

3 P.M.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: "What I suggest is that we should take the initiative in the matter of vigilance. Of course, I know there *are* a large number of cases pending for disposal—they do not find time—and if you keep such cases pending for two years or more than that, it loses its very weight. Therefore, what I was saying is this that it is good that we have brought forward this Bill. I lend *my* support to it with the observations that I have made but the important fact is that the administration must be strengthened at all levels. You have got a body of men of whom we could well be proud. Of course, a proper direction from political heads is very necessary.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I move:

"That the Fourth Annual Report of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1959-60, laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 9th August 1960, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Report of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences was laid on the Table of the House, as it is laid every year, about a fortnight ago. In the rush of business, usually such Reports escape the notice of the House. It is to be admitted that when such huge sums, to the extent of crores of rupees, are being spent on this Institute, and when this Institute itself was started in the midst of a controversy four years ago on the ground that there was a munificent donation from the New Zealand Government, through the T.C.M., to the tune of a crore and a half rupees—it was start-

ed With the blessings ultimately of both the Houses in the expectation that the good that was promised would be forthcoming as a result of this vast expenditure which the country could ill afford, in my opinion, on one single institution—we can hardly ignore it. Some four years have elapsed and the institute which was to be started with the object of providing staff of a proper standard of education to the various colleges in our country, which found it difficult to get duly qualified staff, has not been able to fulfil that function in such a short time as it should have done as far as post-graduate teaching is concerned.

Sir, before I go into details, I would like to point out that the Report is a well-drawn report and is a brief one but complete in every respect—It gives a complete picture of the present position. Actually the Report is not expected to go into the shortfalls or difficulties because that may be considered outside the scope of the Director; and perhaps it may not be proper for a Director to point out what would have been better and what would not have been better in the short space of a Report. I would begin. Sir, in the order in which the Report has begun. I would at once, leaving the administration side, which shows various aspects about the administrative section which has since moved to its own building—previously it was in some private lodging houses—come to the teaching staff.

The Institute has added to its teaching personnel six persons. There has been one foreigner from America for teaching preventive and social medicine. All these people are taken on three years' contract. This Report says that another expert, Dr. Megibony, is expected to arrive¹, again through the T. C. M., as an expert in hospital administration.

[Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand.] The main reason why I am taking up this Report here for discussion is that this Institute is an autonomous body and the Government has directly very little to do with it except to see (i) that what is being done with regard to helping the Institute with funds is through and (ii) that co-operation and co-ordination with other institutions which are under its own charge and which may not be within the competence of the Institute to get is enforced.

With regard to the staff here, I would say that in my opinion it would have been better to import a few more foreign experts, particularly on medicine in which branch the advance made by foreign countries through medical research and medical equipment is certainly to be acknowledged. It would be better than going on importing experts on basic education and similar other things. For instance, what could foreigners tell us about basic education in our country? The conditions there are different. Sir, instead of importing experts for teaching preventive and social medicine in the Institute it would have been better if they had imported experts, in surgery, medicine and other subjects. It is good that they are importing an expert for hospital administration because there is something that we can learn about efficient administration from them.

I feel, Sir, when there is such a glamour for foreign degrees in our country, so much so that only last year three hundred students were sent for preliminary F. R. C. S., it is necessary that we raise the standard of our graduate teaching at once to such an extent that foreign degrees will not have the same glamour. Similarly, Sir, though we have said that we will make a provision for a very high type of medical teaching in our country, we are still recruiting people with foreign degrees in preference to those who have taken their post-graduate degrees in our j

country. The ideal is still a theory. In practice it still continues, I am sorry to say that, and as such that glamour exists. And what is the result?

Sir, people go abroad for their F. R. C. S. In this connection I would like to make a suggestion to the hon. Minister. The Deputy Director

General of Medical Services in Britain happened to say that if India were to make a provision for teaching of preliminary F. R. C. S. and its examination also in this country as was done in Colombo some years back, the great rush of people¹—who now go to England, stay there for four or five years, try to eke out an existence in that country and arrange for foreign exchange to return by getting jobs—would stop. And what happens? As a rule, out of 300, only 15 or 20 ultimately pass. Those who are there find it easy to get jobs of £ 1,000 or £ 950 minimum per year as Registrars—because of the great need in England for medical recruits since they are very short of medical personnel because of the exigencies of war lots of their youngmen passed away, but they feel that after four or five years this will stop—and they try to finish their studies side by side. Very often it happens that they are not able to do justice to their studies but they do develop a taste for a stay in England for reasons of more amenities. Quite a good number of them after coming to India find that the salaries offered to them are very very low. In spite of the claim made by the Health Ministry, when the Institute was started, that there was shortage of personnel for teaching in medical colleges these young men who are anxious to take up jobs with their foreign qualifications are unable to get jobs in this country even if they are prepared to serve in an honorary capacity. This is a little by the way, not exactly pertaining to the Report, but something that comes out as an offshoot. I would, therefore, suggest that it might be better to recruit

more doctors from foreign countries on three years' contract. That will mean such a higher standard of studies and efficiency in working to our people that they will stop going out from here for medical studies. Given some other inducements or, if necessary, through some other steps the promising young men, who graduate from our colleges and who as a result go abroad, will be available to our country and will not be found knocking at others' doors.

Incidentally, Sir, it will save us a good deal of foreign exchange which is spent by so many people by their staying in foreign countries through the best years of their life even after their post-graduation in those countries. It will also save us so much wastage of our medical facilities—which we offer to foreign teachers in our colleges—which we are now losing by their going away and taking up appointments abroad.

We come next to the hospital section. Sir, this Institute was supposed to require 650 beds and as a matter of fact there was a big controversy whether it should be lodged on the Irwin Hospital site or on its present site and at that time it was pointed out that the reason why it was being taken so far was that the Safdarjang Hospital would be available, but what has happened is quite the contrary, and that is where I would like the Health Ministry to take note and do what it can to improve matters and make the Institute more useful and also save the country a lot of money that may be spent even now on construction and equipment. Sir, the Safdarjang Hospital has about 650 beds—I am open to correction. It was supposed to reach the strength of 800. When the college started, it had 51 students. For the first year, of course, they did not require any beds. But in the second year when beds were required, because the college did not have a single bed, a demand was made on the Safdarjang

Hospital and believe it or not that out of 600 beds, after great discussion and controversy and—I should say—differences of opinion, 84 beds were given. Again believe it or not, 42 beds were put under one doctor from the Safdarjang Hospital, doctor of medicine, and 42 were kept under two professors from the Institute and the associate professors and their assistants were not allowed to enter the Safdarjang Hospital. Now when you have beds for the students in charge, the professors take charge of those beds in a team and that team consists of professors, assistant professors, including housemen and other staff who may have to help them. I do not know why this condition should have been made that nobody else, except those two professors from the Institute, could go and only those two professors could go. But this happened; and what happened next?

When this Institute was started, it was pointed out to us that it would have a first class nursing college and a nursing hostel for nurses would be built because those nurses would be equipped in the matter of handling special apparatus which ordinary nurses could not do. But when this hostel was ready, its walls were demolished and it was remodelled. That was in 1953. Last year, they took 100 beds from the nursing hostel and that nursing hostel was kept where it is. Sir, these nurses have to go to the Willingdon Hospital, the Lady Hardinge Hospital and perhaps to the Safdarjang and Victoria Zangana Hospitals. They live on the Curzon Road and they have to spend their time here and there. While they could have been lodged here according to the scheme, suddenly that grand scheme which was placed before Parliament was given up. I would like to know, and I put it to the House to realise it, how much money could have been saved. It is a question of crores of rupees. Already Rs. 2,21,00,000 have been spent on construction alone. This Institute,

[Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand.] if it had been on the Irwin Hospital site, would have commanded nearly 11 hundred beds and it would have been able to take up that post-gradu-at-j work and research work. That has not yet begun except in the case of 60 students as given in this Report who were there. Perhaps it is now 100, *i.e.* after four years.

The second suggestion made on the floor of the House, if you refer to the debate including what Mr. Chettiar said, was that this Institute being far away in the North might not be easily available with the same privileges or the same privileges might not be available to other colleges in the South and it should have been in a central place like Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, in this sense that people are used to going there for various other things. But a better place would have been Nagpur where there was that biggest hospital in the east built only about 6 years ago and that hospital had a strength of about 1,200 beds. I am sure the hon. Minister has seen that place, a big campus. That would not have required the same amount of expenditure on levelling the ground. Of course, that is an old story. I am just giving it here for reference purposes. The point is that the Safdarjang Hospital beds should be made available to the Institute forthwith. I would urge that the 200 beds today in the Medical Institute should be made available for very complicated and special cases. The Safdarjang Hospital beds—the best equipment today is available in the Safdarjang Hospital where even clinical examinations have to be done—should be available for ordinary cases, for undergraduate teaching and if that were done, work would go on with greater tempo and the special staff with special salaries that has been engaged would be able to deliver the goods better.

I would then refer to the number of admissions of patients. That seems

to be satisfactory—almost 3,000—and the death-rate is said to be 72-58 out of 3,000. I have already told you about the nursing college. It is very very necessary that these nurses who are trained here in this college should also be trained for their postgraduate courses. Before I could go

I to some other point, I would like to say something with regard to the tenure of the staff. A three years' contract is entered into with the staff and nobody's application is forwarded for another post until that period of three years expires. After Dr. Joseph's case, Sir, instructions were issued by the Government that the authorities concerned should not come in the way of people improving their prospects. I therefore suggest that the authorities should not come in the way of their getting a recommendatory note, because that would not be fair to young people who have to think not only of their livelihood but of their prospects also.

Sir, paying patients is another thing. In a place like Delhi, except the Nursing Home in Delhi, there are very few other hospitals, barring some private nursing homes, where arrangements for paying patients are made. At least 3 years back there was no proper arrangement in this big Safdarjang Hospital for a paying patient. In this hospital there are only 10 beds reserved for paying patients, although the Report states that there is always a waiting list of 12 patients.

Now, Sir, with regard to the academic side of this Report, 51 students are taken and out of those 51 there were 10 that belonged to the backward classes. Then there are 22 half freeships and 22 full freeships. And these 51 were from amongst the 300 who appeared for competitive examinations. Considering that this is the best college where a very high type of training is to be given, I personally think that this number of 300 is comparatively a small one, if we take into consideration the num-

ber of applicants for admission to other colleges.

With regard to the teaching system, I do not want to take you into all the details. They have given 4 or 5 features but I would refer, as a layman, to only one feature which I can understand, and even that because, after all, this institute had to have some special features even for the under-graduate training. The House was asking the Minister then as to why a college even was required and it was said that this would have such special features that they would be the standard for other colleges in the country. This special feature is here that surgical and medical training are given side by side. Believe it or not, in a class, I am told, there are 3 or 4 lecturers at a time, one surgical man, one medical man, maybe one orthopaedic man and one other man. They are to lecture at one time and this system is only in one place in the world, namely, in America. I had a talk here with the person concerned and I understood that even in England they give 3 or 4 lectures a week and after that the students are to do their clinical work by following the work in the hospital to which they are attached and under those professors but here, like a school—this is for post-graduate students—they are supposed to attend the class all the time, even the post-graduates, and that is why these lecturers are there all the time. I cannot go into all the details now because these people are supposed to be in close contact with the lecturers and that is why all these lecturers are there. I personally do not know how far this is going to deliver the goods, specially this type of special feature, which would perhaps make the students more reliant on their professors because my conception of university education is that you learn just under the guidance of the lecturer. The high school education is that you learn along with him all the time. But this reduces it to

high school education. Post-graduate study means you learn, you do it more or less on your own with a little guidance. So reducing this to this type of teaching which is only in one other place in the world is not proper and I do not think it should be tried in our country.

The post-graduate students were 62 but even then, they have not been getting all the facilities that they should have for want of beds. If my suggestion is examined by the Minister through his Ministry, and all the prejudices are asked to be got over by those concerned, then it would be possible to give more beds to the institute for the ordinary studies. They already have 220 beds and that will increase at Safdarjung Hospital if they reserve the special cases even from Safdarjung Hospital for post-graduate training and research work.

With regard to research I have to make one or two observations. Leaving aside research, the various types of equipment, the ingredients and reagents[^] are not available and not even sanctioned to the extent that they should be and I do not know why the Government, after starting this institute with such high ambitions and- wanting to give it all facilities which existed nowhere in the country, try in a higgledy-miggledy manner, to give only 42 per cent, of what they asked for. If they asked for Rs. 19 lakh worth, the grant came to Rs. 8.19 lakhs and it has come to 42 per cent. There are complaints from people. I would draw the attention of the Minister, though this is an autonomous institute, that there are no reagents for examination of clinical cases and at certain times, they have to give up special examination which ought not to be the case. What is the good of having such an institute if you have not got even the necessary reagents for doing clinical examination? Similarly, regarding the hospital equipment, it was reduced from Rs. 8.42 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs odd. The other, as I said, was stores equipment which was reduced from Rs. 19 lakhs to Rs. 8.19 lakhs. What type of research

[Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand.] we can have? With the increasing prices of medical equipment, I would suggest that the money required to make up for the shortfall in the Five Year Plan period and other budgetary grants, should be diverted for the time being, from construction to equipments. Otherwise, those buildings without equipment are not worth very much to make the students to arry on the experiments.

With regard to library, I would say this and I hope Dr. Kunzru will specially note it and help when the matter comes up again because the Rockefellers made an offer of 100,000 dollars for the library—for the National Medical Library—provided it was located on the campus and their expert came here and inspected the place. They offered seventy-three lakhs for books but when the Ministry asked 10,59,000 for buildings . . .

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR) : How many lakhs for buildings?

DR. H. N. KUNZRU (Uttar Pradesh): Seventy-three what?

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Seventy-three lakhs is the Rockefeller grant for medical books. That is what they required for this institute. Whether it is for both combined or not, I will have to verify from my papers. But what I would point out here is this that their agency said here that they would not give this grant to the National Medical Library unless it was located in the Medical Institute campus, while, judging from rumours all-round and the location showed, it is intended, I think, to put the National Medical Library somewhere near Curzon Road. Actually when we have created an Institute which is to be available for all postgraduates and top-ranking people not only in the Capital but also from outside, when such a big hospital is there and the Institute is to develop, and when the huge building of the Medical Research Council has come in the Institute campus, it would be a very

good thing if this National Library were to be located there and we are able, as a result, to gain the grant founded by Rockefeller. I feel, therefore that this Institute which—originally Members wanted should include teaching of Ayurved and also should have a wing reserved for research work in Ayurved,—was really established, as they did not want any interference really in furthering the cause of allopathic medicines, should function towards that end, to show some results and to meet the needs of the medical personnel required for teaching in the medical colleges without any let or hindrance. The drawbacks particularly with regard to the availability of beds could be removed, if the Minister so wishes, within a matter of a few weeks or months by the people sitting together, the whole Governing Body and the Ministry personnel, and deciding the matter.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: We always sit together.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Another thing to be noted is, this Ministry gave 75 scholarships of Rs. 1501 - each for medical students in Delhi for post-graduate studies. Nothing was first given to the students from this college till representations were made by the Chairman, Rajku-mari Amrit Kaur and then six meagre scholarships out of 75 were allocated to it while 10 were given to Lady Hardinge Hospital and some others to Willingdon Hospital, etc. If we want studies in this Institute to advance, as it was said when the Act was passed, I think every facility should be given and it should be seen that nobody, even without the knowledge of the Minister, puts an impediment in its progress. Thank you.

The question was proposed.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU (Uttar Pradesh) : Mr. Deputy Chairman. Dr. Seeta Parmanand has invited our attention to some of the problems which arise out of the Report which has been placed before us in regard to the working of All-India Institute of Medical Scien-

ces. Sir, I remember the days when we were discussing in the Bhoré Com-jnittee, of which I was a member, the establishment of such an institute. The purpose of such an institute was not to provide another medical college; it was not to be an under-graduate institution but it was to be a postgraduate and a research institution of the highest character possible. We drew our inspiration from what had been done in John Hopkins University, and we thought that our institution should be modelled on that great institution which is a great centre of postgraduate medical research. Now what I would like to know is whether the original purpose for which this Institute was founded has been kept prominently in view by those who have the honour and the responsibility of guiding this Institute. Is it just like any other medical college that we have—I do not know how many medical colleges we have, but we have many—preparing young men and young women for the M.D., M.S., D.P.H. or so many other degrees, or is it an institution which has kept up the objectives enumerated by me earlier? The original object was that this Institute should be somewhat different from the other institutions; it should be an institution which would train teachers for our medical colleges. We did not want our young men to go to Britain and be dependent on foreign sources for higher medical education; we wanted them to have the best knowledge that was available in the medical world in our own country. Now, I have examined this Report from this point of view, and I am rather disappointed with it. There is no word indicating in that Report that this purpose has been kept prominently in view. I would just read out one sentence to illustrate my point.

"The scientific discussions which followed the lectures were of a high academic order and showed the keen interest taken by post-graduate students and medical practitioners in different fields of medical specialities."

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It goes on to say:

"Investigations carried out in these clinics were of a high standard, second to none in this country, and it is expected that with proper hospital facilities which would be available when the Institute has its own hospital this Institute will be as good as in any other country."

Now, it is not comforting for us to be told that the investigations carried out in these clinics were second to none in this country. It is no comfort to us to be assured that the investigations carried out were not second to the investigations carried out, shall I say, in the Agra Medical College or in the Kanpur Medical College or in the Lucknow Medical College? I shall not feel satisfied even if they are of the standard of the Grant Medical College or the Madras Medical College or the Medical College in Calcutta. What I want to know, and what I want to feel assured is that these investigations are of the highest character possible, of a character which would do credit to a research and post-graduate institutions in any country in the world. I should have liked some information to be given to us of the nature of these discussions, of the value that has been placed upon these discussions by foreign experts of importance. I should have liked some information on that aspect, and I would like to know whether, in the world of medicine or in the world of surgery, the staff of this Institution has won recognition at the hands of great foreign experts or foreign medical bodies. Now, Sir, I would like to invite your attention to what the Bhoré Committee had to say on this point. I am reading from page 431 of the second volume of their report: —

"The objects of the Institute should be: —

(1) to bring together in one place educational facilities of the highest order for the training of all the more important types of health personnel and to emphasise the close interrelation existing

[Shri P. N. Sapru.] between the different branches of professional education in the field of health;

(2) to promote research of the highest type in all the branches of study for which the Institute will be responsible;

(3) to co-ordinate training and research;

(4) to provide postgraduate training of an advanced character in an atmosphere which will foster the true scientific outlook and a spirit of initiative; and

(5) to inspire all persons who undergo training, undergraduate or postgraduate, with the loftiest ideals of the profession to which they belong and to promote in them a community outlook and a high degree of culture, in order that they may become active apostles of the progressive spirit in whatever field they may be called upon to serve, whether it be teaching, research, general health work or administration".

It was contemplated that the Institute would provide facilities for advanced training to a selected number of persons. We were not thinking so much of quantity as of quality, and I would like to say that one of the points to which we attached importance was the History of Medicine. We wanted chairs to be established in the History of Medicine. We did not want the Institute to be an Institute for Ayurveda or for Unani or for Homoeopathy but we did want chairs to be established for the History of Medicine. I would like to know whether chairs for the History of Medicine have been established, and if so, with what results. We wanted the Institute staff to be selected from the best material in the country. You are having a competitive examination for selecting under-graduate students but what about the postgraduate students? How are you selecting your post-graduate students? Some light should have been thrown

in this Report on this point. Sir, the hospital which is attached to the Institute is a 100-bedded hospital. Now, you cannot really run a big Institute with a 100-bedded hospital.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: It is raised to 200 now.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: I am glad to hear that. In the Report the figure given is 100. But even 200 is a very small figure and in a big town like Delhi it should be possible to have a big hospital. As a matter of fact a big town was selected for the reason that it would be able to provide clinical material. Some of us thought that it might be located in some place removed from the din and noise of towns but then the view which prevailed with the Committee was that it should be located at a big centre because clinical material would be available only in big centres.

Sir, one of the branches of knowledge in which our doctors are very deficient is psychological medicine. Many physicians say today, many men who have given thought to medical questions say today, that many diseases are of a psychosomatic character. Between the body and the mind there is an intimate relationship and therefore emphasis is laid in these days on psychological medicine.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: The speeches also are psychological medicine.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: I am sure the Minister is a psychological case. I have no doubt about that. What I was saying was, we would like to know whether any special attention is being paid in this Institute to psychological medicine. They have in British Universities a Diploma called D. P. M. Have we any such Diploma in this institution and have we any special arrangements for psychological medicine?

Another feature to which I should like to invite your attention is that we wanted this institution to do some research in indigenous pharmacopoeia, the pharmacopoeia of the land. We did not want it to become an Ayurvedic Or a Unani institution but we wanted it to do research on the pharmacopoeia which has been handed down to us from the ages. Probably there are some drugs of value in that pharmacopoeia and that I think is the best contribution that we could make to our ancient systems of medicine. We want to know whether this purpose too has been kept in mind by this institution.

Now, Sir, I would like to ask one or two questions regarding the academic side of this institution. There was a divergence of view in regard to the academic composition of the body which should control or guide education in this Institute. There was a minority consisting of myself and I think Dr. Adbul Hamid and there was a majority. The minority view was that this institution should not be allowed to become the close preserve of a body of men who adored themselves. There is nothing which is more hateful than Narcissism whether in life or in medicine or in any walk of life. There is a tendency in us to worship ourselves. We did not want this institution to develop along those lines. We wanted that in this institution there should be a number of persons on the Faculty from other Universities as well. The Faculty should not be a closed corporation of the teachers of the University alone; it should have some representatives of other Universities as well. Now, I should like to know whether any importance—of course, as I said, this represented the minority view—has been attached to this point of view and if so what is the composition of the academic body which controls the Institute?

Then we are told that lack of accommodation and hospital facilities pre-

vented a larger number of post-graduates being accepted for training. We have not been told exactly how many post-graduate students were accepted for training. A larger number, we are told, were not accepted for training. What is your target? For how many post-graduate students do you wish to provide facilities? In considering this matter it should be remembered that this was meant to be essentially a post-graduate institution. It is not enough for us to be told that it has a very good undergraduate college. We have got so many under-graduate colleges. This was meant to be a post-graduate college.

Then we are told that each student is given a problem for research which he pursues under the guidance of his teacher. Some information should have been made available to us to the results of that guidance. Some information should have been given to us to what the results of the students' efforts in research have been. Sir, I think we are entitled to have more specific information as regards the methods which are employed in teaching medicine. Because this was to be a teachers' training college and we would like to know the methods which are being pursued to train teachers for our medical colleges in this institution.

Then we are told on page 8 that 'one external examiner was appointed in each subject and they came from Baroda, Bangalore and Cuttack.' Three places were selected for external examinations. It says further that "credit upto 30 per cent of the marks was given to students in these examinations for their day-to-day work." Sir, I am always critical of this credit for day-to-day work. I do not mean to cast any reflection on our teachers in the slightest degree but my experience with so many bodies of teaching with which I have been connected is that our teachers are inclined to be a little too soft towards their own students. Therefore I view

[Shri P. N. Sapru.] with a certain amount of scepticism proposals which dilute the examination system in its pristine purity. You may say that I am rather conservative in this respect but that is the point of view which I would like to place before this House. As my time is up, I do not think I can say very much more in regard to this Institute. We all wish this Institute success and we are grateful to the Government of New Zealand for the help that they are giving us. We are hoping to get grants from foreign bodies like the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, but I should like this Institute to develop with our own funds and in our own way. Thank you very much.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am very grateful to my colleague, Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand, for bringing this motion before the House. It is a very important subject and I am glad that she brought this motion. I am very thankful to the Institute for expeditiously placing the Report before the House. Normally my experience has been that these reports are placed before the House pretty late. Here is a case where a report for the year ending 31st March, 1960, was placed on the Table of the House on the 9th August of the same year. I hope the other Ministries which are placing the reports of other public institutions will follow suit and will try to place the reports in the same year as has been done in this case.

As far as the Report is concerned, it is a pretty brief report. At the same time, it gives a fairly satisfactory picture of the activities of the Institute. Para 1 of the Report makes very interesting reading and I must congratulate all those professors and others who have achieved distinction in their own lines. It is a good beginning for the Institute and I do hope that the tradition set up by these professors will be followed in the years to come and that more re-

search work will be carried out in the Institute. We find at the end that an annexure has been given where it has been stated that during the year there were 45 papers published by the Institute on various subjects. Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand spoke about the lack of staff in the Institute. I have also noticed in the Report that out of the sanctioned staff, only a portion has so far been filled. I do not know whether this is due to non-availability of properly qualified people or it is the policy of the Government to go slow in filling these posts. I for one would wish the Institute to work with full vigour and appoint as much staff as may be required and do the work as expeditiously and as well as possible.

Now, Shri Sapru mentioned that when it was planned to set up Institute, the idea was that it would be a post-graduate institution—not merely another college or institute for teaching the M.B.B.S. course. Unless the base is sound, I do not think much progress is possible. Therefore, I am not one of those who would share Shri Sapru's views fully. I do want that this Institute should take up undergraduate studies and that should be of an all-India character. Now, some figures have been supplied to me recently which do not go to show that the Institute is working on the basis of an all-India character. Now, take the case of 1956 admissions. Fifty students were selected for the M.B.B.S. course. Out of these 37 came from Delhi. In regard to other States it varied from 1 to 4. In 1957 71 students were taken and Delhi had a quota of 47. The other States had from 1 to 7 representation among the candidates selected.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI ROHIT M. DAVE) in the Chair].

In 1958 again, 50 candidates were taken. Delhi's quota was 24. The others varied from 2 to 10, a small State like Kerala having ten. Then, in 1959, 51 students were taken out of which Delhi's quota was 22. In

the case of other States it varied from 1 to 5. Now after reading these figures it would look more as if it is one of the institutions catering mainly to the interests of Delhi students, because Delhi has been having a large number of seats all these years. And I am sure that in the fifth year, that is, 1960, the same state of affairs will continue. Now we must go into the reasons for this. I am not one of those who are prepared to believe that Delhi produces all the intelligentsia and other States are not producing sufficiently qualified students to compete in these examinations. The reason is to be found somewhere else and about that I have been speaking in this House since last year. Now, the qualifying examination for one to appear in these selection tests is the Intermediate Science examination. Now, take the case of U.P. The results of the Intermediate examination are published somewhere about the 18th of June. That is roughly the time when the results are published year after year. The closing date for sending applications for selection to the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences is always in the first week of June, about the 8th June or 7th June. That means, the U.P. students who have appeared in the Intermediate Science examination have to fill their forms when their results are not out. They fill the forms in the hope that they will succeed. Then, they will appear in the examination. Then, the date for the test has been fixed as the fourth Tuesday of June, which roughly comes on or about the 25th. Now, the results are published on or about the 18th. By the 25th the students must produce a certificate to show that they are duly qualified to take the examination. That means they have five to six days at their disposal to get a certificate from the Board, where 30,000, 40,000 or 50,000 students appear in the examination. Now, is it humanly possible to obtain these certificates in such a short time, say, within five to six days. The Board's office is in Allahabad and candidates come from all over U.P. That means that after the

publication of their results, they must all run to Allahabad, try to obtain the certificate, then come to Delhi and produce it before the selection test is held. If they are to do all this, you can very well see that it is not possible for them to study during that vital period of eight days, from the 18th to 25th or so. That is the period when generally the students prepare, and in all these institutions the last few days count. That is the state of affairs from 1956 onwards to 1960, and I am sorry to say that nobody has bothered to find out whether any remedy can be found for this. Well, the classes in the Medical Institute begin in August, and I see no reason why the selection examination cannot be held in the second week of July when all the results are out. They are then in a fit condition to produce certificates, and proper chance can be given to the U.P. candidates to compete for the selection test. I am citing the case of U.P. because I know the facts about this State. There may be other States where the same thing may happen. There may be Madras, there may be Bombay, and there may be Nagpur where the results are not published by then. Now for an All India Institute to hold an examination in which everybody cannot compete is a thing which I cannot understand. Probably the hon. Minister will have some ready-made reply saying that it is in the rules that the examination will be held on the fourth Tuesday of June or some such thing. But is he justified in saying that the rule is like that? Is it a rule which has been made to exclude people from taking the examination? Cannot we change the rule? Cannot we bring in all the eligible students to appear in the selection test and try their luck? This is about the application date and the selection examination.

Now this year I have a further grievance, and it is this. The dates of the selection examination coincided with the dates of the examinations at Lucknow and Kanpur where two

[Shri M. P. Bhargava.] o'f the biggest medical colleges in U.P. are located. What happened? The medical colleges say "We have fixed our dates". The All India Institute says 'We have fixed our dates'. And who is the person to suffer? It is the students. The shining students who could compete at both the places and who could make a selection whether to come to the All India Institute or to go to Lucknow have all been prevented, because the examination date in Delhi was 28th June and the examination date in Lucknow was 27th to 30th June. Both the people, the All India Institute who are an autonomous body and the U.P. people who are also autonomous, thought why they should worry. Each of them thought that the other will change the date, and so 'why should we worry?' The result is that several hundred students from U.P. could not take the examination, and that is borne out by the figures I have given. U.P. is not a place where people will not compete well wherever they go, but if opportunities are denied to them, well, nobody can help that. So, I would strongly urge on the Governing Body to take this matter up seriously, not to treat it lightly, and try to evolve some formula by which students from no State will be excluded from taking the examination. It is a very serious thing, and we must take it up earnestly and must find a solution for it. That is as far as selection of candidates is concerned.

Now in the Report we find that so far there were 100 beds in the hospital attached to the Institute which have been increased to 200. For an Institute of this stature and that too in a place like Delhi 200 beds are a most insignificant figure. I want that the number of beds in the hospital attached to the All India Institute should be increased to the maximum provided for, and it should be done as quickly as possible. This will serve a double purpose. On the one hand it will provide opportuni-

ties to the under-graduates and postgraduates to see cases for themselves on a wider scale and to try to learn things by seeing, and on the other hand it will provide the much-needed opportunity to Delhi citizens who have not got proper and adequate facilities for medical relief and an adequate number of beds consistent with the population.

Sir, there are some other things in the Report about which my friends, Mr. Sapru and Dr. Seeta Parmanand, have already dealt with, and I need not waste the time of the House on them. Once again I will appeal to the Minister and to the Governing Body to consider the questions which I have raised and give a sympathetic and fair treatment to the students who want to join the medical profession. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am very happy that there is one common feeling amongst all the Members who have participated in the debate, and it is this that so far as the Report under consideration is concerned, they are very much satisfied with it. In fact when I listened carefully to the debate and took careful notes of it. I found that there was not a single critical observation about the working of the institution, and I must congratulate the Members on properly appreciating the good work that the institution is doing. I must also congratulate all those concerned with the working of the institution right from Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Chairman of the Governing Body, all the members of the Governing Body, the Director of the Institute who has been devoting all his time during the last few years in making it a success, and all the members of the staff. It was a big job. It was a job of a new kind, setting up a standard institution especially in the field of post-graduate studies in medicine.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat): The hon. Minister said that all sectors of the House express-

ed satisfaction. There are not enough beds, there are not enough doctors, and there is not enough equipment. Where is the satisfaction?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I think my friend has lacked a little understanding of the observations that have been made. I will come to that. All those things are outside the Report. If at all, it is only proper appreciation of the work that is being done, and they said that more should be done which is not condemning what has been done. I am afraid my friend has not followed the debate closely. Perhaps he is not very happy that the Government should be in a position where the Members who have spoken have all of them appreciated the good work being done under the auspices of the Government. I can appreciate that.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL: I am very happy about it. What I would like to see is that medical aid and facilities for teaching medical science are made cheaper and available more freely in the country.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I shall remember that point also in my reply, though I need not. Sir, as I was saying, I must also congratulate all those instrumental in building up this institution of a peculiarly different type, this set up a high standard of teaching. If I had said that and just finished, I really would not have been discourteous to the debate because very little relevant has been said. But I want to be courteous to the Members who have made some observations. Otherwise, I will be guilty of discourtesy to them, and it is only on account of that that I am referring to the following points— not because they are relevant to this Report which is before the House, "but certainly because even if not relevant, hon. Members who are entitled to my respect and esteem have made them.

Now, my friend, Dr. Parmanand, save herself the pleasure of making

many observations. (*Interruption*). It gave me also pleasure.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: It is very kind of you.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Nothing else but kindness should be expected from me. Sir, I feel most miserable that I am not able to accept her suggestions regarding the import of staff from outside. If I had invited any foreign staff unnecessarily, my esteemed friend, Dr. Parmanand, would be the first to stand on her legs and criticise and make a plea that only when we had exhausted the resources of our country and found no good teachers, should we go to foreign countries.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: There are no frontiers to knowledge.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Sir, I appreciate that there are no frontiers to knowledge. But there are frontiers to discretion and one of the frontiers to discretion is that if there are my countrymen who are equally qualified, I refuse to invite or get anyone single person from a foreign country, unless I find it in the interest of my country to invite them. I am not parochial; I am not narrowly nationalistic. But I am not so liberal in my work, nor is the Institute so liberal in its outlook, that even though there are competent people inside the country we should invite somebody from foreign countries. No foreigner would come to a country where there are competent people, even if they are invited.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: What about the foreign degrees then?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I am coming to that point. I am taking the points one by one.

Therefore, the first point that she made was that more people should have been imported. We are against importation of any foreign goods including technical personnel, unless it

[Shri D. P. Karmarkar.] is absolutely necessary in the interests of our country. And it has been the policy of the Institute and also of the policy of the Government not to hesitate to bring in foreign scholars from abroad. Whenever it is necessary, we even request the foreign organisations to get us some members of the staff of the W.H.O, and the rest. But it is not

as if at every possible opportunity we should go to the foreign countries either for monetary aid or for foreign personnel. Therefore, I find myself in the miserable position of differing, if I may say so, very strongly with what my colleague has said. I am not enamoured of inviting foreigners unless it is absolutely necessary for my country and if it is necessary, I will not hesitate to go round the globe and get the people either on their terms or on ours. That is our considered policy and it was that policy which was stuck to in a matter of this kind. If there are fewer foreign personnel in the Institute, it is because a large number is available in my own country and they are sufficiently competent, and capable, and I should like to congratulate the Institute on not having done anything that might have smelt of having followed the very unsound advice like the one tendered by my esteemed colleague, Dr. Parmanand. I am quite sure that they have invited all foreign collaboration. In fact, I am very happy for the collaboration and co-operation that the foreign organizations have been giving to this Institute—the Rockefeller Foundation and the other organizations. They are always ready to help this Institute in all the measures that they can. We invite their co-operation. We thank them for their co-operation. We shall always be anxious to secure co-operation from every quarter, but when necessary.

Sir, my friend, Dr. Parmanand, appeared to attach unnecessary importance to foreign degrees to an extent to which I do not. I do not attach any importance to any foreign degree as such nor to any foreign qualification, unless getting that qualification is an

addition of knowledge to any countrymen of mine. It has been the policy of the Government not to encourage people to go to post-graduate degrees like F.R.C.S. or M.R.C.P. We do not encourage them because we feel that our universities are competent enough to give post-graduate qualifications

in surgery and in medicine. We do not prefer a foreign-degreed man to one with an M.S. or an M.D. degree of any university in India because I refuse to believe, unless the contrary is proved, that our universities are not producing equally good doctors. My friend's knowledge . . .

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMA"

NAND: Will you kindly state how-many people with foreign degrees are there in the Institute?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: We have been lucky in having there people who are competent and who have foreign degrees also. But that does not mean that hereafter we should go on sending people to foreign countries for degrees. My friend's knowledge, I am unhappy to state, is a little out of date. She appears to be living in an atmosphere which is long past. We have progressed after she had finished her studies of these problems so far as medicine is concerned. I am aware of the fact that in spite of our discouragement, some students do go to foreign countries for foreign degrees. They go in the legitimate manner; they get the passport; may

be they get foreign exchange and they get entrance there. We are not there to debar their entry. In so far as it lies in our power in respect of any field for which there is proper equipment and adequate facilities for training in our country, it has been our policy to discourage our students. Then what happens? They go there and in a country like England, they get a job also. My friend must be knowing this fact because her knowledge is fairly widespread—that there is a dearth of some type of personnel in a country like England. Our doctors are employed there also on a salary which is bound to be better than the salary

which is obtainable here, because the standard, of living is higher there and the salary that is paid to a professor is better than what it is here. Then

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

sometimes, they come back and say, 'We are there. We are forced to live outside our country.' If you are not prepared to abide by your country's environments, if you are not prepared to abide by the fact that your country is prepared to pay you less, that it cannot afford to pay more than what it can actually pay—we cannot afford to. pay a professor a salary more than Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500—and if you prefer to choose another country because they pay you better, you have your discretion. We do not come in your way, but do not make a complaint of that. Until our country becomes so economically prosperous as to pay a professor better, we are bound to pay only less than what you are paid in the United States or in England. So, that is not a factor which makes one very happy, but we are not responsible for it.

Sir, my friend traversed over some past history going back into many things, as to how the Institute was shifted from the Irwin Hospital, how it came to be nearabout the Safdar-jung Hospital, how it came to have its own buildings, etc. All these are not relevant to this year's Report. But I would answer her briefly. There was a programme which the Institute adopted. According to it, they took up the building, other than the hospital, first. I cannot say that they were wrong in their choice. It was a huge building. They took it up bit by bit. The whole building could not be finished in one year. Therefore, they proposed to take up other construction work, the construction of the College and then the hospital. Naturally, when the students matured from the first year, then went into the clinical classes. They required beds. The Director made out a list as to how many beds he would require. Those

beds were duly placed at the disposal of the Institute from the Safdarjang Hospital. That was not in any sense a satisfactory arrangement, but nothing else could be done. They cannot be created overnight. Therefore, those beds were placed at their disposal. My friend will agree that we have to abide by certain discipline. The professors were appointed as surgeons in the Safdarjang Hospital before they could touch a single patient. It is obvious. The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences might be a distinguished Institute but unless the professors there were at least technically made part of the staff of the Safdarjang Hospital, the thing could not function. As a matter of fact, the Assistant Professors were not recognised as surgeons or whatever it is. That was only a technical difficulty. But all that is now past history. We said that the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences should have beds of their own. The Institute could not have a building of its own suddenly nor could it accommodate the Hospital in buildings which already existed. Now, the Nursing College Hospital came in handy for that purpose. My friend perhaps through an error of expression said that the College was demolished and rebuilt . . .

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND:
No, no, the walls inside were demolished to make a bigger hall.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Some minor adjustments were made. Something had to be done. Unless my friend has seen it or known about it that there were major demolitions, I should like to ask which officer in the C.P.W.D, permitted the major demolition of a building recently constructed. The point is, my friend has not seen the building and perhaps those hon. Members who have seen it will know how very small adjustments have been made in it to the tune of not more than a few thousands of rupees. No major demolition has been done *as* when we speak of the demolition of an old building which deserves to be

[Shri D. P. Karmarkar.] demolished. The Nursing College Hostel housed the Institute. Now, there were 100 beds. Then two hundred beds were there. The latest position is that there are 350 beds although the occupancy is 365. So, the Institute has 350 beds. If they want one hundred beds more, on behalf of the Government, I can assure her and the House that we shall be prepared to give them one hundred beds.

If they want 200 beds more we shall give them the beds. But the difficulty is that beds and hospitals cannot be built overnight. Thanks to Kerala and Assam, that we are able to get nurses; otherwise there is a general shortage of nurses.

I have always kept in touch with the Director of the Institute regarding the progress of the hospital, how far it has come up and so on, because Government are anxious that this Institute should not suffer for want of any facility which can be given to it. My friend, Dr. Seeta Parmanand, need not be anxious at all about the bed-strength that the hospital will have.

Then, Sir, she said something about what does not obtain, viz., what would have happened if the college had been near the Irwin Hospital or what would have happened if a certain thing would have been there or the building of the Institute would have been near the Irwin Hospital building. This question would have been relevant five years ago but it is not relevant now. It reminds me of a small saying, if my friend does not mind

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: No, no.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: It is nothing obscene, if my friend does not object to that.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: It is unparliamentary.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: There is no unparliamentary word in it. It

depends on how one takes a parliamentary word. The saying is very current in my part of the country. A little child once went to his daddy and said, 'What would happen if auntie had moustaches?' The reply was that if she had moustaches, she would become an uncle and things like that. Now, Sir, if the institution had been near the Irwin Hospital or near some other place she would have been happy. Of course, I also would have been happy. But it did not happen. The institution is there. I cannot physically remove the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences and put it near the Irwin Hospital.

Now, coming to the question of paying patients, my friend has expressed satisfaction over that question. There were 300 applicants only for the entrance to the Institute. We do not go round about the country to make the number of applicants a larger one. All possible attempts are made to advertise these vacancies. All possible applications are taken in. They are all examined and then on the merits they are decided.

About methods of teaching, I must confess that I am not an educationist of that calibre where I can be really a judge of the merits of teaching. But I am satisfied with the reforms that they have introduced for bringing the students right close with the problems at an earlier stage, the way they have developed, for instance, by showing different types of medical work on the screen, visual representation. I think it is better. Well, my friend is entitled to her views. But if there are any suggestions that she has to make about this matter and if we find anything useful therein we will forward all those suggestions to the Institute.

My friend complained about some lack of material. Now, we all of us judge together about budgets and finances. She only spoke something very vaguely about some matters, on no specific information.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND:
The amount was reduced to less than half.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the points
of other friends?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I am coming
to other friends and their 'points later
because they have invited my comment to a
lesser extent.

About the question of funds, subject to the
availability of funds, whatever funds were
possible for the Government of India to give
have been given and I shall be only too happy
to g'Ve as much of funds as possible to the
Institute. But ultimately I must work within
certain limited resources. The Finance
Ministry has not given me a blank cheque and
said, 'You can put any figure you like and we
will sign the cheque.' That does not happen in
Government. The whole year's budget is
considered and on the basis of that, funds are
allotted. If my friend gives specific
suggestions in that regard, for myself, I will
consider them very sympathetically. She is
not sure of her figures. For Dr. Parmanand
there is not much of difference between
thousands and lakhs.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND:
A thousand dollars . . .

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Yes, yes her
thousand dollars are interpreted in lakhs of
rupees.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: I
said 73 lakhs of rupees.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: There is no
relation between a hundred thousand dollars
and seventy-three lakhs of rupees. I think
they were separate figures.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMA- '
NAND: Seventy-three lakh rupees' offer
from Rockefeller Foundation.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Well, the
suggestion of an offer of Rs. 73 lakhs is a very
tempting proposition. If only she could
persuade the Rockefeller Foundation or any
other Foundation to be good enough to offer
us Rs. 73 lakhs for the Library I shall consider
it with sympathy but I would not be guided by
their judgment as to the location of the
Library. If something is good and it comes in
a legitimate manner it is welcome, but my
friend should be sure of the facts. Well, we
are grateful for any foreign aid that comes but
it is not the Government's desire to go round
with a request for foreign aid because ulti-
mately, foreign aid precious as it is, it is our
own base on which we have to lay our
foundations, our own resources. If with
perfect national self-respect something comes,
if all is well and other things being equal, we
have welcomed aid from all quarters but we
can never build our foundations on foreign
resources. We have to build on our own
strength.

We have an idea of having in the Third
Five Year Plan what I might call a National
Medical Library for which I find a good
nucleus in the library of the Director General
of Health Services. It took a hundred years or
more to build up that precious collection, old
medical journals and the rest. What we
thought was to build up a library in Delhi on
the nucleus of the good collection of books
already existing. It has been our ambition that
if any medical practitioner in any part of the
country fails on account of a book he should
write here. If the book is here it should be lent
to him and if it is not here, and if it is worth-
while, it should be ordered and supplied to
him. That is the function of a Central Medical
Library which we are visualising.

My friend appears to have a brief for
locating it in the campus of the All-India
Institute of Medical Sciences because a
foreign organisation is giving so much
money. I am not sure

[Shri D. P. Karmarkar.] whether my friend was fair to the foreign organisation when she said that they were prepared to give the aid only on condition—firstly, whether they are prepared to give the aid or not—that the library will be located at a particular place because I do not know anything of it. If my friend's information is to be given credence, let me say that it refutes facts. I am somebody relevant in the Ministry of Health and I do not know of any such proposal at all. If my friend knows of any such thing, let her write to me in an authoritative manner.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Did not an expert come to this country with an offer?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Experts do not come to this country to offer finances. They come in the medical field to help us.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: I am talking of the representative of Rockfellers.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: There is a distinguished colleague representing Rockfellers here in Delhi. They have got an authorised agency here. However, I am not aware of any such offer. I have yet to receive an offer from any one.

So, Sir, this proposal of having a National Medical Library is yet to be finalised by the Government of India and unless we finalise it there can be no hope. But we hope to finalise it soon. Regarding its situation here, there or anywhere else, we shall try to situate it in a place which would be useful. In any case the choice of the location will not depend on the fact that somebody is going to help us if only it is situated at a particular place. Suppose a rich munificent donor comes to Delhi from abroad and says 'I will give you a crore of rupees, if you locate the institution in my kitchen garden', I will not accept the offer. The choice of

the site will entirely depend on merits. Therefore, I feel very miserable in not accepting the suggestion of my colleague that we should accept any location simply because we will get funds. In the result I am afraid there is nothing that I get useful in respect of the suggestions made by Dr. Parmanand.

My friend, Mr. Sapru's speech was very instructive because it travelled all the way from the Bhore Committee's Report till now. But I have taken eight points with which I generally agree, but in respect of which I have nothing particular to do.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: I am happy that the Minister said that it was all relevant.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I do not know whether it gives her comfort but I am happy if at least that gives her comfort.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: I should like to know the angle from which he tackles this question.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: When I said "not exactly relevant" in regard to her speech, it was not relevant in the legal sense. She is a lawyer. I was myself once a lawyer and I know what is relevant.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Mr. Sapru is an ex-Judge and I hope you are using legal language there too.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Yes. I think so. Sir, I do not know why my friend should grudge a few comments about Mr. Sapru's speech because he put them in a more constructive manner than my friend did.

He has said about the Chair in the History of Medicine. I entirely agree with him and I think the Institute should also agree with him. They are trying to find a Professor for the subject.

Then Sir, about the necessity of increasing the number of beds, there is no difference of opinion. I am quite sure the Institute will consider his suggestion.

About his suggestion for indigenous pharmacopoeia, I am happy to tell him that active research in indigenous drugs is being pursued.

Then, Sir, on the academic side he said that it should be strengthened. I entirely agree. He wanted some clarification as to the types of problems the student gets. Now, Sir, a writer has always the option either to write crisp reports or long reports. I must congratulate the writer on his having concentrated on essentials, because if a report is submitted to Parliament saying that the following problems were given to the students, I am quite sure in my mind that my friend, Mr. Sapru, himself would have condemned us for having done that. So, if he wants any information, I shall be happy to supply that.

Then, Sir, he has his own views about day-to-day working. I would not like to enter into all those details, because there is much that can be said on both sides, but ultimately it depends upon the human element. As my hon. friend knows, if the judge is impartial, it does not matter whether the advocate is competent or incompetent, because no amount of advocacy is going to help, but if the judge is partial, any amount of advocacy is going to cut no ice. Similarly, Sir, if the examiner is impartial, it does not matter what method you adopt, but if the examiner is partial, no matter what this method, the student is bound to suffer. But I am quite sure that day by day things are changing from the past and day by day we are finding the examiners more and more impartial. I do not know what happened during my friend's student days, but now things are different. Therefore there is nothing with which I can disagree—in what Dr. Sapru has said.

Then, Sir, I come to my friend, Mr. Bhargava. Just before lunch time he asked for certain information. It has not been my practice to shut out any information from any Member to which he is entitled.

SHRI M. H. SAMUEL (Andhra Pradesh): Dr. Sapru says that his examiners were very partial. That is why he got through his examination.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I do not know about Dr. Sapru. But it seems the hon. Member's examiners were partial and I am quite sure that my friend is thankful to those examiners.

Then, Sir, I come to Mr. Bhargava, my esteemed colleague, who has always been a good and constructive critic. He asked for certain information earlier than lunch time. Since I do not believe in shutting out any information even if informally asked, I immediately got in touch with the Institute. They supplied all the information, some information which he wanted and some more also. Now, Sir, his main complaint has been twofold, one of a procedural character and another arising out of his misunderstanding the situation. Now, Sir, this Institute is open to all students from all parts of India. It is not as if the allotment of students for Delhi is more, but more students from Delhi find it more convenient to join this Institute. Now my hon. friend can very well appreciate that in a matter like this economics plays a larger part than the merits of a particular institution. When this Institute also becomes like the one in Oxford or Cambridge in a few years' time, people may struggle to get into this institution, but now they would come to this institution, subject to their own convenience. A student from Madras would like to enter a second-rate institution or college in Madras rather than come all the way to Delhi, largely on account of economic reasons. Therefore it is that more students come from Delhi than from

[Shri D. P. Karmarkar.] other places because they find it more convenient to enter this college than probably students from Kerala or Madras. A Lucknow student would prefer to join a college at Lucknow than come to Delhi, because Delhi would comparatively be inconvenient to him. Therefore this disparity in the figures of admissions is not the result of any partial policy adopted by the Institute. I am quite sure in my mind that the Institute would be very happy if it could draw students from the whole of India—a cross-section of students—because that is what the Institute stands for, but then it is not as if they can reserve certain seats for certain areas. They keep their doors open to students from all over India. They keep to certain standards; they hold examinations and whosoever tops the list, whether he is a Madras student or a Delhi student or a Kerala student, is preferred. But if at the time of inviting applications itself a less number of students apply for admission from far-off places, then it is not their fault. I have known of instances where the discreet parents make their children apply to four different colleges like a multi-shot range. I know that a distinguished friend of mine, because his daughter had to apply, made her apply at four different places. Amritsar was one, the Lady Hardinge College was another and there were one or two other colleges, and she got her admission wherever she could. That is how things happen. Therefore, Sir, howsoever much we may like students from all parts of the country to come in, we cannot regiment and I cannot ascribe any blame to the Institute. In fact, when we started the Institute, it had all along been anticipated that more students would join from Delhi than from elsewhere, because it was more convenient for them. If the same college were in Trivandrum, more students from Kerala would have joined it. It is a question of convenience, and our students are still not so much affluent enough as they are in the

United States to join the college that they like.

Well, Sir, there was another small procedural point which my friend, Mr. Bhargava mentioned. There is something to be said for it but there is much to be said for the Institute. Ultimately they have fixed, I understand, the fourth Tuesday of June as the date on which the examination is held. Well, what happened was that this time this particular date collided with the date fixed by some other college in Lucknow or elsewhere. Well, that is a thing which cannot be helped. Now, Sir, this Institute, an all-India Institute, cannot go on enquiring from anybody 'what is your last date of examination and applications?' and all that. They have adopted a fairly well-known routine, the last Tuesday of June. I think I cannot blame the Institute for fixing that date. I feel that if a particular student or a particular university or a particular State is anxious to take advantage of this institution, they had better abide their dates by the dates of the Institute.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I just intervene, Sir? My objection to the fourth Tuesday of June is that the results are not yet out and even if they are out, it is impossible for the students to obtain their certificates in such a short period.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: That is; why I began by saying that there is something to be said for what he has said. But he forgot that. For the Institute there is much to be said because they have to begin their classes on the 1st of August. They require a month's time for examining these applications, the results of examinations and so many other things. Then, Sir, they have also got their own time-table and things like that, unless they just retard the date of college working from 1st August to 1st September to suit one or two institutions or one or two States. But that is for them. I am quite sure that they will

bo cognisant of this debate and they will take all things into consideration. But I must make it quite clear that whereas I sympathise with the position that Mr. Bhargava took, I cannot blame the Institute if they take to a date which is in consonance with their general working. That is about all the points that have arisen in the debate.

I am deeply grateful to the House for the active support that it has given to the Institute. I am quite sure that as time passes, the Institute will fully justify the expectations that have been made of it and we look forward to a time when this Institute will become the top-most post-graduate medical institute.

There is, of course, only one point left over from what Dr. Parmanand said. Again, Sir, I am not offended at what she said because it arose out of non-knowledge of facts. Because, what you call, the requirement of post-graduates was very urgent, last year, we in the Government of India took out a scheme and then in view of the paucity of finances we took out some scheme which should cost us nothing but which should lead to results. That is the policy that we adopt. Now we thought that we had some Noyce hospitals—in Delhi, Calcutta, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Bombay and Madras—and we thought on the type of old guilds. We have beautiful ancient architecture all round in the country. No architect went to any college or school; but they learnt it at their father's place, who was a better artist than produced by a college or a school. Therefore, Sir, we put it to these people—distinguished surgeons and physicians—'Look here, we shall give only the post-graduate fellowships.' All over the country we gave them 75 this year. Now we invited applications and we spread those students with the full co-operation of the hospitals. Thanks to the Delhi University, under their auspices we started these post-graduate colleges in the

hospitals themselves. I am quite sure that my friend would not find fault with us for that. We did not give any scholarship to any particular institution. The All India Institute, as the figures still show, is growing from year to year in the matter of budget—Rs. 20 lakhs, Rs. 25 lakhs or whatever it is. Now the All India Institute, mind you, is an autonomous body. It is a degree-granting institution in itself. We thought that it would not only not serve our purpose but we might go against the spirit of the institution if we were to incorporate them also in our fellowship schemes, because our fellowships the Government of India would be granting. Therefore, we kept the Institute out of these scholarship schemes. If they want to evolve fellowships, or scholarships, certainly we would have supported and we would still, support it. Even so, the Chairman, my esteemed friend and colleague, Raj-kumari Amrit, Kaur, suggested to me, 'Why not give us some six fellowships?' I said, 'Why not? You are doing good work.' Therefore it did not take us long to give them six. It is not correct to say that there is step-motherly treatment. There is nothing like that. The object of fellowships is to make available students from all over India to take post-graduate course and I am afraid that my friend has been, either wrongly informed or wrongly briefed. That is all I can say.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: I am glad that he has used the word 'step-motherly'.

SHRI D. P. KARMAKAR: The word 'step-motherly' appears in the English dictionary. So it is permissible to use it. I referred to the feeling behind it, that is to say, you have 75, why not give some more to us? It is not that the Institute asked for more. They have sufficient or huge funds and if they felt that they are short of funds for fellowships, we shall enable them to have. There is no ques-

[Shri D. P. Karmarkar.] tion about it. Therefore I said that the observations arose out of misunderstanding.

SHRI M. H. SAMUEL: May I enquire from the hon. Minister about one or two points? This Institute is meant for post-graduate work. Is he satisfied that the standard for admission to this Institute is superior to that in the other colleges like Lucknow, Agra, etc. in which case that is a superior institution.

Secondly, who is the highest qualified person in this college?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: The question, it is obvious, I cannot reply off-hand. When there are about 55 medical colleges, we cannot say that in every respect this institution is superior to every other college in the country.

SHRI M. H. SAMUEL: About standards of admission.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: They are very good, fairly high. They are neither superior nor inferior, they are very good, because I cannot say that, in fairness to some of the other institutions which are keeping up equally good standards. In Bombay no one this year who had less than 62 per cent, has been able to secure admission. Shall I say that the standard there is inferior to that found anywhere else? Things differ in the different institutions? But I am happy to say that the standard of the All-India Medical Institute in matters of admission is quite high and satisfactory. Regarding the other question as to what is the highest qualification . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The highest degree that this Institute confers namely F.R.C.P . . .

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Yes, surely there are F.R.CPs. . .

(Interruptions)

I think that is a question into which I need not go further.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Sir, I am sorry that it seems from the note of self-complacency-struck by the Minister in his reply, that the point in raising the debate has not been very useful as far as he is concerned. But I hope the House at least has come to know some of the drawbacks, which, if removed, would have made the Institute function in a better manner. I was rather surprised and a little bit amused that the Minister did not choose to appreciate properly my remarks, in asking him to invite a few foreigners as doctors in this Institute. I had clearly stated the reason and the Finance Minister, who is sitting here, will appreciate the point that it would save our country a lot of expenditure which we incur in running our medical colleges when we allow so many of our students, about 300 a year, to appear for the F.R.C.S. in England, to go to England in search of foreign degrees, to stay there for 3 or 4 years for preparing for the examination and later on again for staying there. It would have been also better to create a psychological atmosphere about the proper standards. That is the point I made. In his reply the Minister chose to take up half the point I made. It would have created a proper atmosphere about the standard of teaching in the college if a few foreign experts had been invited though we have some here. Even in this Institute one foreign lecturer has been recruited for administrative purposes, for hospital administration and the other is going to come. One is there and one more we have invited. The real point is, it is not because we have not enough qualified people to teach the subject. In other subjects also, in other Ministries, we do not invite foreigners because we do not have our personnel. We feel that some of the institutions which we had been trying to copy on the model of foreign institutions can be better put

on a quicker pace if we put them in the hands of foreigners who know how the institutions are run in their country. I am sorry that that point was lost.

Regarding the pay of the doctors, he said that they would have to reconcile themselves to getting what the country can afford but there is another way of looking at it. Only because today the doctors with better foreign qualifications, our own people, are not paid according to their qualifications, they are going to foreign countries to earn their livelihood and if the Minister is happy in seeing that our country pays for preparing the students for teaching the students and then they make themselves useful to the other countries, as for example, the Health Scheme in England, I have nothing to say. He seems to be pleased with it. The House can judge that reply. He accused my motion and the arguments of travelling over a wide history. I am sorry that the object in travelling over wide history about using the available bed capacity of the Hospital was entirely lost on the Minister. That was taken with a view to even stopping the new expenditure, as he says, for the hospital to come. I am sorry that he still feels that it would come and that the Safdarjung Hospital beds should not be used. After all the country pays for all these beds and the money should not be wasted only because it has been decided in that manner and I wanted to travel over wide history to make the Ministry realise that when the House advises in a certain manner, the same mistake need not be repeated over the location of the National Library.

Then he said that his capacity to give money for the Institute for its expenditure is circumscribed within the limits of finance and that if the Finance Minister would give more, he would be willing to give more. I would remind him that when this Institute was started, there was a definite assurance held out clearly that this Institute was to be placed above

all other hospitals and colleges and therefore, in order to achieve that target and to prepare better teachers and lecturers, they would be willing to give what would be required to fulfil those high standards of education. Therefore to curtail the demands to 42 per cent, or 40 per cent, is not keeping up the logical policy of that original scheme that was put before the Parliament and the country when this Institute was formed.

Another argument that the Minister gave—and I was not quite able to appreciate it—was that when foreigners gave help, we do not locate our institutions according to their likes. May I remind him that when this Institute itself was located in Delhi, when the Members of this House were urging on the Minister to locate it in Bombay or Calcutta where already there were existing hospitals and the expenditure over the hospital would not be necessary, it was said that because New Zealand wanted it, this had to be located here. He can make enquiries. Perhaps he was not interested in the Health Ministry work at that time and he does not seem to be aware of the facts of that time. I asked a question and wanted him to explain that in his speech but he seems to have lost sight of that question. The Institute had certain buildings for its staff and the idea when the Institute was started, was that the teachers and students should have closer contacts. Now the Safdarjung Hospital is occupying some of the important quarters of this Institute—about 50, or 60 or something to that tune—built for the staff. It seems that the policy of the Safdarjung Hospital is: 'Yours is ours and ours is also ours, that is, your quarters are ours, we will occupy your quarters and when they are required for your staff, we will not release them and our beds, which you require for them, we will not give.'

This is where I feel the Ministry is allowing its hospital to adopt a stepmotherly treatment towards the Institute. It is the duty of the Ministry

[Dr. Shrimati Seeta Parmanand.] to come to the aid of the Institute and ask the Hospital to vacate the staff quarters. When this question was raised on the floor of the House two years ago, on a similar motion, the Minister was pleased to say that though the quarters were not required then, money belonging to the Institute was spent over the construction of these quarters, yet Government were not losing anything because they were getting rent. There are two ways of looking at the usefulness of a thing. Getting rent is not the only thing; the main thing is to see that the thing is used for the purpose for which it was built. From that point of view, I would request the Minister to see that the staff quarters are handed over to the Institute by the Hospital.

In our country, when others find it difficult to get a crore of rupees to start a medical college which is necessary in order to meet our demands for trained doctors, it is rather strange to hear that even the standards that had been promised in respect of the work of this Institute, that they would be the highest in the country, have not been fulfilled. (*Interruption.*) May be high or may not be high; you cannot say that Bombay is not higher,

but then where was the necessity to start such an institute with so much of expenditure? Having done that it is our sacred duty and I think that of the Ministry to see that this Institute which was modelled on the Bhole Committee's Report and after the John Hopkins Institute, is brought on to the highest standards. We should not be satisfied by the expression that it is second to none. That is not the target and aim which should be put before us after spending crores of rupees which a poor country like ours can ill afford. It is the duty of the Ministry and it should also be our duty, to see that this Institute in the capital of the country does become the Institute in the country for medical research and for providing medical personnel.

I am thankful to the House for having given me a patient hearing, and I do hope that the Minister would give more thought to this problem. He may not like to express it in words because, according to the simile which he gave, of the little girl and the uncle, it seems that while he was listening to the debate, he was in the frame of mind of that little girl and that is why he did not take it seriously. I would beg of him to take this seriously and not to look at it only from the point of view of the little girl.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The discussion is over.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION RE SALE OF HOUSES TO DISPLACED PERSONS AT FARIDABAD

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Gujarat): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am very grateful to you for giving time for a discussion on this important question. I am also grateful to the Minister for agreeing to this. It is rarely that we are able to get through a motion for a discussion of this type. Now, Sir, this should have come up for discussion in the last session itself, before we dispersed last time. I had given notice and the hon. Minister was pleased to say that he was agreeable to it, but unfortunately he had to go out of Delhi and the discussion could not take place. I think it is rather unfortunate that we did not have a discussion at that time. Very unfortunate and ugly incidents have occurred at that place, things which I feel could have really been avoided if a discussion had taken place at that time.

Sir, when the Short Notice question was answered in this House, you will remember that all sections of the House started asking supplementaries, and, as a matter of fact, I was unable to put the questions that I wanted to put. Some of them were asked by many others, and my hon. friend,