

Lanka Government not to go or with the strengthening of the system because this will affect our country as also other non-aligned countries ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have already submitted to the House that we are talking to them and we are examining it. They have been good enough to make a copy of the agreement available to us. We have found that their claims in respect of some points are not substantiated ; others are substantiated. So, this dialogue is going on.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You have not given us what is your opinion.

Commonwealth Secretariat

*271. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state what assistance India is getting from Commonwealth Secretariat in various fields ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): A statement is placed on the Table of the house.

Statement

The Commonwealth Secretariat was established by Commonwealth Heads of Government in 1965 to serve primarily as the central agency for organising consultations and the exchange of information among the governments of the Commonwealth. The consultative element remains a major feature of the Secretariat's service to governments, but its developmental role has been progressively increased by subsequent decisions. In 1971, governments established the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) to assist developing member countries through the provision of experts and advisers and the financing of training for their nationals. They further enlarged the scope of Secretariat activities by setting up the Commonwealth Youth Programme in 1973. The

executive staff of the Commonwealth Science Council also form part of the Secretariat.

The CFTC works through the General Technical Assistance Programme providing experts and advisers, the Technical Assistance Group (its in-house consultancy), the Industrial Development Unit and the Export Market Development Programme. It also currently bears the cost of the Management Development Programme and the Food Production and Rural Development Division. It additionally funds developmental work, mainly training-oriented activities, undertaken by other specialist divisions and programmes of the Secretariat.

The assistance received by India from the CFTC is confined mostly to the Export Market Development Programme. For the year 1981-82, for which figures are available, India received assistance amounting to £ 324,600 involving seven projects in the International Trade Sector. These projects cover trade promotion, trade contacts, marketing, product improvement and infrastructural development. Besides these projects, India has benefited from :

- (1) consultancy contracts for CFTC aided projects in third countries.
- (2) individual Indian experts being utilised by the programme.
- (3) organisation of symposiums etc. for Commonwealth countries under the aegis of the CFTC.

The Commonwealth Science Council (CSC) comprising 32 Commonwealth countries, developing and developed, provides the institutional framework for scientific collaboration in Commonwealth countries. It covers areas such as energy, renewable natural resources, mineral resources, environmental planning, etc. Two training courses at the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in India were organised during the period 1981-83. Another project concerning low-cost engines resulted in the construction of a 7-horse-power diesel engine and a

training course in India on the design, manufacture and testing of small engines. CSC has collaborated with India on the management and use of water hyacinth. Progress has been made on two main aspects of the project, the biological control of the weed, and its utilisation as biomass. A workshop on biological control was held in India in May 1982. Potential biomass uses have been identified such as the production of paper and board, biogas, etc. Pilot projects to make paper established at Hyderabad have been successfully completed. In addition to the above, the Commonwealth Science Council have undertaken a number of projects to which India has been able to contribute and from which we have benefited significantly.

The Commonwealth Youth Programme was launched to stimulate fresh activity in the field of youth affairs. A Commonwealth Youth Programme Centre has been set up in Chandigarh to meet the specific needs of Commonwealth countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

In addition to the CFTC, the CSC and the CYP Commonwealth countries continue to cooperate in a wide range of fields. India, as much as other Commonwealth countries, benefit from such cooperation. The following is an illustrative list of the different fields of Commonwealth cooperation :

- (1) Food production and rural development
- (2) Legal cooperation
- (3) Human Resource Development
- (4) Education
- (5) Fellowships and training
- (6) Health
- (7) Management Development
- (8) Woman and development
- (9) Information.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, the statement laid on the Table of the

House is just like an Essay. It is just like students being asked to write an Essay in a Primary School. No categorical answer has been given. From 1965 this Commonwealth Secretariat has been established with a few developing countries, some underdeveloped countries and developing countries. So, categorically 3 points come up now : Technical cooperation, scientific cooperation and recently the Commonwealth Youth Programme. My question is, what are the concrete fields in which India has received assistance from the Commonwealth Secretariat ? In Technical cooperation, only export market development programme has been achieved, but no other thing has been achieved. The second thing is Science and Technology Cooperation. In this Science field also, what are the categorical science and technology or new design parameters which we have received from the developed countries ? There are 38 National Research Laboratories existing in our country. What are the modern new design parameters which are being evolved and exported to different developing countries and underdeveloped countries through the Commonwealth Secretariat ? To that point he has not answered. So I want to know this from the hon. Minister. My question is categorical and very small. The answer should be categorical with data statistics. I want to know what are the categorical modern design parameters which is up to date in the world, which we are importing in the field of food production, rural development, Human management and development, Education, Science and Technology etc ? What is the yield of India through the Commonwealth Secretariat in regard to Health, Family Planning, Management Development, woman development, infrastructure development and Information ? I want to know this categorically from the hon. Minister because Science and Technology is a vastly growing field. What are the particular design parameters in critical fields like Energy, Health, and Family Planning in regard to which we are getting assistance from developed countries which are superior in design parameters and research ? In what way and how we are exploiting our underutilised 38 National Research Laborato-

ries in our country to export our know-how to the developing and the under-developed countries through the Commonwealth Secretariat ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, the answer runs into two full pages and that is why I have said, "A Statement is placed on the Table of the House". The hon. Member may feel that it is an essay. Well, whether it is to be called an Essay or not, I can say, the information which is given in this answer is quite comprehensive.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the Question was also as wide. The answer has been matched by the Supplementary Question.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, further details which have been asked for in his Supplementary, I am afraid, is impossible to answer because I don't deal with those details. This Ministry does not deal with those details. I deal with only the principles and the arrangements. That is what is given in this note. I would also like to inform the hon. Member that in the Commonwealth, we are not always at the receiving end. We give so much of assistance to other countries, Members of the Commonwealth, Developing countries in the context of South-South Cooperation and in the context of the Commonwealth. So, that also has to be borne in mind.

So far as we are concerned, we are deriving what are called indirect benefits, first in the export market development and then, Sir, in the development unit, almost one-half the contribution is ours. Likewise, almost half the personnel working there also are Indians. That is the indirect benefits that we get. Then, another fall-out is that if certain machinery is needed in those areas, that machinery is exported from India. So, these things cannot be quantified. They are indirect benefits. Those benefits are good enough for us to continue our participation in this programme in a big way, the way we are doing.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, now he is telling us that it will take time to collect information from different

Ministries. But so far as his Ministry is concerned, will the hon. Minister kindly let the House know whether in the recently concluded CHOGAM. at Delhi there was some discussion about the growing international tension and threat of nuclear war? Will the hon. Minister let the House know whether India, as the leader of the NAM countries impressed upon the developed countries of the Commonwealth for taking initiative regarding the New International Economic Order ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : All the Commonwealth documents have been made available to the Members. I had also made a statement then. In regard to our contributions, certain figures which I have, I can pass them on to the hon. Member. India's contributions to the Commonwealth Secretariat are as follows :

In 1981-82, it amounted to 2.36% of the total coming to £116,14.00. In 1982-83, it was 126,933.00. In 1983-84, it was £97,828.00. In the Commonwealth Foundation, our contributions are like this :

In 1981-82 —£ 55,000.00

In 1982-83 —£ 55,000.00

In 1983-84 —£ 55,000.00

Like that our contribution in all these programmes is available with me. If the hon. Member is interested, I can make available a copy of this to him.

Eligibility of Students for Admission to J.N.U.

*272. **SHRI KRISHAN CHANDRA HALDER :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Jawaharlal Nehru University authorities have recommended that only those who study in the 10+2+3 system will be eligible for admissions to J.N.U.;