

The State Governments have been advised that they should adhere to the terms of repayment.

Non-Remunerative Schemes

*388. Shri P. Ramamurti:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the non-remunerative works like anti-sea erosion schemes undertaken by the State Governments are financed by the Centre with interest bearing loans;

(b) whether any State Government have urged the Centre to substitute the assistance of interest bearing loans with grants in regard to non-remunerative schemes; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) to (c). Central assistance for anti-sea erosion and similar schemes such as flood control is provided in the form of loans within the overall assistance for the State Plans.

Some State Governments have suggested that Central assistance for such schemes should be in the form of grants. It has not been found possible to accept the suggestion, as the schemes cannot be considered to be non-remunerative.

Splitting up of Life Insurance Corporation and Hindustan Steel Ltd.

*389. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Senhyan:
Shri S. K. Taparia:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri P. K. Das:

Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri D. N. Deb,
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to Split-up certain public sector undertakings like the Life Insurance Corporation, Hindustan Steel Ltd. into separate units;

(b) if so, whether it is likely to lead to any increase in efficiency and lowering of costs; and

(c) the details of the proposal and when it is likely to be finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) to (c). The question of splitting-up major public sector undertakings into separate units has to be considered with regard to the relevant factors in each case. In the case of Hindustan Steel Ltd., for instance, I would invite the attention of the Hon'ble Members to the reply given by the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 545 on the 26th May, 1967.

As far as the LIC is concerned, the recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings in this regard are now under examination.

Indian Doctors in England

*390. Shrimati Savitri Shyam: Will the Minister of Health and Family Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the observations made by Shri Jivraj Mehta former Indian High Commissioner in England on the attitude of Indian doctors in England;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of doctors after obtaining their post-graduate degrees in England stay there and work as Registrars but are reluctant to return to India; and

(c) if so, the causes thereof and how Government propose to persuade them to return to India?

The Minister of Health and Family Planning (Dr. S. Chandrasekhar): (a) his reports recently appearing in the Press have come to notice of the Government.

(b) The information is not readily available.

(c) Better remuneration and standards of living offered to Indian doctors in foreign countries like the U.K. could seem to be the principal cause of unwillingness of some doctors to return from abroad. The Government of India have been taking various steps from time to time to encourage them to return to India. The most important of them are as under:—

- (1) Formation of a Scientists' Pool including doctors;
- (2) The particulars of the doctors enrolled in the National register are published periodically and sent to all Ministries/State Governments/U.P.S.C. etc. etc.
- (3) The U.P.S.C. and other recruiting agencies treat the Indian doctors whose particulars are given in the classified lists, as 'Personal Contact' candidates for all posts advertised by them.
- (4) Persons appointed to the 'Pool' are attached to research institutions, Universities etc.

अन्वयान और नीकोबार द्वीप समूह में बीपी की प्रति व्यक्ति आय

1793. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1951-52 और 1966-67 में अन्वयान और नीकोबार द्वीप समूह के निवासियों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय क्रमशः कितनी थी;

(ख) इस अवधि में भारत की प्रति-व्यक्ति आय कितनी थी; और

(ग) क्या बीपी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन द्वीप समूहों में प्रति व्यक्ति आय बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से इन द्वीपों का विकास करने का कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

श्री प्रमोद, रेड्योलियम और रसायन तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री अशोक मेहता): (क) और (ख). अन्वयान और नीकोबार द्वीप समूह के माध्यमिकी कार्यालय द्वारा द्वीप समूह में प्रति व्यक्ति आय के अनुमान अभी तैयार नहीं किये गये हैं। 1951-52 में भारत में प्रति व्यक्ति आय 274.2 रुपये (चालू मूल्यों के अनुसार) या 250.2 रुपये (1948-49 के मूल्यों के अनुसार) थी। 1966-67 के मसबन्ध में भारत में प्रति-व्यक्ति आय के अनुमान अभी तैयार नहीं किये गये हैं।

(ग) इन द्वीप समूहों के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति आय की वृद्धि के कोई विशिष्ट लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं। परन्तु बीपी पंचवर्षीय योजना; में इन द्वीप समूहों के लिए जो बड़ा हुमा परिष्वय प्रस्तावित किया गया है तथा जिस विकास प्रणाली का प्रस्ताव किया गया है—व्यक्ति-व्यक्ति-आय की बढ़ोतरी में प्रभावी होगी।