

Shri P. S. Naskar: The Council of Ministers in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu has tendered its resignation and the resignation has been accepted by the President this morning. The President has also made an order under section 51 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 suspending certain provisions of the Act and making certain incidental and consequential provisions including dissolution of the Legislative Assembly. I would like to inform the House of these developments and also lay a copy of the order on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7514/66].

Shri Namblar: What is the statement about?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is about Goa.

Shri Namblar: I thought that it was about *govadh* or cow-slaughter.

16.45 hrs.

POST-GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF
MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RE-
SEARCH, CHANDIGARH, BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri B. S. Murthy): On behalf of Dr. Sushila Nayar, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to declare the institution known as the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, was inaugurated by the late Prime Minister on the 7th July, 1963. It was planned by the then Chief Minister of Punjab as an ambitious project. But after the late Shri

Pratap Singh Kairon left, the Punjab Government found it difficult to continue to develop it according to plan owing to the limitation of the State finances. Therefore, the Punjab Chief Minister requested that the institute should be taken over by the Central Government as an institution of national importance. The proposal was acceptable to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. It was in line with the policy of developing regional institutions for post-graduate education and research in medical education in accordance with the recommendations of the Health Survey and Planning Committee popularly known as the Mudaliar Committee, so as to meet the growing needs of the health services for specialists and teachers all over the country.

16.47 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

However, the proposal could not be proceeded with on account of financial limitations. With the reorganisation of the Punjab State, the situation had changed on the 1st day of November, Chandigarh became a Union territory and the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research at Chandigarh has vested in and become the responsibility of the Central Government, under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.

Before the reorganisation took place, the Punjab Government proposed that the institute should be made into a statutory body-corporate on the pattern of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, and given a larger measure of autonomy so that it may be developed as a high-level academic institution, unhampered by departmental procedures. This was agreed to by the Central Government, subject to the approval of Parliament.

As in the case of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, the objectives of the institute at Chandigarh, when set up as an

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

institute of national importance would be:—

(a) to develop a pattern of teaching in under-graduate and post-graduate medical education in all its branches so as to demonstrate a high standard of medical education;

(b) to bring together in one place educational facilities of the highest order for the training of personnel in all important branches of health activity; and

(c) to attain self-sufficiency in post-graduate medical education to meet the country's needs for specialists and medical teachers. The institute already has a national character in the pattern of its staffing. Members of the staff were recruited from all over the country, and admission to the post-graduate courses is open, on merit, to candidates coming from all over the country.

Shri Namblar: Is there any quota system under which students from South India will get a fair representation there in the matter of admission? Is there any possibility of that?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I have already stated that the students are being selected on merit from all over the country, and I think the hon. Member from the Communist Group will be able to understand it.

Shri Namblar: One taken out of 100 is also giving representation to the south. But I want due representation according to the number.

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): On merit.

Shri Namblar: Merit of course. There we stand second to none.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The Institute at present runs courses leading to M.D., M.S., Ph.D., and B.Sc. (Nursing).

It has 133 post-graduate students on its rolls undergoing training in the following nine specialities:—

- (i) Surgery
- (ii) Medicine
- (iii) Ophthalmology
- (iv) Obstetrics and Gynaecology
- (v) Pathology
- (vi) Radiology
- (vii) E. N. T.
- (viii) Anaesthesiology
- (ix) Biochemistry

Clause 13 (a) of the Bill seeks to empower the Institute to provide for undergraduate teaching.

At present the Institute is affiliated to the Punjab University. Clause 23 of the Bill provides that as in the case of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, the Institute at Chandigarh shall have power to grant medical degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions and titles. Clause 24 of the Bill further provides that these degrees and diplomas granted by the University shall be recognised medical qualifications for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. In this manner the Institute will function as a high level academic institute and a miniature university of medical sciences. The teaching of humanities will not be ignored. Clause 13 (c) empowers the Institute to provide for the teaching of humanities as well as the sciences allied to modern medicine.

The Institute has been meeting the needs of the Punjab area in the matter of training of various categories of para medical personnel. Clause 29 of the Bill provides that this facility will continue to be made available to the State of Haryana and Punjab as well as the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Himachal Pradesh. The terms on which this and other facilities will be extended will be a matter of negotiations between the parties concerned.

The Institute at Chandigarh has large assets in the shape of land, buildings and equipment valued approximately at Rs. 6.59 crores. Under clause 14 of the Bill these shall vest in the Institute as a body corporate. The expenditure on the Institute will be met largely by grant-in-aid made by the Central Government after due appropriation made by Parliament in this behalf. This provision is analogous to the arrangements that exist in regard to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. Besides the grant-in-aid given by the Central Government, the Institute will receive contributions from the Government of Punjab and Haryana for the continuance of existing facilities.

As provided in clauses 17 and 19 of the Bill, the Institute will submit its budget and annual report to the Central Government. The Annual Report shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament. The existing terms and conditions of service of the employees of the Institute will be safeguarded under clause 28 of the Bill.

Under clause 31 (1) of the Bill rules will be framed by the Central Government after consultation with the Institute to carry out the purposes of the Act. However, the first set of rules will be framed by the Central Government before the Institute becomes a body corporate.

Under clause 32 of the Bill, the Institute will make its own regulations consistent with the Act and the rules with the approval of the Central Government. However, the first set of regulations will be framed by the Central Government in order to give a start to the Institute. I move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to declare the institution known as the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith, as

passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Shri D. C. Sharma.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur): I have tabled certain amendments to the Bill. Unfortunately . . .

Mr. Speaker: They were not given in time. But I will waive notice and allow him to move them.

Shri D. C. Sharma* (Gurdaspur): I welcome this Bill. I am very happy that the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, in the Union Territory of Chandigarh, is going to be raised to the status of a national institution.

I do not think the Union Ministry of Health is going out of its way to do so. In all ways and according to all standards and judged by any criteria of medical education and research, this Institute has already been an Institute of national importance. The Ministry is only putting its seal on it which I do not think, was very much needed. But still I am glad that like some other Institutes this is going to be raised to that status which is something which we have got in free India.

When I look back on this Institute—and I have seen it grow with my own eyes—I can recall to my mind the persons who have sought to build it up. There was Dr. Tulsi Das and now there is Dr. Santok Singh Anand, a reputed surgeon, who is known all over India and also outside India.

There are other persons such as Dr. P. R. Chhutani, Dr. J. N. Bery, Dr. P. L. Wahi and other persons. All those persons have built up this institution and it has now even property worth Rs. 6.59 crores. Most of that money has come out of the pockets of the tax payers of Punjab as it is now. Haryana and some parts of Himachal Pradesh. Of course, the Central Government has also been giving some money but it has come mostly out of the revenues of the old Punjab. I feel that Punjab and Haryana are not

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going to get a fair deal out of this Bill.

17 hrs.

Of course it is said that so far as the student population is concerned, the present arrangement will continue. Since it is going to be an all India Institute, appointments would be on merit and persons from the other States of India also would be welcome. They are welcome even now. My friend was putting a question about the other States of India. I can assure him that so far as this institute is concerned, there is no differentiation between the citizen of one State and another State. That happens in the State from which he comes.

Shri Namblar: At no time it was done in Madras State.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Medical Institute of Chandigarh under the leadership of Dr. Santok Singh Anand today is a microcosm and mirror of India as it is a mirror of India's unity and diversity and of India's teeming population and India's ills. No one who goes there to take the services of the doctors goes back unattended. There is hardly any Punjabi worth the name, poor, or rich, educated or uneducated who has not sometimes availed of these services. This Institute, as was referred to by the hon. Minister, was built by the imagination and the vision of Shri Pratap Singh Kairon.

When I look at the composition of the Institute, I ask myself: is this going to be on the territory of Chandigarh or to float somewhere between Chandigarh and Kanyakumari or Kashmir or Assam. No Institute, either here or anywhere in the world, can grow unless it has roots in the soil. I do not use the word 'soil' in the ordinary sense in which it is used. It must have its roots, say, in Punjab, or in Haryana, or in Chandigarh or

in H.P. or in the rest of the country. But I find that the whole power has been taken away by this grabbing and grasping Union Health Ministry.

Shri Namblar: They will finance it also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They will finance us as they finance you also. But the Haryana Government, the Punjab Government and the H.P. Government will also finance it and some money will come from the Central Government also. They are financing so many other institutions. Why are you jealous of this?

The composition is such that the only person who figures here and who bears any relation to the soil where it is founded is the vice-chancellor of the Punjab University. All the others are to come from outside. Our experience is, when you constitute such a body, very few persons take interest or attend meetings, they are not there even to form the quorum. Then, there is the director-general of health services, Government of India. Let him be there; I do not know who that person is. Then, there are three representatives of the Central Government to be nominated. It is going to be a paradise of nominations for the Union Health Ministry. Nothing makes our Union Health Ministry so glad as to have the full-fledged accomplishment of the desire to nominate persons. Then, there are seven persons again to be nominated.

Mr. Speaker: The time recommended is one hour... (Interruptions). I can extend it by one hour and we must finish it within two hours. So, Members should take ten minutes each.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have so much to say. Four representatives of the medical faculties of India universities and then three members of Parliament.

Shri Nambiar: Give one to the Opposition Member.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want all the things to be given to the Opposition. I do not bother about the Opposition Members. I say that this Institute is going to have intimate connection with Punjab, Hariana and Himachal Pradesh and also Jammu and Kashmir. People from Kashmir also come for treatment. It is a strange kind of Constitution which the Union Ministry has drawn up keeping all the power of nomination in their hands. This is a new mania which has overcome the Health Ministry. I think this mania is also a disease and for the cure of such a mania also they should go to some medical institute, of international importance. Then again, there shall be a President of the Institute nominated by the Central Government. I think democracy is being sacrificed in the composition. Everything is going to be nominated. I know who is going to be nominated; I do not want to mention his name but I know that.

Shri Nambiar: He is yet to be nominated.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Coming events cast their shadow before. The President shall exercise such powers and discharge such functions as are laid down in this Act or as may be prescribed by rules or regulations. There is the next provision; there shall be a Governing body of the Institute which shall be constituted by the Institute in such manner as may be prescribed by regulations: provided that the number of persons who are not members of the institute shall not exceed one-third of the total membership of the Governing Body. So, we are always talking of foreign things in our bodies. So many tonic elements are going to be introduced into the body politic of the Governing body of this institute and also into the composition of the institute. I wish the lady Union Minister were here to do something about

it. I wanted that the persons who should run this institute should be those who have experience in such institutions as regards the social services, like Dr. Santok Singh, Dr. Chhutani, P. L. Wahi and J. N. Bery and others; they should have been given a chance. They may get a chance as a dole or as alms from the Union Ministry of Health; but they should have been there in their own right to run this institute as successfully as they have been doing before. But unfortunately this has not happened.

I have no reason to take any exception to the objects of the institute. The objects are like the principles of any religion. I am afraid sometimes man like me observe the principles of religion more in the breach than in the performance. The objectives should not be looked upon from that point of view. Of course, the training of teachers is a very good thing. But there are certain things which are peculiar to Punjab and Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and the neighbouring State of Jammu and Kashmir. They should have included in the objectives something which should have told those persons that they are doing research in some of the diseases like goitre, dysentery, etc.

Now, they want to make it an institute in the air, more than an institute which is rooted in the soil where the Punjab is located. Of course, I am very happy to find that they will preserve the status quo so far as the admissions are concerned.

In conclusion I would say that if you want to have an institute of national importance, you should apply to it that imagination, that vision, that perspective, which go well with nationalism. Indian unity and other things, without sacrificing these essential concepts which are necessary in the case of everything. But unfortunately this has not happened, and the most dangerous thing is this; this institute is going to be at the mercy of the Union Health Ministry

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which may nominate or may not nominate anybody. Everything is kept in the hands of the Union Ministry; therefore, although I welcome this Bill, I wish this is sent to the Select Committee so that some of the obnoxious provisions might be rectified.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। इसमें यह लिखा हुआ

"to declare the institution known as the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith."

इस चंडीगढ़ के इंस्टीट्यूट को मैंने खूद देखा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वास्तव में यह जो इंस्टीट्यूट है यह नैशनल इम्पोर्टेंट की इंस्टीट्यूट है। मध्य प्रांतों के लोग यहां पढ़ते हैं। जब एडमिशन होता है तो टैस्ट के आधार पर होता है और उस टैस्ट में हर प्राविस के लड़के जाते हैं और मेरिट पर उनको लिया जाता है। इस वास्ते इस को नैशनल इम्पोर्टेंट की इंस्टीट्यूट डिक्लेयर क्यों करना पड़ रहा है यह मैंने समझ में नहीं आया है। इसकी क्यों जरूरत पड़ी है यह मैंने नहीं बताया है। हो सकता है कि चंडीगढ़ का जो एक सड़क चल रहा है उस की वजह से ऐंटा करना जरूरी समझा गया हो। पंजाब और हरियाना बन जाने के बाद इस प्रकार के जो इंस्टीट्यूशन हैं उनका क्या होगा? इस वजह से गवर्नमेंट ने सोचा होगा कि इतना अच्छा इंस्टीट्यूशन जो है उस को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए। लेकिन कुछ भी उद्देश्य हो, उन्होंने जो बिल बनाया है वह बिल इस उद्देश्य को लेकर नहीं बनाया है, ऐसा मुझे प्रतीत होता है।

धरमि जो पूर्व वक्ता बोले हैं उन्होंने कम्पोजिशन आफ दो इंस्टीट्यूट की बात

को आपके सामने रखा है। इसमें बीस मेम्बर रखे गये हैं। बीस में से लगभग सभी नामिनेटिड हैं। साइंस कांग्रेस जिन सात प्रादमियों को भेजेगी उन को भी गवर्नमेंट नामिनेट करेगी। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि उनको लेना होगा, इसमें लिखा हुआ है, दू बी नामिनेटिड बाई दी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट साइंटिस्टों की जो एसोसियेशन है वह जिन प्रादमियों को भेजेगी उन को तो आपको ले लेना चाहिए था। वहां आपने लिख दिया है कि उनको प्राय नामिनेट करेंगे।

"(a) seven persons of whom are shall be a non-medical scientist representing the Indian Science Congress Association, to be nominated by the Central Government".

मंडीकल फकलटीज आफ इंडियन यूनिवर्सिटीज जिनको भेजेगे उन के बारे में भी यह लिखा हुआ है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उन को नामिनेट करेगी

"(f) four representatives of the medical faculties of Indian Universities to be nominated by the Central Government in the manner prescribed by rules;...."

इसके बाद आपने यह लिखा है कि तीन मेम्बर पार्लिमेंट के होंगे इन में से दो लोक सभा के होंगे और एक राज्य सभा का होगा। इनका इलेक्शन किया जायेगा, यह आपने लिखा है। आपने यह नहीं लिखा है कि दू बी नामिनेटिड बाई दी स्पीकर। इतनी मेहरबान; आपने जरूर कर दी है। आपने लिख दिया है शैल ओ इन्किटिड फ्राम दमसेल्ज। स्पीकर पर प्रगर यह छोड़ दिया जाता कि वह जिन को नामिनेट करेंगे वे जायें तब भी कुछ यह विश्वास करने लायक बात होती। लेकिन आप तब यह भी लिख सकते हैं और प्रब भी लिख सकते हैं, दैन एक्सेप्टिड बाई गवर्नमेंट। आपकी मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने यह नहीं लिखा है। इस

गवर्नमेंट से सब कुछ होने की उम्मीद है। यह सब कुछ कर सकती है।

प्रश्न प्राप्त देखें कि तीन मेम्बरों में से एक राज्य सभा का होगा और दो लोक सभा के होंगे। इसका मतलब यह होता है कि विरोधी दल की फिजहास जो परिस्थिति है उसमें उसे अपना रिप्रेजेंटेटिव भेजने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा। कोई इसकी सम्भावना नहीं है। तीन होते तो एक हमारा हो सकता था। प्रश्न चूंकि दो हैं इस वास्ते विरोधी दल के किसी सदस्य के चुने जाने की सम्भावना नहीं है। पीछे जो इलेक्शन होते रहे हैं उनके आधार पर मैं यह कह रहा हूँ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बोम के बीस जो मेम्बर बनाये हैं इन को प्रापने नामिनेटिड क्यों बनाया है। इसमें प्रापने गवर्नमेंट बाडी की भी व्यवस्था की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो साइस्टिस्ट है उनके काम में गवर्नमेंट का हस्तक्षेप नहीं होना चाहिए। इस प्रकार का उसका कम्प्लेक्स होना चाहिए। कि जिसमें गवर्नमेंट का हस्तक्षेप न हो। प्रापने क्लॉज दम में कहा है :

"10. (1) There shall be a Governing Body of the Institute which shall be constituted by the Institute in such manner as may be prescribed by regulations."

रेग्युलेशन्स कौन से हैं, उन को हाउस के सामने नहीं रखा गया है। अगर रखें जाते तो हम उन के बारे में अपना क्रिटिसिज्म दे सकते थे। चूंकि रखे नहीं गये हैं, इस वास्ते नहीं दे सकते। इस प्रकार से तो काम नहीं होना चाहिये।

प्रश्नी हमारे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि पंजाब हरियाणा और जम्मू काश्मीर के लोग वहाँ होने चाहिए। अगर ऐसा होगा तभी यह संस्था प्राप्ति बढ़ेगी। प्राप्त देखें कि प्राविशलिज्म बढ़ते बढ़ते कहां तक प्रा गया है। यह कहा जा रहा है कि वहाँ के ही लोग इस

में होने चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि जाते जाते इन्होंने जम्मू काश्मीर का नाम भी इस में लिख दिया।

(SHRI D. C. SHARMA)

इस संस्था में बहुत प्रच्छा रिसर्च का काम हो रहा है। यहाँ लूप का रिसर्च हो रहा है। जब मैं वहाँ गया था तो मैंने इसको देखा था। लूप से कैंसर होता है या नहीं इसके बारे में वहाँ रिसर्च हो रहा था। प्रच्छे प्रच्छे डाक्टर वहाँ प्राए हुए थे। इंडियन डाक्टर जो इंटरनेशनल रिप्यूट के हैं, वे प्राये हुए थे और रिसर्च कर रहे थे।

प्रश्न यह है कि प्राप भी इसी रिसर्च के मूतल्लिक गये थे ?

श्री बड़े मुझे जल्दतर नहीं है। नेचुरल लूप मैंने लगा रखा है। लेकिन मुझे इस में इंटेरेस्ट जरूर है। इसका कारण यह है कि जिस तरह से रूपवती भार्या होती है, वह शत्रु होती है इसी तरह से लूपवती भार्या तो नहीं होती है ? इसके बारे में अभी एक सवाल एक मीडिकल कालेज में चला था, इस कालेज की डिबेटिंग सोसाइटी में चला था। जिस तरह से रूपवती भार्या होती है, शत्रु होती है उसी तरह से लूपवती भार्या होती है। क्योंकि इससे कैंसर हो जाता है। इसका प्रतिपादन एक विद्यार्थी ने किया था। उसने इसके बारे में दो तीन पेपर्स भी पढ़े थे। जब उसको कैंसर हो जाता है तो पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है। उसके बच्चा पैदा नहीं होता है, इस वास्ते वह शत्रु हो जाती है। और यह तो प्रलय बात है।

कैंसर का रिसर्च वहाँ हो रहा है। भाल इंडिया फेम के डाक्टर वहाँ जाते हैं। यह इंस्टीट्यूट भाल इंडिया इम्पार्टेंस का पहले से है। इस वास्ते यह कहना कि पंजाब, हरियाणा और जम्मू काश्मीर के लोग ही इस में होने चाहिए ठीक नहीं है। सभी

[श्री बड़े]

इस संस्था का बड़ा भादर करते हैं। यह बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही है। मैं कहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से आल इंडिया मंड.कल इंस्टीट्यूट बनी है और जिस तरह से उसका काम चलता है उसी तरह से इसका काम भी चलना चाहिए और उसी प्रकार से इसको भी बनाया जाना चाहिए। यहाँ बहुत अच्छा काम हो रहा है। इसको और ज्यादा पैसा दिया जाना चाहिए। आपने जो बाड़ी बनाई है इस पर मुझे आपत्ति है। मैं कहूँगा कि डाक्टरों का जो एसोसिएशन है वह जिन मंडबरी को भेजे इलेक्ट करके, उनको आपको ले लेना चाहिए और नामिनेशन का झगड़ा नहीं होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: Sir, I welcome this Bill, but I want to stress that declaring this as an institution of national importance will not serve the purpose. The moment you do so you already take something for granted and that is where the rub comes in. As pointed out by the hon. Mr. Sharma, this institute has been built more or less by the money provided by Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon and a large amount of money has been spent on it. I do not dispute the fact that it is working very well. Its officers are appointed in the highest scale and the pay scales are better than those in the All India Medical Institute in Delhi itself. It is an institute started by the Punjab Government and staffed mostly by people from Punjab. You can declare it as an institute of post-graduate medical education, but it should not be declared as an institution of national importance.

It is declared here that it will serve the purpose of providing the country with teachers. But what has the All-India Institute in Delhi done? In the

discussion on the budget of this ministry, I mentioned the number of post-graduate teachers provided by the Delhi institute. Hardly any post-graduate teachers were provided. They have so far provided only junior teachers like demonstrators tutors and lecturers and the majority of the teachers are from outside. The same thing will hold good here also. The shortage of teachers in the country is to the tune of 4,000. To think that 3 or 4 institutes at Delhi, Chandigarh, Pandicherry, Hyderabad and Madras, will meet the requirements of teachers for the whole country is wrong. The only method to meet the shortage of post-graduate teachers is to upgrade 50 medical colleges which are old, out of the existing 89 medical colleges. By the end of the fourth plan, we will have another 25 colleges. My suggestion is that a total of 2,000 scholarships should be given each year for a period of three years in these 50 colleges and we should give them training for three years. Then you will be able to produce 2,000 teachers yearly after three years' time and by the end of the fourth plan, you may succeed in meeting the shortage.

Secondly, there is vast difference in the pay-scales at the colleges in Chandigarh, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow, Patna, etc. In Chandigarh, the pay scales are very high. The Director there goes up to Rs. 3500. I do not grudge it and I welcome it. But teachers of equal importance and calibre elsewhere are getting just half of it. For instance, in Lucknow the maximum pay of the Director is only Rs. 2000. This vast difference has created a lot of dissatisfaction and disgruntlement. People want to leave those colleges and come over to the one or two colleges which pay high scales. I plead that this difference should be cut down. The difficulty mentioned is shortage of funds. After all, the Central Government is giving all this money. The annual recurring budget of the All-India Institute at Delhi is Rs. 1.30

crores and the budget of the college at Chandigarh is Rs. 90 lakhs. Greater Part of the money from the Centre is spent on four or five institutions alone. I plead that all the money should be pooled and the money provided to other colleges should be increased. The Central Government wanted the Lucknow University to hand over the medical college in Lucknow to the centre for post-graduate education, but the Lucknow University did not agree to it, because if you bring an institute body under the Central Government, the whole thing becomes the handmaid of the Central Government. My experience as a member of the institute body of the Delhi Institute is not very happy. As pointed out by the two previous speakers, I want that the members of the institute should be elected on the basis of my amendment which I have given notice of and not nominated by the Central Government.

I plead with the Government to think deeply about this and not to agree to declare this institute as an institution of national importance, because the moment you does, you denigrate the other institutions. What do you mean by an institution of national importance? They are all of very high order and there can be only one or two such institutions. The moment you declare a dozen of them all over the country as institutions of national importance, they lose their importance and they no longer remain institution of national importance. As I said, do declare it as an institute of postgrade education, but not as of an institution of national importance.

Clause 24 says—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, the medical degree and diplomas granted by the Institute under this Act shall be prerecognised medical qualifications for the purposes of that Act and shall be deemed to be included in the First Schedule of the Act."

2374 (A) LSD—7.

The Indian Medical Council has been formed by an Act of Parliament and it has very important functions like laying down rules and regulations, the curriculum and syllabus, inspection of lecture theatres and there facilities and giving recognition for awarding degrees and diplomas, etc. This Council is responsible for maintaining the standard of medical education. By this clause 24, you are creating a sort of diarchy. On the one side you have got the institute body and on the other side you have the Medical Council. There will always be this clash which is undesirable. I feel the Medical Council should be represented in the institution body and it should have that power of inspection, examination and recognition. Then only the degrees should be agreed to by the Government. Otherwise, it should not be allowed. With this aim, I have given some amendments.

Mr. Speaker: He can move them during clause by clause consideration.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: Yes, Sir.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): Sir, I associate myself with the tributes paid to Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon by the Minister and by Mr. Sharma. This institution is really a valuable gift of that able administrator about whose political or administrative views one might hold different opinions, but so far as his zeal and creative genius and vigour were concerned, nobody would disagree that he gave a lot of developmental energy and founded many institutions in Punjab. I also associate myself with the nice remarks of Mr. Sharma about Dr. Tulsi Das who really conceived the idea earlier. When I was holding the Health Portfolio in Punjab, Dr. Tulsi Das came to me and gave his ideas that there should be such an institution for post-graduate education and research. He had very clearcut ideas. He wanted this institution to be conceived in a big way. It was Sardar Pratap Singh's encouragement, his grasp of the idea and the

[Shri A. N. Vidyalkar]

needs of the people that encouraged the founding of this institution and this institution was established.

17.31 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

I was glad Dr. Tulsidas was appointed the first Director of this institute. I know Dr. Tulsidas, I know his ideas. I would suggest to the Minister to make him the President of the governing body. From the very beginning he has been associated with this institute. Other doctors are also there. I think medical men like Dr. Santokh Singh, Dr. Berry, Dr. Chotani and others have made history, have made great contributions to the making of this institute. They are the pride of Punjab. They have given this institution a status which Punjab can feel proud of.

Therefore, I welcome the idea that this institute is being taken over by the Central Government. The new status that the reorganisation Act has given to Chandigarh, the Bill is consistent with that, because automatically all the institutions, that were located at Chandigarh will become the responsibility of the Central Government. It is in the fitness of things that this institute and other institutions that are the responsibility of the Central Government for their management and administration should be properly taken up by the Central Government. Adequate grants should be given for proper maintenance and the whole administration should be done on proper lines. I, therefore, think that this Bill is a very timely one. I fully support it.

But I also agree with my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma and I also feel that in the management there is no mention of any representatives from Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Hariana which are the States that will be most benefited, I include Kashmir also in that. Of course other parts of India also would be benefited, but

these are the States that have contributed most in erecting the magnificent building of this institution. Those States have been ignored and no representatives of those States have been included. It may be that while nominating members the Government of India may or may not include any Punjabi, any representative of Harians or a resident of Himachal Pradesh. Therefore, this is really a great lacuna. I think those who have built up the institution, those who have contributed a lot, those who have conceived the idea of this institution, they should not be just pushed out of the institution altogether. Their representatives should be there. There should also be a representative of the Chandigarh Administration.

With regard to clause 20, it is stated that with regard to pension, provident fund etc. the regulations will be prescribed. I am very much concerned with the employees who are at present in employment there. The clause as it appears to be absolutely innocuous, but I am afraid it should not be that all the regulations, rules etc. should be altered and the present benefits should be taken away or some thing be done which should prejudice the interest of the present employees there. Clause 28 in the proviso says:

"Provided that the tenure, remuneration and terms and conditions of service of any such person shall not be altered to his disadvantage....".

That is very good. So far as this clause is concerned, the Government has tried to ensure that the employees should not incur any disadvantage. But the proviso ends with these words:

"Without the prior approval of the Central Government."

This portion I think should be omitted. It creates doubts as if they can change those conditions with the permission of the Central Government. I know how such permissions are ob-

tained. They function in a bureaucratic manner. Sometimes some officer somewhere might conceive the idea that these rules should be changed and then they are changed. I think the conditions of service, employment, pension etc., should not be changed to their disadvantage. The Central Government should not get power under this Act to change those conditions to the disadvantage of the employees. They may improve their conditions. Improvement is already due every where. India is progressing everywhere. There is scope for a lot of improvement. But what is the use of saying that these cannot be altered to the disadvantage of the employees without previous approval of the Central Government. That means with the approval of the Central Government they can be altered to the disadvantage of the employees. I strongly protest against that. I think the Minister must move an amendment and remove those words that create doubt and apprehensions in the mind of the employees. These employees have been there from the very beginning doing a lot. They have built up the institution. I have been there several times. Chandigarh falls in my present constituency and being a representative of that area I have seen the institution several times. I know how hard these people are working day and night. They have built up the reputation of this institution. From the Director to the peon all have worked to build up the present reputation of this institute. Therefore, under no circumstances should these conditions be changed to the disadvantage of the present employees. The Central Government should not get any power to change those conditions and they should be absolutely safeguarded.

With these words, Sir, I support this Bill, the principle of the Bill, subject to the suggestions I have made. This is a valuable gift of Sardar Pratap Singh. This will perpetuate his memory. It is also very good that the

late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation stone of the institution. That gives lustre to its reputation. I hope this institution in the hands of the Central Government will make further progress and serve the whole area, not only the area in which it is situated but the whole country.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must confess, in the first place, that I have not been able to appreciate the argument of Dr. Singh. Perhaps as a distinguished member of the medical profession he knows better, but for us laymen I should think there should be no difficulty in supporting this Bill. In fact, we should welcome it.

After all, what does the Bill want us to do? It wants us to give recognition to this institute, Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, as an institution of national importance.

We are not doing anything new. We are not establishing a new institution. The institution is already there in existence. The students are already there. They have been enrolled; they have been receiving education; the facilities for their research have been amply provided and a high level or a high standard of education is being maintained in this institution already.

An expert committee, like the Mudaliar Committee which went into the question of medical education, also has favoured the establishment of a number of such regional institutions. Therefore, as a layman I think that we should wholeheartedly support this measure.

Here in this country we hear time in and time out of the great need for this country to have more doctors. If we really want and if we are sincere in our desire to have more doctors, it is logical that we should have more of these institutions that train and create more doctors of the requisite standard of education.

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

This Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research is going to be patterned after something which we know, that is, the Medical Institute in Delhi. We must recognise that the two lady ministers, Rajkumariji and the present Minister, Sushilaji, have been doing such a lot to promote this higher standard of medical education. For years we in this country have been borrowing from other countries the advances in medical education and medical science that they have made in their countries. We have been borrowing the results of their researches but as a self-respecting country, I am glad to say, as a result of the continuous efforts of these two lady ministers of the Government of India, we are now in a position where we can look forward to making a return for what we have been receiving from other countries.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Karmarkar also made a very good Health Minister.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I must thank Professor Sharma for pointing it out to me. I do include my friend, Shri Karmarkar, who was also the Health Minister for many years.

We had to think in those terms. It certainly is not in keeping with the self-respect of any country to be always at the receiving end. There should be a two-way traffic established between India and the other countries on which we have been depending for our new advances.

Finally, it is intended that this new institute should have a certain measure of autonomy so that it can cater to the needs of an institution of higher education and higher research and that it should not be kept in a position to depend upon the ordinary procedures or departmental methods.

So far as the composition of the governing committee is concerned, I think, I am not competent to deal with that.

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research in Chandigarh will go down in history as a monument to the spirit of service and foresightedness of Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon. I join in the tribute paid to some eminent men—Dr. Tulsi Das, Dr. Santokh Singh, Dr. Chhotani and others—by Professor Sharma and Shri Vidyalkar who himself, as Punjab's Minister of Health, was actively associated with the establishment of this institute.

I heard with rapt attention the speech of the Minister while moving the Bill and I wondered in my mind as to what exactly this Bill was going to do to this Institute, apart from bestowing on it a very high sounding name. Clause 2 declares:

"It is hereby declared that the institute known as such and such in Chandigarh is an institute of national importance."

Throughout in his speech he has not tried to make out as to what exactly this change signifies in the working of this institute.

He told us about the curriculum and what subjects are taught there, but what exactly is the institute going to have that it does not have at present, we are still left guessing. As a matter of fact, his complete speech was paraphrasing of the clauses *seriatim* without telling us exactly what the existing state of affairs is and in what precise manner, either in the matter of Budget—are they going to spend more funds upon it?—or in the matter of curriculum, activities, scope or what exact'y are they going to do to the institute apart from bestowing this high sounding name under the declaratory clause, clause 2, which says that it is hereby declared as an institute of national importance. I do wish that when the Minister winds up the debate he will spell out in precise terms what the institute

lacks at present and what the institute is going to have after this declaration comes into force.

Professor Sharma has very eloquently found fault with the element of nomination pervading all the way through so far as the governing body of this institute is concerned and he has very rightly pointed out that the Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and the territorial administration of Chandigarh are conspicuous by their absence in it. You do not find them at all in the entire Bill so that even if their representatives are nominated, that will be incidental; that will depend upon the pleasure of the Central Government. They may feel inclined or a little kindly towards the Haryana Government in a particular period and may nominate one or two representatives from Haryana; they may be disinclined so to do at that time of the next batch of appointments and the representatives of the Government of Haryana or Punjab or Chandigarh, as the case may be, may be conspicuous by their absence. I think, he has very rightly pointed out that the representatives of these Governments and the territory of Chandigarh should find a place in the Bill as of right and should not have to depend upon the tender mercies of the Central Government.

In regard to the pay scales it has been stated here that the pay scales in Chandigarh are higher than in some other parts of the country. I do not know that.

* Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: They are.

Shri D. D. Puri: I accept that. You cannot really pay enough to a good doctor. But I am extremely apprehensive in regard to this proviso, which is very innocuous looking, that their standards of service etc. and terms of service will not be reduced but it really confers upon the Central Government power to alter the terms of service to the disadvantage of the present employees of the institute.

This is most objectionable. I entirely agree with Shri Vidyalkar that this provision should be altered by the deletion of the last few words, namely, "without the previous approval of the Central Government". I am very strongly of the view that the Central Government should not acquire for itself the power to alter the conditions of service of those who are at present working in the institute. They have no business to ask for that power. I go a step further.

So, even in respect of new entrants or new employees or those who are going to be employed hereafter, Government must give an assurance that their terms of service will, if anything, be better, but certainly not be worse than the terms of service of the present employees. On the one hand we are issuing a declaration and we are issuing a declaration and we are raising the status of the Institute to all-India importance and having issued that declaration, then there is the power, that with the previous consent of the Central Government, you can reduce the emoluments of the present employees and it holds out no assurance whatsoever in so far as fresh recruitments are concerned. I join with Mr. Vidyalkar in saying that the lower grade employees, particularly of this Institute, are even today not paid adequately and there is a case for revision or for upgrading their emoluments, leave alone what any one else is getting elsewhere in the country. We have certain tradition attaching to this Institute and I would urge very strongly that those traditions should be maintained and the Central Government should not ask for any powers to be in a position to reduce or to alter the terms of employment of the employees to the detriment of the employees. This is most objectionable.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill. At the same time I would like to pay my tribute to the able leadership of the then Chief Minister, Mr. Kairon, the Director of Medical Education at that time, Mr. Tulsidas, the able Director,

[Dr. Melkote]

Dr. Anand, Dr. Chukani and several others who had done yeomen service to this Institute.

Under the able leadership of Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, who was the Chairman of the Health Survey Planning Committee, of which I happened to be a Member, we visited many of these areas and found to our surprise the tremendous progress that this Institute had made. It struck me very much and I felt that this Institute should be one of the Institutes of national importance. 'National importance' connotes a few ideas. It usually means that it is entirely controlled by the Central Government and in this particular juncture when this Bill has been brought in with the wording 'national importance', I personally feel that it is entirely due to the fact that Punjab has been split up into Haryana and the present Punjab area, which would include Himachal Pradesh as well. In so doing, what they have done is this. At present the Institute sub-serves possibly Himachal and the entire area of Punjab alone and maybe, a few students from other States also were being admitted. The Central Government has taken powers in its own hands. It was felt that students from all over India should seek admission and get it in this Institute in order to benefit themselves by the education that they get here. If that is to be done and the admission has to be controlled, it is entirely necessary to see that it is not merely regional. Now these two States are involved and both these States have got to be given the reasonable terms in order that their students get proper admission. If it is regional, the students of that area alone and a few others of the neighbouring area would get admission and not many students from all over India. With national importance, any student from all over India can seek admission provided he has got the merit. That is the most important aspect of this Bill. That is the importance of the wording 'national importance'.

Apart from this, I would like to know this from Dr. Singh who has had experience both at Lucknow and Kanpur as Professor and Director of Medical Colleges. Those Institutes came into existence more than 8 years ago and they have spent lots of money. This Institute has spent Rs. 6.9 crores. Some of these institutes have spent much more than that. I would like to know how many post-graduates are being prepared. They are also post-graduate institutes with long-standing and they have got traditions. I would like to know how many of these post-graduates are being manufactured in those institutes.

This All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi, of which I also at one time happened to be a Member, was started in 1954. When it was started in 1954, I found to my surprise that they had made it possible for admission for undergraduates of about 40 students from all over India; then it was raised to 50 and it was not increased further for the simple reason that they should subserve as a nucleus to train Professors who get trained there—post-graduates—for teaching purposes. It is not an undergraduate college at all, and that institution does not sub-serve that purpose. Even then the provision was Rs. 12 crores and we have spent that amount of money and we feel that that amount is not sufficient. During the 15 or 16 years that have been spent, the experience is this. If we have got to train new graduate, he has got to undergo the basic medical sciences course, then five years, then the housemanship, and then another two or three years for post-graduate. You may bring in Professors from all over India to train. but how many you can train? Each Professor cannot train more than 3 or 4 or 5 and even that number will be very big for an Institute of this type which is developing, which is just in the making. During this period, it has trained more than 280 per annum. That is approximately the figure that the booklet gave last time in the

Annual Report. I feel that the All India Medical Institute has done wonderful work.

Progress in medical sciences is very slow. There has to be a tradition, there has to be progress, but progress with caution. We cannot go rapidly. Today I read in the papers that in Soviet Russia they are decapitating the head of a dog and are putting it on another animal. What would be the feeling of that animal? Would it be the feeling of the dead body of another animal or would it be the mind of this particular animal? These are the considerations. This is the rate of progress which has to be made. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences is doing exceedingly well and I should say that within the short space of 7 to 8 years—it may be 12 years, but we should say that for post-graduate education it is only, 5, 6 or 7 years—you cannot make further progress in that. From that point of view, many of these institutions like those in Madras or Bombay which have come into existence more than 100 or 110 years ago, how many are they producing? In each of these regions they wanted to have regional medical colleges and the Mudaliar Committee mentioned this. But the regional medical colleges would take students only from the neighbouring four or five States and a national college of this importance will invite students from all over India. That is the importance of this.

Punjab has contributed this money. Dr. Santokh Singh has built it up. That has earned a reputation. That has got wonderful professors and I do not see why people in the south should not go and get the benefit of this institution. Therefore, I most heartily welcome this wording 'national importance'.

Now I come to pay scales. My friend said that it is not possible to pay adequately to any medical man. That is my first feeling. It is not possible. If these people in Punjab are today getting in this institute Rs. 3500. I see no reason why it should be brought down. The moment it is men-

tioned 'national importance' and controlled by the Central Government, the Audit and Accounts will come in the way, the Finance Department will come in the way and see that the pay scales of new entrants in the Institute conform to the pay scales obtaining at other places. It is most obnoxious. The standard of the Institute would go down in that case and this will not become a national institute though it might bear that name. I personally feel that if we have got to maintain the standard, this kind of control over the pay scales should not be there, and the present system should be maintained.

18 hrs.

As regards the money to be spent over the institute, provision has been made for contribution from Punjab, Haryana and other places. What we intend today under this Bill is to give them about Rs. 60 to 70 lakhs. I would submit that this is a meagre sum. We want to maintain the standard of this institute, and call it a university and permit it to give degrees and train people for post-graduate degree from all over India, and still we want to give them only Rs. 60 to 70 lakhs. I know that many of the universities are paying to the medical colleges in every State much more money on some of these colleges, the universities are spending more than Rs. 2 to 3 crores. Therefore, I submit that this sum of Rs. 60 to 70 lakhs is a meagre sum. I do not know where the institute will find the rest of the money from and I personally have not been able to understand it. If we want to maintain the standard of education, the present standard will have to be maintained completely.

With regard to the question of elections, whether it should be a person from the Medical Council of India or some more people should be elected and so on, I would like to differ only on this issue. If we have got to build up an institute, for the first ten or

[Dr. Melkote]

fifteen years we have got to have competent men who will not be troubled by these methods of political intrigue which are there today in many of the existing institutions. From that point of view, the idea of nomination is exceedingly welcome, and I welcome this Bill and support it.

श्री शास्त्रीजी (खुर्जा) : सभापति जी, मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue his speech on the next day.

18.02 hrs.

PAY SCALES OF TEACHERS*

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) .
सभापति जी, अभी कुछ दिन पहले इसी सदन में छात्रों के असंतोष पर चर्चा हुई थी। उन्नी तस्वीर का दूसरा पहलू अध्यापक भी है जिसके हाथों में छात्रों के भाग्य के निर्माण का दायित्व इस देश ने सौंपा है। कुछ दिनों

से सरकार को एक आदत होती जा रही है कि कोई भी काम उसे न करना हो तो आश्वासन देने में मोठे शब्दों में ज़रूर दे सेना चाहिए कि जिससे दूसरे व्यक्ति शब्दों को सुनकर ही प्रसन्न हो जायें।

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): May I say one thing? I have never raised the question of quorum and so on. But I have got to do it now. Of what use is a debate or discussion with only four or five Members being present in the House?

Mr. Chairman: Shri Prakash Vir Sharstri may resume his seat because there is no quorum. The bell is being rung—Still, there is no quorum. The bell is being rung for a second time.

Even now, there is no quorum. So, the House will now stand adjourned and meet again at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 5th December, 1966.

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 5, 1966/Agrahayana 14, 1888 (Saka).

*Half-an-hour-discussion.