

thing else; and We concentrate on these 'machine areas' so that ten years from now, we are the most advanced country in that area irrespective of anything else. Because we will have to concentrate along these lines, we will have to reduce our efforts on some of the other lines. This is the basic change. I thought I would just explain that.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : In the electronic policy statement made on 21st March, a balance is admitted to be struck between the vitally needed imported technology and development of indigenous technology. A certain apprehension has been voiced by scientists in so far as import of technology is freely allowed, especially to build up in-house technology in industries. Sir, the industries will take the easier course to import technology rather than invest in R and D in the country. With reference to hon. Prime Minister's statement just now there was recently a report in the Hindustan Times that though the hon. Prime Minister gave stringent instructions that silica for the National Silicon Factory be attempted to be manufactured in the country, *viz.* indigenous technology should be given a chance but before it can be manufactured simultaneously the foreign lobbies or those who are interested in import are pushing their own project. As the Prime Minister said the very indigenous technology can be frustrated. When it comes to implementation the power of the foreign lobbies cannot be underestimated. I would like to know whether detailed operational guidelines have been issued the concerned department like the Ministry of Industrial Development ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : It is a very important question and detailed policy guidelines have been formulated by the Government and they are available in the technology statement issued by the Government of India in 1983. There are two-three issues involved here—the import of goods and import of technology, technology developed indigenously and procurement of technology from outside. Now, the interests here conflict. Should we continue to import the goods from outside and not the technology ? That is a question. If we are asked to import the goods we would say if it is necessary we will do that but if we can satisfy the local demand by importing the technology and importing goods we will not

import goods but we will import the technology.

The second question relates to the interests to develop indigenous technology and interests of those who would like to have technology from outside. Rightly it is put before the House by the hon. Prime Minister that when we try to develop something it becomes available from outside and it becomes meaningless to develop it as well as not to get it. We are going to have a perspective planning. We are planning for 15 or 20 years hence and we will be developing those technologies—mission-oriented technologies. All these aspects are clearly understood and clearly mentioned in the Technology statement which is issued by the Government.

As far as silica is concerned it is the policy of the Government to develop the technology in the laboratory; to develop the technology in the industry also and only after we come to the conclusion not to have it or have it the decision can be taken in this respect.

[Translation]

Facilities to Sportsmen

*856. **PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :** Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Olympic Association has submitted a report to Government recommending facilities for the sportsmen and if so, whether this report has been accepted;

(b) the main recommendations made in this report; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to give special concessions to the sportsmen by accepting those recommendations ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No such report has been received.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Mr. Speaker. Sir, the hon. Minister has replied that the report has not been received. I want to know what your national sports policy will be in the near future and what facilities will be provided to the sportsmen.

My second question is whether Government are thinking of creating a special national sports fund to help those former sportsmen in their old age who have dedicated their whole life to sports so that they may face no difficulties in their life because we know of several players like Dhyan Chand and Vinoo Mankad who had to face many difficulties in their life. What do Government propose to do in this connection ?

[English]

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Sir, my colleague Mr. Jaichandra Singh on 10th and 17th April has answered these three questions here on the Floor of the House. One is on the National Sports Policy which was laid on the Table of the House last year on August 21 and in the Seventh Plan that is being taken into consideration. As far as what we are going to do with the sports the entire thing is enumerated in the Sports Policy which has been placed in Parliament. If you want, I will have to go into the whole depth of it. I will give the Question No. It is 368 of 10th April, 1985. For the sportsmen who have done yeoman service to the nation, for outstanding sportsmen, the Government has formed a Fund known as the National Welfare Fund for Sports which is exactly for people who have been outstanding sportsmen, who have rendered service to the country and for their rainy day, and during the time when they require assistance, there is this National Welfare Fund for sportsmen. Would you like me to enumerate the objects, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : I may submit that sports talents are not only confined to universities, but they are available in rural areas also. I, therefore, want to know from the hon.

Minister whether Government propose to take any special steps to encourage such sportsmen.

I would also like to know whether Government have thought of any plans to prepare these sportsmen for the 1992 Olympics to be held in our country.

[English]

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : As for as rural sports tournaments are concerned, there are schemes by which Government does help the sports councils and the sports federations as well as the IOA. In fact it gives grants for holding tournaments in blocks, districts and State levels. As far as the coming international events are concerned this has to be done in consultation with the IOA because the Indian Olympic Association is the nodal body which deals with sports in international events. Government acts as a catalyst and gives financial assistance. If you want, I can read out all the various things which have already been done.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You may lay it on the Table.

[English]

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I will send her the answer.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : The fact is that there is no arrangement for the sportsmen in the rural areas.

[English]

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I said 'catalyst' in the sense that Government does not interfere in sports. These are controlled by Indian Olympic Association to which the National Sports Federations are affiliated. Therefore they are the ones who are in control of development of sports as well as the control of sports. We only act as a catalyst and help them with the facilities.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. We shall do it collectively. Once it was

mentioned that there should be playgrounds in the schools. It may be difficult in the old schools but in the new schools and the schools in villages these must be provided.

[English]

I think as sportsmen you will pursue it with the Sports Minister.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : Have the Government any proposal to hold in 1992 the Olympic Games in India? If yes, may I know, whether the Government are thinking to distribute the venue in different cities like Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta? I am speaking especially for Calcutta, because Calcutta is a sports lovers' city. Under the ruling of Left Front Government the condition of the city has become from bad to worse. There is no development work. If the Government desires to hold some venues in Calcutta then the Calcutta City will develop. Our Prime Minister has already announced that he will restore Calcutta. So, what is the Government's proposal and reaction regarding this?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I will confine myself to 1992 Olympics games. Here Government does not organise the Olympic games or any such thing. It is the Indian Olympic Association which is a registered society under the Societies Registration Act which is an affiliate of the International Olympic Committee which does it. It is one of the objectives of the Indian Olympic Committee. It is having full and complete jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to the participation of India in Olympic and other games. There is has to be the Indian Olympic Committee which will have to take up the matter with the IOC. If it is assigned to India in 1992 then only we can help the IOA to have these games in 1992.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Sir, I might answer the second part of the question. If the State Government stops playing games, I am sure the city would develop much faster.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, I seek a clarification on that.

MR. SPEAKER : Certain things are understood and not clarified.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : Sir, it is not sportsman like.

MR. SPEAKER : It is to be understood. Take it in a sportsman spirit. (*Interruptions*)

Species-of Birds and Animals Facing Extinction

***857. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the species of birds and animals which are on the verge of extinction in India and their principal regions of habitation;

(b) the number of such species;

(c) the steps taken to prevent such extinction;

(d) whether any new breeding programme of such species is proposed to be undertaken and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal of bringing comprehensive statutory changes to protect wild-life; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI VIR SEN) : (a) and (b). Many species of wild animals and birds found in India are rare or their status in the wild is threatened. However, none of these are on the verge of extinction.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

(e) and (f). Comprehensive legislation for the protection of wild animals and birds and matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto was enacted in 1972, called the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (No. 53 of 1972). Proposals to amend this Act have not yet been finalised.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, the hon. Minister's answer indicates that many species of wild animals and birds found in India are rare or their status in the wild is threatened. But my question was whether they are facing extinction or not. It was reported that 71 species of mammals and 17 species of reptiles are facing extinction. However, I forget that. Now, in the case of those species which are being rare, I would like to know whether any attempt has been made to count musk deer. Emotionally our country is very much attached to this species, musk deer. The entire 'Ramayana' is interwoven around it.