

Medical Education

207. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

SHRI G.L. KANAUIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether allopathic system of treatment has got some limitations in curing certain diseases like jaundice, etc.;

(b) whether the Subordinate Legislation Committee of Parliament had recommended that students of Medical Education may be exposed to other therapies also, alongwith allopathy, to acquire additional skill for the benefits of suffering humanity;

(c) if so, whether the subject was taken into consideration in the second week of the June last in a meeting of Secretaries of Health Ministries of various States; and

(d) if so, the trends of the Government guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) In allopathic (Modern Medicine) there is no specific anti viral drug for various types of viral hepatitis. Only supportive therapy is given.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Committee on Sub-ordinate Legislation had inter-alia recommended that the rules/regulations under the Indian Medical Council Act be framed so as to enlarge the scope of medical education by incorporating into it elementary knowledge of the indigenous systems of medicine including Homoeopathy.

(c) Various recommendations of the Committee as well as related matters were discussed in a meeting taken by Secretary (Health), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with Health Secretaries of States/U.Ts, held on 12.6.97.

(d) It was the considered view of these that Allopathy, i.e. modern scientific system of medicine, Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy system cannot be intermingled because they are distinct system and each system requires exten-

sive training. However, the possibility of providing services relating to indigenous systems of medicine in general allopathic hospitals so as to give a wider choice to patients was considered to be feasible. This approach was agreed to be adopted selectively.

Poverty Line

208. COL. (RETD) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have conducted any survey about the number of persons living below poverty line in Western Rajasthan;

(b) the number of families brought above poverty line by providing assistance to them during the last three years;

(c) whether the funds earmarked for this purpose have been fully utilised; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOR): (a) The Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty at national and state level only and not at the regional level within a State.

(b) The estimates of poverty are based on the data from the National Sample Survey on consumer expenditure which is held quinquennially. The latest estimates of the incidence of state-wise poverty is available for 1993-94, based on the NSS consumer expenditure data of 50th Round. The incidence of poverty in Rajasthan for the two latest periods is estimated as 35.15 per cent in 1987-88 and 27.41 per cent in 1993-94.

(c) and (d) The major Poverty Alleviation Programmes being implemented in the rural areas of the country (including the State of Rajasthan) are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS). The total allocation and expenditure incurred under these poverty alleviation programmes during Eighth Plan are given in the attached statement.

Statement**Financial Performance under Major Rural Development Programmes during 1992-93 to 1996-97—Rajasthan**

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl. No | Programmes | 1992-93 | | | 1993-94 | | | 1994-95 | | | 1995-96 | | | 1996-97 | | | 1992-93 to 1996-97 | | |
|--------|--------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | | Total Allocation | Expenditure | % age Expd. | Total Allocation | Expenditure | % age Expd. | Total Allocation | Expenditure (Prov.) | % age Expd. | Total Allocation | Expenditure (Prov.) | % age Expd. | Total Allocation | Expenditure (Prov.) | % age Expd. | Total Allocation | Expenditure (Prov.) | % age Expd. |
| 1 | I.R.D.P. | 3118.00 | 3258.25 | 104.50 | 4430.00 | 4213.30 | 95.11 | 4393.00 | 4826.81 | 105.32 | 4388.01 | 4730.24 | 107.80 | 4388.01 | 4102.25 | 93.49 | 20717.02 | 20930.85 | 101.03 |
| 2 | J.R.Y. | 15172.01 | 12246.06 | 80.71 | 12961.33 | 14247.06 | 109.92 | 14266.98 | 13951.90 | 97.79 | 18553.85 | 16430.90 | 88.56 | 9146.40 | 8786.70 | 95.85 | 70100.45 | 65642.82 | 93.64 |
| | (1st Stream) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (2nd Stream) | - | - | - | 4568.75 | 1628.85 | 35.85 | 4568.75 | 5657.13 | 130.20 | 2271.25 | 1773.49 | 78.06 | - | - | - | 11408.75 | 9359.47 | 82.04 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
|----|----------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|-------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|-------|-------|----------|-------|
| 3. | E.A.S.* | - | - | - | 4575.00 | 926.09 | 20.28 | 12375.00 | 10876.32 | 87.89 | 17537.50 | 14770.06 | 84.22 | 12987.50 | 12609.31 | 97.09 | 47475 | 39182.68 | 62.53 |
| 4. | D.P.A.P. | 814.00 | 835.70 | 123.68 | 771.00 | 729.92 | 94.87 | 853.00 | 1013.03 | 118.76 | 865.00 | 1001.99 | 115.04 | 871.00 | 458.03 | 52.59 | 3874 | 3838.87 | 99.09 |
| 5. | D.D.P. | 3800.00 | 3850.47 | 98.96 | 5700.00 | 4679.77 | 82.10 | 6450.00 | 6308.84 | 97.81 | 5258.00 | 5689.31 | 108.20 | 5258.00 | 2990.81 | 56.88 | 26466 | 23319.2 | 88.11 |

*Total Released, as no Statewise allocations are made under EAS.

Formulation of Ninth Plan

209. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Planning Commission was held recently to discuss various issues including progress on the formulation of the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also taken decision on the Centrally sponsored schemes that are likely to be transferred to States alongwith the funds; and

(d) if so, the time by which these schemes are likely to be finally transferred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI RATNMALA D. SAVANOOR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The meeting of the full Planning Commission held under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister and Chairman, Planning Commission on 9th June, 1997 discussed the following agenda items;

1. Progress of Ninth Plan Exercises.

2. Transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

3. NDC Committee on Power.

4. Suggestions received from States on Gadgil Formula: Note for information.

(c) and (d) The process of consultations with the Central Ministries and State Governments is presently underway on various aspects of the transfer of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the States and also to work out the modalities of transfer.

Extradition Treaty

210. SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA:

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:

SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI KACHARU BHAU RAUT:

SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:

SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and United States of America have signed a bilateral extradition treaty;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether this replaces the 1931 treaty between the USA and United Kingdom which is currently in force between India and USA;

(d) to what extent it is different from 1931 treaty;

(e) whether this treaty is likely to help improve the relations between two countries;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of other nations with whom India has extradition treaty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the new Treaty include the following:

- Under the Treaty, each country will obligate itself to extradite fugitive offenders accused or convicted of offences punishable by more than one year in each jurisdiction;

- the Treaty provides procedures for either Government to arrest fugitives immediately upon the request of the other government to prevent fugitives from fleeing;

- it also provides for a legal basis for temporarily surrendering prisoners to stand trial for crimes against the laws of the Requesting State;

- fugitives will be extradited under the Treaty regardless of their nationality.

(c) The Treaty is subject to ratification and shall come into force on the date of exchange of the Instruments of ratification between respective parties. On becoming operative, this Treaty will replace the 1931 Extradition Treaty between the US and United Kingdom acceded to by India and currently in force between India and USA.

(d) The Treaty is an important step forward in law enforcement cooperation between the two countries in keeping with current requirements of extradition law and practice.