

ter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Fifty-sixth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Customs Receipts.

### REPORT AND MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI R. R. MORARKA (Rajasthan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Food Corporation of India and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

### QUESTION OF BREACH OF PRIVILEGE GIVEN NOTICE OF BY SHRI B. D. KHOBRAGADE AGAINST HINDUSTAN SAMACHAR AND LOKSATTA, A MARATHI DAILY OF BOMBAY

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Now I have to make an announcement.

On March 17, 1981, Shri B. D. Khobragade had referred in the House to a statement made by Shri A. R. Antulay regarding the creation of Vishal Gomantak State. The Hindustan Samachar circulated a report about Shri Khobragade's statement to the effect that Shri Khobragade had stated that Shri Antulay's statement could create tension and a ban should be imposed by Government on making such statements. Shri B. D. Khobragade gave a notice of breach of privilege against the — Hindustan Samachar and Loksatta, a Marathi Daily of Bombay which had carried the news report as circulated by the Hindustan Samachar for distorting and misreporting the speech of Shri Khobragade. On perusal of Shri Khobragade's statement, it was found that he had not made any statement attributed to him by the news agency. An explanation of the news-agency Hindustan Samachar was accordingly sought in the matter.

The Hindustan Samachar has by a news item as published in the Lok-satta on 22nd April, 1981, expressed regret for the misreporting which as per its explanation occurred owing to inadvertence. In view of the publication of the regret and the disclaimer of any intention on its part to cause embarrassment to Shri B. D. Khobragade, if the House agrees, the matter may be treated as closed. I do hope and trust that Hindustan Samachar would be more careful in reporting Members' speeches so that such situations are avoided.

I hope the House agrees.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): We go to Calling Attention.

Dr. Siddhu.

### CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Poor facilities, deterioration in the standard of Medical Education, decision not to admit fresh students from 1981 onwards and the general mismanagement in the University College of Medical Sciences, Delhi

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Education and Social Welfare to the poor facilities, deterioration in the standard of medical education, decision not to admit fresh students from 1981 onwards and the general mismanagement, in the University College of Medical Sciences, Delhi, and the steps taken by Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Sir, with a view to accommodating the large number of students who had passed the pre-medical course of the University of Delhi in 1971, Government approved the setting up of a Medical College with 100 seats under the University

of Delhi, to be based on the hospital proposed to be established at Shahdara under the Delhi Administration. The Medical College was, accordingly, established in the Delhi University Campus in the same year. As there were difficulties in securing adequate land for the purpose of the college buildings and the hospital at Shahdara, the Medical College was started in the University Campus in 1971. After two years, it was shifted to the Safdarjang Hospital Complex on a temporary basis, to provide clinical teaching facilities at the Hospital till the necessary College-cum-Hospital Building Complex was constructed in Shahdara.

By August 1975, land had become available at Shahdara for the purpose of locating the College-cum-Hospital Complex. In September, 1978, Government approved the setting up of a Medical College and Hospital at Shahdara.

The construction activities at Shahdara have since been started and it is hoped the buildings would be completed in about two years' time.

Although the College was established in 1971, it does not at present have a building of its own nor hostels for its students. In the absence of a proper building, the College also suffers from other inadequacies like proper library facilities, etc. It will be observed, however, that action has been initiated to remedy the deficiencies.

According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the Medical Council of India wrote to the University on 19th December, 1980 asking them not to make admissions to the M.B.B.S. course in the University College of Medical Sciences from 1981 onwards. Further, that the University should take immediate steps to provide the necessary building facilities and appoint necessary teachers with appropriate teaching designations, particularly in the Clinical Department. However, as a result of negotiations between the University, the Ministry of Health and

the Medical Council of India it has been agreed that admissions for 1981-82 should be held. The University has accordingly issued a notification for admissions on 23rd April, 1981.

From the facts stated above, it will be observed that the Medical College has been functioning all these years without a building of its own, students hostels and an attached hospital for clinical teaching. In spite of these handicaps, the University and the College authorities have been trying their best to keep up the standards of Education in the College. According to the University, there has been no deterioration of standard of medical education in the College nor is the College mis-managed.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: Sir, this college, as it has been stated, was started without any planning in regard to building, library facilities, laboratories or even a hospital. For the last ten years, it is without any facilities which are necessary conditions for recognition of medical colleges which are laid down as minimum standards required in regard to admission into medical colleges annually. These are the regulations which have been approved by the Ministry of Health and the Medical Council of India. Year to year recognitions have been given on the condition that the deficiencies pointed out in all the departments, clinical, non-clinical and para-clinical, will be made good. Unfortunately, in ten years time, the deficiencies have been allowed to grow; so much so, the clinical teachings had suffered badly. Students have not been properly trained and, hence, the medical Council of India, while it was giving recognition on year to year basis, thought it fit to advise the University, in spite of the fact that the letter referred to by the hon. Minister regarding the Shahdara complex, medical college-cum-hospital complex, that it will come up in two years, was before the Medical Council of India. At that time a highly placed officer who is a Member and also of the

[Dr. M. M. S. Siddhu]

Ministry of Health has given us to understand and the previous Director of Health has also given us to understand that it will take atleast five to six years before the Shahdara complex could into being. It is not that in two years time, you will have a college building. How many years it will take for them to have a hospital of their own is the question. Hence, unless and until proper facilities are created, the Medical Council of India will find it difficult to give recognition to the batches which are coming. Much has been made of that, because, on 18th March, 1981, the Medical Council of India had before it a letter from the Registrar of the Delhi University, the Vice-Chancellor's letter as well as a list of teachers, surgeons, physicians and others who were to be granted the designations of professors, lecturers or readers, but these were found wanting as far as the standards laid down by the Medical Council of India are concerned. Hence, as late as 18th March, 1981, the Medical Council of India reiterated its previous resolution advising the Ministry of Health, Government of India, and the Delhi University not to admit students till the facilities are made available as per the regulations of the Medical Council of India.

Sir, as far as the resolution of the Medical Council of India of 18th March is concerned, it still stands. I do not know what had transpired in the negotiations between the University, the Ministry of Health and the Medical Council of India. As far as I know, no meeting has been held and its Executive Council resolution, by no authority, other than the Medical Council of India, can be rescinded or changed. And even then the Medical Council of India will like to inspect physically the facilities which are to be provided. Sir, it is not only the question of teachers in the clinical department, it is the question of library facilities, hostel facilities, laboratory facilities, and over and

above that, have you appointed a whole-time unit in each of the clinical department? You cannot get away just by saying that the money has been sanctioned or the Vice-Chancellor has written to the UGC to grant so much money. That does not mean that the persons have been appointed. And if they have not been appointed, if at least one full-time unit is not there in each department, it will not be possible for the Medical Council to do so.

With this point of view I would request the Minister of Education to see to it that the facilities are fully provided. I do not want the medical students to suffer. None of us will like the standard of medical education to go down. We do not want teachers, who are not fit to be teachers, to teach those students. We want the laboratory facilities to be provided. Can he, Sir, go through and say that all these things will be provided? As far as I know, in Shahdara that will not come within six years of time and it will be very difficult for the Medical Council of India to accept it, whatever negotiations might be there between a particular person of the Medical Council of India and the Ministry of Education or the Ministry of Health or the Vice-Chancellor.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir a number of questions have been raised by the hon. Member. It is a fact that the Medical College did not have a building of its own and hostel facilities have been provided in the barracks which were made available by Safdarjung Hospital. They had promised to hand over about 10 barracks, but we could get 7 barracks from them. Sir, I fully appreciate the anxiety expressed here by the hon. Member that we should try to provide permanent building and hostel facilities at Shahdara at the earliest. We hope that it will take about two years to complete the building structure, but the hon. Member feels, from the point of view that he has expressed, that it might take about five years more. The information which

was given to me by the University and also by the authorities of the Delhi Administration, if everything goes all right, it should be possible to complete all these buildings within two years, time and permanent facilities will definitely be made available there. About the point which the hon. Member made that some objections were raised by the Medical Council of India in March, 1980, in fact, they had requested the University not to admit any fresh students for the MBBS course; but later on we had a meeting wherein the representatives of the MCI, the University and also the Health Ministry, all the three, were present. They were given to understand that the library and laboratory facilities can be provided in the OPD phase two block which has been completed and now it is just a matter of handing over of that block by the CPWD to the University authorities. As soon as it is handed over, all these facilities are going to be made available to the Medical College students.

Sir, how far it has affected the kind of training which is imparted in the Medical College is a point which should worry all of us. I have been trying to get the information for the last five years. We have three Medical Colleges in Delhi, one is the Lady Hardinge Medical College, the other is the Maulana Azad Medical College and the third is the University College of Medical Sciences. From 1976 to 1980, I have the figures about the candidates who have appeared in the examinations and the pass percentage. In 1976, in Lady Hardinge Medical College, the number of candidates appeared is 133 and the number of candidates passed is 128; the percentage comes to 96. In Maulana Azad Medical College, 196 appeared and 179 passed; the percentage comes to 91. In the University College of Medical Sciences, 119 appeared and 111 passed; the percentage comes to 93. In 1977, the percentages are—for Lady Hardinge Medical College—92, Maulana Azad Medical College—92 and University College of Medical Sciences—92. in

1978, the percentage for Lady Hardinge Medical College is 97, for Maulana Azad Medical College 94 and in the case of the University College of Medical Sciences it is 92. In 1979, the percentage comes to 94 for Lady Hardinge Medical College, 95 for Maulana Azad Medical College and 92 for the University College of Medical Sciences. In 1980, for Lady Hardinge Medical College it is 92, for Maulana Azad Medical College 95 and for the University College of Medical Sciences it comes to 95.

These results clearly establish the fact that although it is desirable that the facilities should be made available at the earliest, to say that it has affected the kind of training that is imparted in the University College of Medical Sciences is not borne out by the figures which I have just now given.

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the real culprit is the Health Ministry and the Health Minister is not here. What is the crux of the matter? The crux of the matter is that there is dual authority. There is the Education Ministry and the Delhi University on the one side and the Health Ministry and Safdarjung Hospital on the other. Sir, what is the way out for the students who are on the street for the last about two months? The Health Minister has given instructions even to Class I officers that nobody should talk to them. What is the position now? Sir, in this august House, there was a solemn assurance that the University College of Medical Sciences will be taken over. This assurance was given on 5th March, 1979 and a Bill was ready. But before the Bill could be introduced, the Janata Government went out of office. I do not know what is the defect and why this Bill, which is in pursuance of an assurance given in the House, is not being brought forward. This is the first question which I would like to ask. The person concerned should have been the Health Minister, but unfortunately it is between the Medical Council and the Education Minister who has nothing to do with it.

[Shri G. C. Bhattacharya]

What is happening in the Safdarjung Hospital? The clinical training, as Dr. Siddhu has pointed out, is provided by the CGHS doctors. They are saying that they are not given proper designations—which means Professors, Readers etc.—therefore why they should take up this dual responsibility. That is the crux of the matter, I do not know what is difficulty in giving these designations. There was a lot of discussions and negotiations on this. After going into all aspects of the matter, I do not know why the Government of India is not fulfilling the assurance. You know, Sir, today it is the Congress (I) Government; tomorrow there can be another Government. But it is a Government of India's assurance and the decision of the Government will have to be carried out, unless there is some basic difference in principle. I would like to know whether it is not a joint responsibility. The Education Minister cannot say that he does not know what the Health Ministry is doing and the Health Minister also cannot say that he does not know what the Education Ministry is doing. Kindly have this in mind. Therefore, Mr. Vice-Chairman I would like to know whether there is going to be consistency between the stand of the Government which has gone out of office and the present Government. Because of dual authority, very brilliant students have suffered. The supplementary examination could not be held. They are now to be held in December. One year is lost in this way. For the last five years, for some reason or the other they are on the streets. When there is something, then they will wake up and there will be some patchwork. In spite of this, you have seen how many brilliant students are there. Their record is good. For that, credit goes not to the Ministry but to the students themselves. In spite of the handicaps, they have done well.

Now take the Medical Council of India. What is the difficulty which

has been created now? The difficulty is, there is a news item saying that the degree of this Medical College will not be recognised any more by the Medical Council of India. Although this is not a fact, this is the interpretation given. They have decided to admit students for the year 1981-82, but what type of students will come forward now? On the one hand they are admitting students and, on the other, the Medical Council of India is saying that their degrees will not be recognised. (*Time-bell rings*) Now you may kindly see what the legal position is. This is a college established under the Delhi University Act. Under section 30 of the Delhi University Act, subject to the provisions of this Act, the University may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely, admission of students to the University and their enrolment as such, the courses of study to be laid down for all degrees, diplomas and certificates, by the University. This is the 1922 Act (*Time-bell rings*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI):  
Please conclude.

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA:  
Sir, this is very important. You will kindly bear with me. In legal parlance, if an earlier Act covers a certain subject, it is known as "occupied field". Now, under the Delhi University Act, the subject-matter of any degree, diploma or certificate of the Delhi University and the curriculum are under the exclusive jurisdiction of that University. But now they are taking advantage of the Indian Medical Council Act of 1970. I am talking of the 1922 Act. There the field is occupied. Under the 1970 Act which is known as the Indian Medical Council Act, under section...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI):  
Please conclude.

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA:  
This is very important. You kindly bear with me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): That is all right, but you have to conclude.

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: Now they have started working under section 21 of the Indian Medical Council Act—where it is laid down that “when, upon a report by the Inspector or Visitor it appears to the Council that the course of study/examination to be undergone or the proficiency required...examination by the University Board, etc., etc., do not conform to the standard prescribed by the Council...”

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Please conclude.

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: Then what happens? This is not their jurisdiction. A report has to come from the Central Government and the Central Government has to take a decision. I do not know under what provision of law, under what authority, this Medical Council has come out in the press that this University Medical College's degree will not be recognised. This has caused irreparable loss not only to the reputation of the College but to many brilliant students who would have liked to join this College. When in the Delhi University Act they have prescribed the course and other procedures and facilities—which they say are being given, although they are not being given for the last ten years—where does the Medical Council come in? Before that, I would like to know why the Bill which was to come in this House—in pursuance of the assurance given in the Rajya Sabha on 5th March, 1979—has not come before the House. It would have solved all these problems and it would have set the careers of brilliant students. Now, those who are getting 80 per cent marks or more are not selected into the medical colleges. Because of this dispute and

because of the confusion between the Education Ministry and the Health Ministry, they are playing havoc with the students and the future of brilliant students is being ruined. I demand that this Government should come out with a Bill immediately to take over this college under the Health Ministry.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, the entire history of this University College of Medical Sciences has been clearly stated in the statement that I have made. Looking to that, I don't think there is any scope for this kind of misinterpretation. There have been some reports in the press and, on the basis of those reports, the hon. Member said that there was a report that the degrees of this Medical College are not going to be accepted by the Medical Council. He himself said that the reports are misleading. I know that the degrees are going to be recognised. I do not think that there is need for any apprehension.

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: I got a clear idea from your statement. But nothing has gone to the press, not even by your Ministry.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): When he has assured it, what is the use of that?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, when I am making a statement on the floor of the House, which may come in the press also, there is no such question. About the clinical staff to be appointed and the designations to be given to the Safdarjung Hospital doctors who are working there, it is one of the demands which were put forth, and after consultation with all concerned, the total number of those who have been screened and selected by a proper Selection Committee comes to 52, in which number there are 9 Professors, 23 Readers and 20 Lecturers. So proper designations have been given to 52. In fact, the Selection Committee had recommend-

[SHRI S. B. CHAWAN.]

ed 58 names, but unfortunately 6 of them who were selected had left the institute and that is why we have left with 52 only and proper designations have already been given to them. I do not think that the kind of training which is expected in the clinical section will suffer after their demand has been fully met. About the Bill which was referred to by the hon. Member, the entire matter is now before the Cabinet and after the Cabinet takes a final decision in the matter, it will be announced.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Mr. Nanda.

DR. M. M. S. SIDHU: One thing more. I say that when this list of the teachers who have been designated was placed before the Medical Council of India, that was not accepted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): No, doctor, that might be your view, but the Minister, on behalf of the Government, has clarified the position. Mr. Nanda

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: Mr Vice-Chairman, after listening to the fact that the Medical Council has not accepted the list, what is the position? After all, they are professors.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Mr. Bhattacharya, he has already clarified the Government's position. It is quite satisfactory.

SHRI G. C. BHATTACHARYA: Relating to that, a clarification may be given

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): I do not want it to go further. Mr. Nanda.

SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD NANDA (Orissa): The problem of

### Importance

the students of this medical college has been hanging fire for quite some time past. The circumstances in which this college was established have been stated by the hon. Minister and the deficiencies of this college have also been stated very clearly by the hon. Minister. Sir, the students went on strike from time to time pressing their demands in regard to the teaching facilities available to them, in regard to the clinical facilities available to them, in regard to the library facilities available to them, in regard to the hostel facilities available to them, so as to enable them to prosecute their studies properly. There is no doubt that the results of this college show that their performance in the examinations has been quite good, but that should not give us any satisfaction, because the deficiencies are there. Sir, it seems that the doctors of the Safdarjung Hospital stopped all clinical teaching from the 6th of March because the problem was that 58 teachers were selected and the Medical Council of India did not accept the list and so the teachers were not sure of their position. They stopped all clinical teaching from the 6th of March, even refused to conduct the supplementary examinations of the final year which were scheduled to begin then. This was in protest against the University's failure to provide them designations, even though they had been teaching the students since the year 1973. When the examinations were not conducted on the 6th March—in fact, the examinations could not be conducted on that day because the teachers themselves boycotted—the students gheraoed the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, subsequently the Principal was gheraoed for being a party to those who ordered a lathi-charge on the students. This was followed by a mass token hunger strike and a number of arrests with no result. It seems that this problem will continue so long as the hospital continues to be under the control of the Health Ministry

and the college continues to be under the control of the University authorities. This dual authority has created all the problems apart from the problem of construction of the building and so on and so forth which the hon. Minister himself has already said. That is why, Sir, there was a solemn agreement between the Government and the students in 1979 that the college would be taken over by the Government. As a matter of fact, Mr. Minister, one of your predecessors gave a solemn assurance on the floor of this House that this college would be taken over by the Government, and it was also said accordingly that a Bill would be introduced. I would like the hon. Minister to give a categorical assurance whether the statement given by one of his predecessors still stands, whether the Government stands by its commitment of taking over this college and ending once for all the dual authority over this college administration, and if so, when the Bill to take over this college is likely to come. I am not going into other questions now. That is the specific question. Earlier we had a solemn assurance from the hon. Minister of Health. Now, would the hon. Minister reiterate that assurance given by one of the Ministers in 1979? This is the only limited question that I am asking.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** Sir, about the point made by hon. Shri Nanda that the students have been agitating for proper clinical teaching and other facilities, it is a fact which I cannot deny. But at the same time we have to look to the fact that these are temporary arrangements, and unless permanent buildings are constructed, I do not think there is any way out. As far as possible, some kind of a temporary arrangement will have to be made in order to see that all the facilities are provided, and that is why I said that both the library and the laboratory facilities are going to be provided as soon as the phase 2 block of the OPD becomes available. Might be in a month or a month-and-

a-half it should be possible for the CPWD to hand over that block to the University authorities.

Sir, about the other point which the hon. Member made that these doctors have been agitating for not getting proper designation and that they had stopped giving training to these medical students, the information now available with me clearly shows that in fact the doctors have participated in the examinations on 6th March, 1981, and there is no question of anyone boycotting the examinations. The supplementary as well as the March examinations were held on time.

About the Bill, I have a little while ago very clearly stated that the entire matter is before the Cabinet. As soon as the Cabinet takes a decision, the final thing will be known. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD NANDA:** We just want a reiteration that they will take over the college. This will solve the problem.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI):** It is for him to say yes or no.

**SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD NANDA:** Please assure us, Mr. Minister. Even if it is under the consideration of the Cabinet, why do you not assure us that it will be taken over by the Government?

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** I cannot assure that. The Cabinet is to take a final decision in the matter.

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan):** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am astounded by some of the facets of this whole question. The hon. Minister is trying to defend a totally indefensible matter. There is a jumble of statistics given; some figures are quoted as to how many have graduated from a college which does not have a building, a campus, a hostel, a



**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** I fully appreciate the anxiety expressed by the hon. Member. In fact, the whole thing has been delayed considerably. There is no doubt about it. A way out has to be found till the permanent buildings are constructed. It is a fact that there have been deficiencies and the Medical Council has been constantly bringing to our notice that these are the deficiencies from which this medical college is suffer-

ing. Efforts have been made, and I have given details as to how temporary arrangements have been made both for providing hostel facilities and also for library and laboratory and how things have gone on improving. But at the same time I fully admit that unless a permanent building is constructed there is no way out. We will have to put up with whatever conditions are prevailing there. It will be very difficult for the Government to find out where the students have gone after passing out from the medical college, how they have been doing; it is a matter on which the information is not readily available with me.

The honourable Member has asked another point as to what is proposed to be spent on this medical college. I do not immediately have the figures as to how much money has been spent for the last ten years, but about the Plan provision and the money which is proposed to be spent both for college as well as hospital complex, it is of the order of about Rs. 20 crores with the Delhi Administration. That is the information that has been given to me by the Delhi University.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : (दिल्ली) :

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया।

What necessitated the starting of this college, whether to accommodate the students of certain high-ups?

Why was it started without the wherewithal?

यह तो रह गया चैस डी।

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The honourable Member is entitled to express any views he likes. But I do not think that there is any basis for making this kind of an allegation.

श्री जयवंत सिंह : यह एलिगेंस नहीं है। मैं तो इन्फर्मेसन पूछ रहा हूँ।

SHRI JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to offer my comments on the subject-matter before the House. In 1971 three parties, the University, the Health De-

partment of the Government of India and the Education Ministry, took the decision to have this college and hospital. I am not today on the sanity of the decision. I am also reminding you that apart from being a medical person I have some little knowledge pertaining to this particular subject, and moreover, being a doctor I say, no post-mortems. What was decided was decided and that is the end. But the point that I would like to bring to the attention of the honourable Minister is that in 1971 when this decision was taken what was the planning that was done, when you envisaged a hospital, a college and a hostel like this. I have been an MBBS student. I know that if I start preparing for my MBBS examination in 1971, somewhere in 1972 I will be passing the first MBBS and entering the portals of a college for clinical education. In 1971 if it had been envisaged what was going to happen in 1972, this cardinal blunder would not have taken place. You cannot dissociate yourself that at some stage planning was not done as it ought to have been done. Nonetheless, this was a situation in 1972. Now, in 1972 suddenly they had to look around for premises to teach clinical medicine for the students that passed the first MBBS. The first MBBS is anatomy and physiology. Then you get into college studies. Now, when they looked around, they saw a structure; "Areh, this is a recently built building, let us take it over." What was that structure? That structure was specifically built for the Safdarjung Hospital as an absolute need for that hospital, and that was for an emergency and accident ward. Can you imagine a hospital without any facility? The hon. Minister today is here and he will bear me out when I say that at some stage of my political career he was my Chief Minister and I was the State Minister for Health in Maharashtra...

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): The Vice-Chairman is also from Maharashtra.

SHRI JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA: I can tell you with full confidence what amount of planning my Chief Minister did there. But now he is saddled with this problem. This is not a problem of his creation. Therefore, I fully appreciate the predicament that he is in. In a nut-shell 1972 passed off. And 1973 also passed off. Now it is beyond control. One entity is running the college. A second entity is running the hospital. The reference made by the hon. Members here has got to be appreciated. I do not have much time. I have to say many relevant things. You cannot run two institutions like a medical college and the hospital unless they are run by one entity. The University has a very distinct role to play. It controls the type of education you are going to give in your educational institutions. It decides what types of Professors you should have. It decides what should be the minimum qualifications for them. It decides what should be the qualifications for the examiners, to be appointed. This is the distinct role for the university...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): The limited issue is about Shahdara.

SHRI JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA: I will tell you how Shahdara came in. It had been promised to attach that to this college. Whoever was in charge this assurance was given in 1977 and in eighteen months nothing happened. Even the foundation-stone laid was removed. That is beside the point. In 1978 agitation started for single control. The Government appreciated that and for this purpose they came out and clearly said that a Government Director will be appointed so that he could manage both. This assurance was given in the presence of the university authorities. What happened after that? The University backed out though they said they would accept a Director who would control both. They backed out on the ground that there was no provision in their Act for the appoint-

ment [of the Director. Then there was the stalemate. The agitation started in 1979. The Government saw the sanity of that and they decided that they should take over the entire thing. This was an assurance and the unified control of the two institutions could be done through the agency of the Government.

One more small point for the edification of the hon. Members. References are made to the Indian Medical Council. Indian Medical Council is a statutory body appointed through Parliament. It has got its own powers. It is a all India body. It is an all-India body and it has to see that the colleges function within certain norms laid down. That is where the IMC comes in. And, Sir, the Indian Medical Council gave the assurance and said that within a specified period of time, it expected, they would cater for this and for that. Now, coming to the year 1981, the Indian Medical Council withdrew that and I congratulate them for withdrawing that because, unless they had done it, this matter would not have come up. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, on the point made by the honourable Member, I have already clarified in my statement earlier and I have said that the entire matter, after being decided by the Cabinet, will be known.

The second point of his was whether there was any proper planning and it is a pertinent question that the honourable Member has asked. In fact, there was proper planning and, from the very beginning, efforts were made by the Government and also the University to get land at Shahdara. But it took considerable time and whatever land was made available was also not given at one stage. In two phases it was given and, Sir, now the land has been handed over and the designs have been finalised and the plans and estimate are also finalised. Even the architect has been fixed and it should be possible for the

University as well as the Health Department to go ahead with the construction activity. I fully appreciate the point made by him that there should be a unified control. But the entire matter is now before the Cabinet and as soon as the Cabinet takes a decision as to which authority will have to undertake the responsibility, the rest of the things will naturally follow.

SHRI JOSEPH LEON D'SOUZA:  
Thank you.

DR. SARUP SINGH (HARYANA):  
Sir, it is clear that I am the culprit behind the whole thing because this College was started when I was the Vice-Chancellor. My friend asked why it was started and some insinuations were also made which I thought, were unnecessary. Those of you who knew Delhi then would remember that the Delhi University students could not join any medical college outside Delhi because every University had its own, what you call, jurisdiction..

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU: Domiciliary jurisdiction.

DR. SARUP SINGH: ..... domiciliary jurisdiction or whatever it is and the Delhi students were not allowed to go outside Delhi. But all the students of the other States were allowed to come to Delhi and it will please you to know that 75 per cent of the seats in the Lady Hardinge Medical College were taken by the students from Gujarat because their marks were higher than the marks of the Delhi University students. But even then, Sir, it was discovered that they could not follow the courses because their English was very poor. Then the Delhi University was in panic and they did not know what to do with their own students because they had obtained good marks and also because our examination system was a very strict system. Imagine the plight of a student who secures 85 per cent marks outside Delhi, but was not able to follow the courses. In Delhi Sir, we thought 60 per cent was

good, was quite a good percentage and, Sir, we took a decision as a University that we should control the admissions to both these Colleges, the Lady Hardinge College and the Maulana Azad Medical College. We approached the Government of India and then we also thought that a first-rate medical college should be run by the University of Delhi, and that we should have, academically speaking, all the facilities that we could give it, adjacent possibly to the Delhi University so that our Science Departments which are of an all-India character qualitatively and which are recognised as Centres of Advanced Study, would be nearer. Therefore, we said, "Let us have a college there." The meeting took place in the room of the Minister of Health who, I presume, in those days was Mr. Dixit. The Minister for Education, the Minister for Health and myself were there and also the Chairman of the University Grants Commission and we placed before them the difficulties of the Delhi University students. The college was not opened because some man's son was to be admitted or some VIP's daughter was to be admitted, though you cannot prevent the daughter of a VIP from being admitted if she has got the requisite percentage of marks.

Now, you may hang me, if  
1 P.M. you like. You may ask:  
why planning was not done?

The planning was being done by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education, but something went wrong, about which our present Minister is not aware. And none of you is aware. And it will not, I am sorry, bring credit to some of us when I tell you what went wrong. A conflict arose between the Delhi Administration and the Government of India. The Delhi Administration wanted to take over the college. My dear friends, you will raise the question as to why the college was opened and why the building was not constructed. He said that it is incredible and he used very harsh language. Yes, it is incredible, because other considerations came in. At one stage the Delhi Ad-

[Dr. Sarup Singh]

ministration was being run by one political party and the Government of India by another political party, and between the two some kind of a tug of war started and Delhi University became a victim. And Delhi University is still the victim. I hope, Mr. Minister you will tell the Cabinet that the University started this college with absolute academic motives. We thought our Science Departments will provide the knowledge of basic sciences and we will have some eminent doctors from all over the country. But then here was a baby crying in our lap; we did not know what to do. So we first started it in the Physics Department. But, then, we had to go to some hospital. We had no hospital. We suggested that the Hindu Rao Hospital might be converted for the purpose; it was adjacent; this could be given to the Delhi University. Anyway, somebody wanted it in Shahdara, somebody else... (Interruptions) It went on and on. And today we are faced with a situation where there is dual authority. There is negligence and there are all kinds of things. But Mr. Minister, don't take this college away from the Delhi University. If you give it to the Health Ministry, I may tell you, whatever you may say about the Government of India or the Delhi Administration, no Government can run a medical college well. University autonomy at times gives a very unpleasant impression. You may say that a University cannot handle it. Of course, Universities have difficulties. But ultimately in the University somewhere academic considerations will prevent, whereas in the Ministry of Health other considerations can also prevail. Do not make the mistake. (Time Bell rings)

One point more. Since I was the 'culprit', I should have more time than others. (Interruptions)

One thing more, Mr. Vice-Chairman. The right to appoint teachers has been denied to the Delhi University. Delhi

University cannot appoint teachers; it cannot construct buildings because the Ministry has to allocate funds. Ultimately, what happened was that since we could not appoint teachers, doctors from the Safdarjung Hospital had to be appointed. He has told you, 52 of them are recognized and given designations, etc. I have been told by the Vice-Chancellor that by the 15th May all these cases will be finalised. Now he says they are not suitable, they are not academically as distinguished as they should be. The Medical Council said: "sorry. We do not accept this." Now, the Delhi University will not run a medical college unless it is approved by the Medical Council of India, nor will it run its Law classes unless they are approved by the Bar Council. After all, we have to accept their decision. They are competent bodies.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I will only say this though all these are mere explanations. We are in a bad situation. The Minister knows it. I know it. All of you know it. Students are in trouble. They are perfectly justified in resenting what is happening, and even going on strike. I hate strikes. But in this case I don't, because it is a genuine cause.

I would like to say a word about the Safdarjung Hospital doctors. They too have genuine grievances. Only one problem has not been solved. I am worried about that and that is the Bill which was supposed to be brought here about taking over the College by the Health Ministry. I think, it would be a dangerous thing to do. And, I hope, the Minister will keep this in mind and convey to the Cabinet that it will be totally an anti-academic kind of decision if it is decided that the Delhi University hand over this College to the Government of India.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Mr. Minister, please.

DR. SARUP SINGH: Sir, one word more. The Banaras Hindu University has a Medical College and a hospital. The Aligarh Muslim University has a Medical College and a hospital. Why can't Delhi University have a Medical College and a hospital? Therefore, Mr. Minister, I hope you will convey at least my anguish to the Cabinet at the kind of decision that was earlier announced here. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I am deeply grateful to Dr. Sarup Singh for explaining the entire background to this House. And since he was the then Vice-Chancellor, it was an authentic thing that the House will definitely appreciate. Sir, in fact, he has given his points of view both about the Bill which was supposed to be brought before this House and the attitude which the Government should take. And I fully appreciate the point of view that he has expressed here specially in view of the fact that in the Banaras Hindu University and also in the Aligarh Muslim University, a similar kind of situation prevails and why is it that only in the case of Delhi University, a different kind of treatment should be given; it is definitely one of the points of view which, in fact, will be placed before the Cabinet. Sir, I do not have the full information about the appointment of teachers and whether the University has been allowed to appoint the teachers or somebody is trying to interfere. That is a matter on which, unless I have got the full information, it will not be proper on my part to say anything on the floor of the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Special Mention—Shri Ramakrishnan is not here; Shri Gopalsamy is not here.

The House stands adjourned till 2 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at seven minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at three minutes past two of the clock, the Vice-Chairman (Shri Bishambhar Nath Pande) in the Chair.

# REFERENCE TO THE REPORTED DECISION OF THE RAILWAY BOARD TO CANCEL CONCESSIONS IN RAIL FARES TO VOLLEY BALL TEAMS PARTICIPATING IN RECO- GNISED TOURNAMENTS

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE): We will now take up special mentions. Shri Gopalsamy.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, may I draw the attention of the Government through you to the unwise, and unreasonable decision of the Railway Board cancelling the railway concession facility for volley ball teams travelling from one place to another to take part in recognised tournaments?

Sir, I am pained to say that the Railway Board has taken this decision in an arrogant and autocratic manner without caring for the damage and injustice that the decision will cause to the sportsmen. The Volleyball Federation of India which has been recognised by the All-India Council of Sports and also by the Indian Olympic Association and most notably by the Education Ministry itself is seriously affected by this decision. We are going to hold the Asian Games at a cost of nearly Rs. 54 crores. What for, Sir? To nourish sports and games in this country and to glorify our country's image in the international sports field. I do not understand why the Railway Board has taken this senseless decision when we are advancing all sorts of facilities to our sportsmen and players. Considering the financial difficulties of our players, the Railway Board has struck down a facility which the players have been so far enjoying. Whether the Railway Board consulted the Education Ministry or whether it informed the Educa-