

technology and other technologies. Now, in the course of discussion, when some scientists and others have gone from India to Japan, they have discussed about the cooperation between the two countries in the area of bio medical sciences, technologies as well as science and technology relating to energy.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Is some talk there or some agreement has been reached in respect of high technology ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ramachandra, please speak a little bit louder.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The technology of the headphone is not proper.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are going to change it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We cannot really hear properly.

MR. SPEAKER : We are going to change it; we will have the latest one.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: While Japan is producing rice and paddy in the fields, they are also—it is learnt—to grow some fish in the paddy fields. The Minister had said that high technology is there in Japan. Has our government made any effort to import technology from Japan or get it transferred so that our agricultural yield be improved ? Has any effort been made by our government in this regard ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : When the agreement was signed, we decided to cooperate and then we decided to cooperate in the specific area; the specific areas are demarcated and later on we will take the specific projects on which we work. Now, this is one of the areas in which Japan is certainly having some important technology; and as per our agreement, if it becomes possible for us to get some technology, well, it will be useful. But, at this point of time nothing can be said on that point specifically.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ajay Mushran.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : He was with you, where has he gone now ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has stayed back there. He is quite safe there.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mool Chand Daga :

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Generally, he withdraws his amendments, but, today, he has withdrawn himself.

MR. SPEAKER : Since the last two days.

Voluntary organisations for the welfare of mentally retarded

*714. **DR. PHULRENU GUHA :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of voluntary institutions/organisations engaged in the welfare of mentally retarded in the country;

(b) the number of such institutions/organisations which have applied for grant from Union Government;

(c) how many of them received the grant; and

(d) the details of the amount granted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) About 200.

(b) 42 applied for grant during 1985-86.

(c) 39.

(d) A statement is given below.

Statement

Organisation	Grant sanctioned during 1985-86
1	2
	Rs.
1. Andhra Pradesh State Council for Child Welfare, Hyderabad (A.P.)	5,47,953/-
2. Radha Institute for Mentally Retarded, Secundrabad. (A.P.).	1,50,000/-
3. "Shishu Kunj" Special School for Mentally Retarded Children, Porbandar (Gujarat)	1,50,000/-
4. District Red Cross Society, Ambala City (Haryana)	1,513/-
5. Rotary Innerwheel Home for Mentally Retarded Children, Jammu (J & K).	35,069/-
6. Association for the Mentally Handicapped, Bangalore (Karnataka).	29,461/-
7. Apostolic Carmel Educational Society, Mangalore (Karnataka).	1,00,000/-
8. Social Welfare Centre, Trichur (Kerala).	2,57,949
9. Bala Vikas Society, Trivandrum (Kerala).	7,268/-
10. Young Women's Christian Association, Quilon (Kerala).	20,243/-
11. Spastics Society, Bombay (Maharashtra).	6,70,261/-
12. Society for the Vocational Reh. of Retarded, Bombay (Maharashtra).	30,870/-

1	2
	Rs.
13. Prabodhini Vidya Mandir (School for the Mentally Retarded Children), Nasik-2 (Maharashtra).	1,00,000/-
14. Matru Seva Sangh, Nagpur (Maharashtra).	1,79,784/-
15. The Poona Seva Sadan Society, Pune (Maharashtra).	37,602/-
16. Society for the Care Treatment & Training of Children in need of Special Care, Bombay (Maharashtra).	1,52,648/-
17. Vallabhdas Dagara Indian Society for the Mentally Retarded Bombay (Maharashtra).	50,083/-
18. Centre for Mental Hygiene, Imphal (Manipur).	40,995/-
19. Home & Hope (A school for the Retarded Children), Rourkela, (Orissa).	1,00,000/-
20. Ambagam Institute for the Mentally Handicapped Children, Madurai (Tamil Nadu).	89,232/-
21. Spastics Society of Tamil Nadu, Madras (Tamil Nadu).	2,32,910/-
22. Andhra Mahila Sabha, Iswai Prasad Dattatreya Orthopaedic Centre, Madras (Tamil Nadu).	1,75,942/-
23. Pathway Centre for Rehabilitation & Education for the Mentally Retarded Children, Madras, (Tamil Nadu).	69,480/-
24. Navijothi Trust, 14, Spencer Road. Bangalore (Karnataka).	86,734/-
25. Bala Vihar, Halls Road, Kilpauk, Madras (Tamil Nadu).	4,708

1	2
	Rs.
26. Bureau of Child Welfare & Research, Lucknow (U.P.)	1,67,454/-
27. RAPHAEL, Ryder Cheshire International Centre, Dehradun (U.P.)	66,995/-
28. Chetna School for the Mentally Retarded Children, Lucknow, (U.P.)	5,44,187/-
29. Prabartak Institute of Mentally Retarded, Distt. Hooghly, (West Bengal).	2,51,943/-
30. The Spastics Society of Eastern India, Calcutta (West Bengal).	4,16,399/-
31. Alakendu Bodh Niketan Calcutta, (West Bengal).	3,71,364/-
32. Society for Remedial Education Assessment Counselling Handicapped, Calcutta (West Bengal)	2,28,483/-
33. Abhinav Bharati, (Manav Vikas Kendra) Calcutta (West Bengal)	3,19,140/-
34. Federation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded (India) (New Delhi).	3,39,809/-
35. Sanjivini Society of Mental Health, (New Delhi).	6,64,500/-
36. Delhi Society for the Welfare of Mentally Retarded Children, (New Delhi).	1,16,686/-
37. Delhi Cheshire Home, (New Delhi).	25,000/-
38. Spastics Society of Northern India, (New Delhi).	5,10,622/-

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2

39. Balwantrai Mehta
Vidya Bhavan,
New Delhi.

Rs.
3,04,171/-

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : From the statement I find that three institutions did not receive any grant. Is it for bad report or no recommendations were received from the State Government; if it is for the non-availability of the report from the State Government, may I know the name of the State Government ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : That detail is not with me, Sir.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : I could not hear.

MR. SPEAKER : That detail is not with her.

AN HON. MEMBER : It will be furnished to you.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : The detail is not available. It will be furnished to you shortly.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : May I know on what basis these amounts are recommended and sanctioned ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : The basis for giving the grant is that first the State Governments make the recommendations. Secondly, the activity in which the organisation is engaged, that is gone into, and whether the previous year's grant has been utilised properly or not, that is also considered. If they have utilised the previous year's grant, and if the department is satisfied then only we release the grant. As I had already said, in answer to some other question some days back, we have revised our policy about the release of these grants, and the institutions which are receiving the grant, will be receiving only 50 per cent of the grant in the beginning and the remaining 50 per cent will be released after receiving the report from the State Government. We release it only then.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Yashwantrao

Gadakh Patil. The hon. Member is absent.

Next question; Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.

Safety measures against nuclear power projects effluents

*716 SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether nuclear power projects including heavy water plants slated for construction in the Seventh Plan have been cleared from the environmental angle;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to keep effluents from these plants within tolerable limits of radiation; and

(c) whether totally safe methods for disposals of the waste fuel rods and other byproducts have been enforced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : Clearance from the Department of Environment is invariably obtained prior to start of construction of all projects.

(b) The effluents are constantly monitored to ensure compliance with prescribed limits in conformity with International Commission on Radiological Protection limits. Atomic Waste Management has been assigned high priority from the very inception of the Nuclear Energy Programme. Design of nuclear power plants incorporates multiple safety systems on the fail-safe principle to ensure that effluents from the plant including gaseous and liquid radioactive releases are well within the prescribed limits during normal and