

ted (CEL), a public sector undertaking under the Department of Science and Technology, has developed a 1/3rd H.P. pump which can deliver 30,000 to 40,000 litres of water per day under bright sunshine conditions. The electricity needed to operate the pump is generated by photovoltaic panels made by CEL. A few such pumps have been installed for demonstration and evaluation. Additional locations have been identified in various parts of the country. A pre-commercial pilot plant, to produce photo-voltaic modules at an annual rate of 1 MW by 1985, is to be set up by CEL during the Sixth Plan. About 75—80 per cent of this production is likely to be used for irrigation or drinking water supply. Efforts are also underway to improve the efficiency of the pumps.

Some studies regarding the cost and benefits of solar pumping have been made. At present the capital cost of a solar pump set is high in relation to conventional pump sets. Efforts are underway to reduce the cost of the photovoltaic modules through research and development on the materials and on processing technology, as well as through improving the efficiency of the pumps. The indications are that as prices of conventional fuels rise and those of photovoltaic systems come down, solar pumping will become economically viable in about 5 years, especially in remote locations.

The Department of Science and Technology is also supporting work on the development of a solar thermal pump and the use of wind mills for pumping water.

Biomass Research Centres

7584. SHRI S.B. SINDAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up biomass research centres in the

country during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Two Biomass Research Centres, one at the Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai, and the other at National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow, have already been set up by the Department of Science and Technology. The main objectives of these Centres are: to survey and screen the potential plant species adaptable to soil alkalinity and other adverse conditions; to study photosynthetic mechanisms, nitrogen economy, nutrient cycling and to standardise the agro-techniques etc.; to undertake feasibility studies on more efficient generation and use of biomass for obtaining maximum energy outputs and particularly through bioconversion processes. Based on the experience gained at these two Centres, locations for other Biomass Centres will be identified during this plan period.

Bonded Labour in Haryana

7585. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SWAMI INDERVESH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale existence of the bonded labour in Haryana State, particularly in the brick-kiln industry;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by Government during the last one year to curb the practice of bonded labour in various parts of the country and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) and (b). The State Government have denied existence of bonded labour in Haryana. Nevertheless, we are again trying to get the position re-verified.

(c) A Central Scheme has been in force from 1978-79 to provide financial assistance to the State Governments for rehabilitating the bonded labour indentified and freed. During 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 1,98,93,000/- was released to the State Governments under this scheme to rehabilitate 19,300 bonded labourers.

Constitution of Indian Medical Service

7586. DR. A. KALANIDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Medical Service has been constituted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the modalities for selection to the said service;

(d) whether there is any proposal before the Union Government to give preference to CGHS doctors recruited through the combined medical examinations conducted by UPSC for admission to the said service; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

INDIAN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICE

The All India Services Act, 1951 was amended in September 1963 to provide for the creation of *inter-alia* an Indian Medical and Health Service. Orders were issued, under Section 2-A of the All India Service Act, 1951 constituting the Service, with effect from the 1st February, 1969. Basic rules regarding recruitment and cadre management were also finalised in consultation with the State Governments and the Union Public Service Commission and notified in the Gazette of India. However, no action could be taken either to constitute the State Cadres of the Service or to make initial recruitment thereto because seven State Governments, namely Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, who had earlier agreed to participate in the Service, subsequently either withdrew their consent to participate in the Service or expressed certain reservations regarding the need for the formation of this Service. The matter was taken up with the dissenting State Governments requesting them to agree to participate in the Service in the larger national interest. As a result of these efforts, the position as it emerged in December 1976/January 1977, was that all the State Governments had agreed to principle to the constitution of the Indian Medical and Health Service, except Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

The previous Government decided in March, 1978 *inter alia* that the question of constituting cadres of the Indian Medical and Health Service should not be pursued. The question is, however, now receiving the attention of Government.