

1	2	3	4
12	Orissa	219	4800
13	Punjab	19	317
14	Rajasthan	22	680
15	Tamil Nadu	333	18779
16	Tripura	26	888
17	Uttar Pradesh	50	1506
18	West Bengal	90	3430
19	Himachal Pradesh	19	145
20	Sikkim	6	145
Total		2985	165331

De-Addiction Centres

*233. SHRI NADENDLA BHASKARA RAO :

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the full dimension of drugs addiction in the country;
- (b) the details and steps taken by the Government;
- (c) the number of de-addiction centres established during the last three years, State-wise;
- (d) whether proposals for the establishment of de-addiction centres and welfare schemes for the drug addicts have come from different States for approval;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the time by which the approval is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : (a) The different studies and reports indicate to a rising incidence of drug abuse amongst certain vulnerable section of the society which include street children, commercial sex workers, unemployed youth, transport workers, slum dwellers, opium growers, border areas etc.

(b) The Ministry is implementing the Scheme for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention which is a community based programme wherein grant-in-aid to the extent of 90 per cent of the approved expenditure is released to the voluntary organisations for a series of

activities such as preventive education and awareness programme, setting up/maintenance of Counselling and Awareness Centres and Deaddiction-cum-Rehabilitation Centres; and for organising Deaddiction Camps, training programmes etc. During the year 1997-98, 278 voluntary organisations were released grant-in-aid for 370 Centres all over the country.

(c) State-wise number of new De-addiction Centres established during the years 1995-96 to 1997-98 as under:

Andhra Pradesh	-	2
Haryana	-	4
Jammu & Kashmir	-	1
Karnataka	-	3
Kerala	-	2
Maharashtra	-	1
Orissa	-	1
Pondicherry	-	1
Total	-	15

(d) to (f) The State-wise details of proposals for setting up of Deaddiction-cum-Rehabilitation Centres recommended by the State Governments which were taken up for consideration in the year 1998-99 is as under:-

Andhra Pradesh	-	5
Assam	-	2
Bihar	-	15
Gujarat	-	3
Haryana	-	4
Himachal Pradesh	-	1
Karnataka	-	9
Kerala	-	2
Maharashtra	-	23
Manipur	-	5
Madhya Pradesh	-	1
Meghalaya	-	3
Mizoram	-	1
Nagaland	-	3

Orissa	-	18
Punjab	-	2
Rajasthan	-	2
Tamil Nadu	-	8
Tripura	-	1
Uttar Pradesh	-	31
West Bengal	-	4
Delhi	-	2
Total	-	145

Out of these, 59 proposals have been sanctioned. The remaining proposals are in different stages of processing for completion of procedural formalities including completion of necessary documents, obtaining clarifications etc.

Medical Degrees From Erstwhile USSR

*234. SHRI ABHAYSINH S. BHONSLE :

SHRI VITHAL TUPE :

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

(a) whether the Government have recognised the medical degrees of those students who obtained such degrees from erstwhile Soviet Union countries;

(b) if so, the details of those students who have applied to the Medical Council of India for recognition of their degrees obtained from erstwhile Soviet Union;

(c) whether these doctors have been registered by MCI;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not the reasons therefor; and

(f) the fate of those students whose degrees have not been recognised by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI) : (a) to (f) The medical qualification of 29 institutions in Russia and other C.I.S. countries are recognised qualification. The list of 29 institutions included in Part II of the Third Schedule to Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 is given in the enclosed Statement. However, recognition of the medical qualification M.D. (Physician) granted by two institutions, namely, Daghestan State Medical Institute, Russia and Azarbaijan Medical Institute in Azarbaijan has been limited upto 31st December, 2005.

Individuals who have successfully completed the total six year course and obtained M.D. (Physician) degree from the recognised institutions in the erstwhile USSR and who also meet the eligibility criteria as per the decision of the Medical Council of India are entitled to get registration with the Medical Council of India/State Medical Councils as per the provisions of Section 13(3) of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

Request for recognition of M.D. (Physician) qualifications granted by the following institutions in erstwhile USSR was received in the Medical Council of India:-

1. Saratov State Medical University, Saratov, Russia.
2. Kyrgyz State Medical Academy, Bishkek.
3. North-Ossetian State Medical Academy, Alanla.
4. Semipalatinsk Medical Institute.
5. The Altai State Medical University, Russia.
6. Chelyabinsk State Medical Academy, Chelyabinsk.

The medical degrees of these institutions have not yet been recognised and therefore students from these institutions are not eligible for registration.

Students who have completed their medical degree course of less than 6 years duration from recognised institutions in the erstwhile U.S.S.R. have also applied for registration but MCI have taken a decision that they are not eligible for registration as the duration of M.D. (Physician) course is 6 years after one year preparatory language course.

Students who have obtained M.D. (Physician) qualification from recognised institutions in erstwhile U.S.S.R. but did not have the minimum marks in the prescribed subjects in the qualifying examination for admission i.e. 10+2, have not been considered to be eligible for registration by the Medical Council of India.

In the case of students who were initially admitted in an unrecognised institution and later on migrated and obtained the degree from recognised medical institutions in erstwhile U.S.S.R., MCI have decided that they will not be eligible for registration.

Students who have been refused registration by MCI have filed petitions in the High Court of Delhi and other High Courts and the matter is subjudice.

It is also proposed to introduce Screening Tests for all Indian nationals holding foreign degrees for the purposes of registration by amending the Indian Medical Council Act.