

fore feel that women are not very well suited for that type of work. Also, Sir, we think it inadvisable for ladies to work at night with men. On the basis of propriety also we have done that.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD: May I know the number of women porters who were doing that job and for how many days they did that work? If they have been doing that work for the last some years, why is objection raised now at this stage?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: Sir, there were only about 25 women porters at Ranchi at that time.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD: For how many days did they work?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: That I cannot tell you exactly, but they had been working there for some time.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD: The hon. Minister stated that they were working with contractors and after that they were employed by the Railways. I just want to know for how many days they worked with the contractors and for how many years they were working with the Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That he does not know at the moment. If you give notice, he will collect the information.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: May I know whether you have provided any alternative occupation for them?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: Most of them have already found alternate jobs. There is plenty of work for them round about Ranchi.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: May I know if male porters in adequate numbers are coming forward to fill up the gap created by the withdrawal of licences of women porters?

SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN: We

special difficulty in recruiting men porters.

DOCTORS SETTLED IN U.K.

*631. SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last few years about 1500 Indian doctors have, after completing their studies, settled in the United Kingdom;

(b) if so, the foreign exchange involved in the education abroad of these doctors; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken to bring them back to the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH (DR. D. S. RAJU) : (a) No. According to the information available, not more than 50 Indian medical doctors, who have completed their studies in U.K., have any intention of settling in U.K. because of attractive service conditions.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) All possible steps in this direction are being taken.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: May I know if any of these doctors went to the U.K. with financial assistance from the Government and after giving an undertaking that they would come back and serve the Government?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Sir, a number of doctors are sent for postgraduate studies on different types of fellowships and quite a number of them are selected from the existing services so that they are expected to come back to those services. However, a certain number of them go on their own also. I am afraid I do not have the figures for these different categories.

Transferred from the 27th August, 1962.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: The hon. Minister, in reply to part (a) of the question, has stated the number as 50. It has been stated that 50 doctors have settled there. May I know whether in framing this answer Government have made any distinction between those who have settled there in the legal sense and those who are overstaying there after finishing their studies?

DR. D. S. RAJU: About 50 doctors are staying there in the U.K. for more than 5 years. That is, they are likely to stay there permanently. There are about 400 doctors who have been staying for more than 3 years in the U.K. They are likely to come back but the total number is 1600 who are studying, practising or holding temporary appointments.

SHRI SATYACHARAN: In view of the fact that those who have proceeded to the U.K. for medical studies have given this understanding that they would be serving the Government of India, would the Minister for Health take note of it that in the future such cases would be safeguarded in such a fashion that such lapses may not occur?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: As my colleague just now said, out of the 1600 cases, practically all of them are in training, within three years—one year, two years, etc. As I said, those who are sent by the Government of India or who go through the Government of India, most of them, as a general rule, return. Even those who go on their own, most of them return. There are a few who stay on and out of the 1600 at the most, if anybody stays on, it is likely to be out of these 50 people. Some of them also are likely to come back.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA: In reply to part (c) of the question, the hon. Minister said that all possible steps are being taken to bring them back. What are these possible steps which the Government is taking?

DR. D. S. RAJU: The C.S.I.R. in our country has formed a register of

all graduates who are staying in the U.K. and they are invited to come when they complete their studies and as soon as they return to India, they are put in a pool and they are given some money, Rs. 400 to Rs. 500, and as and when vacancies occur, they are absorbed in the permanent services through the U.P.S.C. That is the step we have taken.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: Some of these highly qualified doctors, when they return to this country and seek jobs, they are given the lowest start of Rs. 350 which is not quite enough for those who have been trained abroad.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: It has to be realised that the doctors are no exception to the general pattern of services. Whatever is the level of salaries we are able to afford in this country can be offered to the doctors also. Higher starts, are given in certain cases where it is considered necessary but because the country has found money to train these doctors abroad that should not necessarily mean that they become so expensive that they cannot fit into the country's pattern of service.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: May I know if all the 1600 doctors that have been sent out for studies elsewhere are studying courses for which no provision is made in India?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: In the past quite a lot of people had gone straight off for studies abroad after graduation and some even before qualifying so that they went for undergraduate studies, but now we are* as a rule, not sending anybody who has not done some post-graduate study in India. We are generally sending selected persons for such specialised courses for which we have need and for which we do not have adequate facilities for training here.

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: May I know if it is not desirable that some Indian medical people stay in other countries and practise there?

DR. D. S. RAJU: I do not see how it is advantageous to this country. We

need qualified doctors, our country needs them.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know if the Minister can give the number of such doctors during the last 5 years who went to the U.K. on Government scholarships and who have not returned?

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: We have already stated that at the most there are 1600 people. Four hundred of them have been there for 3 years or more 50 of them have been there for 5 years or more.

श्री दयाल दास कुरर : हमारे जो डाक्टर यूनाइटेड किंगडम में जाते हैं, वहां उनको क्या आकर्षण होता है और क्या सुविधाएं मिलती हैं जिसके कारण वे लौट कर नहीं आते हैं ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : यूनाइटेड किंगडम में बहुत अरसे से बड़े बड़े अस्पताल हैं और बड़े बड़े मास्टर्स अलग अलग विषयों में काम करते आये हैं और उनके पास शिक्षा लेने से, ट्रेनिंग लेने से, हमारे लोग ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से तैयार हो सकते हैं। इसलिये सरकार की तरफ से वहां लोग भेजे जाते हैं। वहां वेतन भी ज्यादा मिलता है।

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: I want to know the number of such doctors who went to England on Government scholarships and who have not returned during the last 5 years.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I stated at the beginning that I do not have the exact number of how many went on their own and how many on Government scholarship. If the hon. Member wants the information, we will collect and supply.

*665. [The questioner (Shri Ram-gopal Gupta) was absent, For answer, vide col. 4609 infra.]

FL0AN ADVANCED FOR A FRUIT PRESERVATION PLANT IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

*672. SHRI BAIRAGI DWIBEDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

*j-Transferred from the 27th August,

(a) whether Government had advanced any-loan for the setting up of a fruit preservation plant in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what progress has so far been made in the setting up of the plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI A. M. THOMAS): (a) Yes. A sum of Rs. 15,000 has been granted to Messrs. Solan Food Products Private, Ltd., Solan for purchase of machinery etc. for the Fruit Preservation Unit at Solan. Rs. 5,000 was granted during 1952-53 and Rs. 10,000 during 1958-59.

(b) This unit is in production for the last 10 years.

SHRI BAIRAGI DWIBEDY: May I know whether before granting this loan, any contract has been made with that firm and if so, whether it is followed up or not?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: There is no question of any contract. We found that this amount was advanced under the State Aid to Industries Act. In two instalments, Rs. 15,000 has been granted. The first instalment has been fully paid.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: May I know the output of fruit products produced by this factory annually?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: I have not got that information with me but this is comparatively a small factory.

شہری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق : میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ سماجی پروڈیوس میں جہاں کافی تعداد میں فروٹس پیدا ہوتے ہیں وہاں کے کسانوں کی حالت اچھی نہیں ہے اور دلی کے بڑے بڑے تاجر یہاں لگے۔ بے پہلے ہی ہمسہ ایڈوانس کر دیتے ہیں اور قیمت لگائی دم دیتے ہیں کہ دلی میں اور دلی سے باہر اس فروخت کو چوکئی دس گلی

قیمت پر بھرتے ہیں - تو کہا حکومت بہتر نہیں سمجھتی ہے کہ ان چھوٹے چھوٹے کسانوں کو یہ موقع بخشا جائے کہ وہ کوآپریٹو بنائیں ان کو ایڈوانس دیا جائے اور انہیں سے فروت ریزرویشن بھی کرایا جائے ؟

[श्री ए० एम० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में जहाँ काफी तादाद में फ्रूट्स पैदा होते हैं वहाँ के किसानों की हालत अच्छी नहीं है और दिल्ली के बड़े बड़े ताज़र फल लगने से पहले ही पैसा एडवांस कर देते हैं और कीमत इतनी कम देते हैं कि दिल्ली में और दिल्ली से बाहर इस फ्रूट को चौगुनी, दसगुनी कीमत पर बचते हैं। तो क्या हकूमत बेहतर नहीं समझती है कि इन छोटे छोटे किसानों को ये मौका बक्षया जाय कि वे कोआपरेटिव बनायें। इनको एडवांस दिया जाय और उन्हीं से फ्रूट रिवर्सेशन भी कराया जाय ?]

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: We know the importance of development of horticulture in the State of Himachal Pradesh. We have plans to develop horticulture on an extensive scale and the Territory Administration has an ambitious fruit development programme under the Third Five Year Plan with the object of making proper use of the large-scale production of fruit in Himachal Pradesh. A company had submitted a scheme in September 1959. It has been approved by the Planning Commission also. Some plot has been set apart for the setting up of that unit in Himachal Pradesh and, I think, are long that will come into production.

SHRI SHIVA NAND RAMAUL: May I know whether, in addition to the money, already given, if any loan has been given to entrepreneurs for erecting a factory there?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: It was about that I said that the establishment of another big factory is under the consi-

[] Hindi translation.

deration, along with a firm in Himachal Pradesh.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: The Minister can get the question translated if he does not follow Hindi. He did not answer Tariq's question but made a statement. In fairness to the House, if the Minister does not follow, he should get it translated.

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: I may tell the hon. Member that he should say 'Mr. Tariq, and not 'Tariq'.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: I am sorry, Janab Saheb.

SHRI BAIRAGI DWIBEDY: May I know whether the financial stability of this firm has been examined before this is granted to them?

SHRI A. M. THOMAS: No loan has been granted to the latter company. Regarding the first company, as I have already stated, the first instalment has been fully paid. The second instalment also would be paid.

CONTAMINATION OF WHEAT IMPORTED FROM AUSTRALIA

SHRI ANSARUDDIN

AHMAD: ±

SHRI DEOKINANDAN

NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

fa) whether it is a fact that 1100 tons of wheat brought from Australia by s.s. Uttar Pradesh was on examination of samples from the cargo, by the Central Food Laboratory, found to be contaminated with insecticide and was subsequently destroyed at the instance of the Union Food Ministry by dumping the entire cargo of contaminated wheat into the sea; and

(b) if so, whether this contamination occurred on the ship or at the originating source?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI A. M. THOMAS):

(a) About 1108 tons of wheat brought by s.s. State of Uttar

[The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Ansar-uddin Ahmad.