

pleted only in 1982-83. Other works have been completed as scheduled.

Work sanctioned in 10.5 Km. in 1985 is yet to be started and is targeted to be completed in 1986-87. In the remaining length of 65 Km. widening to two lanes is yet to be sanctioned.

Allotment of funds for Maintenance and Repairs of National Highways are given Section-wise on National Highways; and Km wise record of amount spent on repairs is not maintained. In the years 1980 to 1985 the total amount allotted for Maintenance and Repairs of National Highway No. 29 was Rs. 206.26 lakhs.

[English]

**Inclusion of Ganga-Kaveri Project in the Seventh Plan**

2546. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSLE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any primary discussion has taken place to include the Ganga-Kaveri Project in the Seventh Plan ; and

(b) if so, has the draft of the plan been prepared and which department is working on this project ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. SANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir. The Ganga-Cauveri Project considered earlier was found to be uneconomical and therefore was not pursued.

(b) Does not arise

**Efforts to bring Back Doctors and Specilists who have Migrated to other Countries**

2547. SHRI MURTI BEORA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are making any special efforts to bring back the large number of doctors and specialist who have migrated to other countries for lack of opportunities, advancement or research facilities etc ; and

(b) how much, in terms of costs, the country loses by way of such emigration each year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) : Migration of Medical Manpower is a complex phenomena resulting from a variety of factors. Since Indian Doctors so abroad for employment through various sources including those serving in the States or in the private sectors, the number of such doctors working in the foreign countries and the loss the country suffers by way of such emigration each year, in terms of costs, is not available with the Government of India. The Government of India have taken the following steps to attract the Doctors who have migrated to foreign countries and discourage the migration of medical manpower to foreign countries :—

(i) restrictions have been placed on medical graduates going abroad for higher education and training where such training facilities exist in the country. Doctors belonging to scarce categories are not sponsored for employment abroad.

(ii) Advance increments are granted to specially qualified candidates on the recommendations of the State and Central Public Service Commission.

(iii) Improvements in the service conditions of doctor, particularly those serving in the rural areas are being brought about by the State and U.T. Governments.

(iv) Arrangements have been made for holding of the prestigious membership examinations by the National Board of Examinations, which correspond to foreign qualifications e.g. F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., etc.

**Study Carried out by ICMR on Nutrition Level of Population**

2548. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Council of Medical Research has carried out studies State-wise on nutrition levels of the population ;

(b) if so, what are the findings ; and

(c) whether special programmes have been designed for the worst affected States ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the surveys carried out in 10 states in 1981-82, the state-wise average calorie consumption and per cent of households with inadequate calorie intake (less than 70% of the recommended level) is as follows :—

1. Andhra Pradesh	2011	55.9
2. Gujarat	2306	43.4
3. Karnataka	2711	19.3
4. Kerala	2203	44.6
5. Maharashtra	2120	60.5
6. Madhya Pradesh	2205	51.3
7. Orissa	2156	54.4
8. Tamil Nadu	1964	64.1
9. Uttar Pradesh	2193	51.5
10. West Bengal	2477	34.6

(c) Under the 20-point programme the Government of India have launched, various programmes to eradicate poverty and raise the standard of living which would indirectly contribute to increased calorie consumption there. These programmes are as follows :—

1. Schemes of income generation for the poverty households by asset endowment production and wage employment such as integrated rural development

National Rural Employment Programme, TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment) RLEGP (Rural landless employment generation programme).

2. Development of certain specially disadvantaged areas for mitigating distress and poverty arising out of low productivity of soil and variation of output due to harsh climatic condi-