

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,27,050 has been approved from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve to meet 50 per cent. of the cost of improving a part of the road according to Soil Stabilised Specifications.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know when the work of constructing the road will be started and when it will be finished?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The exact time by which it will be finished cannot be given. But, approval has recently been given and the amount also has been sanctioned.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : पर्यटकों के यहां पर ठहरने के लिए क्या इंतजाम है ? यहां पर कोई होटल या धर्मशाला आदि है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मुधेरा हमारा एक पुराना मंदिर है । उस को देखने के लिए बहुत से अपने देश के ही पर्यटक जाते हैं और वह स्वयं अपने ठहरने का वहां इंतजाम करते हैं ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state if any pamphlet describing the antiquity and historical importance of the Mudhera temple has been published by the Government.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, Sir. We have in the Tourist guide book pertaining to the State of Maharashtra (Bombay) described the whole beautiful architecture and the engineering design of this temple. It is so designed that the first rays of the rising sun at the time of the equinoxes go through the pillared porch into the sabha mandap of the shrine and fall on the idol of Surya which is however, not there at present.

Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control

*1253. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Agriculture Department has sanctioned a grant of

\$95,388 to the Bangalore Station of the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control for a survey and study of the kinds of insects attacking the witch-weed; and

(b) what progress has already been made in the study?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food (Shri Shinde): (a) The U.S. Department of Agriculture has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 4,54,050 for this scheme. The amount will be paid from PL-480 funds earmarked for U.S. Government use in India.

(b) The study will commence only from August 1, 1962 which is the agreed operative date for the sanction.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what is the total foreign exchange component of the scheme and whether the U. S. A. Agriculture Department grant is sufficient for the purpose?

Shri Shinde: No. Foreign exchange is not involved in this. As far as the scheme goes, the amount sanctioned is quite sufficient for the scheme.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In what form will this grant be received, whether in dollars or in kind? May I know whether any foreign technicians will be coming?

Shri Shinde: This amount will be provided from the P. L. 480 Funds that would be at the disposal of the U.S.A., Government. Some amount out of P. L. 480 Funds are reserved for U. S. A. Government use in India. Out of those funds, this amount has to be released.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether, in addition to the financial assistance, technical personnel are also loaned by the U.S.A.

Shri Shinde: No. As far as the present scheme is concerned, no foreign technicians are to be utilised in it.

Licentiate Course in Medicine

*1254. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been reached in respect of the proposal to revive the former Licentiate Course in Medicine;

(b) if not, at what stage the proposal is lying at present;

(c) what is the total annual output of the medical graduates in the country now as against the requirements of the country; and

(d) how long it is likely to take to meet our requirements in full?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raja): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 76].

Shri Maheswar Naik: From the statement I find that the total requirements of doctors at the end of the Third Five Year Plan estimated to be 96,000 and the annual output of doctors is near about 3387. May I know how Government are proposing to make up the great lee-way in this regard?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Actually, the position is this. There is a relative shortage. There is over-concentration of doctors in the cities and the urban areas. At the moment, there is one doctor for every 2,000 people in the urban areas, whereas in the rural areas, the proportion is very much less. Under the proposal to expand medical colleges, we are going to expand about 18 medical colleges during the Third Five Year Plan, and that might enable us to meet some of the shortage. However, it will take about another two plans more to meet the requirements. But, temporarily, some arrangements are being made. Incentives are being afforded to some of these practitioners to go into the rural areas by way of increase in their pay-scales, the grant of some rural allowance and some other facilities.

Some Hon. Members: We are not able to hear the hon. Deputy Minister. He may move nearer the mike.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Deputy Minister may also raise his voice a little.

Dr. D. S. Raju: To meet the shortage of doctors in the rural areas, it is proposed to give certain allowances to the doctors who may be induced to go to the rural areas, as, for example, the increase in their pay-scales, and giving them facilities for travel and education of their children. Besides, the rural service will also count for their accelerated promotion. We are also trying to get some of these old retired practitioners to go into the villages. These are some of the recommendations which might help to increase the number of doctors in the rural areas by inducing them to go into the rural areas.

Shri Maheswar Naik: From the statement I find that the Licentiate Association and the Medical Council of India have put up a strong opposition to the revival of the licentiate course. May I know whether Government are aware of the existence of short-term integrated courses for doctors in some States, and if so, whether that is at all going to be revived now, if not the licentiate course?

Dr. D. S. Raju: This question was discussed in the Central Council of Health in the year 1960. Even there the opinion was divided. They could not come to a definite conclusion. So, it was left to the State Governments to decide for themselves. Actually, no other State has agreed to this proposal, but Mysore went ahead with the formation of two schools at Shimoga and Bijapur, but after that, they have regretted the event because there such a strong opposition from the country from different levels; the Indian Medical Association was against it; the All India Licentiate's Association was against it; the Indian Medical Council also was against it. That is why they have stopped the further development of those schools.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it not a fact that in spite of the inducements given to the doctors to go to the rural areas, the proportion of doctors to the

population falls much short of what is envisaged in the Third Plan, and if so, may I know what the reply of the hon. Minister is to this question?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Actually, Bengal has taken the load. They have no shortage of doctors in rural areas in Bengal, and they have done very well there.

Shri D. C. Sharma: To meet the shortage of teachers, we are having emergency short-term courses. May I know whether the Health Ministry is thinking of similar emergency short-term courses to meet the shortage of doctors in the country?

Dr. D. S. Raju: That, again, is a matter which has to be discussed. That is not generally approved. Even short-term courses for teachers is not generally approved. They have got regular and specified rules and regulations. Is my hon. friend referring to post-graduate courses?

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was referring to short-term courses for doctors.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: From the statement it is obvious, as also from the answers of the hon. Deputy Minister, that the acute shortage of doctors will continue for another fifteen or twenty years, and that the rural areas are very ill-served. When doctors are recruited not for rural areas or for urban areas separately but they are meant for a common service, what is the reason for Government not being able to send the doctors to the rural areas, except that it be the weakness of Government?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Actually, there are the primary health centres which are being established all over the country. Even for them, there is a shortage of doctors, because the output itself is short.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know

whether there was anything precluding Government from sending doctors who are recruited to rural areas when they are recruited for a common service.

Dr. D. S. Raju: The actual number is short. There is a short supply of doctors.

Shri Basumatari: May I know the total number of doctors required to meet the requirements of all the areas in the country?

An Hon. Member: It is in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: Is it contained in the statement?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes.

Shri P. K. Deo: From the statement we find that we require 96,000 doctors by the end of the Third Plan, and our annual output is only 3,387. May I know if Government are considering establishing many more medical colleges than actually envisaged in the Third Plan?

Mr. Speaker: This has been asked many times before and answered also.

Shri P. K. Deo: No. How many extra medical colleges are going to be put up?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai: May I seek your guidance in trying to reconcile the statement made by the hon. Minister and the statement of his predecessor, Shri Karmarkar, made in the House as early as December, that the country is being confronted with a surfeit of doctors? Then the then Speaker, Shri M. A. Ayyangar, had to intervene to tell his own experience about the shortage. Today we are being told that there is a shortage whereas only three months ago it was stated that there is a surfeit. May we know what is the true picture with regard to the supply of doctors what is the country?

Dr. D. S. Raju: I have answered the question that there is a relative shortage.

Shri Nath Pai: He cannot escape with the word 'relative' from what Shri Karmarkar said in the House.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member finds some contradiction, he can get it cleared by writing to the hon. Minister and getting clarification.

Shri Nath Pai: I want to be assured that there is an improvement.

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be expected just now that the Minister should say that he has given the right answer.

Shri Nath Pai: Is there continuity of policy or not?

Mr. Speaker: Certainly.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is it proposed to set up institutions of medical education in rural setting in order to persuade graduates from those institutions to go to villages more easily than those who study in urban medical institutions?

Dr. D. S. Raju: At present, there is no such proposal.

Shri Tyagi: Is it a fact that only ill-experienced and less qualified doctors are deputed to serve in rural areas while the best doctors are kept in urban areas?

Dr. D. S. Raju: I do not think it is correct.

Dr. M. S. Aney: There are certain licentiate schools which students join. After they pass from there, they seek admission in medical colleges. But they are not allowed. Are Government aware of this?

Dr. D. S. Raju: There were certain rules and regulations governing the admission of these licentiates to medical colleges.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the fact that MBBS doctors have to have a six year course—five years in college and one year internship—what steps are Government taking to encour-

age and support the licentiate course, as has been suggested by my hon. friend? Unless that is done, I want to know how Government proposes to meet the deficit in the country.

Dr. D. S. Raju: If we can succeed in inducing doctors to go from urban to rural areas, part of the problem will be solved.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: It cannot be solved because there is shortage....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is arguing.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether Government are considering the possibility of having more LIM colleges instead of having this six-year course in medical colleges?

Mr. Speaker: That has been asked already.

Dr. D. S. Raju: It is not considered now.

Shri Umanath: Is it a fact that the WHO has offered new assistance for training more medical personnel; if so, what are the details of the offer and Government's reaction thereto?

Dr. D. S. Raju: I want notice for that.

खजूरार्हों में हवाई अड्डा

*१२५६. श्रीमती जमुना देवी : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के दर्शनीय स्थान खजूरार्हो में एक हवाई अड्डा बनाने का विचार रखती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव का क्या विवरण है ;

(ग) इस प्रस्ताव के कब कार्यान्वित होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) उसे पूरा होने में कितना समय लगेगा ?