

are three different aspects being mixed into one. First is the aspect of qualification of Doctors. If for the post of a primary health centre in a village, for instance, is an MBBS doctor, that is enough for us. The equipments, the medicines and all the available facilities at that hospital are tailored to that kind of qualification. But if an over-qualified man goes there, we cannot over-night change all the facilities there and upgrade them because after a year he may go back to some other hospital and another MBBS might be posted there.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Why don't you specialise the dispensaries?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Please wait. that is one aspect. So, the mis-match is between the over-qualified Doctors may be the Post-Graduate Doctors, and the available posts meant for an MBBS Doctor, That is the mis-match there.

If there is a mis-match, what the administration can do is to see that there is a rotation so that only some people will not always be posted to outlying dispensaries while other are always working in city hospitals.

What the Minister of State just read out as the answer was that the Delhi Administration has prepared a kind of rotation.

That rotation may sometimes fail. But then the point is, this is all that can be done.

So far as upgarding of the hospitals, giving equipments, etc. to the hospitals is concerned, that is a separate question altogether. That comes under the plan. They are upgraded according to plan provisions and not because some MS is working there. That is just not possible. These are three different matters. There has to be a kind of balance between a well-equipped hospital and an outlying dispensary. If we do not have the

facility for a very good doctor also to go and have some experience of the conditions there, then he will remain more or less an isolated person. So, the kind of rotation that is being done by the Delhi Administration, on the face of it, appears to be reasonable. If there is anything wrong, or in its actual working if there is anything wrong, we can certainly go into it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Committee to Look after the Working of Family Welfare Schemes

*397. **SHRI H.B. PATIL:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government propose to constitute an Assessment-cum-Implementation Committee comprising of experts and Members of Parliament to look after the functioning of Family Welfare Schemes funded by Union Government and/or by the international agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

Proposals to Absorb Unemployed Doctors

*400 **SHRI R.M. BHOYE:**
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL:

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

(a) the number of qualified unemployed doctors in various States as on 30 Septem-

ber, 1987;

(b) whether Government have formulated any proposals to absorb them in the near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) The total number of medical graduates including post-graduates on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 1986 is 28,966. The latest figures have not yet been compiled. It may further be mentioned that the job seekers on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed. A statement showing the number of medical graduates including post-graduates on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in various States/UTs as on 31st December, 1986 is given below.

(b) Except for normal expansion activities of the Central Government and State Governments Health Sectors, there is no special scheme to absorb the unemployed doctors in Government.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Number of Medical Graduates (including Post Graduates) on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges as on 31.12.86

S.No.	States/U.Ts	Medical Graduates (including Post Graduates)
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1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2692

2. Arunachal Pradesh*

1	2	3
3.	Assam	142
4.	Bihar	1688
5.	Goa	145
6.	Gujarat	867
7.	Haryana	495
8.	Himachal Pradesh	114
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	10
10.	Karnataka	1163
11.	Kerala	1562
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1357
13.	Maharashtra	4455
14.	Manipur	70
15.	Meghalaya	5
16.	Mizoram	5
17.	Nagaland	-
18.	Orissa	705
19.	Punjab	772
20.	Rajasthan	768
21.	Sikkim*	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	2498
23.	Tripura	17
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1965
25.	West Bengal	2265

1	2	3
UNION TERRITORIES		
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		1
27. Chandigarh		694
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli**		-
29. Delhi		4265
30. Daman & Diu @		-
31. Lakshadweep		7
32. Pondicherry		239
ALL INDIA — Total		28,966

1. * - No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States.

2. ** - One Employment Exchange is functioning in this U.T. but data are not being received.

3. @ - Figure included in Goa State.

4. All Medical Graduates (including Post Graduates) on the Live Registers of Employment Exchange are not necessarily unemployed.

Sanskrit Colleges

*401. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sanskrit Colleges in the country and the locations thereof; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish new colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) According to informa-

tion available, with the University Grants Commission, there are about 282 Sanskrit Colleges/Colleges of Oriental Learning which offer degree or equivalent courses in Sanskrit. The names of the States and the districts in which they are located are given in the Statement below.

(b) The Central Government has no proposal to establish any Sanskrit Colleges. However, some Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas may be established under the auspices of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan.

STATEMENT

Location of Sanskrit colleges in different States

S. No.	State	District
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. East Godavari
		2. Guntur
		3. Hyderabad
		4. Karimnagar
		5. Krishna
		6. Nellore
		7. Nizamabad
		8. Prakasam
		9. Vizianagaram
		10. West Godavari
		11. Warangal
2.	Bihar	1. Bhojpur
		2. Begusarai