

types, acids, gases, synthetic resins and other glues, asbestos, cellophane and aluminium foils.

SHRI D. THENGARI: Is this audit done by the Auditor-General or by commercial audit?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The audit is ultimately by the commercial audit generally. But as I said every week there is a test check done by the Excise Department and every six months the check is done by a senior officer, i.e. the Assistant Collector. And ultimately at the end of the year, there is the audit also.

\*360. [The questioner (Shri I. K. Gujral) was absent. For answer, vide cols. 2090-2091 infra.]

#### ADMISSION OF GIRLS IN MEDICAL COLLEGES

\*361. SHRI JAGAT NARAIN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of girl students admitted into the various Medical Colleges in various States in 1964-65 and 1965-66;

(b) whether there are any proposals to advise the States to increase their percentage of admission into Medical Colleges upto 50 per cent, in the context of Family Planning expansion programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) :

(a) A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c) The State Governments have been requested to expand the admission capacity of various medical colleges specially in the context of the Family Planning Programme. Girls are getting 40 to 50 per cent, and even higher number of seats in terms of merit in some places. It is necessary that more girls be admitted in the interests of Family Planning work and to that end admissions be made in terms of merit. Reservation of seats for girls in certain backward States will however still be necessary and may have to be increased.

STATEMENT		
Name of the Medical College	Percentage of girls admitted during 1964-65	Percentage of girls admitted during 1965-66
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>		
Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam . . . . .	36	22
Guntur Medical College, Guntur . . . . .	37·6	35·3
Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool . . . . .	22·5	21·23
Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad . . . . .	41·7	28·9
Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad . . . . .	47·5	33
Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada . . . . .	9·6	Information awaited
Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal . . . . .	8	18·8
S. V. Medical College, Tirupathi . . . . .	38·3	39·4
<i>Assam</i>		
Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh . . . . .	17·6	24
Gauhati Medical College, Gauhati . . . . .	7·4	18
Medical College, Silchar . . . . .		
<i>Bihar</i>		
P. W. Medical College, Patna . . . . .	21·4	Information awaited
Darbhanga Medical College, Leheriasarai . . . . .	17·7	17·8
Medical College, Ranchi . . . . .	20·2	17·6
Medical College, Jamshedpur . . . . .	10·1	9·3
<i>Gujarat</i>		
B. J. Medical College, Ahmedabad . . . . .	36·6	31·9
Medical College, Baroda . . . . .	20	15·2
Medical College, Jamnagar . . . . .	22	22·7
Municipal Medical College, Ahmedabad . . . . .	46	Information awaited
Medical College, Surat . . . . .	50	23·3

Name of the Medical College	Percentage of girls admitted during 1964-65	Percentage of girls admitted during 1965-66	Name of the Medical College	Percentage of girls admitted during 1964-65	Percentage of girls admitted during 1965-66
<i>Jammu and Kashmir</i>					
Medical College, Srinagar	32.9	35	B. J. Medical College Poona	34.5	34.6
<i>Kerala</i>					
Medical College, Trivandrum	35	26.3	Medical College, Nagpur	24.2	27.3
Medical College, Calicut	27	23.9	Government Medical College, Aurangabad	11	11
Medical College, Kottayam	26	32.4	Armed Forces Medical College, Poona	15	10.3
Medical College, Alleppey	6.6	16	Medical College, Miraj	21.6	23.3
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>			Medical College, Sholapur	13	15
Medical College, Jabalpur	36	49	Medical College, Sion, Bombay	Started in 1965	Information awaited
M. G. M. Medical College, Indore	40.9	30.6	<i>Mysore</i>		
G. R. Medical College, Gwalior	27.6	Information awaited.	Kasturba Medical College Manipal	12.3	12.4
Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal	20.3	Do.	Medical College, Mysore	20	17.5
Medical College, Rewa	8.9	Do.	Medical College, Bangalore	26.1	27
Medical College, Raipur	31.6	25	Medical College, Bellary	15.2	4.4
<i>Madras</i>			Medical College, Hubli	20.9	12
Medical College, Madras	39.2	43	St. John's Medical College, Bangalore	28	28
Stanley Medical College, Madras	37.7	27.4	Medical College, Gulbarga	3.5	Information awaited
Kilpauk Medical College, Kilpauk	32.8	Information awaited	Medical College, Belgaum	8.2	7.4
Christian Medical College, Vellore	54.1	42.3	Medical College, Devanagore	Started in 1965	Information awaited
Madurai Medical College, Madurai	44	Information awaited	<i>Orissa</i>		
Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	35.8	23.3	S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack	22	12.5
Medical College, Chingleput	} Started in 1965	} Information awaited	Medical College, Burla	6.5	17.5
Medical College, Tirunelveli			Medical College, Berhampur	6	7.8
<i>Maharashtra</i>			<i>Punjab</i>		
Grant Medical College, Bombay	41	37.1	Medical College, Amritsar	18	16.5
Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay	54.7	46.2	Christian Medical College, Ludhiana	54.7	46.8
T. N. Medical College, Bombay	57.8	56.4	Medical College, Patiala	19.6	23.1
			Medical College, Rohtak	20	24
			Dayanand Medical College, Ludhiana	28	28

Name of the Medical College	Percentage of girls admitted during 1964-65	Percentage of girls admitted during 1965-66
<i>Rajasthan</i>		
S. M. S. Medical College Jaipur	30	25.1
Medical College, Bikaner	16.9	16.6
Medical College, Udaipur	12.6	15.9
Medical College, Ajmer	Started in 1965	28.7
Medical College Jodhpur		9.3
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
K. G. Medical College, Lucknow	19.4	19
S. N. Medical College, Agra	19.7	22
G. S. V.M. Medical College, Kanpur	15.9	5.8
College of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	14.6	Information awaited
Motilal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad	20.3	20.3
Medical College, Aligarh	30	30
<i>West Bengal</i>		
Medical College, Calcutta	28	25.6
R. G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta	26.4	24
N. R. Sircar Medical College, Calcutta	24.5	37.6
Calcutta National Medical Institute, Calcutta	27.5	24.3
B. S. Medical College, Bankura	4.2	6
<i>Delhi</i>		
Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi	100	100
All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	30	34
Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi	44.8	30.6
<i>Goa</i>		
Medical College Goa	25.4	29
<i>Pondicherry</i>		
JIPMER, Pondicherry	23.2	16.9

श्री जगत नारायण : वजीर साहब ने यह जो फेहरिस्त मुझे मोहय्या की है 1964-65 और 1965-66 की इसमें उन्होंने 87 कालेजेज के मुताल्लिक फिगर्स दी हैं, तो मैंने काउन्ट की है कि 1964-65 में 25 कालेजेज में लड़कियां ज्यादा दाखिल हुईं और 1965-66 में 65 कालेजेज में लड़कियां बहुत कम दाखिल हुईं। इसकी क्या वजह है? क्या कोई एट्रैक्शन नहीं है लड़कियों को सरविसेज के लिये या इस वजह से है कि रूरल एरिया में भेजने का कोई प्राविजन है और लड़कियां वहां जा नहीं सकती हैं क्योंकि उनके लिये अच्छा इंतजाम नहीं है, क्या वजीर साहिब इसके मुताल्लिक रोजनी डालेंगी?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट से देख सकते हैं कई जगह पर, जैसा कि उदाहरण के लिये टी० एन० मेडिकल कालेज, बम्बई है, वहां पिछले साल 57.8 परसेन्ट लड़कियों का दाखिला हुआ और इस साल 56.4 परसेन्ट का दाखिला हुआ। हमने अब सारे का सारा . . .

श्री जगत नारायण : 25 कालेजेज में हैं 65 में नहीं हैं, ऐसा मैंने खुद कान्सीड किया।

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, अभी डिपुटी मिनिस्टर साहब ने अर्ज किया कि कई जगह पर लिमिट लगाये हुये हैं कि 15 परसेन्ट लड़कियां होंगी, 20 परसेन्ट लड़कियां होंगी, इत्यादि। और इस प्रकार वहां पर उससे ज्यादा लड़कियां वे लोग नहीं लेते, चाहे लड़कियां मेरिट पर उसके योग्य भी हों। अभी हाल में दिल्ली में ही, पिछले साल, हम लोगों ने इस बन्धन को उठवा दिया और कहा कि अगर मेरिट पर ज्यादा लड़कियां आती हैं तो बड़ी खुशी से उनको लेना चाहिये, उनके लिए परसेन्टेज रखने का मतलब यह है कि मेरिट पर नहीं आए तो भी कम-से-कम इतनी लड़कियों को तो दाखिला मिलना ही चाहिये। अभी हम दूसरे राज्य सरकारों को भी यह लिख रहे हैं कि लड़कियों के रिजर्वेशन के परसेन्टेज का

अर्थ यह न निकाला जाय कि इससे ज्यादा लड़कियों को लेना नहीं है। जहाँ-जहाँ पर यह हद उठा दी गई है, सामान्यतः लड़कियाँ बहुत ऊँचे अनुपात में दाखिला प्राप्त कर रही हैं लेकिन तो भी इस देश में अभी भी कुछ स्थल हैं जहाँ कुछ ज्यादा पिछड़ापन है खास कर के लड़कियों की तालीम के लिहाज से और वहाँ पर रिजर्वेशन रखने की आवश्यकता रह सकती है। हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स से कहा है कि उस रिजर्वेशन को बढ़ाया जाय।

श्री जगत नारायण : मैं बहिन जी से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों उन्होंने 800 पोस्ट्स फेमिली प्लानिंग में टास्क कोर्स में अप्वाइन्टमेन्ट के बास्ते निकाली हैं, उसके लिये उन्होंने एड्वरटाइजमेन्ट किया था अखबारों में और उन 800 पोस्ट्स के लिये सिर्फ 51 दख्खास्ते आई और बाकी 750 दख्खास्ते भी नहीं आई। तो उसकी क्या वजह है कि कई लड़कियाँ दख्खास्त नहीं देती? क्या उनको मुश्किल है गाँवों में जाकर रहने के लिये? उनके लिये कोई एट्रैक्शन नहीं है तनख्वाह भी कम है—750 रुपये तनख्वाह है, 250 रुपये अलाउन्सेज हैं।

डा० सुशीला नायर : माननीय सदस्य के आंकड़े कुछ दुस्त नहीं हैं। 200 पोस्ट के लिये एप्लीकेशनस मांगी गई थीं और करीब 500 एप्लीकेशनस मिली थीं, उसमें बहुत बड़ी तादाद मर्दों की थी। लड़कियों की भी, मैं भूल गई, 150 के करीब एप्लीकेशनस थीं अब यह जो 51 का आंकड़ा दे रहे हैं यह वह आंकड़ा है जो ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त करने के लिये हाजिर हो गई हैं बाकी के चुने हुये लोग भी आते होंगे ऐसा मैं मानती हूँ।

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE: Sir, as far as our experience in Calcutta is concerned, we have seen that in the existing medical colleges the seats are so few that many students have had to be turned off because there are no sufficient number of seats. So, may I ask the hon. Minister if she has any plan for increasing the number of seats in the present medical colleges in Calcutta or to set up special medical colleges for girl students?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: There is no proposal to set up a special medical college for girl students, except to continue the present one, i.e. the Lady Hardinge Medical College. So far as the question, of increasing the number of seats is concerned, Sir, I have stated in this House before that we have increased the seats very considerably and while the Plan tar-Let for the Third Plan was 8,000 admissions a year, we came to almost 12,000 admissions a year at the end of the Third Plan. In spite of that, Sir, there is much larger demand than there are seats and I am aware of the fact that several students with good marks are still on the waiting list in various places. We have written to the States and asked them if they will increase the seats in the different medical colleges to the extent they can without any detrimental effect on the quality of medical education.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD : May I know. Madam, what will be the number of lady doctors who will be required in the context of the family planning extension programme? And the hon. Minister just now stated that she has requested the medical colleges to make necessary arrangements for reservation of more seats for those coming from backward areas for medical education. May I know when this will be started and whether any special arrangement can be made in order to admit such girls from this year?'

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Sir, I have already stated that different medical colleges have been every year expanding their admission capacity. This year we have asked the States whether they can further increase the admissions. I am not in a position to say at the moment how much they can. We offer them certain assistance for doing so and I am quite sure that wherever the States can, they will respond to our request.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA : May I know if in her enthusiasm for family planning and her anxiety to have more lady doctors, the hon. Minister is going to waive the conditions regarding educational qualifications? The hon. Deputy Minister said he was going to admit girl students irrespective of their merits.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : I am sorry, Sir, the hon. Member is not right. The Deputy Minister did not say that, The hon. Member probably did not hear him properly. All that the Deputy Minister said was, Sir, that if admissions are made in terms of merit alone, then many more girls will be admitted than is the case at present. So far as enthusiasm for family planning is concerned, I hope it is not only my enthusiasm but I hope the hon. Member and the whole House share in that enthusiasm.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA : No, no.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Sir, if they don't, I hope they will . . .

SHRI ARJUN ARORA : Not I.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: . . . when they understand the importance of family planning for national development and improvement of the standard of living of the people.

شری شیر خان : لڑکیوں کے ایڈمیشن کے لئے جہاں سرکاری کالج اور محکمے سہولت دیتے ہیں وہاں آپکے پرائیویٹ میڈیکل کالج ایک ہزار روپیہ ایڈمیشن کے لئے کلکٹ کرتے ہیں۔ تو میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ لوگ اس قسم کی بات نہ کریں۔ کیا گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے کوئی اسٹیپ لئے جا رہے ہیں؟

†[श्री शेरखाँ : लड़कियों के एडमिशन के लिये जहाँ सरकारी कालिज और महकमे सहूलियत देते हैं वहाँ आपके प्राइवेट मेडिकल कालिज एक हजार रुपया एडमिशन के लिए कलेक्ट करते हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे लोग इस किस्म की बात न करें, क्या गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई स्टेप लिये जा रहे हैं?]

डा० मुशीला नायर : जी नहीं। प्राइवेट मेडिकल कालिजों के अपने हल्स एंड रेग्युलेशनस हैं।

{ } Hindi transliteration.

जल के विषय में इंजीनियरों का सम्मेलन

\*362. श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नर्मदा घाटी योजना के जल के विषय में 19 जुलाई, 1966 को इंजीनियरों का जो सम्मेलन हुआ था उसका क्या परिणाम रहा ?

t [CONFERENCE OF ENGINEERS ON WATER

\*362. SHRI V. M. CHORDIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state what was the outcome of the Conference of Engineers on water from the Narbada Valley Project, held on the 19th July, 1966 71

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : The discussions were inconclusive and the final round of discussions is scheduled to be held on the 13th August, 1966.

‡[सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (डा० के० एल० राव) : वात-चीत अभी समाप्त नहीं हुई। इसका आखिरी दौर 13 अगस्त, 1966 को निश्चित किया गया है।]

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया : क्या श्रीमान् बतलायेंगे कि 19 जुलाई को जो मीटिंग हुई थी उसमें कुछ निर्णय लिये गये अथवा नहीं? अगर निर्णय लिये गये तो क्या लिये गये?

DR. K. L. RAO : That is what I submitted. The discussions were inconclusive and they are going to continue the discussions on the 13th August and then it will be finalised.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया : क्या श्रीमान् यह बतलायेंगे कि इस नर्मदा वैली प्रोजेक्ट के मामले में राजनैतिक प्रभाव ज्यादा काम कर रहा है बजाय इंजीनियरिंग प्रभाव के? तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बारे में विचार करेगी कि केवल इंजीनियरिंग