

the negotiations are going on. I think that this House will wish us success in negotiations.

Sir, I think I have dealt with most of the points which were raised, though not all. If I have not answered some points, it is not because I do not consider them important but because of lack of time. I once again thank all the hon. Members who have taken part in the debate and given us their valuable suggestions which we shall give due consideration to. Thank you.

**SHRI ANANT PRASAD SHARMA** (Bihar): What about our friend, Mr. Madhu Dandavate?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I will reply to you directly. Why do you want a reply through him?

**THE SREE CHITRA TIRUNAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY TRIVANDRUM BILL, 1979**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to declare the Sree Chitra Tirunal Medical Centre Society for Advanced Studies in Specialities, Trivandrum, in the State of Kerala, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Sir, before I move this Bill for the consideration of the House, I would like to make some introductory remarks. Sree Chitra Tirunal Medical Centre at Trivandrum was set up as an autonomous body in 1974 under the Travancore-Cochin Literary Societies and Charitable Societies Registration Act, 1955.

The State Government has already provided essential infra-structure including buildings, equipment, laboratory as also essential hospital services. The Centre has at present a hospital with 120 beds and is rendering out patient and in-patient services. During the last few years, the institution has come up as a unique Centre for bio-medical engineering and technology. The Department of Science and Technology has approved a major programme in 1976-77 of this Centre for development of bio-material and bio-implants. Earlier, a project for development of medical grade, PVC and titanium for bio-medical applications had been taken up which has resulted in developing the materials and designs for prosthetic heart valves. The institution has medical and engineering faculties staffed by experts drawn from various parts of the country.

The Centre has developed effective links with major national R and D institutions in the country. Thus, during the short period of its existence the Centre has acquired the essential characteristics of a national institute. Although our country has made tremendous progress in the field of medical education and research, we have a long way to go in the matter of self-sufficiency of material and devices required for medical applications. In our efforts to develop indigenous research and development capabilities in this area, the Sree Chitra Tirunal Medical Centre has shown great promise. It was in the above background and with a view to developing a centre of excellence in this field that the question of providing an appropriate national status to this Centre has been under consideration between the Government of Kerala and the Central Government. It has been felt that the interest would be best served by declaring the Centre as an Institute of national importance so that it may develop as a high-level institution of medical science and bio-medical engineering and technology. The proposed Institute would be similar in character

to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Post-Graduate Centre for Medical Education and Research at Chandigarh. It will be under the Department of Science and Technology, as in its R and D work in bio-medical engineering and technology, it will have to interact closely and collaborate with major scientific and research institutions. And this would best be achieved through the Department of Science and Technology.

The Government of Kerala have agreed to declare the Centre as one of national importance and have also agreed not to claim any compensation for the assets created through grants given by that Government to the Centre. The financial implications of the Bill are given in the Financial Memorandum. The provisions of the Bill have been modelled on the lines of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1966.

Sir, with your permission, now I commend this Bill for the consideration of the House and I hope that this innocent Bill will receive support from all sections of the House.

*The question was proposed.*

**SHRIMATI LEELA DAMODARA MENON (Kerala):** Sir, the hon. Minister stated that it is a very innocent Bill which enables just the transfer of one State institution to the Centre to give it a national status.

**The Vice-Chairman Shri Arvind Ganesh Kulkarni** in the Chair

Sir, that is all right, and we are happy that this institute has caught the attention of the Centre. But, Sir, we have certain apprehensions, apprehensions which the Minister in his speech has referred to not as an apprehension but in general. I say this because the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology has been functioning in Kerala since 1974 as a registered organisation to do research in bio-medical engineering and technology, and so also, it is

engaged in producing highly sophisticated items used in the heart surgery.

Sir, I think in this respect a special mention has to be made about the Maharaja of Travancore, whose generous donations had made it possible to start this institution, and also about the dedicated and highly qualified medical personnel who had brought this institute to its present standard. Sir, this institute has several things to its credit, particularly the indigenous manufacture of specialised items of cardiac surgery as well as its high standard of efficiency and successful experimentation and research. Sir, then it is no wonder that it has caught the attention of the Central Government who have now agreed to accept it as an all India institute.

Regarding medical aid, I must say that Kerala has a special problem. Now, whenever a new programme or project is introduced which is of a welfare nature, Kerala is far ahead of other States in that respect. That being so, it will either have to stop its growth or not utilise the special programmes or projects that have been brought forward. In this connection, I would like to point out that in the matter of National Policy on Health and its short-term and long-term aspects, when the idea of bare-foot doctors was put forward, it would be ridiculous to accept bare-foot doctors where practically every area is covered by the primary health centres and village health centres. In such areas there would be absolutely no use of barefoot doctors. But then Kerala would lose the financial allotment in respect of this project merely because it cannot accept the bare-foot doctor programme as put forward by the Centre. It is feared the same thing has happened now. Kerala has been wanting to have an All-India Institute of Medical Sciences and I think there had been a proposal to have one in the south and the Kerala Medical College in Trivandrum fulfils all the qualifications to be accepted as an All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, in the manner in

which you have here and in Chandigarh. There has been a legitimate fear that by taking over this institute, which Kerala has built up out of its own resources, it would practically be converted into a national institute and then the growth stopped there. I say this because in the Financial Memorandum it is stated that it has all the facilities of growing like the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Then it is stated that at the current level of activity the recurring annual grant-in-aid by the Central Government to the Institute is estimated to be Rs. 60 lakhs per annum and that in addition a provision of about Rs. 70 lakhs per annum will be required during the plan period for construction of buildings and other non-recurring items of expenditure. It has been further stated that this Bill does not involve any other expenditure of a recurring or non-recurring nature.

Now, how will further research programmes and further growth of this institution be ensured when you have stated that it will only have the current programmes. Kerala wants some special R and D programmes for certain particular and peculiar problems. Because of its monazite sands the incidence of cancer has increased in Kerala and the Kerala Government had submitted a project and a proposal to have a special cancer research programme as an R and D programme. The latest position is that the Kerala Government had submitted a very detailed project to the National Government. Now they have received a letter saying that the Central Government are considering a proposal to give limited Central assistance to the existing Cancer Research Institute at Trivandrum. That is why I say, Sir, that we are very happy and proud that an institute that had been started in Kerala with limited resources has now reached the All India fame due to the dedicated work and research done there so far. Now that the Government has taken over it, we fear that its further growth should not be stopped.

And the legitimate requirements of Kerala in medical research and medical development would not be met. I hope that the hon. Minister would consider these apprehensions and clear the fears of the Kerala people so that growth will not stop when a new institution is taken over by the Centre and there will be further growth of medical research and development in the State of Kerala.

With these observations, Sir, I support this Bill because the institution has become a national institution.

**SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHAPATRO** (Orissa): Sir, at the outset, I wish to say that it is the privilege of this House to have this Bill first moved here, a Bill which according to the Minister is innocent but according to me is very laudable, and that this House takes it up before the other House has discussed it. That is what I am proud of.

Sir, this particular organisation, *The Shree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology* has been named after the Raja of the erstwhile State of Travancore and Cochin. It is an autonomous institution till the law makes it a national institution, and is sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of Kerala, for service, research and training in Cardiology and Neurology.

Apart from providing up-to-date service in these specialities to the people regardless of their income or status, the medical centre has successfully organised a large Biomedical Technology development programme at Statelmond Place, Trivandrum during a short span of four years. This new programme is interdisciplinary and is bound to lay the foundation for self-reliance in the production of a wide variety of hospital devices ranging from simple plastic tubings and dental materials to highly complex valves for Cardiac surgery. The medical centre has

already attracted a highly talented team of doctors, engineers and scientists from virtually every part of the country.

In view of national importance of its goals and the excellent record, the medical centre was approved by the Government of India for inclusion in the list of institutes of national importance, which are conspicuous by their absence in the southern region, with the exception of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras. The Government of Kerala, as he has pointed out, has warmly, therefore, welcomed the decision of the Government of India and it is also somewhat gladdening that the Prime Minister, in fact, dedicated the medical centre to the nation at a dignified ceremony on 2nd January, 1979. Now, Sir, this Bill wants to give it the national character and when we are discussing it, we shall have to take notice of two things. First thing is the apprehension which Mrs. Leela Damodara Menon has referred to. Sir, I am not prepared to agree with the apprehensions that have occurred to her but in the context and the background of events that have taken place as far as the science and technology is concerned and the attitude of the present Government and the way the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was disbanded and dismembered, one would be not very much incorrect if one feels that this institution after it is taken over and made a national institute, will also be not getting the due attention. But according to me, I am not prepared to agree with her because I feel that this institution will be a part of the organisation whose office is at Chandigarh and she referred to the Financial Memorandum making a mention of only Rs. 60 lakhs as recurring expenditure and Rs. 70 lakhs as non-recurring expenditure. You know, Sir, this organisation is meant for research in a very vital sphere of bio-medical sciences and, therefore, extension and research are very necessary activities of this organisation.

I believe, the Chandigarh authorities will make adequate provision for extension and research activities and this financial memorandum and the commitment of the Kerala Government to the effect that they will not burden the Centre in the matter of transfer of this organisation from them to the Central Government, should not be, will not be, the last word. On the other hand, there will be sufficient money allocated for the very purposes and goals for which you have decided to make it a national institution.

The other aspect of the matter is in regard to staff. As far as the composition of the staff is concerned, the provision is there that you will have certain people. But now, when you take over or make it a national institution, what happens to the staff who are now in service? It is said in clause 28 that there will be no change. When the staff are transferred, they will be getting what they got and I am glad the service conditions will remain the same. This is not bad. But I would just like to know whether you are prepared to have a little change. Sir, as it is, clause 28 of the Bill says:

"Subject to the provisions of this Act, every person who was employed in the Sree Chitra Tirunal Medical Centre Society for Advanced Studies in Specialities, Trivandrum, immediately before the commencement of this Act shall, on and from such commencement, become an employee of the Institute and shall hold his office or service therein by the same tenure, at the same remuneration and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to leave, pension, gratuity, provident fund and other matters as he would have held the same on the date of commencement of this Act if this Act had not been passed, and shall continue to do so unless and until his employment is terminated or until such tenure, remuneration

and terms and conditions are duly altered by regulations."

This is all there. What I mean to say is this. No doubt, you are not interested to change the service conditions. No doubt, you are not interested to take away his rights to gratuity, pension and so on, which he has been getting so long. But is it not true that the other people who are appointed in such institutes are getting more than these people? If this is so, would it not be right that you should give them more? Is it not true that other people have better rights as far as gratuity, provident fund and so on are concerned? If this is so should not these people enjoy the same rights? Therefore, while you are not interested to curtail their rights, you have made no commitment to improve their service conditions which, I believe, is very much necessary, because, we cannot have a particular staff in the same organisation at one level and another set off staff in the same organisation at some other level. You have to keep them on par. Hence, I would very much request that you should keep all these people, these members of staff of this organisation, after you make it a national institution, on par with others who have already been there in the original organisation which you are now trying to tag on to this new institution.

Sir, the last point which I would like to mention is this. As far as attention to research and development is concerned, I believe, Government should come up with something of an express commitment, because, so far, the performance in that field has been the cause of so much of agitation and so much of worry and the scientists in this country are very much worried about it. You should say something on this. You have been framing laws to prevent brain drain. At the same time, you take to such activities whereby you have almost mortified the activities of the

experts, the technicians, the scientists, the medical personnel and so on. Now, Sir, some of our medical experts and scientists had an occasion to go elsewhere. Now, because of the conditions varying in those areas where our people had gone, they will have to return. As I was pointing out yesterday, many of our technical persons, including medical persons and scientists, are borne on the rolls of the employment exchanges as unemployed. Therefore, if you do not bring out new schemes or take adequate measures whereby you could inculcate a sense of confidence in those unemployed experts, you cannot expect that of patriotism from them as you desire, you will not be getting that much of advantage from them and you will definitely be doing great harm to the nation as a whole. Therefore, I would urge upon you to change your policy, change your attitude and see that your scientists and the technical personnel are better placed and a confidence is inculcated in them that they will be attended to, their knowledge will be made best use of and there will not be a single case of an unemployed technician or medical person being borne on the rolls of employment exchange, not during the next ten years, but during the next one year itself. This sort of a commitment should come from you. You should see that the scientists and technicians, especially employed in this Institute, do not suffer, are not frustrated. That much of a change you should bring in your policy and your activity.

Just while passing I made a mention of this. And with these words, I conclude.

DR. MALCOLM S. ADISESHIAH  
(Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill, the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum Bill. I support it because this is one more effort for the development of levels of excellence

in the areas of science and technology that we are struggling for and I would like to assure Shrimati Damodara Menon that this Bill really moves us forward in the direction in which this Institute was originally founded in Kerala, where the people and the Government of Kerala wanted to make this Institute an institution of national importance, making all the resources needed for that purpose available to the Institute. Within this framework, while extending full support to this important Bill, important for the country, important for medical technology, I have one or two questions which the Minister might clarify. My first question is that we have now the medical sciences institutions which are attached to Universities and other attached to the Ministry of Health such as the All India Medical Sciences Institute which was referred to, the Chandigarh Post-Graduate Institute which was referred to and the Pondicherry Post-Graduate Institute which was not referred to. These are some of the Institutes of national importance and if I am not mistaken, they all function under the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Indian Medical Council. My first question is: Why is this Institute now being brought under the Department of Science and Technology? I ask that question because the more you have different agencies responsible for the same science, the more it becomes difficult to coordinate their efforts and in ensuring an integrated development. If I am not mistaken, this is the first institution under the Department of Science and Technology in the field of medical science and technology.

My second question is, I do not like the wording of the second objective set forth in paragraph 12. I do not like the wording "to create self-reliance in biomedical technology". Now from what I know, I feel that bio-medical engineering or bio-medical technology is one of the frontier areas in this country and,

therefore, its development and its promotion is more important than the attainment of self-reliance. Therefore, I feel that from the purely scientific point of view, at least in terms of the terminology we are using, when we speak of self-reliance in bio-medical technology today in a country like India, we may be using somewhat of a contradiction in terms.

Thirdly, I find that in the functions given under clause 13, one function is really missing in my opinion. That is, we need now a coordinating focal point in bio-medical technology and engineering. Bio-medical technology, as I said, is a frontier area. It is under way in the various medical colleges attached to our universities—the Bombay University, the Madras University and so on. It is also an area which is found in some of the Indian Institutes of Technology. There was a department of bio-medical engineering in the Indian Institute of Technology, Guindy, Madras. What I found, when I was the Vice-Chancellor, was that in this area there was an urgent need for some kind of a coordinating body, some kind of a focal point. I want to ask the Minister whether in spite of its not being spelt out here in clause 13 under the functions, it is intended that this Institute would really be the focal point in the country for the development of bio-medical engineering teaching and research which we need. I think that is much more important than the attainment of self-reliance on which I have some questions at this stage of our development.

Finally, I see that this institute is going to be also granting diplomas and degrees. I wonder whether this would be the only institute in the Department of Science and Technology, or whether there is any other institution under it which is engaged in this function because that is a specialised task. Thank you.

SHRI K. K. MADHAVAN (Kerala): Sir, I would request you to kindly record that this is an institution which was founded under the name of a young prince, Sree Chitra Tirunal. Now not a prince but he was the king of Travancore-Cochin when it was a Part 'B' State. What was the designation, I do not exactly remember, but he was the head of the Part 'B' State of Travancore-Cochin. It was founded by the Kerala Government, financed by that Government, brought into the State by the State Government of Kerala. The entire resources spent in this institution have been spent by the Government of Kerala.

Sir, Kerala has got more than one universities—the Kerala University, the University of Cochin and the University of Calicut (Here you mention only the University of Kerala. Why should it be so when there are three Universities? Vice Chancellor of University nominated by the Chancellor will be the best composition because it need not be the monopoly of the Vice-Chancellor of the Kerala University only when there are two other Universities.

Similarly, I agree entirely with the points mentioned by the foregoing speaker who is an expert on education. Of course, this is an institution which stands for the advancement of medical education as well as medical studies and research and all that, with particular reference to certain aspects of research. Apart from that, I do not understand why—here I just agree with the hon. Member who spoke prior to me—this institute should be attached to the apron-strings of the Department of Science and Technology. It should be more related to the Department of Research rather than the Ministry of Health Services. Just as there is the Institute of Medical Sciences at Chandigarh, one institute at Pondicherry and an Institute of Medical Sciences at Delhi. These are all national level institutions.

We want actually an institute of national importance in Kerala. There are so many institutes of national importance in other States. We are not aggrieved about that. But we want an institute of national importance in Kerala. For that purpose we financed the Institute, brought it up, maintained it from the entire resources of the State and handed it over to the heirs of the Government of India. Now, the Government of India, in their wisdom—I should better be permitted to say in their good sense and grace—places the Institution at par with the other institutions of national importance with particular emphasis on medical technology. Simply because there is the word "technology" it does not mean it is technology, pure and simple. It is medical terminology. If I say Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology it means medical technology, no other technology. That means it has more affinity with the Department of Health Services and Medical Sciences. That is my point.

I need not reiterate the point mentioned by the foregoing speaker, the benign speaker who happened to be a Vice-Chancellor. There cannot be a better person than he to give an opinion on economic matters like this and scientific matters also like this though he may or may not be a scientist but he has presided over the destinies of one of the oldest Universities of which I am proud to be a product. He has had the opportunity of presiding over the destinies of that great ancient institution of learning, one of the three pioneer Universities in India. He has spoken in so many words that the ideal, the method and the methodology and the approach to this problem of the Institute must be entirely different from what has hitherto been.

I have one more point. The inclusion of Members of Parliament on the Governing Body or the Executive

Committee or whatever it is was mentioned. I would suggest that because this is located in Kerala and because it has been nurtured and developed to this stage by the Government of Kerala, a Member of the Kerala Assembly should be a must on this body.

Another thing is this. There should be ample scope for the development of this institution. Anybody who has visited the Government Medical College at Trivandrum can see that the Institute is situated exactly in the centre of the Medical College campus. We do not say that it should continue as part and parcel of that. It must be an independent institution. It has been handed over to the Central Government as an independent institution and it must develop as an institution of national importance, engaged in medical sciences and technology. That is exactly what I want to reiterate. I want to reiterate the point as presented by the lady Member, Shrimati Leela Damodara Menon speaking on behalf of Kerala. I also hail from the State of Kerala as one of the nine representatives of Kerala in this House. Only two of us are present here at this time. I would request the Minister of Health and the concerned Ministry that the Government of India should have a much more liberal view so far as the Government of Kerala is concerned. So far as the students, the post-graduate research-minded scientists, prospective medical scientists and medical technologists are concerned, the Government should be more liberal in encouraging them, more liberal even in placing at the disposal of this Institute much more funds for recurring expenditure as well as capital expenditure. Thank you.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU (Uttar Pradesh): May I ask one or two clarifications. This Bill which has been modelled on the Act of the Medical Institute suffers from the same infirmities as the previous Act has been.

For instance, the Academic Council or Academic Committee which in any institute or university forms an important part does not find a place as a statutory body. There is a Governing Body under clause 10 and in that it is said that the Institute may constitute many standing committees. Now what happens? The academic community is not fully represented on these bodies. This has been the state of affairs at least of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences. The standing committee is there with the number of members fixed at seven or nine. There is hardly any effective representation of the faculty members there and this one also suffers from the same difficulty. The Government should have thought over it so that the academic body should be a statutory body and it should have been assigned certain functions where the Governing Body shall consult the academic body before any action on those academic matters is to be taken. This is a lacuna which is not there in most of the universities. Therefore, all the academic decisions taken by the Governing Body may not be referred to the Academic Body and this creates not a good atmosphere.

Secondly, Sir, I agree with the previous speaker and I would wholeheartedly say that the standards of medical education are to be supervised in this country by the Medical Council of India. No person will be allowed to practise in this country unless his degrees are registered. Well and good. As far as that is concerned, you say that all the degrees which will be granted will be, *ipso facto* borne on the schedule. But if they were to invite a foreigner and if he wants to operate upon any case which they do in many other places, then they should get provisional registration before they should be allowed to touch a patient. Nowhere in the world can a person who is not registered or borne on the register of the Medical Council of those countries treat any patient or give advice to any patient at all.



Thirdly, Sir, when you say that all the degrees which are to be awarded will be *ipso facto* taken on the schedule of the Medical Council of India, what about the Dental Council? This has been a lacuna with the All-India Medical Institute. So, if any degree which is being granted is bio-medical and forms part of dentistry, then that will be subject to the provisions of the Dental Council but unlike the Indian Medical Council, they will be subjected to in the matter of inspection, regulation and other things.

Fourthly I would like to say that in the functions and objects of this Institute, there are two things. This Institute is to provide and demonstrate high standards of patient care in advanced medical specialities. Mark the words "advanced medical specialities." Secondly, in clause 12(c) it is stated, "To develop post-graduate training programmes of the highest quality in advanced medical specialities." In other words, it is super-specialities, as it is called. But in 12 (f) (iii) it is stated:

"Rural and urban health organisations which will form centres for the field training of the post-graduate students in medical sciences and nursing of the Institute as well as for research into community health problems..."

Now this is not a super speciality. I cannot think of this being called an advanced medical speciality or a super speciality at all. Degrees may be awarded. But with 100 beds I can say that it would be wrong for many institutes to come up which will have no liaison with the Medical Council of India. I have nothing to say on this that the institutes of excellence, of higher learning by themselves set a standard which other medical colleges or universities have to copy. But, Sir, there should be a close liaison with the Medical Council of India and such institutions so that medical colleges may also be benefited by close collaboration and association with such bodies.

As such, I fully support the Bill. But I would like the Minister, when he is framing the regulations, to see to it that an Academic Council/or an Academic Committee is formed and on academic matters the Governing Body or the Institute Body shall not take their decisions unless they have consulted it.

Thank you.

PROF. SHER SINGH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members who have lent their support to this Bill. Dr. Adiseshiah raised one or two questions. He is a great educationist himself, with rich experience both in UNESCO and as Vice-Chancellor of a university. He has raised very pertinent questions. The first question he has raised is why this institute is taken over by the Department of Science and Technology and why not by the Ministry of Health. This is a very pertinent question. In my introductory remarks also I made a mention about this and I said then that it would be under the Department of Science and Technology as in its R&D work in bio-medical engineering and technology, it will have to inter-act closely and collaborate with major scientific and research institutes and this would best be achieved through the Department of Science and Technology. But, Sir, I would like to say something more about it. There is a major programme on bio-medical technology. This institute will take up a very major programme on bio-medical technology, polymer technology, metallurgy because, as I said, titanium, PVC etc. will be utilised; so metallurgy, chemical engineering, toxicology. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have themselves concurred in that this institute should be under the Department of Science and Technology. As the hon. Member just now said, we should have a very close relationship with the Health Ministry. The Department of Science and Technology and the Indian Council of Medical Research has a very

close relationship and the Department of Science and Technology supports and promotes research in bio-medical sciences. This is about the first question that he raised.

The second question he raised was about self-reliance. He said that it is self-contradictory to talk in terms of self-reliance. Sir, self-reliance does not mean self-sufficiency. We do not claim that we will be self-sufficient. In fact, nobody can claim, no country, howsoever developed it may be in science and technology, can claim that it is self-sufficient. So we do not want to claim that we will achieve self-sufficiency. By self-reliance we mean that we will achieve more confidence and ability to analyse problems and also not depend for small things. That is one of our objectives and that objective should be there. I think my hon. friend will agree with me on this point.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Andhra Pradesh): What about the Academic Council?

PROF. SHER SINGH: Then, Sir, some apprehensions have been expressed by Mrs. Leela Damodara Menon whether this institute will continue to serve the State of Kerala which has invested so much on the building of this institute.

She asked whether there will be provision for training of rural workers, bare-foot doctors etc. Sir, in the functions of the Institute it has been laid down in clause 13:

"notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, establish and maintain—

(v) other institutions for the training of different type of health workers, such as physiotherapists, radiographers and medical technicians of various kinds;"

and also

"(iii) rural and urban health organisations which will form

centres for the field training of the post-graduate students in medical sciences etc."

Therefore, this institute will continue serving the State of Kerala.

She also mentioned that there should be provision for post-graduate studies in medical sciences in the Medical College at Trivandrum. Sir, the Department of Science and Technology cannot do that, but this Institute will look after post-graduate education in medical sciences as also bio-medical and other technology and engineering. All this will be done.

I do not think, Sir, there was any other point made in this House.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Academic council?

PROF. SHER SINGH: That, of course, will be there. We are just declaring this as an institution of national importance. There will be a governing body. All these bodies will be there. Certainly they will award degrees and they will have courses, give training and all that. All these things, of course, will be there. But everything cannot be provided in this Bill.

I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members who have extended their support to this Bill and I wish that this Bill will be passed unanimously.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): The question is:

"That the Bill to declare the Sree Chitra Tirunal Medical Centre Society for Advanced Studies in Specialities, Trivandrum, in the State of Kerala, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith, be into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 33 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill...*

PROF. SHER SINGH: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The question was proposed.*

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Sir, I want to make only one point about the medium of instruction in this new university. I hope it would continue to be English. (*Interruptions*) And if by any chance the local people wish to introduce Malayalam, also, English would continue to be the main medium of instruction in addition to any other language which may be there if need be. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Prof. Bhattacharjee.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, so far as general support to the Bill is concerned...

SHRI K. K. MADHAVAN: May I say...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Prof. Bhattacharjee is on his feet. You just wait.

SHRI K. K. MADHAVAN: May I say that the language or the medium of instruction should be exactly that which will promote.....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI): Why two Members from the South fight against each other, I do not know.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, so far as general support to the Bill is concerned, I also extend the same, but I have certain reservations regarding the general approach. It has been our experience that institutes like this—at least, that is the approach of the Government—do not provide for the representation of the teachers in the Governing Body or the main body. Here is an institute wherein, under clause 5, everything will go by nomination. There is no provision for representation of teachers or the academic community. Dr. Siddhu made the point in a different manner. He said that in matters academic, the academic bodies should be consulted and no decision should be taken except in consultation with the academic community. But my point, I think, is more fundamental in the sense that I say that the Institute and the Governing Body, these two pivotal bodies also should have direct representation of the teaching community. It is a teaching and research body where the opinion of the academic community should count in a big way. This Institute has been given no such representation on the Governing Body. The formation of the Governing Body, I should say, has been left unspecified. It has been said that not more than one-third of the members should be from outside the Institute, which is purely composed of ex-officio or nominated men. So, that is one aspect.

There is another clause to which I would draw the attention of the Minister and the Government, and that is clause 28 regarding the service conditions of the existing staff. Therein it has been stated that their service conditions would not change in any way. But I think when an institute is declared an institute of national importance, its position also changes. It becomes a Central institute and their scales and amenities should also accordingly be amended. Whether it precludes that possibility or not, that is the question that arises

