

the first volume of the Urdu Encyclopaedia has been read in the Bureau, for Promotion of Urdu and it is felt that the volumes require editing. Steps are also being taken for the creation of additional posts in the Bureau required for completion of work.

In view of the above, every effort is being made to bring out the Urdu Encyclopaedia as early as possible.

State-wise Ayurvedic Colleges in the Country as on 31-3-83

3153. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break up of the number of Ayurvedic Colleges in the country as on the 31 March, 1983 ;

(b) the annual number of medical graduates in Ayurvedic passed their course ;

(c) how they are absorbed ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to popularise Ayurvedic method of treatment in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) As per information available in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the State-wise break up of number of recognised Ayurvedic Colleges in the Country is given in the attached statement.

(b) Graduates numbering 1540 and 1633 passed their courses during 1980 and 1981 respectively. Information from Ayurvedic Colleges functioning in the States of Assam, Punjab and West Bengal is not available.

(c) Some of the Ayurvedic graduates passing their courses are absorbed in the Central/State Government employment as well as under the statutory/local bodies. Some of them get themselves absorbed in services under the private/charitable agencies or set up their own private practice.

(d) Ayurveda method of treatment is being popularised in the country through the implementation of various schemes of education, research, standardisation and manufacturing of medicines and medical care. A provision of Rs. 2900 lakhs has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy. The important activities pertaining to Ayurveda are as follows :—

- (i) The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, was established with a view to formulating aims and pattern of research on scientific lines.
- (ii) The National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, has been set up to promote the growth and development of Ayurveda, conduct undergraduate and post-graduate courses and to provide medical care through the Ayurvedic systems of medicines, etc.
- (iii) Financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 1.60 lakhs per institution is being provided to colleges of Indian System of Medicine run by voluntary organisations for purchase of Laboratory Equipment and setting up of Book Banks.
- (iv) Refresher Courses of six weeks and two weeks duration were introduced to improve the standards of teachers of Under Graduate Colleges.
- (v) 25 departments of Ayurveda has been upgraded to post-Graduate level.
- (vi) The Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. has been established in Ranikhet for the manufacture of standard and quality drugs of Indian medicine.
- (vii) Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine, Ghaziabad, was established for the purpose of laying down standards of drugs in the Indian System of Medicine.

(viii) The Pharmacopoeia Committee of Ayurveda has been reconstituted to step up the work relating to publication of official formulary/Pharmacopoeia in these systems of medicine.

Moreover, in order to popularise Ayurvedic method of treatment, the Central

Council had recommended to all State Governments to appoint the graduates of Indian Systems of Medicine as third Medical Officers in the Primary Health Centres in the country. Some of the States have started the appointment of graduates of Indian Medicine in Primary Health Centres.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	No. of college
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	6
4.	Gujarat	9
5.	Haryana	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—
8.	Karnataka	7
9.	Kerala	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7
11.	Maharashtra	17
12.	Manipur	—
13.	Meghalaya	—
14.	Nagaland	—
15.	Orissa	3
16.	Punjab	3
17.	Rajasthan	4
18.	Sikkim	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	2
20.	Tripura	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9
22.	West Bengal	1
23.	A. & N. Islands	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
25.	Chandigarh	—
26.	D. & N. Haveli	—
27.	Delhi	1
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—
29.	Lakshadweep	—
30.	Mizoram	—
31.	Pondicherry	—
Total		82