

The House reassembled after lunch at five minutes past two of the clock. THE VICE CHAIRMAN (Shri U. K. Lakshmana Gowda) in the Chair.

# REGARDING NOTICE FOR MOTION OF PRIVILEGE

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री  
(श्री राज नारायण) : श्रीमन्, मैं एक  
विशेषाधिकार की अवहेलना के प्रश्न  
का नोटिस आपको दे रहा हूँ। वह  
नोटिस यह है कि कल...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA): Mr. Rajnarain, I suggest that you give in writing.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: I will give you in writing tomorrow, but I want to raise this question today because I would like to take the earliest opportunity so that nobody should take shelter under this clause.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: (SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA): No. Mr. Rajnarain, we can proceed with the agenda. You can give in writing tomorrow. Mr. Patil to reply to the debate.

श्री राजनारायण : कमजापिति जी  
ने जो कल कहा था कि कलेक्टर ने उन  
को कहा था वह गलत है ...

# MOTION RE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL, 1975 TO 31ST MARCH, 1976—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): Mr. Vice-Chairman. Sir, I sincerely thank all the 14 Members who have participated in this debate on the Motion.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about rest of the Members?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: And also rest of the Members who have heard the debate . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA): It includes other hon. Members.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Their suggestions are very useful and the criticism is also constructive. I have the highest regard for these hon. Members because I myself happen to be a Member of this House for about 7 years and all the suggestions are born of maturity and also long experience of public life.

Sir, the Report pertains to such a body, like UPSC, which has completed more or less 50 years of its life in this country. (.Interruptions).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA): Order, order, Mr. Kalp Nath. Please resume your seat.

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH BHANDARI (Uttar Pradesh); He has been named.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA): No, no.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Very recently, the Commission has celebrated its golden jubilee and also made certain suggestions. The points which arise out of the debate are 8 or 10 in number which require reply from my end. One of the suggestions is that the Report is presented very late to this hon. House. Sir, the position in this matter is like this. The Ministry got a typed copy on 30th November, 1976. A printed copy was received on 6th May, 1977 and this was laid on the Table, both English and Hindi, on 21st June, 1977. A point or a grievance was made that no Hindi version was supplied. It was already laid on the Table and it was an option for the

Members to ask for a particular copy which he required or which he thought was useful to him.

The other question which was raised related to the advertisements, as far as the UPSC was concerned, that they were not adequate enough so as to give adequate information to the people who live in interior or in the rural areas, so that many of the people got an opportunity to appear in the competitive examinations. In this respect also, Sir, the advertisements are both in Hindi and English. They are also published in the Employment News. If there is a suggestion that we should also incur more expenditure on this the matter will be examined on merits.

The third point which was raised •was about the composition of this particular body. A point was made that on this body there was no representation of women. But from the record it appears that one Shrimati B. Khongmen who belonged to the Scheduled Tribe, served on this Commission from 1964 to 1970. There is one Mr. R. C. S. Sarkar, who was earlier the Law Secretary. A point was made by hon'ble Mr. K. B. Asthana that there is no representation from the practising lawyers in this body. His point is worth consideration. Except the solitary ins. tance of the Law Secretary, Mr. Sarkar, who also acted as the Chairman of the body there was no practising lawyer. This will be kept in view when the future composition of the body is considered.

As far as the representation of the Scheduled Castes is concerned nobody raised that point. However,, there is already representation of Scheduled Caste members on this body. This august body is drawn from various intellectuals and men belonging to academic professions from all walks of life and from all classes and its composition is of such highly qualified persons that they

deserve confidence both of the public as well as the student community or the candidates who appear in the examinations.

Sir, a suggestion was made by some hon'ble Members that instead of inviting applications for the posts requiring high qualifications the posts should be offered to eminent persons without their applications. The U.P.S.C. has already got a system of personal contact selection resorted to in the case of candidates for posts requiring high qualifications.

Experts who are invited are of a very high calibre. The U.P.S.C. is a statutory body set up under the Constitution which enjoys full autonomy in regard to its internal functioning. The Commission is known to be maintaining a panel of highly qualified persons from which experts can be had for various purposes. So this criticism is also ill-informed and we are trying our best to draw as many good people who can be styled as experts not merely on paper but who can apply their knowledge to the practical solution of the problem.

There is another point made by Prof. Ramlal Parikh that the present method as also the proposed new method of recruitment will not enable large scale recruitment of persons from poor families, rural areas etc. Sir, it is a fact that since massive expansion of education, the facilities for higher education have now become ten-fold and we are now getting people coming from different areas. But the posts which are reserved or posts which are meant for competitive examinations after the selection for appointment are very limited because we cannot have immediately a different yardstick to judge the merit though there are suggestions that at least for 60—90 per cent of posts, people coming from rural areas and interior places should find a place if our administration is to be mass-oriented. The idea is quite good but there are certain standards which are laid down

[Shri S. D. Patil]

from which we cannot make a sharp departure. And if we immediately try to upset the balance, it will also create a problem which will be difficult to solve. So, judging from all practical points of view and also the rising expectations of the people from the villages who have received higher education, it will have to be considered some day whether the tests which we apply are really the tests to judge merely the expert knowledge which the candidates have got or whether such knowledge can be translated into action so far as the solution of our practical problems is concerned.

It is urged in this august House that there is no national plan on jobs. Sir, the UPSC is a statutory body which has got its own limitations. Whatever matters are referred to it, they have to scrutinise them on the various standards laid down, but because a national plan on jobs is to be evolved, it is a higher question which cannot be tackled at the level of the UPSC. It is a national problem which will have to be considered by the National Development Council or the planning body.

AN HON. MEMBER: But UPSC can suggest.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The UPSC has got its own limitations as to how far it can recommend or suggest. It has been assigned certain limited functions. As far as the problems of recruitment, etc., are concerned, it is a matter of personnel administration and also a matter of national policy which, if I may say so, will not be rather proper to bring in this particular motion.

Then the point was made about the Kothari Committee which is dealing with certain problems of the UPSC like recruitment, etc. The Report of that body which was appointed in February, 1974 was submitted as far back as 23rd March, 1976. That Report has not seen the light of the day in the sense that it has not been published and Government has not come

out with recommendations. Sir, it is under the active consideration of the Government. There are certain far-reaching suggestions and recommendations which they have made and they will have to be tested on the anvil of practicability and also from the point, of view of their proper implementation. But soon, I assure the House, this particular Report will be placed before the House and also the decisions or recommendations which are accepted by the Government will be made known to the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: Also!

SHRI S. D. PATIL: May be it is a legacy of the past, because it was submitted to the last Government as far back as March, 1976 and it concerns, the other side also. Of course, we have to own the responsibility of placing it. We are coming very soon with it ... (Interruption)... "Very soon" means very soon. Then, Sir, the point made was that there is not sufficient representation to the Scheduled Castes- and the Scheduled Tribes in selection of candidates and also in respect of certain matters which are in the nature-of deputations, promotions and higher-promotions to Selection Grades or Super-time Grades. That is also a matter which does not directly relate to the particular Motion which we are discussing. That is a policy matter which the Government will have to think of independently. Prof. Kamble had made a point that in respect of deputations, transfers and certain *ad-hoc* appointments and even posts; which are above the Junior Class I posts, there is no reservation quota, as far as the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are concerned. I would submit to him and the honourable House that this is not within the competence of this particular Motion. One has to sympathise with the various suggestions made by Prof Kamble and others. Also he said that when we are thinking of the administration, in order to make it mass-oriented, it must give up its old" elitist outlook and complexion. It is a very-natural expectation, but materialisa-

tion of the expectation can take place only in the context of the national plan.

Sir, one thing which was urged by -an hon. Member is that there should also be a Public Service Commission for the Union Territory of Delhi. The Constitution provides for a Public Service Commission at the Centre and a Public Service Commission at the State level. I would be much glad if the hon. Member could attempt to get Statehood for Delhi. If both the Houses agree to that, I would be glad to see that this particular suggestion is also implemented. But as long as

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN (Delhi): That is also your responsibility and you can do it. But, as far as the demand for a Commission for Delhi is concerned, I think, if necessary, an amendment to the Constitution can be brought about so that the Union Territory of Delhi can also have a Commission. Besides, I made another point—the hon. Minister has forgotten my name—when he said that the regional languages are also going to be given a chance for examination purposes in the UPSC examinations. Now, unfortunately, Urdu is not the language of any region, according to him, although three crores of people speak Urdu. I would like to know whether Urdu will be given a chance for examination purposes in the UPSC examinations.

AN HON. MEMBER: That point was made earlier.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I will reply to this point afterwards. As far as his suggestion for the creation of a Public Service Commission for the Union Territory of Delhi is concerned, it is not possible under the Constitution, until and unless there is an amendment to the Constitution. What I would say is that the hon. Member had ample opportunity in the past to raise this matter when his party had the two-thirds majority. It is a very simple matter which they could have raised earlier, but the unfortunate part of it is...

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN: If we did not do it, it is not necessary that you should follow our footsteps. I also suggested a Commission each for Banking and for the Public Sector....

*{Interruptions}*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA): Now, what he means to say is that they will be in a position to support the amendment.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I do not want to put up any alibis. If both the Houses agree and if Statehood is given to Delhi, I should have no personal objection to this matter being considered, but, situated as we are now, the Constitution does not provide for it and this is certainly a matter of a Constitutional amendment.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN: In your election manifesto, you promised Statehood for Delhi.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The unfortunate part of it, Sir, is that these reports were not placed, and were not discussed, in this august House and no criticism or suggestion could be made by the Members. I am very sorry that he is now raising it. Of course, I welcome certain suggestions. But he was not making a grievance against the past regime when he had ample opportunity to discuss it.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN: How long will you live in that sort of situation?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: We are not taking any shelter in that. I do not want to make it an issue.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): It is a point of information. The hon. Minister has not so far replied to it and I do not know whether he will do so further. What Kaka Kalelkar's report says about reservation in services for backward classes, is a very important thing. Several Members have also made that demand.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The Kothari Committee is seized of the problem

about language etc., and since we have agreed, this is the policy which we are following at present as far as the question of language is concerned. As far as the question of introducing Hindi and other languages as media for examination is concerned, it is an intricate problem and it is necessary to proceed with caution in order to ensure that the efficiency and integrity of the scheme of examinations are not adversely affected. The Commission had, therefore, decided that after introduction of the options here I am drawing attention to the reply to the Starred Question No. 247 answered on 28-7-77 in the Rajya Sabha—further steps could be taken only in the light of experience gained. Meanwhile, a committee presided over by Dr. D. S. Kothari was appointed by the Union Public Service Commission, to look into the recruitment procedure and selection methods of the Commission and one of the terms of reference of the Committee was on the use of Indian languages in the examinations. The Kothari Committee has recommended and the Union Public Service Commission has accepted that the candidates will have the option to answer the papers, except the language papers, in any of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution and in English. I think this meets the point of the hon. Member there.

Now, on the point raised about the wastage and its elimination because a number of candidates are called for interviews and the percentage of selection is very limited and so there is a huge wastage on that score and it is also very expensive, the Kothari Committee is also going into this question, and it is not a matter of disclosing any secret that they are thinking of adopting three methods to eliminate this huge wastage, that is, they will adopt a preliminary stage of examination so that there will be a proper screening of the candidates to see whether they are really deserving or not for competitive examination, then there will be the main examination, in writing and *viva voce*, and

the third stage will be that after the foundation course is completed in the Academy, there will again be one post training test which will eliminate many of the problems of wastage.

About the point which was raised by my hon. friend regarding Kaka Kalelkar Commission Report and whether we have accepted it or not, Sir, the Kaka Kalelkar Commission, known as the Backward Classes Commission, which was appointed in 1953, had made a recommendation that caste should be the criterion for determining backwardness and had accordingly listed as many as 2,399 communities as backward. The recommendation of the Commission was not unanimous. The Government had also some misgiving about the criteria suggested. So, now the point that is urged here is why we have not accepted its recommendations. There are certain practical difficulties. If as many as 2,300 communities are treated as backward, how can we make reservation? The whole area will be reserved. It will lose its significance because it is one of the rare competitive examinations where the cream of the intellectual society is brought out whether it is from the lower society, the middle class society or the higher society. Sir, a comment is that nearly 70 per cent of the candidates who are selected, have got a family background of the elitist society and that they are the product of the public schools or the convent schools or the missionary schools.

Sir, for a country like this, it may be a thing which may annoy us, but situated as we are, we cannot ignore that section of the society which had the advantage of being in the field earlier and had ample opportunity from generation to generation to take a particular type of education. Though we may criticise them here, many of us are tempted to put our sons and grandsons in the particular institutions which give...

SHRI SHRIKANT VERMA (Madhya Pradesh): In your own report, it has been accepted that intelligence does

not belong to any particular class. You see, in the report they have written that many of the people selected belong to the lower classes and middle classes. So one should not take the plea that intelligence belongs only to the upper classes. It is a question of opportunity and the methodology that you adopt.

SHRI SHYAMLAL YADAV: The Minister may kindly note that in several States, reservations in services have been done on the basis of this recommendation for the backward classes. In U.P. there was reservation earlier. Now your Government has implemented it. How can **you** advance that argument that it is not possible to make reservations in services on the basis of backwardness? I think the Government should consider it. What the past Government did is not relevant here.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Sir, the principle of reservation has been accepted since a long time past and if at all we have to make any departure from it, that matter will have to be considered again on merit.

SHRI SHYAMLAL YADAV: The Janata Party manifesto mentions that. What have you to say about it?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Political discussions will be outside the House. What we have said, what we have promised, what we have done within the period of eight months, is a different matter. But to embarrass a Minister and say that the Janata Party has promised this, will have political overtones. I do not want to enter into that.

SHRI SHYAMLAL YADAV: This is a political forum.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Now, as far as reservations are concerned, it must be admitted as a fact that there are certain backlogs; particularly in the technical and scientific fields, the quota of reservation is not fully utilised. There are certain reasons also. In spite of the fact that we have afforded a

certain opportunity to the backward classes and also to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students by way of national scholarship and other facilities, yet the performance is not up to the mark because of a certain family background, because of poverty and the peculiar circumstances in which they have to function. These are handicaps in the way of persons appearing for the competitive examinations.

SHRI MAHADEO PRASAD VARMA (Uttar Pradesh): You say that the performance of the candidates who come from the backward classes or the Scheduled Castes is not up-to-date?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Up to the mark.

PROF. N. M. KAMBLE (Maharashtra): The Commission has in its report said that even candidates from the general community are not up to the standard and many candidates from the general community also do not come up to the mark. It has also said that sometimes the Scheduled Castes candidates come out with flying colours. That is what the Commission has itself said.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I am not making a blanket statement but, by and large, this is the performance that has come to notice and I am not taking any shelter under that to say why quotas are not fulfilled. But there are practical difficulties. As far as the scientific and technical field is concerned, particularly the Scheduled Tribes candidates are not available and there are a number of vacancies. So they are de-reserved also. This is also a matter for consideration. These matters should have our sympathetic consideration.

SHRI KOTA PUNNAIAH (Andhra Pradesh): Who supplied this information to the hon. Minister?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA): He says there is backlog and the Government is considering it.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The information is, of course, supplied by the official channels. We trust them. How can we distrust our own official channels and say that the information is misleading and not based on facts? It is based on facts. But the bitter fact will have to be faced. Because of certain family or poverty conditions, it is but natural \_\_\_\_\_

SHRI MAHADEO PRASAD VARMA: Do you want that *status quo* be maintained? Or, do you want a change? Do you want to maintain the vested interests of the upper classes?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I do not want. In this country, if they voluntarily decide to abolish castes and classes, I will be very happy. The question is whether we have to face facts or not. That is why reservations are being made. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): Whom do you allow? There are two Members speaking.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA): Shri Naik.

SHRI L. R. NAIK (Karnataka): The point raised by me was this. In view of the fact that the recommendations of the Kaka Kalelkar report were shelved, some of the States had their own Backward Class Commissions—which is perfectly Constitutional—which identified certain communities as backward communities. . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA): You cannot go on speaking. He can only reply to a brief interruption or say something by way of clarification.

SHRI L. R. NAIK: My point is that some State have prepared such lists of backward communities. In view of this, why not the Government of India

give directives to the Union Public Service Commission to recognise those lists and give preference to candidates coming from these communities? That was the one point that was raised. Secondly....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA): You please sit down.

SHRI DEORAO PATIL (Maharashtra) : I want to bring this to the notice of the Minister.

कुछ वर्ष पूर्व सर्वे हुआ था और उसमें यह बताया गया था चाहे कुछ भी कारण हों कि आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० में केवल 11 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से संबंधित है। अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं में ग्रामीण अंचलों के लोगों का सम्पूर्ण प्रतिनिधित्व 11 प्रतिशत था यह सर्वे हुआ था तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या भर्ती में इस असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाये जा रहे हैं अथवा नहीं। क्योंकि यह जो कान्फ्रेन्स हुई थी उसमें भी इस बारे में डिस्कशन हुआ था और यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि परीक्षाओं में ग्रामीण पृष्ठभूमि पर कुछ प्रश्न रख कर यह असंतुलन दूर किया जाय।

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I have already made this clear in my earlier speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA): You can clarify afterwards.

SHRI S.D. PATIL: I have said in my preliminary speech that the percentage in the rural areas has gone up to 30.30 in 1975 examination. Similarly, the percentage of successful candidates from lower income groups has been steadily rising during the last few years and in 1975 examination it stood at 36.97 per cent. It has almost reached 37 per cent. This is a marked increase. As regards the latter part of Kaka Kalelkar Committee report, efforts were made to discover some objective

tests or some yardsticks for measuring the social and educational backwardness. These were not successful and it was ultimately decided that the Government of India should not draw up any list for backward classes and the entire matter should be left to the discretion of the respective States. They were, however, advised to adopt economic criteria rather than to go by castes to determine backwardness. Many State Governments are, however, maintaining their own lists of backward classes and are giving them various concessions such as reservation in service, admission to educational institutions. This is the direction given\_\_\_\_\_

SHRI SHYAMLAL YADAV: What has the Union Government done?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: This is the direction of the Union Government.

SHRI SHYAMLAL YADAV: This is what the States are doing....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA): Please sit down. Otherwise we cannot conclude this. I will allow you afterwards.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Then, Sir, ....

SHRI SHRIKANT VERMA: Sir, for how long he can go on philosophising on politics and other things?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA): Please allow him to proceed further.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Sir, there are a few points which I want to bring to the notice of the honourable Members of this House far as the backlog is concerned and then I would conclude my speech.

During the period 1.1.64 to 1.1.77, the percentage of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people in the various services. Class I, Class II and Class III, has increased as per

the details that I would like to give just now.

On 1.1.64, in Class I it was 1.54 and on 1.1.77, it has reached the figure of 4.10. Then, in the case of the Scheduled Tribes, the percentage on 1.1.65 was 0.22 and it has risen to 0.70 on 1.1.77. Then, in Class II, the figure on 1.1.64 was 2.78 and it has gone to 6.10 on 1.1.77. As far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, the figure was 0.31 on 1.1.64 and it has now gone up to 0.80 on 1.1.77. In respect of Class III, the figure has gone up from 8.36 on 1.1.64 to 12.10 on 1.1.77 and from 1.09 on 1.1.64 it has gone upto 3.10 on 1.1.77. So, there is a marked increase in the percentage also. But there are certain other aspects and they are to be considered. We have to consider whether we can extend the scope of the reservation beyond the Junior Class I level or whether it should be stopped there. We should also consider whether we should sacrifice quality and efficiency and suitability. These are all matters for higher consideration and particularly in respect of these things, detailed examination will have to be done and we have to see whether we can afford to sacrifice, under the circumstances, all these things when we are trying to urge that the future administration must be mass-oriented and that the requirements of administration are not so much the intellectual equipment or the efficiency standards or the suitability standards as that of having a mass-oriented administration given to economic and social development, etc. These are all points for higher consideration which cannot come within the narrow ambit of this particular motion.

Sir, once again I thank all the Members and if any point has escaped my attention, I would like to clarify... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI L. R. NAIK: Sir, I made a point.....



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA): Only half-a-minute. You cannot go on making a speech.

SHRI L. R. NAIK: Sir, what I want to submit is that the point raised by me is this; I want to know whether the lists of backward classes maintained by the States could be recognised and a directive could be given by the Central Government to the UPSC to the effect that these lists should be taken into consideration while making the selection to the various posts. That was one point. The second point is that as a result of the removal of the area restrictions under the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Removal of Restriction) Order, 1976, there has been an increase in the population of the Scheduled Castes and the scheduled Tribes to the extent of about seven million. Therefore, it would be necessary to increase the reservation quota. This was my second point. Thirdly, Sir.....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA): No, please. You cannot go on raising points. Please sit down. Let him answer the points that you have raised because there are other people also. Yes, Mr. Parikh.

PROF. RAMLAL PARIKH (Gujarat) : I wanted to have a clarification on one point only. The honourable Minister has to be congratulated for having covered almost all the points very satisfactorily. But, Sir, on one point he has not been able to clarify and it is about the high weightage given by the UPSC to the candidates coming from the so-called public schools. In the Report also they have mentioned and they have commended them and they have given them higher prestige. Even according to the policy which the honourable Minister has explained to us, it would be inconsistent if the UPSC were to give a higher degree of prestige to the public schools. I only want an assur-

ance from him that he would look into the matter and come back to the House sometime later and explain to us as to how they are going to reduce the unnecessary and the undue weightage that is given to the candidates from the public schools.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The Kothari Committee has been appointed by the UPSC and it has gone into the various questions of this nature and I think we should better await the decision taken thereon. Then only we would be able to say anything on this. . . . (Interruptions).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA): That is all, please. Now we are proceeding to the next item on the agenda.

#### THE LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL (AC- QUISITION) AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS BILL, 1977

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय  
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव):  
अधिष्ठाता महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि :  
“दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के लिये  
आयुर्विज्ञान की उच्च शिक्षा के लिये अधिक  
अच्छी सुविधायें तथा महिलाओं और बच्चों  
के लिये चिकित्सीय सुविधायें सुनिश्चित करने  
की दृष्टि से लेडी हार्डिंग आयुर्विज्ञान महा-  
विद्यालय और अस्पताल के अर्जन करने का  
और कलावती सरन अस्पताल के प्रबंध का  
तथा उन से संबंधित या उन के आनुषंगिक  
विषयों का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक पर,  
जिस रूप में वह लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किया  
गया है, विचार किया जाए।”

श्रीमान्, मैं दो शब्द माननीय सदन के  
सामने उपस्थित करना चाहूंगा कि सन  
1916 में इस महाविद्यालय ने अपना कार्य  
करना आरम्भ कर दिया और उसका प्रबंध  
एक तदर्थ समिति करती थी। इस समिति का