

FACILITIES FOR POST GRADUATE STUDENTS

The stipend and contingency should be provided at the rates prevailing in the State for other medical Post-graduate students. The Council shall regard it an essential facility which should invariably be provided to Post-graduate students in the subjects of Ayurveda.

STUDENT TEACHER RATIO

The student teacher ratio should be such that the number of Post-graduate teachers to the number of Post-graduate students admitted per year be maintained at 1:1. Where the number of Post-graduate teachers is less than 3 per unit then the number of students should be reduced so as to keep the ratio to one student per teacher per year. It shall be applicable also where the posts are lying vacant and the number of students admitted shall not exceed to the above mentioned yardstick.

The extra staff required for conducting Post-graduate course in addition to the prescribed under the minimum Standards & Requirements laid down for Under-graduate course shall be as follows (Department-wise):-

Name of Department	Professor	Reader	Lecturer
1. Ayurved Sidhanta & Darshan	1	2	4
2. Samhitas	1	3	3
3. Rachana Sharir	1	2	4
4. Knya Sharir	1	2	4
5. Dravya Guna Vigyan	1	2	4
6. Ras Shastra	1	2	4
7. Bhaishajya Kalpana	1	2	4
8. Prasuti Tantra & Stri Roga	1	2	4
9. Kumar Bhritya	1	2	4
10. Kayachikitsa	1	3	4
11. Swasthavritta	1	2	4
12. Rog Nidan. Vikriti Vigyan	1	2	4
13. Manovigyan	1	2	4
14. Shalya Tantra	1	2	4
15. Shalakya Tantra	1	2	4
16. Panchkarma	1	2	4

- Note:
1. The teacher involved in Post-graduate teaching shall necessarily be recognised by the University as Post-graduate teachers in specific subject.
 2. Wherever necessary the help of experts belonging to other disciplines may be taken.
 3. In clinical department one Registrar should be appointed for twenty indoor beds.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR POST-GRADUATE TEACHERS

1. The person should possess Post-graduate degree in the subject.
2. For the post of Professor, the teaching experience in the subject in Post-graduate degree course of seven years shall be required.

Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis

4715. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) has been applied on kidney-failure patients in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how far CAPD is beneficial and effective vis-a-vis the traditional machine-dialysis;

(c) whether 'fluid bags' which are used in CAPD are prohibitive in cost and limited in supply; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure availability of the fluid bags free or on reasonable cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to experts, Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) has been found as effective as haemodialysis and has been used on patients with Endstage kidney-failure and those who cannot undergo kidney transplant operation on medical grounds or due to absence of suitable kidney donors.

(c) Monthly expenditure for CAPD is between Rs. 12,000/- to Rs. 30,000/-. The fluid bags used in the procedure are reported to be in adequate supply.

(d) Within the resources available, free treatment to the poor patients is already available in Central Government hospitals.

[Translation]

Family Welfare Centres in Maharashtra

4716. SHRI KACHARU BHAU RAUT,
SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Family Welfare Centres presently functioning in Maharashtra;