

Sinha, whether the Municipal Commissioner made this statement that water contaminated with worms is fit for human consumption and, if so, whether the Government has examined under what circumstances the Municipal Commissioner made this statement and does the Minister agree with the statement of the Municipal Commissioner?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAK: Sir, I have seen the newspaper report of the discussions, as the hon. Member has done. I understand that what the Municipal Commissioner had conveyed was that that type of worm was not pathogenic to man. However, Sir, one does not want to drink water in which there are worms and that is why immediate steps were taken by the Delhi Municipal Corporation to have the various hydrants all over Delhi cleaned.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: During the last two months there have been several cases of gastro-enteritis and diarrhoea in Delhi and may I know whether the hon. Minister has seen the opinion expressed by the Delhi Medical Association that that is mostly due to defective water?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Sir, I have not seen that report but I can say with confidence that these cases cannot be due to water because they are all spread out, they are sporadic cases, one here and one there; they can only be due to the consumption of contaminated food, maybe fly-exposed food and so on.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Would the hon. Minister let us know the progress with regard to supplementing the resources of water on the basis of the sub-soil examination done by the French Team? Some time back, Sir, a French Team had been entrusted with the job of surveying the bed of the river for getting more water. Has any report come about that and also may I know whether the scheme in

respect of 40 million gallons has been completed and, if so, when will it be commissioned?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Sir, the French expert is associated with an Indian firm which is exploring the river bed. They are still carrying on the work and we have not received the report. I did not catch the second part of the question.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It was about 40 million gallon reservoir.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I have already said that 10 million has been commissioned and the remaining 30 million is expected to be commissioned before the next summer starts.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: As there is conflicting opinion about Dr. Taylor's Report, will the hon. Minister place the Report of Dr. Taylor on the Table of the House?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Sir, I have, I think, placed the recommendations already on the Table of the House. The hon. Member can certainly consult the full Report in the Library.

श्री महेश शरण: क्या मिनिस्टर साहेब यह बतायेंगे कि यह कीड़े वाला पानी हम कब तक पीयेंगे और कब तक इसका मिलना खत्म हो जायेगा ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जनाव, न किसी ने कीड़े वाला पानी पीया है और न पीने का सवाल है, यह मैं अर्ज कर चुकी हूँ ।

#### CAPITATION FEE CHARGED IN MEDICAL COLLEGE, SHOLAPUR

•332. SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a private Medical College in Sholapur is charging capitation fee of Rs. 8,000 per pupil admitted; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI P. S. NASKAR): (a) and (b) The institution is charging a capitation fee of Rs. 7,000 per pupil, with the permission of the State Government, for the maintenance of the college.

<sup>1</sup> SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: I would like to know whether this system of capitation fees and heavy cost of medical education is conducive to the development of a socialist society in our country. How long are we going to tolerate this? Is there not going to be an end to this system of paying Rs. 7,000 as capitation fee for admission into a medical college?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: This is a matter of opinion. We have, however, recommended to the State Governments not to have colleges of this type.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has come to know that in today's papers some of the foreign papers have criticised bitterly the system of medical education in India that the standards have fallen on account of the promiscuous growth of medical institutions which have come up all over the country. I would like to know whether her attention has been drawn to this.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I have seen the newspaper report. All that I can say is that it is not based on true facts. What is happening today is that our good students, the best students, are not going outside. They continue to avail of the various facilities available within the country for post-graduate studies and higher studies. Some of them who are not able to get admissions for such studies within the country, somehow or other manage to go outside and some of those people might have created this impression. May I say that we have had a terrific expansion

of medical education in the country and had to have it in order to meet the needs of medical manpower of the country, but I also assure the House that we are taking every precaution to see to it that the standards do not go down? I am glad to say that it is the opinion of our own experts as well as of some of the foreign experts who have come here, that the standard of medical education in India is on the whole good.

SHRI M. M. MEHTA: How many medical colleges are there in the country?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Eighty four, Sir.

श्री शेरखां : मोहतरिमा, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक शोलापुर का ही सवाल नहीं है, ऐसे बहुत सारे कालेज हैं दूसरी स्टेटों में, तो क्या उनके बारे में आपके पास इस किस्म की शिकायतें आई हैं कि उनमें हजारों रुपये लिये जा रहे हैं।

डा० सुशीला नायर : जनाब, यह सही बात है और मेरा ख्याल है कि कोई आठ के करीब ऐसे कालेज हैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश में, मैसूर में, केरल में . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : बंगाल में।

डा० सुशीला नायर : बंगाल में भी एक था, लेकिन जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने उसे ले लिया है। केरल में भी सरकार ने उस कालेज को मदद दे कर यह तय कर दिया है कि वे कॅपिटेशन फी चार्ज न करें। आन्ध्र प्रदेश वाले दोनों इस प्रकार के कालेज को फोर्थ प्लान में टेक ओवर करने की बात राज्य सरकार सोच रही है। अब प्राब्लम रह जाती है मैसूर की और महाराष्ट्र में शोलापुर कालेज की, जिस का माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया है।

श्री बाबा साहेब सावनेकर : क्या मंत्री महोदया बतायेंगी कि ऐसे कालेज को

इजाजत देते वक्त कोई शर्त रखी जाती है कि इन इन शर्तों के पूरा होने पर कालेज खोला जाना चाहिये ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, सेंट्रल कौंसिल आफ हेल्थ ने एक कमेटी कायम की थी और उस कमेटी ने सारी चीजों की स्टडी करके सिफारिश की है कि किन शर्तों पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को प्राईवेट मेडिकल कालेजेज खोलने की इजाजत देनी चाहिये । यह भी सिफारिश की गई है कि यूनीवर्सिटी और मेडिकल कौंसिल दोनों से पूछना चाहिये और इस प्रकार से बड़ी बड़ी फीस ले करके कालेज खोलने की इजाजत स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को अविष्य में नहीं देनी चाहिये ।

SHRI M. M. MEHTA: May I know whether any seats are allotted to the donors in these medical colleges and, if so, whether some of those seats are sold in public by the donors?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAK: I have no information

SHRI C. D. PANDE: The hon. Minister has said that the opinion of the profession is that Indian medical education is very good, but the question is about the standard of education of such institutions which are run purely on a commercial basis. That means they take Rs. 7,000 and they make some profit out of it. Are Government satisfied that the standards maintained by this type of institutions are the same as in other medical colleges and institutions? If not, since there is demand for more medical colleges and people are willing to pay Rs. 8,000 per head for medical education—and that is because people stand to gain by it—why cannot the Governments, the Centre or the State, take the initiative in their own hands and run such colleges according to the standards that are maintained by the Government?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Sir, the Medical Council of India has inspected these colleges and has submitted

a Report according to which by and large the standards in these institutions are not satisfactory. Further, it is because of the complaints from the public as well as certain facts that came to their knowledge, that the Committee of the Central Council of Health advised the State Governments that the existing capitation fee based colleges should be taken over by the Government in the Fourth Plan and in future permission should not be given for starting such institutions.

SHRI A. D. MANI: The hon. Minister stated just now that this college was started with the consent of the State Government. This matter of capitation fee has been raised so often in this House in the past. May I ask the hon. Minister what stands in the way of the Government telling the State Governments concerned that if they allow any college which charges capitation fees to be started, the State Government will not get any financial assistance from the Central Government for those institutions and may I ask further whether it would be inappropriate for the Central Government to suggest to the Indian Medical Council that they should not give recognition to colleges started on a wholly wrong principle?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Well, Sir, the Medical Council can refuse recognition but then many hon. Members and other leaders of community will naturally feel perturbed if the boys are made to suffer. If such colleges are not recognised, the boys who may have studied in them will have to pay the penalty. Though it is not due to their fault that these colleges are not recognised. Sir, some years ago there were some colleges in some States which were not considered up to the mark and they were not recognised. It caused a lot of hardship and difficulties and some way had to be found to enable the students who had passed out from these colleges, to earn their living. Therefore ! instead of taking this drastic remedy

of ultimately not recognising their Degrees, we have advised the State Governments to take preventive measures from the beginning so that such institutions are not allowed.

**श्री रामकुमार भुवालका :** क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि मेडिकल कालेजों की बहुत कमी है ? उस हालत में—कलकत्ते का मुझे मानूँ है—कोई भी लड़का कोशिश करता है पर नहीं जा पाता । जिसके पास पैसा है वह भी नहीं जा पाता । 8 हजार की बात तो बहुत बेजा बात है । अगर गवर्नमेंट कालेज खोलने की कोशिश करे तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि . . .

**Mr. CHAIRMAN:** What is your question?

**SHRI R. K. BHUWALKA:** My question is this. मैंने सवाल किया है ।

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** मैं माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि डाक्टरों को ऐसा पेशा है जिसमें डाक्टर को जीवन और मृत्यु से खेलना होता है । इसलिए वहाँ पर ऐसा नहीं हो सकता कि पैसे वाले का लड़का बड़ी फीस देकर डाक्टर बन जाय चाहे वह इस काबिल है या नहीं इसी वजह से मेडिकल कालेज में, जो योग्य लड़के हैं, जो अच्छे नम्बर लेकर पास होते हैं, उन्हें को दाखिला दिया जाता है ।

**SHRI ARJUN ARORA:** In reply to one of the supplementaries, the learned Minister has said that facilities for post-graduate studies in the country are such that good students stay in the country and bad ones manage to go abroad. The fact is that there are certain restrictions which the Government has imposed on medical students wanting to go abroad for higher studies. May I know if the Government so manages its affairs that the bad students manage to get exemption from the rules and are enabled to go abroad, while good students are denied the facility?

**DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:** These restrictions were imposed only a few months ago and those poor students who went out did so before the restrictions were imposed.

**श्री महाबीर दास:** क्या माननीय महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन हरिजन और आदिवासी स्टुडेंट्स को कैसे एडमिशन मिलेगा जिनके पास 8 हजार रुपए की फीस नहीं होगी ?

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** श्रीमान्, देश में 84 मेडिकल कालेज हैं । उनमें से 6, 7 या 8 ऐसे होंगे जिनमें ऐसी रेस्ट्रिक्शन हैं । हरिजन स्टुडेंट्स को वहाँ जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । वे दूसरे कालेजों में भरती हो सकते हैं । इसके अलावा इन कालेजों में भी सरकार ने कुछ सीटें सुरक्षित रखी हैं जो उन लड़कों के लिए होती हैं जो खास तौर पर यूनियन टैरीटरीज के हों या विदेशों से हों । वे बिना कैपिटेशन फी के भरती हो सकते हैं ।

**SHRI M. R. SHERVANI:** May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that in spite of the capitation fee of Rs. 8,000, the number of applications received by the Sholapur College far exceeded the seats available there?

**DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:** I have no information.

**श्री शेरला :** जैसा कि अभी आपने फरमाया है, मेडिकल कौंसिल की तरफ से पैसे न लेने के लिये हिदायत की गई है । अगर इस बारे में आपके पास शिकायतें आएँ, तो क्या इन मेडिकल कालेजों की रिक्रैगनीशन विद्वत्ता करेंगे ?

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** श्रीमान्, दो चीजों में थोड़ा कन्फ्यूशन हुआ है । सेंट्रल कौंसिल आफ हेल्थ की तरफ से कमेटी बनाई गई थी और उसने कहा था कि वहाँ पर कैपिटेशन फी लाने वाले कालेज भाग से नहीं चलने चाहिये और

जो हैं उनको राज्य सरकारें ले लें। जहां तक मेडिकल कौंसिल का ताल्लुक है, वह तो स्टैण्डर्ड्स की रक्षा करती है। उन्होंने इन्सपैक्शन किए हैं और उनकी रिपोर्टें मिली हैं। उनमें अक्सर कहा गया है कि इन इन्सटीट्यूशन्स के स्टैण्डर्ड्स ठीक नहीं हैं और उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है कि क्या क्या उसमें इम्प्रूवमेंट्स होने चाहियें।

SHRI M. M. MEHTA: Is it not a fact that two of the donors of the Bombay Medical College have been allotted certain seats and one of the donors selling the seats came to the notice of the Government and some action was taken against him?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: As I have stated before, I have no information on the subject. If the hon. Member will write to me I will pass it on to the Maharashtra Government.

SHRI GURUDEV GUPTA: May I know from the hon. Minister what her opinion on this matter is, whether this is correct and - whether by taking this donation the institution is doing useful service to the nation or she feels it otherwise?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Well, Sir, I have given the factual information. May I say that in the beginning when I learnt about these colleges I felt that these may be like certain public schools wherein parents pay for the better education of their children? If there are parents who can pay money and have medical education given to their children, there should be no objection. However, after watching the working of some of these institutions, and hearing various complaints, I have come to the conclusion that the advice given by the Committee of the Central Council of Health is the correct one and should be followed.

**श्री महावीर दास : माननीय मंत्री महोदया ने अभी बताया कि रिजर्वेशन किए**

गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए क्या सरकार की तरफ से कोई सीट सुरक्षित रखी गई है ?

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** हरिजन और आदिवासियों को तो हर जगह सुरक्षितता मिली हुई है। मेडिकल एजुकेशन में ही नहीं, कांस्टीट्यूशन में उनको सब जगह सुरक्षितता मिली हुई है। कोई सवाल ही इसका नहीं उठता।

**श्री महावीर दास :** मैं तो यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस शोलापुर कालेज में जहां कि 8 हजार रुपया कैपिटेशन फी लगती है उसमें सुरक्षित है या नहीं ?

**डा० सुशीला नायर :** यह तो प्राइवेट कालेज है। हर कालेज में हर एक तत्व के लिए रिजर्वेशन नहीं किया जा सकता।

\*333. [Transferred to the 9th September, 1965.]

\*834. [The questioner (Shri I. K. Gujral) was absent. For answer, viae-coZs. 2239-40 infra.]

#### REDUCTION IN PREMIUM RATES BY L.I.C.

\*335. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation has decided to reduce premium rates; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: In view of the fact that the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Com-