत्नशील हैं कि उन का प्रकाशन किया जाय ताकि देश को उन से लाभ हो सके।

SHRI SYED NIZAM-UD-DIN : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister if the Central Government will consider the proposal to set up a unit for research and assessment of these medicines in Ladakh so that the work can be done with all concentration in that area and these medicines can be exploited for the purpose of medicinal uses for the benefit of the country ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : Sir, in fact—as I have just said in reply to Shri Prakash Veer Shastri—we have taken a tentative decision that we will set up a small research unit in Leh in order to study this matter further and to try and see what herbs can be developed and what advantages can be derived from them.

Reservation of Seats in Technical Institutions etc. for the Students from Sikkim

*335. SHRI LEONARD SOLOMAN

SARING :†

SHRI K. B. CHETTRI :

DR. RAJAT KUMAR CHAKRA-

BARTI :

SHRI S.W. DHABE :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

†The Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Leonard Solomon Saring.

(a) whether Government have fixed any quota for the students from Sikkim for admission in different technical institutions, degree colleges and universities in other States and if so, what are the details in this regard;

(b) whether it is a fact that the existing quota of seats is not sufficient to meet the needs of the people of Sikkim for higher education; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken for increasing the quota in these institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c) 89 seats are reserved for Sikkim students in various technical institutions. Information regarding other institutions is not available. Government have not received any application from qualified students from Sikkim having been denied admission in technical institutions.

SHRI SOLOMAN SARING : The fact that Sikkim lies in the lowest rung of development it is unable to give opportunities to the promising youth for their education in general and technical areas such as medicine, engineering, textile technology, etc. due to lack of the required institutions in Sikkim and therefore, this opportunity must be provided in the rest of India for them, may I ask the hon. Minister what steps are being taken to provide these facilities to the children of Sikkim ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Sir, I have just now submitted that I am not aware of any qualified students who have been denied admission in technical institutions. Sir, as against a total number of 462 seats which have been reserved in technical institutions for various backward States of our country, as many as 89 seats were given to the State of Sikkim. As regards medical institutions, the hon. Member may put a question to my colleague, the Minister of Health.

SHRI KRISHNA BAHADUR CHETTRI : Sir, since Sikkim is a backward State economically and educationally I would like to know from the hon. Minister

whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to set up in Sikkim basic colleges, a medical colleges and a university so that the question of reservation of seats in the institutions outside Sikkim does not arise. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister what are the existing relaxations, if any, for the students from Sikkim with regard to hostel facilities and minimum marks for getting admission into the different technical institutions.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Sir, I need hardly point out that the jurisdiction of this House does not extend to State Legislatures so far as education and health are concerned. So far as the other part of the question is concerned, to all those who can profit from higher education and wish to have the advantage of higher education, we are offering our help.

DR. RAJAT KUMAR CHAKRABARTI : Sir, in all the IITs in our country and in many State engineering institutions, there is a system of admission tests introduced and all the candidates must go through these admission tests. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this has been relaxed for boys coming from Sikkim and whether any quota can be reserved in the IITs, specially some of the technical institutions in the eastern region where the boys can go straightway—without going through these admission tests—provided they obtain the minimum qualifying marks—which is about 50 per cent in the science subjects—in the public examination ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : There is a reservation in the Regional Colleges of Engineering for students belonging to the other States, and it is mainly because of this system—half the expenditure of the Regional Colleges of Engineering is borne by the Central Government—that we have been able to ensure that there is reservation of seats. Sir, with regard to the IITs, the position is that we are trying to enforce it, and I must mention it for the information of this hon'ble House that we have to a great extent succeeded during the last two or three years in providing reservations for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students. Now,

I believe, Sir, that many of the Sikkim students would qualify under the reservation scheme for scheduled tribes.

SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURAGOHAIN : Sir, in view of the fact, as some Members have expressed, that Sikkim is in the lowest rung of education, and in view of the fact that this Parliament has reaffirmed that development of Sikkim is in the interest of India, may I know whether the hon'ble Minister—though education is not a Central subject—has taken the initiative to know about the situation relating to education in Sikkim ? And, may I know from the hon'ble Minister how many students from Sikkim have been receiving education in the rest of India ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Sir, so far as the first part of the question is concerned, the National Staff College for Educational Administration and Planning, at the request of the Government of Sikkim, sent a team which made a very detailed survey of the situation relating to education prevailing in that State. So far as the second part of the question is concerned, Sir, I do not have the figures readily available with me.

Agriculture and Irrigation Wells in the Country

*336. **SHRI BHAIKAB CHANDRA MAHANTI** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tubewells and dugwells for irrigation purposes in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the total area irrigated by these wells ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The number of tubewells and dugwells for irrigation purposes, as obtaining at the end of 1973-74, is given State-wise in the Annexure. [See Appendix XCVI, Annexure No. 38].

(b) According to the Land Utilisation Statistics for the year 1972-73 which is the latest year for which this is available, net irrigated area of 13 million ha. was irrigated through wells and tubewells during that year.

SHRI BHAIKAB CHANDRA MAHANTI : Sir, part (b) of the Government reply says : "According to the Land Utilisation Statistics for the year 1972-73, which is the latest year for which this is available, net irrigated area of 13 million hectares was irrigated through wells and tubewells during that year". May I know whether figures are available for the areas which are irrigated through minor irrigation schemes; and, if so, whether irrigation through tubewells and dugwells is more economical than irrigation through minor irrigation schemes ?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN : Sir, it depends upon the conditions prevailing in different parts of the country. In some cases, where it is alluvial soil, it is better to have tubewells, while in certain other areas it is better to go in for dugwells. In yet other places there is irrigation by tanks. It all depends upon the facilities available in different parts of the country.

SHRI BHAIKAB CHANDRA MAHANTI : I would like to know the extent to which these dugwells and tubewells in different States have been financed through the commercial banks and the rural banks.

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN : Sir, we have issued instructions and allocations are being made to the State Governments. The banks also advance loans. Very broadly, for the information of my honourable friend, I may tell him that for the Fifth Five-Year Plan period, the allocation is Rs. 772.55 crores from the public sector and Rs. 1462 crores from the institutional finance. All this money would be available for minor irrigation, tubewells, dugwells, etc.

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : श्रीमन्. हमारे देश की यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री ने जो 20-सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम देश के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, उसमें एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग है इरिगेशन का, 5 मिलियन हेक्टेयर इरिगेशन में इजाफा करना