

**Shri U. M. Trivedi :** Has this money been paid already?

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur :** No.

**Mr. Chairman :** The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the transfer of a portion of the funds of the St. John Ambulance Association (India) to the St. John Ambulance Association (Pakistan), be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Clause 2, and the Schedule**

**Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada) :** May I say a word, Sir? I support the Bill as it is. Regarding the transfer of the amount, our friend there seems to be under a misapprehension about our suggestion. The suggestion is not to deprive the St. John Ambulance Association or the Red Cross of even one pie. I repeat it, I have already said that. What we want is, we have plenty of money there. We want it to be paid to the St. John Ambulance Association and the Red Cross there from those funds.

**Sardar Hukam Singh :** But, the banker is not so honest.

**Dr. Rama Rao :** He is anticipating me. I would go one step further. The Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Association, India are responsible to pay to the other bodies. If those organisations do not get money from the Pakistan Government, we can pay it later on. Let us at least try to ask the Pakistan Government to pay out of our huge amount. That is my point. Our friend there smells politics in this. There is no politics. Only there is a little money and if we could get the Pakistan Government pay on our behalf, that would solve our problem. I am not in favour of allowing the Red Cross or the St. John Ambulance Association to run the risk of losing one pie. Any way, I support the Bill.

**Mr. Chairman :** The question is :

"That clause 2 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 1.**

*Amendment made : Page 1, line 4, for "1955" substitute "1956".*

—[*Rajkumari Amrit Kaur*]

**Mr. Chairman :** The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stands part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1 as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Enacting Formula**

*Amendment made : Page 1, line 1, for "Sixth Year" substitute "Seventh Year".*

—[*Rajkumari Amrit Kaur*]

**Mr. Chairman :** The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur :** I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

**Mr. Chairman :** The question is

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

---

#### ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES BILL

**The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur) :** I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, be taken into consideration."

I think all the Members of the Lok Sabha are aware of the scheme to bring into being the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences. The money for this has been allocated in our budget for the last 3 or 4 years. It was actually owing to the generous donation from the New Zealand Government under the Colombo Plan of £1,250,000,000 that the Government of India was enabled to begin to bring this Institute into being. It has been one of my cherished dreams that for post-graduate study and for the maintenance of high standards of medical education in our country, we should have an institute of this nature in India which would enable our young men and women to have their post-graduate education in their own country, in their

—[Rajkumari Amrit Kaur]

background with the necessary experience that we would all like to have of work in villages and the impetus that we would like to give to them to do research in the various spheres of medical education.

Medical education, in its theory as well as in its practice, is based on the utilisation of the contributions from the other physical and biological sciences. With the continued progress that has been taking place in both these fields, modern medicine has made and is making enormous strides towards increasing efficiency in regard to diagnosis and in regard to treatment and prevention of disease, as well as promotion of positive health. Therefore, the task of medical education, by and large, is to utilise as far as possible this new knowledge in training the doctor of the future. Medical education must, above all, take into account the special needs of the country from the point of view of affording health protection to the people. For instance, in our own country, and in Asian countries in generally the continued prevalence of various forms of preventable causes of sickness and suffering necessitates special emphasis, if I may so put it, on the preventive aspect of medical care. Further, the extent to which the future doctor will contribute his share to the well being of the country also depends on the extent to which he develops a community outlook and a desire to serve the people. Medical education, moreover, is receiving considerable attention in all the progressive countries of the world. I have had the privilege recently to see what is being done in the U.S.A., in the U.S.S.R., in Scandinavia, and even in the U.K. and the various steps that are being pursued to bring it more and more into consonance with present day needs and to promote an increasing realisation of the object of equipping the future doctor to give of his best to the community. India cannot afford to keep apart from this broad and steady programme of development that is taking place in other parts of the world. The idea of the establishment of this All-India Institute is to fulfil the purposes which I have mentioned.

I need not go into the details about how the Institute will function. It is first going to start with a medical training centre which will provide under-graduate study to only a very very limited few. The major emphasis will

be on post-graduate study and specialisation, because one reason for our inability to fulfil the desire of so many States today to have medical colleges is the lack of personnel. One of the main duties of this Medical Institute will be to prepare personnel for medical colleges which it is becoming increasingly hard for us to get. I may inform the Members that when the States ask for medical colleges to be started, nearly always they have to go to retired personnel to carry on. How long we go on relying on retired personnel? It is absolutely essential that we create young men and young women of the highest calibre who will be able to man our educational institutions, in particular. This demand, as I have said, is increasing. I would now like to mention one or two special features of this Institute.

The system that prevails of private practice being permitted to doctors in medical colleges has, in my opinion,— I know I have many people differ from me, especially members of the medical profession—had a deleterious effect on the development of both sound teaching and active research in colleges. And therefore, in order to prohibit in this Institute, which is the first of its kind in our country and the first of its kind in Asia, private practice of every form and to pay the doctors reasonably high salaries to compensate them for the loss of private practice, is going to be a special feature. The doctors, if they are paid enough, will then be able to live contentedly and to devote their whole time to the promotion not only of teaching, not only of serving the patients who come to the hospitals, but also to what is very important, namely research. Then, all the staff and students are going to be housed in the campus of the Institute. The campus of the Institute is proceeding ahead fairly rapidly and I shall welcome any Members of this House who would like, to come and have a look at the campus to see for themselves how things are going on.

4 P.M.

**Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad):** Where is this?

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** It is in Delhi just beyond the Safdarjung aerodrome.

Also I feel that by housing the staff and the students on the campus, we shall be reverting to and taking advantage of what I believe has been one of

the traditional good things in our country, that is the Guru-shishya relationship which has, in my opinion, not been given that attention that it should be given. Further, I want every student whether under-graduate or post-graduate to have ample opportunities to participate in both urban and rural health work, in rural centres as well as in the cities. I want the student even during his student days to participate and take some responsibility for the health of those who will later on be committed to his charge, because I feel that that will promote in him early in his career a community outlook and also promote powers of initiative and observation and of drawing conclusions from them.

When I was in America year before last, one thing struck me greatly. I was listening in to a fourth year student who was not yet qualified giving a complete history of the case which had been put in his charge. In America much more responsibility is being laid on students once they get towards the last year of their stay in a college.

Then, of course, this Institute will be given the powers and functions of a university because it will probably make revolutionary changes, as I hope, in curriculum as well as in modes of teaching, and therefore I feel that in the first instance, at any rate, the university status given to this Institute will permit it to give diplomas to all the students who pass out of its portals. Of course, they will be recognised qualifications and they will have to be put down in the Indian Medical Council Act, an amendment to which I hope very soon to introduce in this House.

Subject to such minimum control as the Government of India may exercise through its rule-making powers, the Institute will enjoy a large measure of autonomy in order that it may fulfil the objectives—I humbly claim that they are very fine objective—which I have tried to set forth in this brief survey. The Government of India will, of course, make itself responsible for providing adequate funds for the maintenance of the Institute, but I hope that philanthropy also will come to the aid, as it so often does, of such institutions because, after all, serving the cause of sick and suffering humanity is always something that appeals to those who would like to give.

The future of the Institute will lie ultimately in the hands of the Director, the Professors and other members of

the teaching staff and students, and I believe it will be their devotion to duty, their desire to promote their work and the spirit of altruism that will actuate them to subordinate personal considerations, as I believe the noble profession of medicine should do, to the fulfilment of the objectives to be achieved that will eventually create and maintain the atmosphere which is necessary for an Institute like this. I therefore do hope that in presenting this Bill for acceptance by Parliament today, the legal structure that is created may facilitate the progressive realisation of a steady development of improved methods of medical education in this Institute and that, through the influence it exerts, the standards of different forms of professional training in the field of health throughout the country will be raised.

With these few words I commend this measure to the acceptance of this House.

• **Mr. Chairman :** Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, be taken into consideration."

श्री बिभती मिश्र (सारन व चम्पारन) :  
सभापति महोदय, हेल्थ मिनिस्टर महोदया ने जो भाषण दिया है, उसकी एक-एक कारी हमको मिलनी चाहिए।

**Mr. Chairman :** The hon. Member knows that only one hour has been allotted to this Bill, and he wants a copy. The copy cannot be circulated all at once. It requires time. What is the use of getting the copy?

**Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda) :** He wants a copy of the Bill for future use.

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur :** May I say that I have not got a copy of what I said? I had notes certainly, but not a copy of what I said.

अगर अनरबल मेम्बर चाहें तो वह किसी बक्त मेरे पास आ जायें, मैं उनको बता दूंगी कि मैंने क्या कहा है।

डॉ. सुरेश चन्द्र : वह तो रिकार्ड से मिल जायेगा

**Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada) :** It may be circulated at least to the Members, that is what he wants.

**Mr. Chairman :** He really wanted to know the import of what the hon. Minister has said. That is all.

**Dr. Rama Rao :** I have great pleasure in supporting this Bill and welcoming the introduction of this Bill even at this late hour. It ought to have been done much earlier. You know, Sir, the foundation stone of this Institute was laid in Irwin Hospital several years ago. In this connection, I want to congratulate the hon. Health Minister on the future possibility of the abolition of this Part C State of Delhi, so that, apart from other things, Irwin Hospital also will come directly under the Central Government, and I hope she will be able to develop a separate medical college for under-graduate students in Irwin Hospital. She is very particular in saying that the under-graduate will be very, very few in this Institute which is mainly meant for post-graduate training so that the Institute can train teaching personnel for various institutions in the country. The intention of the Institute, I understand, is to minimise the necessity of our doctors to go abroad for post-graduate training and to give all those facilities here so that various university medical colleges can have well-qualified, well-trained personnel from the Central Institute. Of course, that is a good thing. I have no quarrel with that, and I fully support it and I am glad they are doing it now. But I would request the hon. Minister to remember that even ordinary education is very limited now. The chances for admission are very few and the graduates that are trained are quite insufficient in number. So, I hope the Health Ministry will consider this proposal, even from now, to build up a separate medical college.

As it is, there is an expression in the Bill itself that the object is to run one or more medical colleges. So, there is very great scope to develop another medical college in Irwin Hospital. It is not only for the teaching of medical students that I want a medical college here. When we have a teaching hospital the standard of medical treatment and medical attention is automatically raised. The huge population of Delhi and New Delhi will have at a very convenient place a very high standard of medical attention in the medical college hospital, if I may say so, the Irwin Medical College Hospital. I hope the Health Ministry will remember this, and build up that medical college hospital from now on. Of course, the other institute is already developing, and I

hope the pace will be quickened and the institute will start functioning very quickly.

The Health Minister expects, and I join with her when she says so, that there will be revolutionary changes brought about by this institute. We hope that there will be very efficient post-graduate technical personnel. I would suggest that one of the most important revolutionary changes should be the minimising of the medical college fees and expenses. You know very well that one of the costliest courses of education in India today is the medical college education. Since a very huge amount will have to be spent, it is only the rich people who can afford it. I would therefore suggest that while they should make the admission strict, they should not take any college fees at all, or if they want, they should take only very nominal fees. Secondly, they should subsidise the hostel and other charges, so that the medical college education will not be a bugbear and will not be the privilege of only a few.

I hope that while the education provided will be of a very high standard, it will not cost much. The Minister brought in the analogy, and a very good analogy at that, of our former *gurus* and *shishyas*. But you will recall that our former *shishyas* were not put to any expense at all. All that they had to do was to go to the *guru*, whether he was at Banaras or any other place, and then say 'I am here', and learn from him.

I hope the Minister will remember the analogy that she was brought in, and see that the institute becomes a real *gurukula* where the students will not have to get huge money orders and bank cheques.

I do not know why they want to provide for the teaching of humanities also to the under-graduates. It is not that I have any objection to that, but I feel that it is not necessary. We are going to have very experienced officers in charge of this institute, and I have no doubt that they will develop the institute in the normal way, and by experience, they will make it perfect.

I congratulate the Minister on her having brought forward this Bill. I support this Bill.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor) :** The meaning of the word *humanity* may kindly be explained by the Minister.

**Mr. Chairman :** It is 'humanities' and not 'humanity'.

**Shri T. S. A. Chettiar (Tiruppur) :** At the outset, I would like to say a word on the last point that has been raised by the previous speaker. The trend of experience has been that in our technical and medical institutions, some study of humanities is necessary, in order that the students may become human. That is what has been found to be necessary by experience. In engineering colleges where the students deal only with machines all the time, and in institutions where they study sciences, they are not able to appreciate the human qualities which are embedded in the highest literature that the world has produced. It is with a view to making them more efficient men that this sort of studies has been recommended in many of these technical institutions.

I would now like to make a reference to one or two clauses. There are one or two matters on which I have a few apprehensions. Clause 4 of the Bill provides for the composition of the institute. But we do not know how many will be officials and how many will be non-officials. In the University Grants Commission Bill which we had passed recently, we had specifically provided that the majority of the members will be non-officials. I would very much like that there is a similar provision made here also. But there is no time now to table any amendment in that regard. But I do hope, however, that the Minister will give us an assurance in this regard, for we find that the whole lot is being nominated by the Government of India. There is a good number of non-officials, doctors and scientists, who will be available for being appointed to this institute. To my mind, it appears that to have a majority of non-officials is always a healthy convention, for that will ensure that the people who are there will not be persons who will act according to orders given, written or otherwise.

In clause 13, it is provided that the institute shall be located in New Delhi. But we find in clause 14(b) that one of the objects of the institute shall be :

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

This is certainly a great addition. But this gives rise to an apprehension in my mind.

India is a large country. As has been said already, India is a sub-continent. And Delhi is far to the north. Therefore, it is necessary that we should provide post-graduate courses in places like Madras (where large medical experience is available), Calcutta and Bombay so that those regions also may be amply provided with the necessary facilities. I hope this provision in the Bill, namely that the institute will be located in New Delhi, will not mean that the facilities which the Central Government intend to provide will be denied to those regions. I understand that that is not the intention, but I hope the Minister will make it amply clear that this provision will not, and should not, mean that there will be no facilities provided for post-graduate courses in the colleges in those regions.

I now come to sub-clause (f) of clause 15, which contemplates the establishment of a variety of institutions devoted to the study of the medical sciences. Hospitals are absolutely necessary. Then, there is provision for establishing a dental college, a nursing college, and rural and urban health organisations. Now, it will be found very difficult to provide all these things within New Delhi. Clause 13 says that the institute shall be located in New Delhi. Institute would include any part of the institute also. Therefore, the provision in sub-clause (f) of clause 15 would mean that all these affiliated institutions also should be located in New Delhi, but it will be found very difficult to establish all these things in New Delhi. There are other places where these institutions can be located, but the provision in clause 13 may mean that we shall have to have them within in New Delhi. The Minister is shaking her head, but I hope we shall know what she has to say.

I now come to another important clause, namely sub-clause (4) of clause 19, which reads :

"The accounts of the Institute as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or any other person appointed by him in this behalf together with the audit report thereon shall be forwarded annually to the Central Government and that Government shall cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament."

[Shri T. S. A. Chettiar]

This is the usual provision that obtains in other Bills also. Then, clause 20 says :

"The Institute shall prepare for every year a report of its activities during that year and submit the report to the Central Government in such form and on or before such date as may be prescribed by rules."

Accounts by themselves do not mean much, unless they come to us along with the report. But according to the provisions of this Bill, only the accounts will be placed before us, and not the report. In regard to the University Grants Commission Bill, where also we had the same provision—for after all the people who draft these Bills are the same—we thought it wise in the Select Committee to change it so that the report also will be made available to us. I have tried to amend the provision in the following form, and I hope the Minister will kindly agree to accept it :

"The annual accounts of the Institute together with the audit report thereon shall be forwarded to the Central Government and that Government shall cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and shall also forward a copy of the audit report to the Institute for taking suitable action on the matters arising out of the audit report."

This provision is taken word for word from the University Grants Commission Bill which we had passed some time ago, and which will become an Act in quite a few days. What is good for the University Grants Commission is good also for this institute, and for a good reason at that Parliament should be aware not only of the accounts but also of the report of the working of the institute. We are virtually creating a new university, a Central university for medical sciences. And we should certainly know what is the work that is being done in the institute.

Under these circumstances, I hope the Minister will accept the amendment that I have suggested, as it has already been accepted in another Bill.

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur :** May I ask for clarification? In clause 19 (4), it is provided that the accounts of the institute together with the audit report

shall be forwarded to the Central Government, and they shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament. So, the accounts and the audit report are there already. Does the hon. Member want that the report which is submitted to the Central Government, under clause 20, should also be placed before both Houses of Parliament?

**Shri T. S. A. Chettiar :** That is what I want.

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur :** We can easily put it in this form in clause 20 :

"The Institute shall prepare for every year a report of its activities during that year and submit the report to the Central Government in such form and on or before such date as may be prescribed by rules, and the same shall also be laid before both Houses of Parliament."

**Shri T. S. A. Chettiar :** I will move an amendment to that effect at the time of the clause by clause discussion.

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur :** I shall accept that the same shall also be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

**Shri T. S. A. Chettiar :** It is the same thing. Let me not go over that point again.

The next point relates to a very important matter, as to how admissions to this Institute are going to be regulated. You know we would like to regulate admissions by merit; the best young men and women throughout the country should apply and be admitted. At the same time, I as a Minister of Education in a big State, have found this difficulty. In engineering colleges, people from certain areas which are forward get admissions according to merit, but from the Ceded Districts, which required a large number of engineers, none of them got admitted, with the result that many of the engineers did not belong to those Districts and we were having trouble in getting engineers to work in those areas. To my mind, in regard to the development of the regions of this country, while weight should be given to merit, we should also see that a certain proportion should be given according to regional basis so that every region may have the benefit of the post-graduate course. In the Finance Commission, you know how the money is divided. The money is not given only according to the source or revenue; it is given on

two principles, the source of the revenue as well as the population basis. Even here, while merit is certainly a predominant basis for selection of students, we should also see that all the various regions should get a certain amount of representation, may be on the basis of 30 or 40 or 50 per cent. So that we will have a combination of both merit as well satisfaction of regional needs. This is not a matter which the Minister can decide immediately. It requires a very great deal of thought. I would request her to consider this matter so that later on this matter may be settled as satisfactorily as possible. That point has not been raised in this Bill, cannot be raised and should not be raised. It is a matter of detail of the working of the institution. But I would like her to consider the suggestion that has been made.

Then the hon. Minister said that as the students study, they will have practice also. That applies to all technical institutions, and that is something which we have been working for. It should not be merely theoretical training; there should be practical training in hospitals, and there should also be rural and urban setting provided for health engineering. But I am unable to understand how within the campus of the college, this can be done. This can be done only when people are deputed to those areas where that experience is available. I do not know whether it is necessary to have a provision in the Bill or it can be done by the rules, saying that wherever practical training is necessary, people can be deputed to such places as may be necessary. I suppose that is the intention of the framers of this Bill.

I have nothing more to say except that this is one of the long cherished desires we have and we look to the time when we will not only not be sending our people for higher grade training to foreign countries, but other countries will be coming to us for this training.

**Shrimati Jayashri** (Bombay-Suburban): I congratulate the Minister on bringing forward this Bill. Also on behalf of Government, I thank the New Zealand Government for the generous grant that they have made to our country for establishing this institution.

The establishment of this institution is long due and I take this opportunity to congratulate our Government on fulfilling this long felt need. As envisaged in our Second Five-Year Plan, we are going to establish many health centres in the country. For this, we require efficient staff. We have the saying, "Health is wealth". Unless we have got proper schemes for health services, it is difficult to get people for taking up such big schemes as we are going to implement in our Second Five-Year Plan. A healthy mind is possible only when there is a healthy body. So I would give first priority to looking after the health of the people in our country.

For supply of efficient personnel, it is necessary to have institutions for post-graduate and also under-graduate studies. I am glad, that this will be fulfilled by the establishment of this institution. But as some Members have suggested, I would also request the Minister to recognise other institutions also which are trying to fulfil the want that is felt in our country with regard to nursing and other professions. We are all aware that at present for 43,000 people, there is only one nurse provided here while in U.K. for every 300 of the population, there is one nurse. So there is a great demand for nursing staff, and I am glad that this institution is going to have a nursing college. But I would also request the Minister to see that this institution gives recognition to other nursing colleges established in the country. I would mention one such college which we have in Bombay for giving nursing degree, started by the Shrimati Narsibai Damodar Thackersy University. It is also trying to give nursing education to girls.

I am glad that this institution is going to serve the rural population also by providing rural health organisations which will form centres for field training connected with rural medical and health services. I hope with the establishment of this institution, that need that is felt at present in villages will be fulfilled. We know that our medical students from urban areas are not ready to go to rural areas to serve those areas but I hope that by this arrangement they will be made to work in rural areas, thereby fulfilling the long-felt need for medical services there.

[Shri Mohanlal Sakesna]

I again congratulate the Minister on bringing forward this Bill and I hope Government will give sufficient grants to this institution.

**श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा मध्य) :** सभापति जी, मुझे बहुत खुशी हो रही है कि जो विधेयक स्वास्थ्य मंत्रिणी जी ने लोक सभा के सामने रखा है, और जिसके जरिये से एक अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा विज्ञान की संस्था का निर्माण किया जा रहा है उसका उद्देश्य बहुत अच्छा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी लोग इस का स्वागत करेंगे। लेकिन यह जानकर मुझे कुछ आश्चर्य हुआ है कि इतनी बड़ी संस्था के निर्माण के लिये जो यह विधेयक लाया गया है उस के साथ साथ कोई योजना अभी तक हमारे सामने नहीं आई है। इस विधेयक पर बोलते हुए स्वास्थ्य मंत्रिणी जी ने जो कुछ कहा है उस में भी वे इस बात की कोई रूप रेखा हमारे सामने नहीं रख सकी हैं। यद्यपि मोटे तौर पर सभी बातें इस विधेयक में रखी गई हैं लेकिन इस संस्था के निर्माण में प्रथम पांच वर्षों में आर्थिक दृष्टि से केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या जिम्मेदारी होने जा रही है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। संस्था के उद्देश्य ठीक हैं, उस के ऊपर काफी जिम्मेदारी डाली जा रही है। इस बात की आवश्यकता भी है कि अखिल भारतीय आधार पर इस संसद् में निर्णय हो कि हिन्दुस्तान में चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी मान क्या हो। लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है जितनी बड़ी संस्था का निर्माण होने जा रहा है उस के अनुसार जो बनी बनाई योजना होनी चाहिये थी कि प्रथम वर्ष में इस संस्था का क्या क्या काम होगा, कितने रुपये की आवश्यकता होगी, संसद् को कितने रुपये देने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी, उस का यहाँ पर अभाव है। इस विधेयक के उद्देश्य जितने अच्छे हैं उतनी गहराई के साथ उस की योजना पर विचार नहीं किया गया है। अगर हमारे मंत्रालय ने इस योजना पर अच्छी तरह से विचार किया होता और इस की रूप-रेखा हमारे सामने रखी जाती कि इस वर्ष हम

क्या कर सकेंगे और भ्रगले पांच वर्षों में हम क्या क्या करने वाले हैं, तो अधिक अच्छा होता। जो संस्था के उद्देश्य हम ने रखे हैं, उन में से किन किन उद्देश्यों को पूरा कर सकेंगे, किन किन संस्थाओं का निर्माण कर सकेंगे, अगर यह दिया गया होता तो मेरा ख्याल है कि हम इस सदन का ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से इस को समझ सकते। इतनी बड़ी संस्था का निर्माण किया जा रहा है, और मैं उस का विरोध न कर के स्वागत ही करता हूँ, समर्थन भी करता हूँ, लेकिन इस योजना पर अच्छी तरह से विचार करके लोक सभा के सामने कोई स्कीम आनी चाहिये थी।

**डॉ० सुरेश चन्द्र :** फाइनेन्शियल मेमोरेन्डम में यह दिया हुआ है।

**श्री श्रीनारायण दास :** मेरे मित्र कहते हैं कि फाइनेन्शियल मेमोरेन्डम में दिया हुआ है।

**श्री यू० एम० त्रिवेदी :** आप जरा अच्छी तरह से उस को पढ़िये तो।

**श्री श्रीनारायण दास :** मैंने फाइनेन्शियल मेमोरेन्डम को बड़े गौर से पढ़ा है। उस में कुछ भी नहीं है। किसी बात का भी निर्देश नहीं है, इस संस्था का तो जिक्र भी नहीं है। १९५५-५६ का बजट है जिस प्रकार आम तौर से बजट हुआ करता है, इस संस्था का तो वहाँ कहीं नामोनिशान भी नहीं है कि इस तरह की संस्था के लिये रुपया खर्च किया जायेगा, इस लिये या तो रिऐप्रोप्रिएशन से हो या फिर एक डिपार्टमेंट का खर्च दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट में डाल कर काम चलाया जा सकेगा। मेरा कहना यही है कि जल्द से जल्द इस संस्था का निर्माण होने जा रहा है, उस के बड़े बड़े सदस्य होंगे, लेकिन उन्हीं सदस्यों के ऊपर इस की जिम्मेदारी होगी कि इस संस्था की योजना की रूपरेखा तैयार करें और देश के सामने या संसद् के सामने रखें, तब कहीं इस संसद् की उस पर विचार



करने का मौका मिलेगा। मैंने जब अखबार में पढ़ा और इस की चर्चा सुनी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस तरह की संस्था का निर्माण करने के लिये बिल प्रस्तुत करने वाली है तो मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई, लेकिन मैं समझता था कि बिल पेश करने के समय से पूर्व योजना पर अच्छी तरह से विचार कर लिया जायेगा। अगर ऐसा होता तो हम इस पर और अच्छी तरह से विचार कर सकते थे।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस संस्था का उद्देश्य बहुत अच्छा है और हो सकता है कि इस बिल में संशोधन करने की गुंजाइश अधिक न हो, फिर भी मैं कहता हूँ कि इस तरह के बिल पर पहले प्रवर समिति में विचार कर लेना चाहिये क्योंकि भले ही इस में ज्यादा समय लगाने की जरूरत न हो फिर भी जिस नई संस्था का निर्माण होने जा रहा है उस का निर्माण होने के साथ साथ हम अपना लाखों रुपया उस को सुपुर्द करने जा रहे हैं। उस के सम्बन्ध में जो बिल है उस को इस कारण से अवश्य ही सेलेक्ट कमेटी को अच्छी तरह से विचार करने के लिये दिया जाना चाहिये था। इतनी जल्दबाजी में विचार करने से हो सकता है कि विधेयक में कोई त्रुटि रह जाये। अगर यह सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जाता तो वहां पर हम अच्छी तरह से विचार करके उस में सुधार ला सकते थे।

इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे दूसरा आश्चर्य यह हुआ है कि इस संसद के सदस्यों की जो बिजनेस ऐड-वाइजरी कमेटी हम ने बनाई है उस ने भी इस विधेयक के लिये इतना थोड़ा समय दिया। इतने महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक के लिये जिस में कि हम एक नई संस्था का निर्माण करने जा रहे हैं विचार करने के लिये केवल एक घंटे का समय पर्याप्त नहीं है।

दूसरे अफसोस की बात यह है कि हम सब लोग यह जानते थे कि शनिश्चर को संसद की बैठक नहीं हो रही है और जो बिल आर्डर पेपर

पर रखे गये हैं उन पर विचार नहीं होगा क्योंकि सोमवार से हम राष्ट्रपति के भाषण पर विवाद करेंगे। उस पर विवाद समाप्त होने पर ही इन बिलों पर विचार किया जायेगा।

**Mr. Chairman :** Did the hon. Member himself object to this allotment of time; did he do it?

**Shri Shree Narayan Das :** I did not object.

**Mr. Chairman :** Then why should he raise it now?

**श्री धीनारायण दास :** मैंने बाई दि वे कहा है, इस पर विचार करना चाहिये।

**Mr. Chairman :** The whole House including the hon. Member himself accepted this allotment.

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) :** The height of wisdom of the House is represented on the Business Advisory Committee.

**श्री धीनारायण दास :** ठीक है, मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस विधेयक पर कुछ और अधिक मौका मिलता तो अच्छा होता। मैं ऐतराज तो नहीं करता, लेकिन यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण बिल है और अगर इस पर कुछ और समय मिलता तो और अच्छी तरह से विचार हो सकता था। इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में सबसे पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस संस्था के जो सदस्य होने जा रहे हैं उन के चुनाव की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार पर ही होने वाली है। अभी जितनी शिक्षा संस्थाएँ चिकित्सा के सम्बन्ध में हैं, जितनी यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, अगर उन के प्रतिनिधि इस संस्था में होते तो अच्छा होता। इसमें इंडियन साइंस कांग्रेस एसोसियेशन के प्रतिनिधि तो लिये गये हैं मगर जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है इस में उन युनिवर्सिटीज के प्रतिनिधियों को जिन के ग्रन्डर की चिकित्सा की शिक्षा संस्थाएँ चल रही हैं, लिया जाना चाहिये था।

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य :** वह भी हैं।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : अगर इस में यह दिया गया है तो यह इत्तफाक करने की चीज है । हम सब चाहते हैं कि जितनी युनिवर्सिटियां हैं, जिन के नीचे चिकित्सा की शिक्षा दी जा रही है, उनके प्रतिनिधि इस में जरूर हों ।

मैं इस बात को कबूल करता हूँ कि मैं ने इस विधेयक को जितने गौर से पढ़ना चाहिये था उतने गौर से नहीं पढ़ा है । जितनी दिलचस्पी मुझे लेनी चाहिये थी, उतनी दिलचस्पी के साथ मैं ने उस को नहीं पढ़ा है, हालांकि मैं इस मामले में बहुत दिलचस्पी रखता था, क्योंकि मैं सोचता था कि अगर यह बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जायेगा तो उस में सुधार की आशा की जा सकती है । लेकिन चूंकि जितना समय इस के लिये दिया जाना चाहिये था उतना नहीं दिया गया, इस लिये मैं इस समय कोई सुझाव का प्रस्ताव नहीं दे सकता । मुझे उम्मीद है कि दूसरे सदस्य अगर कोई सुझाव दे सकेंगे तो भवश्य देंगे । खास कर के जो रूल्स और रेगुलेशन्स बनाने का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिया गया है उन संशोधनों की जिम्मेदारी को निभाने के लिये सरकार पूरी तरह से विचार करेगी । संस्था के निर्माण में जिन रूल्स और रेगुलेशन्स के जरिये, डेलिगेटेड पावर्स दी जाती हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उन रूल्स और रेगुलेशन्स पर भी, जो संस्था द्वारा या सरकार द्वारा निर्मित किये जायेंगे, पूरी तौर से विचार किया जायेगा । इतनी बड़ी संस्था का जो निर्माण होने जा रहा है उस का भार ऐसे योग्य हाथों में दिया जाये जो उस संस्था के आदर्श को अच्छी तरह से स्थापित कर सकें और इस संस्था के प्रति जो जिम्मेदारी उन को दी जा रही है उस को वे पूरी तरह से निभा सकें ।

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

**Shri Mohanlal Saksena** (Lucknow Distt. cum Bara Banki Distt.) : At the outset I should say frankly that I can

neither welcome the measure nor congratulate the hon. Minister for her performance today. I confess I was also slack in giving notice of a motion for reference of this Bill to the Select Committee under a wrong impression. Yesterday, I did not know that the House would sit today; it was rather late in the night that I knew that we were sitting today and so I could not give notice in time.

I would remind the hon. Minister that last time she had brought a measure which was equally important and controversial—the Delhi (Control of Building Operations) Bill. Even then I had impressed upon her the need for referring such measures to a Select Committee even for a few days. I am sorry to note that even now she has brought such a measure. In this Bill itself, in clause 5, it is said :

"It is hereby declared that the Institute shall be an institution of national importance."

Again there are provisions which purport to nullify the provisions of other statutes. For instance, it is said that the person who becomes the President of this Institute will be exempted from the disqualification of holding an office of profit for becoming a Member of Parliament. Then it gives powers to the Institute to give degrees and diplomas notwithstanding whatever may have been provided in the Medical Council Act. That is an important provision and at least we should have been told what was the opinion of the Medical Council on the subject. We should have known the opinion of the Committee which was appointed by this House as to whether it will be treated as an office of profit or not.

The hon. Minister says that she has been to other countries, U.S.A., U.K. and U.S.S.R., and has been impressed by the standard of education, and therefore, she is going to start this Institute, the first of its kind in Asia. I congratulate her for her inspiration, but I would like her to tell us how long she will take to bring the results of these researches within the reach of our ordinary people. Will it be 2, 3, or 10 years? Will it be possible for her to give a period? If she can bring the results within the reach of Common people in that period, I will congratulate her. What did Gandhiji say regarding this question? If the results of the research cannot be made available within two years to the ordinary poor people,

such a research is merely a waste—these are the words of Mahatma Gandhi.

Not only that. Again this is going to be an Institute of Medical Sciences, but "Medical Sciences" will not include Ayurveda, they will not include homeopathy and other indigenous systems of medicine. But they include only what has been dubbed and designated as modern systems of medicine—allopathy. I know that those who man the Health Ministries in the Centre and the States are allopaths and do not know much about Ayurveda etc. but they feel themselves competent to declare that it is not a scientific system. It is a matter of pity and shame for us not to recognise Ayurveda as a scientific system of medicine, particularly at a time when opinion in other countries are beginning to turn towards that system.

I know of one incident. One of our *ex*-Ministers who had been to U.S.A. told me that one of the medical graduates of the Bombay University had gone to the U.S.A. and joined a certain institution for further studies. When he met an eminent medical authority in the city, he was put the question, "Have you finished your studies in the Indian system of medicine?". He said 'Yes'. Then the doctor had a book in his hand and asked the student "Will you be able to help me to understand this book?"—it was a book by Shushrut. He said "I have never seen the book". The eminent doctor thereupon told him, "How can you say that you have finished your study of the Indian system of medicine?"

**Mr. Chairman :** May I know what is the conclusion of the hon. Member? Does he mean to suggest that the Medical Sciences do not include Homeopathy or Ayurveda or Unani?

**Shri Mohanlal Saksena :** They do not include Ayurveda etc.

**Mr. Chairman :** Will the hon. Minister kindly state what is the correct position?

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur :** This is an Institute for the modern system of medicine and it cannot include any other system.

**Mr. Chairman :** Even Homeopathy is not a modern medical system!

**Shri Mohanlal Saksena :** To continue my story, the doctor told the student, "Then you do not know your own

system of medicine." In the matter of diagnosis, so many things are involved. Not only the reaction of the medicine but also the reaction of the crucible should be taken into account. If you put sulphur and sodium chloride, for instance, in a copper vessel, there will be some reaction; it will be different if they are put in a silver vessel; it will be again quite different in a China vessel. The doctor told him at the end that to prescribe certain medicines for each and everybody, without any consideration of climate and without knowing what will be the reaction on their system is not scientific.

When the hon. Minister returned from her trip to China, she talked of killing flies there and all that, and she said that she was impressed by that. I thought that she might introduce that system here as well. But she had nothing to say as to what have they done about indigenous systems of medicine in China? Is it not a fact that there is perfect collaboration between indigenous systems and the allopathic system there? In every progress report they mention the number of indigenous institutions they have started and the cases that are dealt with by them.

When there was this recent epidemic of jaundice in this very city due to the negligence—culpable negligence, criminal negligence—of the authorities themselves, the Health Authorities and other statutory authorities, thousands of people were seized by this malady. Who came to the rescue? Was it this modern system of medicine? One of the specialists declared that there was no remedy for it in that system—allopathic system. I know from my personal experience that thousands were treated under Ayurveda and Homeopathic system and got cured.

If in this very Institute of Medical Sciences Ayurveda and other indigenous systems will have no place, how can you expect them to be recognised abroad?

I have another objection that I have got. Why do you have all these things set up in Delhi? After all, the hon. Minister has been saying all the time and crying from housetops that Delhi is too much overcrowded, but now she is herself setting up an Institute here. She could have taken it to some outstanding place in the rural areas like Gurgaon or Faridabad or such other

[Shri Mohanlal Saksena]

places. Why should everything be located in Delhi particularly at a time when there is a demand that offices should move out from Delhi? Actually nobody moves out notwithstanding the decisions published in the papers. We are still having new institutions created and we shall have to make provision for housing and accommodation for them even when we are not able to make provision for those who are already in Delhi.

There is another objection that I have got. The hon. Minister has given a picture in which it is not possible to say what will be the financial commitments involved unless these institutions get started. We have got a provision here that the Government of India shall make all payments by grants. But we do not know how much will be needed. These are the days of planning, planned economy, planning for everything and so on; we want even private individuals to economise and save for the Plan. How much money is going to be spent on buildings? Are not buildings available elsewhere—in Simla, Mussoorie or other hill stations? We need not build so many buildings and spend money on them here for this purpose. But I find we are having so many buildings erected. In the financial memorandum appended to the Bill, it is said that in the year 1955-56 provision has been made for about Rs. 70,00,000, out of which Rs. 27,00,000 is obviously for construction of buildings. How much money will be needed in all, we are not told. I had some private talks and I understood that a sum of Rs. 3 crores will be required in all, and after that, a recurring grant to the tune of about Rs. 38,00,000 will be required. I would like the hon. Minister to deny that so much money will not be required.

Anyway, this House has been used to the tradition that whenever a proposal or a scheme involving much expenditure came before the House, it went through the Finance Committee or some other Committee of this House. Even if the Finance Committee was not there, she should have herself come forward with a proposal and refer to a Select Committee. Why should she rush through these things in this way? I know that the time allotted for this Bill is very short. I can say that one of the Members of the Business Advisory Committee himself did not know what the Bill was about. He thought that it

was a non-controversial bill because it had been brought on along with other non-controversial Bills relating to Red Cross etc. If this is the view of one of the Members of the Business Advisory Committee, how can we expect other Members here, who never thought that the Bill would come before us today, to know more about it?

There are many things to which I should take objection. Personally I will oppose the Bill so long as these medical sciences do not include Ayurveda, Homeopathy and other indigenous systems of medicine. Then there is another thing. In their First Five-Year Plan, the Planning Commission have recommended that the possibility of including the physical system of treatment in the medical sciences should be examined and facilities should be provided for giving training and education in that system. What has been done? May I know from the hon. Minister? It was a very important recommendation of the Planning Commission.

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. May I just bring to the notice of the hon. Member that only one hour was allotted today and we have to finish at 5. I would request him to close his speech.

**Shri Mohanlal Saksena:** I would close the speech but I would like to record my protest against the manner in which this is being hustled through.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** The time may be extended.

**Mr. Chairman:** We have already taken more than fifty minutes and several speakers have spoken. The Lok Sabha had accepted that one hour should be allotted.

**Shri Mohanlal Saksena:** I move that this Bill may be given extra time. So many speakers are there.

**Dr. Suresh Chandra:** Time must be given.

**Mr. Chairman:** What is the use of the Lok Sabha accepting the recommendations of the Business Advisory Committee if on every occasion there is a demand that the time may be extended?

**Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore):** This Lok Sabha has got every right to revise its opinion.

**Mr. Chairman :** Should it revise it so many times? I would just like to know how many hon. Members wish to speak on this Bill.

**Shri Mohanlal Saksena :** I have not finished yet.

**Mr. Chairman :** I find that there are eight Members more who want to speak.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha :** You are yourself aware of the fact that if this Bill is not put through today it will be held up till May. There is no time.

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur :** May I suggest that we sit till half past five?

**Mr. Chairman :** If the Lok Sabha is willing to sit, I have no objection. Is it the desire of the Lok Sabha to sit longer?

**Several hon. Members :** No, Sir.

**Mr. Chairman :** It does not wish to sit longer; at the same time it wishes that the discussion should be continued. I am asking the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs if he is willing to give one hour on the 20th.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha :** We are hardpressed for time. You know we have already allotted the time.

**Mr. Chairman :** But you are seeing the temper of the Lok Sabha. This will have to stand over.

**Shri B. D. Pande (Almora Distt.—North East) :** It is dictatorship on the part of the Government.

**Mr. Chairman :** I find that the consensus of opinion is that the discussion should be prolonged. I also find that they are not willing to sit longer today. May I know if the Report of the Business Advisory Committee has been placed before the Lok Sabha and has been accepted by it? Has it been put before the Lok Sabha and accepted by it?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi :** It was not put so far.

**Mr. Chairman :** Then I am not bound by the views of the Business Advisory Committee the House has not yet adopted it in a formal manner. I was under the impression that it was agreed to by the Lok Sabha. Then I would only request the hon. Minister to find time on the 20th. If he cannot, it shall have to be adjourned to some other day. I understand that there was a proposal to prolong the sitting of the Lok Sabha till 5-30 P.M.

**Some hon. Members :** No.

**Mr. Chairman :** Was it not put before the Lok Sabha? I am asking the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha :** My difficulty is this. I want quorum. Most of the Members have moved out and I could not stop them physically.

**Mr. Chairman :** So far as quorum is concerned, I find that in the Lok Sabha at the present moment, there are more Members than are usually to be found. If he saw the attendances for the last two hours or so, there was practically no quorum in the House. But at the same time, at this moment, there are more Members in Lok Sabha than they were at any time today. The desire of the Lok Sabha has to be met so far as the discussion is concerned. I do not want to postpone this till May. In that connection, I was asking the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to let me know if it would be possible to allot one hour on the 20th.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha :** I do not know. If the Lok Sabha is prepared to sit half an hour more on that day, I have no objection. We are sitting till 5.30 on Monday. If it is the desire to sit from 5.30 to 6.30, I have no objection to prolong the discussion on the bill. There will be further discussion and the Bill will also be passed during that period.

**Mr. Chairman :** As it is agreed to, I postpone the discussion of the Bill to the 20th February from 5.30 to 6.30. The Lok Sabha stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday.  
4-59 P.M.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday the 20th February, 1956.*