

- (iii) Dealing in antiquities to be restricted to licensed dealers;
- (iv) Restriction on export of antiquities;
- (v) Posting of armed guards in some of the important Centrally protected monuments including Jageshwer and Baijnath in District Almora, Uttar Pradesh, and museums under the control of the Archaeological Survey of India in addition to tightening of watch and ward arrangements; and
- (vi) Construction of sculpture-sheds to house loose and uncared for sculptures, their documentation and establishment of site museums.

Construction of a College Building at Lohaghat (Pithoragarh, U.P.)

2445. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received for approval a proposal under the Forest (Conservation) Act regarding the construction of a college building at Lohagate (Pithoragarh, U.P.); and

(b) if so, the time by which necessary approval will be accorded to this proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal was received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh on 21-2-1985, seeking prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for diversion of 3.86 ha of forest land to construct a Government Degree College at Lohaghat in Pithoragarh district.

(b) Certain essential details and clarifications were sought from the State Government on 2-3-1985, which have not been received.

[English]

Foreign Assistance for Nuclear Industry in India

2446. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to

(a) what is the India's Nuclear Programme at present;

(b) steps being taken to develop nuclear energy in the country for its internal use; and

(c) the details of foreign assistance being received in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE AND ELECTRONICS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). The primary purpose of India's nuclear programme, which began in the forties is to develop, control and use atomic energy for the welfare of the people of India and for other peaceful purposes. India presently has 5 nuclear power reactors operational and aims at installing 10,000 MWe of nuclear power generating capacity by the year 2000. Research and development on various aspects of nuclear technology and science continues apace. As a result of this research several materials and alloys for electronics, nuclear industries, etc. have been developed. India is the third country in the world to produce beryllium. Radioisotopes are presently being used in medical, industrial and agricultural uses. In addition, a series of industrial plants have been set up to provide the necessary inputs to the nuclear power programme such as fuel and heavy water.

Research work on particle accelerators, hot plasma, low temperature fusion, lasers, etc. the technologies of the 21st century, will be further developed at the newly established 'Centre for Advanced Technologies' at Indore.

India is one of the few countries in the world with an entirely indigenous nuclear fuel cycle and capable of designing, operating, fuelling and maintaining nuclear power reactors on her own.

Health Hazard in Electronics Industry

2447. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :