

चाहिये और दूसरा कंजूमर्स की शर्तों को पूरा करने का सबाल होना चाहिये। इसके प्रतिरिक्त गवर्नमेंट जो एक बात धरती है और एक टैक्स-टाइल पालिसी रखती है, उस पर हमें कामना रहना चाहिये और उसे कामयाब बनाना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं गवर्नमेंट से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वह टैक्स-टाइल के उत्पादन और उसकी भवालिटी कंट्रोल की तरफ सावध तौर पर ध्यान रखे और जब तक कि उसके उत्पादन और बवालिटी पर ठीक से कंट्रोल नहीं करेंगे तब तक वह इंडस्ट्री इस तरह झोले जाती रहेगी। सरकार को ध्यान जो इस इंडस्ट्री में अनुचित मुनाफाखोरी चल रही है उस पर भी बन्दिश लगानी चाहिये। मुझे यह देख कर खेद होता है कि धाब जो टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में मिसमैनेजमेंट चल रहा है और बढ रहा है उसे रोकने के लिये कोई सक्रिय कदम नहीं उठाया जा रहा है।

यह जो नई प्राथुनिक मशीनरी और धाटोमेटिक लूम का बिक्रि किया गया तो उसके बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि धाब होता यह है कि एक मिल जिसकी कि मशीनरी ५० साल पुरानी है और उसको धापने १०,००० स्पिन्डिल्स और ४०० नये लूम डालने की इजाजत दे दी तो वह धापको पता है कि कैसे डालता है? वह उसी ५० साल की पुरानी मशीनरी में नई मशीनरी ठूस देता है जो तरीका कि बिलकुल गलत है। धाप स्वयं समझ सकते हैं कि जब वह नई मशीनरी को उसी पुरानी मशीनरी के बीच में डाल देता है तो धापको उसका वांछित रिजल्ट कैसे मिल सकता है। पुराने लूम नये स्पिन्डिल्स कैसे ठीक बैठ सकते हैं और फल दे सकते हैं? इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि नई और पुरानी मशीनरी को एक में मिलाता नहीं चाहिये और जो नई मशीनरी हो उसका उत्पादन एक्सपोर्ट ही करना

चाहिये। ऐसा करने से धाप धपनी टैक्स-टाइल इंडस्ट्री को ठीक से चला सकेंगे और उत्पादन के धपने लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

17:8 hrs.

कितने ही ऐसे फैक्टर्स हैं जिन पर गवर्नमेंट को विचार करना चाहिये। सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं है। कम्पनी एक्ट है। मैंने टैक्सटाइल एन्वयारी कमेटी के सामने भी निवेदन किया था और मिनिस्टर साहब को भी लिख कर भेजा है। उदाहरण के तौर पर एक मिल मालिक है और साल में ५ लाख रुपये ब्याज के देता है लेकिन एक दफा मिल साल में २५ लाख मुनाफा कमाता है। अब वह सट्टे के आधार पर उस रुपये से एक खराब मिल के शेयर खरीद लेता है। तो धाप देखें कि उस मिल और मजदूरों को इस दूसरी मिल जिसके शेयर खरीदे हैं क्या लेना देना है और क्या लाभ होगा?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो माननीय सदस्य बहुत कुछ और कहना चाहेंगे।

जी रा० क० बर्मा : जी हां।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रच्छा तो फिर धाप धापे जारी रखेंगे।

17-01 hrs.

#### \*MEDICAL STUDENTS

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali):  
I am so grateful to you for allowing this half an hour discussion which raises a point of great concern to us in Rajasthan in a particular part, and which also raises an issue of great national importance to my mind.

I put a very simple question to the hon. Minister asking him the number of graduates in the medical colleges who are taking their course at present and our capacity for training in medical science. I also asked him what was the expenditure which every

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student has got to incur. It was a simple question, but it was really surprising that the hon. Minister gave a still simpler answer by saying that he was collecting the information.

Knowing the hon. Minister to be so capable as he is, I could never conceive that he even did not know how many students were there in our medical colleges. We are developing, we are having our plans and programmes, and if the hon. Minister does not know even this much as to what our capacity is, it only gives me a surprise. He even does not know what each student is supposed to spend in getting this education, and his Ministry could not collect this information even in one month's time. It is really amazing that this blissful ignorance prevails, and I hope the hon. Minister will take a little better care to see that we get the information which should, as a matter of fact, be readily available.

In answer to certain supplementaries the hon. Minister stated that he was committed to give a medical college to Rajasthan during the Second Five Year Plan, but because there was a dispute about the location, because the Rajasthan Government did not come in time, the money had been given away to some other colleges, and he had not got the amount. I wish the hon. Minister now takes note of the issue which I am raising, and confines himself to it in his reply without wandering away from the issue.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is taking note of it.

**The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar):** I will not wander anywhere.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The hon. Minister said that he had given a commitment, that commitment was there, but because the Rajasthan Gov-

ernment had defaulted and because they did not come in time, he had given away the money. I am particularly now restricting myself, I wish to ask the hon. Minister to note, to the assistance which he gives to all places and the assistance particularly inside of the non-recurring grant. I do not want to go to the recurring grant at all which he gives to every college.

The hon. Minister himself knows that they themselves appointed a committee which was called the Patel Committee to examine where the college should be located. The Patel Committee made an interim report. Even before the final report came in, the Rajasthan Government took an immediate decision and accepting their recommendations, said that Bikaner will have a medical college. There was dispute between Bikaner and Jodhpur. Jodhpur has a very good claim, but, mind you, the Rajasthan Government never hesitated, and without a day's delay, they immediately announced that Bikaner was going to have a medical college. In spite of the fact that Jodhpur had a good claim—I wish to convey this to this House—not even a little finger was raised by anybody from Jodhpur that this decision should not be given effect to. Nobody represented, and we were quite happy that whatever might be Jodhpur's claim, the college would go to Bikaner. That was why we never raised any controversy or trouble about it.

The Rajasthan Government were very quick in this matter. On the basis of the definite undertaking given not only by the hon. Minister but also his predecessor that they would give them a medical college there in the Second Plan, the Minister in Rajasthan committed himself on the floor of the Rajasthan legislature and told the Members of the Assembly that they were going to have a second

medical college. I have been an unsparing critic of the Rajasthan Government always, but in this particular matter, I find that the Rajasthan Government have been quicker than I could even imagine or anticipate. Not only did they take the earliest decision, but they even set up a committee to raise donations so that they might be able to find funds from their own side also.

I wish to convey this also to the Minister, that a certain target was set for the Rajasthan Government for the Second Plan, and they not only fulfilled that target but they were given a revised target. You know that here and there are complaints that the targets have not been fulfilled in many States. But the Rajasthan Government fulfilled that target by raising additional taxation. So, the Rajasthan Government was given a revised target. They fulfilled also that revised target for additional taxation. See the anxiety of the Rajasthan Government. They have been approaching the Minister from time to time, and they get an assurance from the Minister. Then, the Patel Committee is appointed by the Central Government; even their interim report is accepted, a decision is given and announced, no one raises his finger against it, and the Rajasthan Government goes all the way out to set up a committee to raise donation, and the Rajasthan Government are determined to go and open a college. In spite of this, my hon. friend says that because there was a dispute, because there was a conflict, or because the Rajasthan Government did not come in time, he had given away the money. I do not understand how this attitude could be justified.

I thought the hon. Minister will have a better understanding, particularly, in respect of those areas which are under-developed. We all talk glibly here about the under-developed areas, and we give all sorts of assur-

ances. I expected a much better understanding from the Minister, because the Rajasthan Government have not only done all that could possibly be expected of any Government in this particular matter, but they have fulfilled their promise.

I do hope even now that the hon. Minister will take stock of the whole situation and will realise the position of the Rajasthan Government which has committed itself in the Assembly, and also realise what they have got to do. I do not wish the hon. Minister to plead inability, because this commitment was, before the Patel Committee was set up. Now, the hon. Minister says, let them raise donations and let them spend the money, and by the time they spend the money which they realise, he would give them something. That would be absolutely besides the point, because my point is this. The hon. Minister's contention is that the Rajasthan Government did not come in time and did not make the demand in time, and, therefore, he has given away the money. He must substantiate that particular statement of his, and say what he is going to do now.

I was still more shocked while asking other supplementary questions of larger implications. I asked him about the expenses which a student had to incur. And he very approvingly mentioned the instance of a place where a medical college is being opened, and where seats have been reserved by the parents up to 1963, meaning thereby that seats have been booked for students who have hardly passed their 8th or 9th or 10th class examinations. And for what consideration? For a huge amount to be paid. For those parents are in a position to give Rs. 5,000 or 10,000 as a donation—I will call it black money. I will not call it a sort of debased commercialised education. Donations are entirely different. We are raising donations. There is no harm in that, in raising donations

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from people. But selling away seats in a medical college in advance right up to 1963 is something most abominable which I could conceive of. Is this our socialist pattern? Is this how we are going to give equal opportunity to all? Is it not a clear case where merit goes to hell and it is only money that counts? Simply because we lack resources—that is a temporary phase—are we going to demoralise to this extent? Are we going to commercialise education to this extent?

You are talking of noble profession of doctors. What kind of doctors are you going to produce? The doctors after they pass out would be concerned about earning money and not in serving the nation. What is the type of education that the students will have? Just because a student's parents can afford to pay a sum—it is not at all a donation. We are raising donations and I would have no objection to them if they are donations—for admission, he gets admission. I would put it to the hon. Minister that this policy raises a very serious issue. I think it is against all conception and I do not think we should permit our education to be commercialised to that extent. I do not think we should sink to that level and permit such sort of things.

When I mentioned this to the Minister of Scientific Research regarding the engineering colleges, he could not believe it. He has now, as a matter of fact, taken active steps to see that in all the engineering colleges no donations from students for admission are accepted. There is a college in Bangalore. I know he has seen that the Government pay the expenses of that college, Government takes all the necessary steps to see that admissions are on merit and no donations are realised like this from students. You may select students who have got 70 or 80 per cent. That is a thing the hon. Minister can look into. Admission should

be on consideration of merit. That is a thing which I think the hon. Minister should give serious thought to. I wish he at least assures this House that this sort of thing will not be permitted. Not only that; for those students who get 60 or 75 per cent—whatever the limit he may fix the facility of admission should be given. So that students should be taken on considerations of merit and given free education.

If you are talking about equality of opportunity, if you mean really that there should be belief in social values, I do not think this sort of thing can be permitted and our medical education commercialised to this extent; I do not think the noble profession of doctors could be commercialised to this extent.

I have in essence raised three points. First is about the absolute ignorance on the part of the Minister even in such matters as the number of students in colleges. We know by heart, as a matter of fact, how many engineering students are there in the colleges. The Hon. Minister does not even know that information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said that. Now he should leave as much time for the Minister to reply.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The second point is that he says that the Rajasthan Government did not come in time and he has given away the money. The third point is the attitude and policy regarding admissions to colleges

Shri Karmarkar: Commercialised education.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It should not be commercialised to that extent.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how this question about a Rajasthan medical college has become a national issue?

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I said.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Members cannot decide among themselves this matter in this way.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I was just explaining my position.

**Shri J. R. Mehta (Jodhpur):** After having made a firm commitment as conceded by the hon. Minister himself to give a second college to Rajasthan, after having appointed a committee to make recommendations as to the location, after the Committee had reported, and after the hon. Minister had accepted its recommendation—which was to the effect that the college may be located at Bikaner—and after having approved this recommendation and having passed this order.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Would it be a resolution or a question?

**Shri J. R. Mehta:** And after the recommendation has been accepted in its turn by the Rajasthan Government, and after they had made a formal announcement to this effect—which was done without any loss of time. May I know what were the extraordinary reasons or circumstances which led the hon. Minister to divert the money meant for this college to other purposes, and to do so without taking the Rajasthan Government or this House into confidence?

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** At least know from them.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Barupal.

**Shri J. R. Mehta:** I have not finished my question, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If the other questions be of the same length.....

**Shri J. R. Mehta:** They are not as long as this; they are not even half.

2. Whether the hon. Minister will be good enough to rectify the position

and devise ways and means or find funds which would enable the Rajasthan Government to proceed with the establishment of the proposed Medical College at Bikaner as early as possible?

3. Whether the policy of making admissions to some of our Medical Colleges contingent on the payment of a sum of money is not repugnant to our Constitution and to the socialistic pattern of society in so far as—

- (a) it contravenes one of the most valuable fundamental rights embodied in the Constitution—namely, equal opportunities to all;
- (b) it adds insult to injury so far as the poorer sections of the community are concerned, by placing poor students under a distinct and additional disability vis-avis moneyed students.

**An Hon. Member:** Very good.

श्री ए० ए० बास्पाव (बीकानेर, रकित, अनुसूचित जातियां) : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के जिले बीकानेर के अन्दर मेडिकल कालिज खोलने का जो सरकार का निर्णय था, क्या भारत सरकार ने उसको बदल दिया है, यदि हाँ, तो माननीय मंत्री जी मेरे प्रश्न के उस उत्तर के बारे में, जो उन्होंने गत अधिवेशन में दिया था कि यह निश्चय हो गया है कि बीकानेर डिवीजन में ही मेडिकल कालिज की स्थापना होगी। इसी आधार पर हमने एक कमेटी का निर्माण किया और लाखों रुपये मेडिकल कालिज बनाने के लिये बन्दे के रूप में लिया है। क्या हम उस रुपये को वापस लौटा दें। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो वहाँ घोर असंतोष फैल जायेगा।

श्री हरिचन्द्र मथुर : उन रुपयों से प्राय कालिज खोलें, वह लुप्त नहीं होंगे।

**Shri Karmarkar:** Mr. Deputy-Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to my esteemed friend.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** In this House, there is only the Deputy-Speaker and not the Deputy Chairman.

**Shri Karmarkar:** Sir, I beg your pardon. I am really grateful to my hon. friend Shri Mathur for having raised this question on the floor of the House because this enables me to give very useful information to the House so that other people who are in the same situation may know better than they already know.

There are three points and lest I forget I will summarise them. Firstly, about information. With regard to answers to questions it is obvious that our answers have to be precise and not like the questions. If anybody puts a question we have to give responsible answers....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Even questions are to be brief and precise. It is not as if questions are vague and answers are precise.

**Shri Karmarkar:** Sir, we have to ask the State Governments. There are about 50 colleges in the country and the information changes every year because the number of admissions is larger. I could have said that roundabout 4,000 admissions are made every year. But that would not have satisfied myself. I get the figures since then and the total number of admissions, I find according to the latest information, the number of admission this year in all the colleges in the country is 4,053—subject to correction here and there.

I find that the average expenses per student per month vary from place to place from Rs. 100 to Rs. 120 and Rs. 150. About the fees, the information that I have with me is about the colleges that are being run directly under the aegis of the Government of India. The tuition fee proper—Library fee, game and magazine fee are all there—but the tuition fee in the Medical College at Pondicherry which is running under our auspices is Rs. 200. The other fees come to roughly about Rs. 50. In the Lady

Hardinge Medical College, the fees come to about Rs. 200 annually and the sundries come to about Rs. 80. Maulana Azad Medical College—the tuition fees are Rs. 240. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences is a post-graduate institution in a sense. But it has an under-graduate college also and the tuition fees come to about Rs. 300, apart from the gymkhana fee and the laboratory fee. This information is available with me today and I am in a position to give definitely this information because it arrived in time for this discussion. Otherwise, you can easily see the undesirability of giving vague information in reply to specific question.

The other point was about the College of Bikaner. It has almost been made to appear that the starting of the college at Bikaner was our responsibility. In this matter apart from the fact that we give money, we do not anywhere come into the picture

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** We only want money.

**Shri Karmarkar:** I know. That is the one thing that is missing because you are late. Now, it is the responsibility of the State Government to start the college; it is the responsible agency to do everything. They have to get this approved by the Indian Medical Council which is a statutory body. Therefore, any one can start any college without our permission, even without our knowledge if they do not want our money. If they want our money, of course the college has to come to us for our money; it comes to our knowledge. When my friend Shri Mathur asked that question, I had occasion to observe—and I am prepared to stand by every single word of it today—and I said:

"I do not think that there is any outstanding promise so far as Delhi is concerned. Regarding Rajasthan, I think the State Government—I am not quite sure—was not able to arrive at the suit-

able site. There was competition between one place and another and they were not able to make it up. If they had come in time, they would have got it."

"It" means aid. Every word of it stands justified.

The first time when this request was made to us was at the meeting of the State Health Ministers' Conference in June last year. The Minister for Rajasthan—I will not say, timidly—cautiously happened to mention about the second college in Rajasthan. I made enquiries and said: "What is the difficulty? Why do they not come forward with the proposal?" It was then that I learnt that there was a very serious controversy as between Jodhpur and Bikaner. There was a controversy between Jodhpur and Bikaner. Which of these two places should have the college? Jodhpur had a hospital and Bikaner had a bigger hospital, it seems. So, pleadings and urgings were made. I would almost use the word 'pulls'. There was this utilisation of all possible regional influences on either side. This is what I mentioned and I did not want to go into all these details at that time. When I happened to know about this, both the parties said to me: "Can you find a solution?" They tried to have my good-will for one of the two places. Obviously, I cannot have my good-will for both the places and I told them that the Government of India had no opinion in this matter and whichever place the State Government chose, the State Government was free to choose. The State Government then requested us, because they could not perhaps find out a third party there, to suggest some person or committee so that it could go into the right and wrong of the matter and make a suggestion. Obviously, the choice for us was the President of the Indian Medical Council and we suggested his name. And that Committee was appointed not by us—we came to lend our good offices with the President also. We said: "Look here, we are helpful to the State Government. Be helpful....."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am always  
.....(Interruptions).

Shri Karmarkar: We said so to the President of the Indian Medical Council. That Committee was appointed by the Government of Rajasthan and not by the Government of India. We lent our good-will and our good-offices in finding a person about whom both the parties would feel objectively satisfied. This Committee went into the matter. That was in September, 1957.

That Committee went into the pros and cons and visited the places. It did not decide that one was more suitable than the other. If I remember right, it made a recommendation in a sense satisfying both and said that Bikaner may be taken up straightaway, Jodhpur may be considered next year or the year after that. Therefore, the decision ultimately came to this that for immediate establishment of a college Bikaner was the best situation. Then the Rajasthan Government took up the matter—round about February or March, I think. The Rajasthan Government approached us for aid in 1958. Now, an amount of Rs. 6½ crores was placed at our disposal by the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. Out of that amount, during the first two years, even before this question came up, when the Committee was sitting and the Government was considering and all that, a commitment for seven colleges was made. We could not wait till the end of time. We had these colleges; one at Kanpur, another at Ranchi, a third at Jamnagar, one at Bhopal, one at Jubbulpore, one at Hubli, one in Kozikode and one at Kurnool by way of part assistance. All this happened even before the Rajasthan Government was able to decide where the venue should be. We also appointed a committee to determine how much assistance we should give. The Committee came to the conclusion that for a college, to have proper buildings and all that, Rs. 80 lakhs would be a proper estimate for a college proper. We do not give any aid for the hospital;

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that is for the State Government. Out of this we were committed to give three-fourths for the seven colleges which had been newly started and for which we had promised aid much earlier than the Rajasthan Government was able to make up its mind.

We promised them this aid and we allowed each college up to an extent of Rs. 60 lakhs. We also kept a little money for upgrading, for increasing the number of students from 50 to 100, because we were technically advised that 100 students would be a real unit of students which would make a college economic.

Then we took a decision—that was also much earlier than the Rajasthan Government was able to make up its mind—to aid the colleges at Madurai, Mysore, Agra, Kanpur, Dibrugarh, Gwalior, Indore, Jaipur, Trivandrum, Laheriasseri and Cuttack for upgrading themselves. We promised them aid and the money that was with us was over months before the Rajasthan Government came to us for aid.

Still, Sir, I must say we did consider Rajasthan as an area which needed a college. What we did was, by way of giving our token support to the idea that Rajasthan should really have a college we, perhaps, went a little out of the way—not wrongly, but rightly—and said that we are agreeable to give recurring expenditure for two years—normally we give to a new college three-fourths of the non-recurring expenditure and 50 per cent. of the recurring expenditure. We addressed the Government of Rajasthan in April, 1958 that we are prepared to meet as a special case, though they had come late—we did not mention it in the letter, but we had that in our mind—because Rajasthan had a rightful claim to have a college, three years recurring expenditure. It seems, before the Patel Committee a representation was made that an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs would be collected and given to the college.

We thought that if official support was given to the college it might coax the donors to readily give money, because they will be able to say that the Government of India have also supported the idea of having a college to the extent of two years recurring expenditure. That was as far back as April 1958.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Did the Rajasthan Government say that they will give Rs. 50 lakhs?

Shri Karmarkar: It was in the Patel Committee's report. I do not know whether it is good to divulge private conversation, but I may say that in private conversations even very responsible people like hon. Members of this Parliament and Ministers have given me to understand that donations would be coming up.

Shri M. D. Mathur (Nagaur): May I know the names of Members of Parliament who promised donations?

Shri Karmarkar: They said that donations would be forthcoming. The Particular Member or Members I intended might imagine for themselves; I do not want to raise any controversy. I had every reason to believe what they said

Shri M. D. Mathur rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps the Minister can assure him that the hon. Member is not the Member who is being referred to.

Shri M. D. Mathur: I want to know the basis for that. If he is not prepared to show the name of the hon. Member or any other person, I want to know the basis for saying that Rs. 50 lakhs would be forthcoming. I want to know the basis for it and I want to know who promised Patel that Rs. 50 lakhs would be forthcoming.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is another question.



**Shri Karmarkar:** Yes, Sir. That is another question and a subject for another half-an-hour discussion on the Patel Committee Report. It is officially recorded in the Patel Committee Report that when they were examining this question, they were assured that a donation of Rs 50 lakhs would be forthcoming.

**Shri M. D. Mathur:** Who assured Mr. Patel? We want to know that thing. The report is in the hands of the Government of India.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order order. The Minister cannot tell who told Mr. Patel. He cannot say that.

**Shri M. D. Mathur:** The report is there.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** It is absolutely a very relevant material required here. Even it is mentioned in the Patel Committee Report, he has to go by the commitment that the Rajasthan Government makes,—assuring him that Rs 50 lakhs would be forthcoming.

**Shri Karmarkar:** There was an earlier hope from whoever was there in charge of this, in the Rajasthan Government that this subscription would be forthcoming. And the Minister himself told me that the subscription might be coming in. Later on he said donations are difficult to come by. Nothing is lost now. And we have nothing to gain by depriving the Rajasthan Government of a college. God bless them. Let them have a college and collect subscriptions. In fact, my object in mentioning these things is to enable my hon. friends to go ahead with the college and collect as much donation as possible.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur rose—**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He ought to be in a greater co-operative mood if a college is to be given.

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**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Co-operation with no payment!

**Shri Karmarkar:** There is also another offer from Punjab. But that is another matter. That will come later on. As regards recurring expenditure, on the basis of 40 admissions per annum, we said in the official letter dated 1st April that it is estimated that the Government of India would be prepared to pay a grant-in-aid of Rs 4,80,000 spread over a period of three years, and on the basis of 50 per cent, pay Rs 8,000 per annum per student. The Government of India will be prepared to pay this amount to the State Government for the establishment of a medical college at Bikaner. That is a promise by which, though late, we stand. That is the recurring expenditure.

Now of course, if this House or the Finance Ministry or the Planning Commission enables us to expand the resources beyond Rs 6½ crores—if my hon. friend from Rajasthan or other hon. Members are able to persuade both the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission—and if more money is forthcoming, possibly that might be the first commitment, since we have agreed to pay the recurring expenditure, and it will help the Government of Rajasthan and my friends because we have agreed to pay this recurring expenditure. Thereafter—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If he has much more to say, he might lay a statement on the Table of the House.

**Shri Karmarkar:** I have nothing more to say on this point. I wish my hon. friend, the Member from Rajasthan as also the Rajasthan Government, if I may say so without any offence, take a little courage in both hands and go ahead with the college.

**Shri M. D. Mathur:** We are going ahead.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I assure the hon. Minister that we are going ahead. We want his assistance. That is all.

**Shri Karmarkar:** I am very happy about it. Those who go ahead deserve support, whatever support is possible. So much for the college proper.

Now, let me be very frank to this House about this matter. We are interested in having the number of colleges increased, and personally also, and my Ministry feels very miserable that the amount at our disposal is not larger. Really, we should have another 8 or 10 colleges in the country because the need for medical graduates is very, very great. Therefore, I would give all possible support—material and moral—as the case may be to the proposal from Rajasthan. I am very happy to learn that they are going ahead with the college

Only, controversial atmosphere here and there sometimes creates difficulties. There has been sufficient time lost. If only the controversy had been over by March, 1957, instead of by March, 1958, the Rajasthan College would have been in the list of aided colleges. But the misfortune is that the controversy ended in March, 1958. Any way, it is always good to wish well and wish goodspeed to the Rajasthan College. Our offer, to the extent that who have offered, does stand in spite of the fact that there has been delay and in spite of this discussion, but this discussion does not affect the aid that we have offered to give to the college.

There was one other point mentioned which is rather important. As I said, in the establishment of these colleges, no one need inform the Government of India because we do not come into the picture unless our money is sought for. Now, it did happen and my hon. friend and other colleague was asking the question about the colleges which are charging what might be called a capitation fee. As I said, and I repeat it again, wherever a rightful effort is made in the sense that affairs are conducted in as normal, regular manner—subject to this observation—we could help the cause. I still maintain that if tomorrow a rich society comes into

existence and says, "We do not want any aid from Government. We would start a college", we say, "All right. Go ahead". There have been two colleges, one in Manipal in Mangalore and the other recently started in Andhra Pradesh where donations have been collected from some donors who have been assured one seat. With regard to that, both myself and my Ministry gave a lot of thought to this matter and we came to the considered conclusion that other things being right, in the present predicament in which the country is placed, in view of the urgency of the number of medical graduates that are required by the country and also in view of the fact that beyond a certain limit, Government are not able to give financial aid to these colleges, we should not stand in the way of self-help colleges coming up.

With regard to the college in Mangalore, the Chairman of as responsible a body as the Medical Council of India found the staff to be first class, the training course to be first class and the management to be quite adventurous. The students also were not below the mark, because one of the first rules of admission to the college is that no student shall be permitted to be admitted to the college unless he has secured the minimum percentage fixed by the University, because they have to be affiliated to the University. I could have well understood the objection if a normal student requires 50 per cent. marks in the I.Sc. and the sons or sons-in-law of the donors are admitted with 30 per cent marks.

**Shri Heda (Nizamabad):** The minimum is much less for the donors' seats.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Those who get 70 per cent. marks are not admitted, but those who get 40 per cent. are admitted because of the donation.

**Shri Karmarkar:** That is because the donor has been promised one seat,

provided the student satisfies the minimum requirements laid down by the university. So far as my information goes, that is the system adopted in both the college. After giving the fullest consideration to the question, we came to the conclusion that whereas such colleges will not come under the pattern of our assistance, there was absolutely no reason why we should come in the way of such college developing. If Government does not itself start more colleges, and if it prevents the coming up of such colleges, we thought that it would be wrong.

So far as the Government of India are concerned, they come into the picture only when they give aid. Otherwise, the Medical Council of India, the university and the State Government concerned are absolute arbitrators with regard to the starting of any medical college in this country.

Finally, my hon. friend said something about engineering colleges. Perhaps it is his information that the Minister of Education recently visited, laid the foundation-stone or open-

ed a building for an engineering college in the Mangalore district precisely started with this kind of donation.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Half-an-hour discussion should be confined to thirty minutes.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Not the Minister of Education, but the Minister of Scientific Research. He told me last week in the Consultative Committee.

**Shri Karmarkar:** I do not want to join issue on a subject which does not pertain to my Ministry. About medical colleges, I have made the position clear. With regard to requests for aid to start new colleges, we shall be very happy to consider them on their own merits.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.39 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 4th December, 1958.*