

the work in transshipment points. Because the transshipment points keep changing from place to place, one does not know what to do with the surplus labour there. Similarly, steam loco sheds are also closing. So, with these wide fluctuations it is considered more efficient to handle it through the contract labour system and departmentally.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act is there.

But the union has no power to ask the contractor to make the workers permanent. Any-how I do not want to waste the time of the House in this.

Here, though the jobs are of permanent nature, the workers are working on contract basis for a number of years, say 10 or 15 years. Considering this fact, whether the Ministry is going to advise that the contract workers should be made permanent ?

My second question is ...

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you put all these questions at a stretch. I have asked Mrs. Goswami also to put one question at a time, I am going to bar the second question. Mr. Minister, you answer one question only.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : It is my last question.

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to be very ruthless now.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, this is my question. Sir, the under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, the worker is entitled to receive the same wage as that of the permanent worker. This is the specific provision in the Contract Labour Act. Is the Government going to ensure that these contract labour are paid equal wages with that of permanent workers, whoever may be the contractor ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I have already mentioned that whatever the contractor does, he is bound by the agreements to be within the frame-work of law.

With a view to safeguarding the conditions of employment of contract labour engaged by the Railways, necessary provision has been made in the general conditions of contract requiring the contractor concerned to comply with the statutory provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : My question is very specific. As the Railways being the principal employer, are they going to direct the contractors or not ?

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Let there be a discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER : No question. Please sit down. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. V. Venkatesh.

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : No question of direction. I have gone to another Question. I am satisfied with the answer.

An HON MEMBER : I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order.

Practice by unqualified Doctors

*674. **DR. V. VENKATESH :** Will the minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken note of the recent survey conducted by the Medical Council of India about the unqualified doctors practising in India ;

(b) whether the survey has revealed that there are four lakh bogus doctors in the country ;

(c) if so, the details of the survey ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent practising by unqualified doctors in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA)

(a) No such survey has been conducted by the Medical Council of India.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Penal provisions already exist in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 as well as in the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and the Homeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 to the effect that no person other than a medical practitioner enrolled on the State Medical Register shall practice medicine in any State and any person contravening this provision shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000/- or both. The Government of India have advised the State Government/Union Territories to invoke the penal provisions and to ensure that no addition whatsoever of unqualified persons is made to the stream of practitioners.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Sir, in this country which is rural based, these quacks and unqualified doctors are exploiting the unfortunate illiterate people of our country. They are going to the villages and they are behaving like great surgeons. As you know pretty well, they have opened the abdomen of so many people under septic conditions and they have opened eyes and removed eyes.

I want to stress upon the hon. Minister that in order to avoid the menace of quackery in this country, has the Government any idea of establishing Medical Universities or is the Government going for any legislation to avoid collecting heavy donation by medical colleges to have high standard medical professions and better quality service to the rural masses.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This is a suggestion made by the hon. Member and I would take note of it. It is a good suggestion.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Has the Government any idea of having bare-foot doctors and training them in traditional medicines which are very popular among the

poverty-stricken rural masses in order to avoid exploitation by the quacks ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We are popularising the Indian system of medicine particularly the Ayurveda, siddha and Unani and a number of doctors trained in these Indian systems of medicines are working in the rural areas. Under the National Health Policy, we are also providing Health Guides at the village-level having a population of 1,000. Then there are subcentres. There is a net-work of medical care available in this country. We are making it and in the Seventh Five Year Plan more provision is made for this purpose.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : It is not only a question of having unqualified doctors or quacks or fake doctors in the rural areas. We, in the urban areas are also noticing this phenomenon and this matter has come up on the floor of this House and in the Rajya Sabha also. We find a number of these doctors are proclaiming sex cure and saying that virility and vitality and all that will improve. These are fake doctors, I am told. I do not know about them. I have never visited them. This is not only a problem in the rural areas it is also a problem in the urban areas. It is beyond our control. So, what is the Government doing about these fake doctors and fake professionals ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The hon. Member says that he has never visited them, and even then, he says that they are fake doctors.

MR. SPEAKER : You ask him to visit them ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The Minister should either confirm or deny this.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I will advise the hon. Member, my friend, not to go to such doctors !

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The Minister's experience must be very authentic !

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : There are penal provisions under the Acts of all the three, sidha, Unani and Homoeopathy

as I have already said, and we have requested the State Governments to find them out and plug this nuisance.

SHRI K. V. SHANKARAGOWDA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the number of persons who have violated the Acts and what is the punishment inflicted upon them.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : There is no such survey made but there was some estimate in early 1970 that some 80,000 to one Lakh unregistered or unqualified practitioners are there in the country.

But it is very difficult, in the absence of any systematic survey being made in this regard and it is for the State Governments to do. We are requesting the State Governments to either enact a law on the pattern of Maharashtra or to train the doctors, those who are practising there already.

Technical University at Bangalore

* 675. **SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to State :

(a) Whether the Karnataka Government had sent a memorandum to University Grants Commission and the Government in September, 1984 for the establishment of a Technical University at Bangalore ;

(b) Whether Government have agreed for setting up of a Technical University at Bangalore in view of the fact that there are more than 40 Engineering Colleges and a large number of polytechnics in the Karnataka State ; and

(c) Whether the Technical University will be started from the academic year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) : No such memorandum has been received from the Government of Karnataka.

(b) : Does not arise.

(c) : The Central Government have no information.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : What is the policy of the Government with regard to the technical universities and what is the criterion for sanctioning technical universities ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : This has reference to the Karnataka Government wanting to set up a technological university. The term, I think, is technological university rather than a technical university.

(Interruptions)

There is a technical difference between the two. So, the State Government is within its rights to set up a University, including a Technological University. It is empowered under the Constitution to do so and it does not necessarily have to consult the Central Government in this matter. But it has to see to its own resources. In fact, a project has been sent, for instance, by the Karnataka Government to establish such a University, but that has gone to the Planning Commission. We have to wait till the Seventh Plan is finalised ; they will have to consider whether they can fit it within their Plan size or not.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : So far as Karnataka is concerned, it is a very strong case for establishing a technical or technological university because there are 40 engineering colleges and more than 100 polytechnics in Karnataka, and in view of the need to maintain quality and standard of medical education, it is absolutely necessary to have such a technological university. It has been stated that the States have powers to do it. But unfortunately the resource constraint is there. Even for the two Universities which have been started, the UGC has not released the grants, of which you are aware. If the UGC were to assure the grants, certainly the State Government can start. In view of the very peculiar position of Karnataka—no other State has so many engineering colleges and polytechnics as Karnataka has—will the Government consider sanctioning grants as and when the Karnataka Government approaches for UGC grants ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend says that there are 40 engineering colleges and a large number of polytechnics in the