

SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL : Sir, the hon. Minister in his statement has mentioned that licences for the production of CTV tubes have been approved for three firms.

I would like to know what is the approximate requirement in the country, what is the capacity of production, to whom the approval have been given, and out of three companies, how many have started the production ?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : As per the licences already given, the production capacity is around 1.3 million units. Three companies have been given licence, out of which two have already gone into the first phase of production and the third one is in the process of going into production.

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : What are the requirements in the country ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : I think, the present production has almost met the current demands. But we expect the demand to go up and the capacity of these three plants, when they go into production fully can be expanded upto 1 million units, each. When these units are expanded, they can produce about three million units.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand that CEERI, Pilani has already developed indigenous technology to manufacture CTV. So, I would like to know whether that technology has been developed successfully in our country to be used on a commercial basis ? If so, what facilities Government of India have provided to that Institute to develop and to transfer that technology to the indigenous manufacturers of CTV ?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : Some work has been done. But so far, the technology has not been fully developed for pilot or commercial production.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Five years back they have developed this technology on a pilot basis.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : No. It is not at the stage of production.

SHRI K.S. RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, now the people of Andhra Pradesh as well as the people of the country are realising the shallowness of the policies of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh . . .

MR. SPEAKER : That is nothing to do here.

SHRI K.S. RAO : The State is going industrially backward. I wish to know from the hon. Prime Minister as well as from the Minister, whether the Government of India has got any responsibility to see that the damage that is being caused is reduced and also why colour tubes industries that have been proposed in Vijayawada of my constituency in Andhra Pradesh is held up for getting permission from the Ministry for so long and whether the Government of India will take the responsibility to clear it immediately or not ?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN : The proposal for Andhra Pradesh has not been held up. It is still under consideration.

Socio-Economic Upliftment of Disadvantaged Sections

*216. **SHRI KAMAL NATH :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to prepare a comprehensive plan for the socio-economic upliftment of certain disadvantaged sections like the poor, the aged and the handicapped;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) how long it is likely to take for its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) : (a) to (c). The 20-Point Programme enunciated by the Prime Minister in 1986 is a comprehensive programme for socio-economic upliftment of disadvantaged sections including the poor and the handicapped. Besides the State Governments have also their schemes in respect of Welfare of the Aged and the Handicapped. The programme is

being implemented continuously and targets are laid down for each year.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : We all know that there is a 20-point programme, and we all know that it covers the disadvantaged sections. My question is about something beyond that. While the 20-point programme is a very generalized one, is there a specific programme, especially for the aged, like setting up homes for the aged people, the retired people, whether they be ex-service-men or anybody else? In a general sense, it is covered under the 20-point programme.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Recently, an inter-Ministerial committee has been constituted to look into this matter. The old age problem is also now increasing day by day, because the longevity of our people has now increased. About 6.30% of the total population is in this group. Till now, only the State Governments had their programmes. Now at the national level also, we are contemplating to come out with some policy. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The hon. Minister just said that a committee has been set up, which is going into this matter. When will the committee be able to give its report; and will the Central Government consider assisting the State Governments in programmes for the aged, for setting up homes for the aged district-wise, or will it select some districts for providing assistance to the State Governments, because old men cannot wait for long?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : The State Governments have got their own programmes also; but we are now thinking of doing it on a more systematic basis. Till now, our approach was the family approach, and old people were being taken care of by their family members. But with the changed situation, industrialization and the breaking up of the joint family system, this problem has arisen. Of course, as a Welfare State, we are going to do all these things, and bringing in plans for this purpose. We are giving assistance for this purpose.

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Gujarat Government

will be given any help to increase the amount of sixty rupees being given under Gujarat Government Antyodaya Scheme to the weaker sections, handicapped and orphans, in view of the price rise?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : This question is not related to Gujarat Government only. It is being raised in the whole of the country because of price rise. All the State Governments are demanding for increasing the amount of sixty rupees. because this amount is quite meagre. I agree to it. We would make every efforts to see that the Planning Commission comes to our rescue.

[*English*]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : India is a member in the International Labour Organisation. In 1986, International Labour Organisation had made specific recommendations for the rehabilitation of the handicapped. One recommendation is about having an amendment of the constitution of such countries, to enable them to get jobs reserved for that purpose; there are such schemes also. I would like to know the attitude of Government of India towards the recommendations made by International Labour Organisation in its Asia-Pacific Regional Conference. Does Government propose any amendment in the Constitution, to provide jobs for the handicapped in this country?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : We have already our policy at the central level. Our Constitution also provides to take care of disabled persons. Already there is a reservation for 3 per cent for disabled and handicapped persons; one per cent is for the physically handicapped, one per cent is for the blind and one per cent for deaf and dumb. And recently we have taken a drive for filling up vacancies from these handicapped people where one per cent blind persons would be absorbed. All the Ministries of the Central Government at Delhi level took an interest in this; and about 315 people were just selected for Class III posts. 215 people are also engaged. So, like that, there is already a policy to engage them. Our national policy is, our approach is that disabled persons should not feel that they are a burden on the

society. So, we want to train them; we are training them; we are helping them; we are giving appliances to them. Recently, we have added more equipment kits for these people so that they can work and they can have some self-employment.

[Translation]

SHRI D.P. YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, social inequality and socio-economic disparity are two different things. It is not possible to eradicate both of them at the same time to solve the problem. Will the hon. Minister tell us as to what are the evils in social inequalities which are proving impediments in the way of removing economic disparity. What are their parameters and main features ? Has the Government conducted any study in this regard and what inequalities are proving a bottleneck in removing the economic disparities from the society ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the removal of social inequality has been the policy of the Congress Government since independence and this question was one of the major issued in our struggle of independence. It is felt that economic disparity is the cause of social inequality. There will be no social inequality the moment economic disparity is removed. Our programmes for the people of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes are, therefore, the steps taken in the direction of removing economic disparity. Social inequality will be removed only by bridging up the gap between the rich and the poor.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : One very big disadvantage is being felt by a section of the SC and ST people that they are not treated as SC and ST in a particular State at present although they were SC and ST in some other State 10, 15, 20 years ago. I had drawn this attention to Madam for a number of times. What have you done in that field ?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI : I have already stated that this problem is arising in every State. A particular person is a SC and ST person in one State and in

another State he is not. So, this problem is arising. But we have to look into its causes.

[Translation]

Training of IAS Officers in USA

*217. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the various programmes under which IAS officers are drafted for training in USA;

(b) since when the training of IAS Officers under these programmes was started; and

(c) whether before selection of these programmes Government verified the antecedents of the institutions/agencies organising these training programmes to ensure that those institutions/agencies had no links with any intelligence or spying agencies ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Name of the course

1. Edward S. Mason Programme in Public Policy and Management at Harvard University, USA (1 year) 1957
2. Fellows' Programme at the Centre for International Affairs, USA (1 year) 1959
3. Parvin Fellows Programme at Princeton University, USA (1 year) 1960
4. IMF (Short term) Course, Washington, USA (12 weeks) 1964
5. Hubert Humphrey North-South Fellowship, USA (1 year) 1978
6. Post Graduate Programme (Economics), Boston University, USA 1980