

(क) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में उच्च-स्तरीय जांच करने का है ?

बीजना, वेदोन्निवन और रक्षायन तथा सनाथ कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता) :

(क) जी नहीं ?

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठना ।

(ग) सरकार को कश्चिन् परिस्थिति का ज्ञान नहीं है। वास्तव में राज्य को इन महीनों में पिछली अवधि के मुकाबले में मिटटी के तेल की सलाई अच्छी रही।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) उपर्युक्त उत्तर को दृष्टि में रखते हुए जांच की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Marriageable Age

*166. Shrimati Sushila Kohatgi: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal under consideration to raise the age of consent and marriage for girls in the near future to control population growth more effectively?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): Yes, Sir

Haldia Refinery

*167. Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with some foreign collaborators to set up the Haldia Refinery; and

(b) if so, the present position regarding the setting up of this Refinery?

The Minister of Planning, Petroleum and Chemicals and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Negotiations with foreign collaborators are still in progress.

Legalisation of Abortion

*168. Shri S. Supakar: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to legalise abortion to prevent indiscriminate growth of population in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India appointed a Committee to study the question of legalisation of abortion. A note is placed on the Table of Sabha containing the broad recommendations of the Committee. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-158/67]. The report of the Committee is under consideration.

Manufacture of Loop

175. Shri Baburao Patel:

Shri Surendra Kumar Tapariah:

Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the types of contraceptives manufactured in India together with their particulars and the names of the factories manufacturing them;

(b) the amount invested in building these factories together with their recurring annual expenses;

(c) the annual production of each type of contraceptive,

(d) the cost of production of each contraceptive and the selling price fixed by Government;

(e) arrangements made for selling or distributing these contraceptives; and

(f) the other active and practical steps, besides the provision to use contraceptives, Government propose to take for the control of population?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar):

(a) The types of contraceptives manufactured in India together with

names of factories manufacturing them are given below:—

Type of Contraceptives	Names of factories manufacturing them.
(1) Condoms	1. London Rubber Co (India) Ltd., Madras. 2. Bombay Latex & Dispersion (Pvt.) Ltd., Bombay. 3. M. G. Shahani & Co., New Delhi. 4. Latex Industries (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi.
(2) Jellies, Creams	1. M/s. Johnson & Johnson, Bombay. 2. M/s. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta 3. M/s. British Drug House, Bombay.
(3) Foam Tablets	1. M. S. Smith Stanistreet Calcutta. 2. Hind Chemicals, Kanpur. 3. Govt. Medical Store Depot, Madras. 4. M/s. Gale & Co., Bombay.
(4) IUCD (loop and inserters)	I.U.C.D. Factory, Kanpur.

(b) The information relating to the amount invested in building the factories manufacturing condoms, jellies and creams and foam tablets in private sector is not known. The capital investment on the I.U.C.D. Factory, Kanpur is about Rs. 6 lakhs.

(c) The annual production of each type of contraceptive is given below:—

Condoms	About 30 00 million pieces.
Jellies & Creams	The figures are not available but indigenous production is sufficient to meet the demand in the country.
Foam Tablets	The Government Medical Store Depot at Madras produces about 10 lakh tubes per annum—each containing ten tablets. The figures for private sector are not available but indigenous production is sufficient to meet the demand in the country.
Loops	75 lakhs pieces.
Inserters	3 75 lakhs pieces.

(d) and (e). The cost of production in the private sector is not known. The foam tablets produced at the Medical Store Depot, Madras cost approximately 50 paise per tube. Prices at which these contraceptives are sold in the market are controlled under the Drugs (Prices) Display and Control Order, 1966.

All contraceptives are distributed free to those persons who take the trouble of calling at Family Welfare Planning Centres run by various agencies including the Clinics/Centres rendering Family Planning services. The staff employed at these Centres is also required to carry supplies on their round and make supplies free to consumers. In these cases the packages are marked conspicuously "FREE SUPPLY NOT FOR SALE".

A scheme to supply contraceptives at highly subsidised rates through depot holders is being gradually introduced. The depot holders are drawn from within the ranks of School Teachers, Dais, Postmen, Parivar Kalyan Sahayaks and Sahaikas

The cost of production of Loop and Inserters is 10 paise and 50 paise respectively. They are however supplied free of cost.

(f) The other active and practical steps besides the provision of contraceptives are:—

- 1 'Brahmacharya' or self control.
2. Safe period method.
- 3 Coitus-interruptus.
4. Sterilization.

The other methods under consideration of the Government for checking the growth of population are:—

1. Raising the age of marriage for boys and girls.
2. Liberalization of the law of abortion.