

को ऐसी पावर्ज दी जायें, जिससे पावर का डीसेंट्रलाइजेशन हो, जैसा कि कांस्टीट्यूशन के डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल में कहा गया है ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : महाराष्ट्र और तामिल-नाडू वगैरह कुछ प्रदेशों में जिला परिषदों को काफी पावर्ज दी गई है। हम चाहते हैं कि उनको अधिक शक्ति दी जाये, ताकि वे ज्यादा अच्छा काम कर सकें। उनको साधन भी मिलें और शक्ति भी। शक्ति का विन्दोकरण हो और लोकल बाडीज, जिला परिषदों, को ज्यादा शक्ति मिले, तो ज्यादा अच्छा काम होगा।

श्री बी० पी० सौर्य : क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास इस तरह की शिकायतें आई हैं, या उन्होंने ग्रखबारों में इस आशय के समाचार पढ़े हैं कि बहुत सी जगहों में बड़े बड़े जमींदारों ने खेतिहर मजदूरों के नाम वोटर्ज लिस्ट से निकलवा कर उसमें फर्जी नाम लिखवाने शुरू कर दिये हैं और इस तरह वे अपनी शक्ति के बल पर बांगस वोटर्ज लिस्ट बनवा रहे हैं, ताकि वे अपने पक्ष में चुनाव करावा सकें।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : ऐसी कोई शिकायत अभी तक तो नहीं आई है।

Hindustan Latex, Trivandrum

*825. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production in the Hindustan Latex, Trivandrum has increased in 1970-71 and 1971-72, if so, to what extent;

(b) whether the demand for the products has also increased simultaneously; and

(c) the latest position of unsold stock with the factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. The production of Nirodh at the Hindustan Latex factory at Trivandrum has increased from 52.75 million pieces in 1969-70 to 78.87 million pieces in 1970-71 and 97.66 million pieces during 1971-72. The demand for Nirodh has also increased from an average monthly off-take of 8.24 million pieces during 1969-70 to 14.45 million pieces during 1971-72 (upto February, 1972).

(c) The unsold stock of Nirodh lying with the factory at Trivandrum as on 1st May, 1972 was 8.42 million pieces.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : From the statement it could be seen that production has gone up by almost 85 per cent in 1971-72. I want to know what is the total production capacity of the plant and also whether the profit of the factory has also gone up proportionate to the increased production?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The production capacity is much more than what we have been producing. But in the last three years, the orders have steadily increased from 47 million to 110 million pieces. But this year, in 1972-73, we need 210 million pieces out of which we hope the Hindustan Latex will be able to produce 110 million.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Have the profits gone up?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : Yes, Sir.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : The minister has admitted that production could not come upto the total capacity of the plant. It has also been pointed but in this House that the administrative office spending Rs. 3 lakhs is functioning in New Delhi while the factory is at Trivandrum and the Managing Director spends only half an hour in his office. I would like to know what steps are being taken to shift the administrative office to Trivandrum and also change the present Managing Director who is physically handicapped.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : If the impression is that the establishment is not working profitably, it is not correct. I tried to get this information this morning and I was authoritatively informed that in 1970-71 the profit was Rs. 3.91 lakhs. In 1971-72 it was Rs. 12 lakhs. The total equity capital is Rs. 70 lakhs. Now only Rs. 52 lakhs of the loan remain and the rest has been repaid. The interest also has been paid. Provision has also been made for depreciation and other allowances. Therefore, the company is gradually improving. Its total capacity is 144 million and its production has gone up to 96 or 97 million. It can increase by another 10 or 15 or 20 million. It has become necessary to increase its capacity to at least double because the estimate is that the demand will more than double itself. The fact that it is 14 million per month itself shown that it is more than the total production capacity. There is a private sector factory at Madras which supplies about 70 million. The hon. member should not worry about our not being able to supply the necessary quantity, because we may even increase the capacity. In fact, we are trying to get the additional plant forged in India. We hope this can be done.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : I said the Managing Director works for just half an hour in the office.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : So far as this is concerned, the working seems to be quite satisfactory.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I know what is the cost of production of Nirodh and what is its wholesale price?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This relates to the Latex Factory at Trivandrum.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He is talking about the factory making profits and so on.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I have no information on that just now with me. If he puts a separate question, I will answer it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : The hon. Minister did not explain why the head office of a factory functioning in Trivandrum

is kept in Delhi in spite of the fact that the minister says that it is running at a profit. My contention is, it would have made much more profit if the head office is in Trivandrum itself. Why does the Government persist in keeping the head office in Delhi?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I shall examine it again. It is an establishment directly controlled by the Government of India and the factory is at a long distance in Trivandrum. So, we want to have somebody who will keep in contact with it and give us the information. The reasons are obvious. I do not know why it is considered so mysterious, (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. GOPAL : In reply to part (b) of the question the hon. Minister said that four million pieces are lying unsold. There were reports in the press that in a place like Bangalore there is shortage of Nirodh. What steps have been taken by government to ensure proper distribution?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : The fact that there is a very small stock shows that the demand is outstripping the supplies. I have already said that we are considering and planning arrangements by which the supply will be increased.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN : We have heard of cases of impotency in production. But this Ministry suffers from impotency in distribution. If there is proper distribution there should be scarcity because it is said that the demand is more than production. But according to his statement, more than 8 million pieces are lying unsold. What steps are government taking to ensure that it is available to the people in each town and village?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think he has answered that question.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : He has answered it. Now it is easily available only in towns.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I strongly deny the imputation. The very fact that the total supplies in stock is less than one month's consumption is a remarkable achievement. So, such charges should not be made.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : It is not available in the rural areas.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : In view of the tremendous need for control of population in this country, particularly in the rural areas, is the government considering any reduction in the price of Nirodh for family planning purposes ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

द्वेष में गैर-सरकारी मेडिकल कालेजों का खेला जाना

*826. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद ने कितने प्राइवेट मेडिकल कालेजों को मंजूरी दी है ;

(ख) क्या विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भूतकाल में स्थापित किए गए कालेजों और प्राइवेट कालेजों द्वारा दी गई डिग्रियों को विदेशों में मान्यता नहीं दी जाती ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उन कालेजों के छात्र, जिन्हें चिकित्सा परिषद ने मंजूरी नहीं दी है और जिनकी डिग्रियों को विदेशों में मान्यता नहीं दी जाती, आजकल मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

At present only 14 private medical colleges are effectively working in India. Eight out of these 14 have been approved by the Medical Council. The question of approval of the remaining six medical colleges is under consideration of the Council. However, since these six colleges are affiliated to universities whose degrees are already recognised, students who pass out of these colleges will not be affected in

any way either in regard to registration or employment in India.

Foreign countries have their own rules and regulations regarding recognition of medical qualifications including Indian degrees. As ample opportunities for doctors are available in India, the question of our doctors going from pillar to post should not arise.

In addition to the 14 private medical colleges mentioned above a few more are reported to have come up recently but the details regarding them are not readily available.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो स्टेटमेंट है यह बहुत ही प्रसतोषप्रद है। बिहार में एक मेडिकल एजुकेशन कमेटी की स्थापना की थी। उस एजुकेशन कमेटी ने लिखा है :

"In the course of its investigation the Committee has found that none of the dozen private medical colleges in Bihar, which admit students after charging the capitation fee ranging from Rs. 15,000 to 20,000 per student without having any uniform admission criteria, are adhering to the principles laid down by the Medical Council of India."

दूसरी जगह वह कहते हैं :

"Several students, most of whom have failed to get admission into the Government medical colleges due to lack of merit were admitted by the private colleges on payment of a lump-sum donation of about Rs. 20,000 besides daily tuition fees."

तो यह मेडिकल काउंसिल की जवाबदेही है जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की चीज है कि जो कालेज है उनको वह देखे। ये कालेज 20 हजार तो सभ्य सम होनेशन लेते हैं, दूसरे फीस लेते हैं और जो सदस्य होते हैं वह अपनी फीस लेते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार जमशेदपुर और पाटलिपुत्र के कालेज में जो इस तरह की धार्जिलिया होती है उनको जांच करायी और जांच करा कर