

H.M.S. (Kulkarni Group) has furnished the claim of individual unions affiliated to their group but not its consolidated figures.

(c) and (d). Verification of the membership of Central Organisation of workers depends upon co-operation by the organisation and a number of other factors. Subject to this, it will be the endeavour of Government to have the verification completed as early as possible.

Requirement of Computer Personnel

*693. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) estimated requirement of new computer personnel during 1982; and

(b) steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the demand of computer engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) Expected requirement of new computer personnel in 1982 is 1000.

(b) The panel on "Computer Manpower Development" set up by the Department of Electronics (DDE), has recommended a number of action steps.

The following specific actions have been taken by the DDE.

(i) Teachers training programme and initiation/augmentation of B. Tech./M. Tech. programmes in cooperation with the UGC and Ministry of Education.

(ii) Special training programme for systems software maintenance and improvement has also been initiated at IIT Kanpur and ISI Calcutta. This is a two-year non-degree certificate oriented training programme with intake at M. Sc. level.

(iii) Microprocessor based systems training programme for teachers/industrialists by DDE itself. A number of courses have been organised.

The following specific action steps are proposed to be taken:

(i) Initiation of one-year Post B. Sc. diploma in computer applications. The curriculum has been prepared. This programme may start at about 10 places during 1982-83. This is a joint programme of the DDE, UGC and Ministry of Education.

(ii) Initiation of three year MCA (Master in Computer Applications) programme. The curriculum is being finalised.

Places where diamonds have been found.

*694. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in the country where diamonds have been found during the last three years indicating the number of diamonds found, place-wise;

(b) the value of diamonds mined; and

(c) the steps taken to promote diamond industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The diamond mines at Majhgawan in Panna District of Madhya Pradesh is the only regular operating mine in the country. The production and value of diamond recovered from this mine during the last

three years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 are given below:—

Year	Production Value (in carats) (Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80	13,432 ° 214.11
1980-81	13,745 204.39
1981-82	14,556 158.95

In addition to the above, diamonds weighing 883 carats valuing Rs. 12,00,000 and 367 carats valuing Rs. 5,29,000 were recovered from the shallow pits in Madhya Pradesh in 1980 and 1981 respectively.

During exploration, 96 diamonds weighing 26.13 carats were also recovered from Wajrakarur, 9 diamonds weighing 1.42 carats from Munimadugu in Andhra Pradesh and 3 diamonds weighing 3.98 carats from Ajaygarh gravel block in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Rough diamonds are imported by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) from primary sources and established international markets. These rough diamonds are made available to eligible stone cutters, polishers and small scale exporters on competitive prices through Hindustan Diamond Company Limited which was established in 1978. The Government have also set up Indian Diamond Institute at Surat to provide training in cutting and polishing techniques of diamonds. Duty free import facilities are allowed in respect of imported rough diamonds and a liberal import replenishment policy has been framed. Import replenishment percentage for rough diamonds ranges from 65 per cent to 87 per cent. Assistance of foreign experts where necessary is also obtained for upgradation of skill in cutting and polishing of diamonds.

Effective implementation and monitoring of plan programmes

*695. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had told the National Development Council on March 14, 1982 that it was necessary to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of plan programmes;

(b) whether she referred to "shortfalls and slippages" in various developmental sectors especially State Electricity Boards, Road Transport Corporations and Irrigation Works whose performance was highly unsatisfactory; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of these plan programmes?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Though the primary responsibility for implementation and monitoring rests with the Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned, the Planning Commission reviews the periodic reports and brings out Status Reports. A process of Quarterly Review Meetings by Members of the Commission and Six-monthly Review of Plan Programmes has been initiated in the Planning Commission. Members of the Planning Commission also take meetings with the State Governments/Electricity Boards on Power Plan implementation. At the last meeting of