

central university ;

(b) how many among them are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(c) names of the central universities which filled up the reserved quota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the information as available with the Ministry is attached. (See Cols. 117—120).

Composition of Commonwealth Secretariat

4950. **SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the composition of the Commonwealth Secretariat, the official international organisation of the Commonwealth ;

(b) the number of senior staff, other staff, the mode of their selection and appointment, the salary and range and their country-wise break-up ;

(c) the number of staff drawn from India its comparison with other member countries ;

(d) the total financial budget and India's involvement into the Commonwealth Secretariat ; and

(e) the efforts made to induct higher proportion of Indians in the staff of that Secretariat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The Secretariat consists of a Secretary General, two Deputy Secretaries General, two Assistant Secretaries General and other officers who assist the Secretary General in matters relating to administration, economic affairs, export market development, food production and rural development, information,

international affairs, law, science, education, fellowships and training, management development, medical woman and development, youth, general technical assistance. In addition Regional Centres of the Commonwealth Youth Programme are located in Zambia, India and Guyana, each headed by a Director.

(b) The staff strength in the Secretariat is determined in accordance with functional requirements and the need for efficiency. While precise figures are not available for the subordinate staff, the number of senior officers in the Secretariat, including its Regional Centres, is currently 61.

The Secretary General is appointed by Commonwealth Heads of Governments collectively. The Deputy Secretaries General are appointed by Commonwealth Heads of Governments acting through their representatives in London. Other senior staff are appointed by the Secretary General who has the discretion to appoint senior officers to the service of the Secretariat from among panels of names submitted by Commonwealth Governments, the paramount consideration being the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, due regard being paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible within the Commonwealth.

The Secretary General has authority to make appointments of junior staff.

The salary and range of the staff of the Secretariat are reviewed periodically taking into account various factors such as salaries at selected High Commissions in London, salaries in the British Civil Service and salaries in other international organisations, keeping in mind the need for economy while at the same time ensuring that the Secretariat must be able to recruit persons of standing and with high professional skills from as wide a spectrum of Commonwealth countries as is practical.

(c) The number of senior officers from India in the Secretariat is 6 compared with 16 from Britain, 5 from Australia, 3 from Canada, 2 from New Zealand, and 4 from Sri Lanka.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Information as on 1.1.1983
Jawaharlal Nehru University	Group A	60	3	—		
	Group B	49	1	—		
	Group C	482	37	1		
	Group D	477	140	1		
North-Eastern Hill University	Group A and B	64	—	32		Information as on 1.1.1981
	Group C	307	—	202		
	Group D	300	21	150		
Visva Bharati University	Group A	45	—	—		Information as on 1.1.1983
	Group B	52	—	1		
	Group C	649	42	1		
	Group D	634	104	85		

* Non-teaching staff in case of Central Universities.

(d) The Secretariat's Budget for 1982-83 (excluding the Commonwealth Science, Council, Commonwealth Youth Programme and the CFTC) is £4,206,310. India's contribution at 3.02% is £126,933. The budget for the CSC, CYP and CFTC for 1982-83 with India's contribution (in brackets are respectively, £286,000 (£23,150); £967,077 (£43,500); £15,675,675 (£715,000).

(e) It will be seen from the figures supplied above that India is not under represented amongst the senior staff of the Secretariat. The question of special efforts to induct higher proportion of Indians in the staff of that Secretariat, therefore, does not arise.

Setting-up of Women's Bureau by Commonwealth Secretariat

4951. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of the meetings and activities organised by the Commonwealth Secretariat for the enhancement of the status and role of women and provision of training and opportunities for employment ;

(b) whether women's bureau had also been set up by the Secretariat ; and

(c) if so, the details including its functions, objectives and achievements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Under the Commonwealth Women and Development Programme, high priority has been given to the need to increase the ability of women to influence important decisions so that they reflect more effectively the interests of women. This has been pursued through consultancies in several countries carried out both by programme staff and by commissioned experts. In addition, the Secretariat organised a training course for senior women executives in African countries. The Programme is giving increasing attention to action designed to bring about a more purposeful approach to employment for women. The emphasis in the current phase

of activity is on analysing the employment problems of women in order to develop national strategies to increase their access to jobs. In follow up work, the programme envisages a more active role as a consultant to Governments in securing action in this field. Two workshops held in the 1982-83 year, in India, Zambia and Barbados, brought together those concerned with women's employment to identify and promote specific approaches to enlarging opportunities for women. The conclusions of these workshops are to form the basis of expert group meetings to give definition to employment strategies to tackle the problems of women's poverty. Among issues to be studied are the effectiveness of financial institutions created give women access to credit, non-Governmental strategies for employment creation with a view to the possibility of large-scale replication, and the potential of official programmes, such as India's special components plan, as a mechanism for the allocation of resources to women.

The Programme conducted workshop on the implementation of the WHO Code on marketing breast-milk substitutes, in collaboration with WHO and UNICEF in Zimbabwe in January, 1983. Two regional workshops aimed at increasing the capacity of national women's agencies in small island states to influence Government were organised by the Programme.

An inter regional workshop on planning in small states was organised by the Programme in Papua New Guinea to make high-level officials more aware of the need for new orientations in planning to advance the interests of women.

The Programme followed this up by commissioning regional consultants to provide advisory services to the participating Caribbean and Pacific states. In May 1983, a seminar on employment strategies was held for economists, development planners, and interested groups in the Caribbean.

The Programme is also commissioning studies on some interrelated aspects of women's employment. Another set of studies is intended to suggest ways in which women