

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) There are two naturopathy institutions under the control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare located, at New Delhi and at Pune.

(b) Naturopathy has been introduced in the Central Government Health Scheme and the following institutions have been recognised under the scheme:—

(1) Nature Cure Institute, Urli Kanchan, Pune (Maharashtra).

(2) Nature Cure Hospital, Jaipur.

(3) Nature Cure Hospital, Hyderabad.

The Primary Health Centres are under the control of State Governments. The Government of India had recommended to the States that keeping in view the emphasis placed on the promotion of Indian systems of Medicines, the third doctor at the Primary Health Centre could preferably be appointed from one of the Indian systems of medicine. The choice of the systems of medicine from which the third doctor should be appointed was left to the State Governments to decide. The system of naturopathy does not have adequate number of institutions for the training and education of the requisite manpower in various categories and other infrastructural facilities. Neither is there a standardised course or syllabus as yet. Because of these limitations, the State Governments are perhaps handicapped in introducing naturopathy in the Primary Health Centres.

(c) The Government of India have established the Central Council of Research in Yoga and Naturopathy in 1978 to undertake education, training research and other programmes in Yoga and Naturopathy to initiate; to aid, develop and co-ordinate scientific research in different aspects, fundamental and applied, in these

disciplines and to promote and assist institutions of research for the study of diseases, their prevention, causation and remedy.

Another institution has been established in Pune, known as the National Institute of Naturopathy with the object of conducting and providing facilities for and encouraging research in all aspects concerning human personality, and also to provide facilities for training, treatment, education, in all fields of naturopathy.

### Electric Locomotives

1143. SHRI K. VASUDEVA PANICKER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of electric locomotives in the country;

(b) the anticipated demand by the end of 1990; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to meet the situation in view of increased electrification of railway tracks by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The total number of electric locomotives on Indian Railways as on 28-2-85 is 1252 consisting of 1107 BG AC, 125 BG DC and 20 MG AC electric locomotives.

(b) The anticipated total requirement of AC electric locomotives by the end of the year 1990, for a level of 350 million tonnes annually of originating freight traffic and the anticipated passenger traffic, has been provisionally estimated at 1816 numbers.

(c) Considering the anticipated production of 380 AC electric locomotives during the Seventh Five Year Plan the net shortage is expected to be 320 locomotives. To meet the shortfall, the question of increasing the

production capacity in the country is being considered. A 'one-time import' of about 200 electric locomotives will also be considered if found necessary.

#### Electrification of railways

1144. SHRI K. VASUDEVA PANICKER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the target of electrification of railway tracks for the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the target has been achieved;

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps are being taken to wipe out the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) It was proposed to complete the electrification of about 2750 Route Kilometres of Railway line during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The shortfall of about 1150 Kilometres was mainly due to constraint of resources.

(d) All efforts are being made to allocate maximum funds for ongoing Projects of Railway Electrification, subject to the overall availability of funds in the Railway Plan and the relative priority vis-a-vis other works.

#### Death of a doctor in a Delhi Hospital due to meningitis

1145. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a doctor who was preparing for the M. D. entrance examination died of meningitis in the Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayana Hospital, New Delhi, as the treatment was delayed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken, if any, in this matter?

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

(a) to (c) The case of the death of a doctor at Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayana Hospital has been investigated. The investigation reveals that the concerned doctor was not attached to the hospital and that he used to visit the hostel meant for House Surgeons frequently in connection with the entrance examination for MD/MS. His initial treatment was done by his friends and he was removed to the hospital only after his condition worsened. Since the patient was brought to the hospital very late, he could not be saved inspite of the best efforts of the doctors.

#### Medical manpower in the country

1146. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government do not have a true picture of the medical man-power available in the country as revealed by Dr. A. K. Sinha, President of the Medical Council of India; and

(b) if so, what effective measures are proposed to be taken for periodical registration of medical practitioners all over the country with the Medical Council of India?

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

(a) and (b) The Medical Council of India has reported that at present the names of 2,80,000 medical practitioners are borne on the Indian Medical Register maintained by the Medical Council of India. According to the Medical Council of India, in the absence of any provision in the Indian Medical Council Act, and in most of