

(ख) भारतीय सांस्कृतिक संबंध परिषद् ने बर्लिन (जर्मनी), काहिरा (मिस्र अरब गणराज्य), जार्जटाउन (गुयाना), जकार्ता (इंडोनेशिया), लंदन (यू०के०) मास्को (रूस), पारामारिबो (सूरीनाम) तथा पोर्ट लुई (मारीशस) में सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र स्थापित किए हैं।

पोर्ट आफ स्पेन (विनिदाद एवं टोबागो) में सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र खोलने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

विवरण

उन देशों के नाम जिनके साथ इस समय भारत के सांस्कृतिक विनिमय कार्य-क्रम हैं:—

क्रम	देश
संख्या	
1.	अफगानिस्तान
2.	अल्जीरिया
3.	आस्ट्रेलिया
4.	बहरीन
5.	बंगलादेश
6.	बेल्जियम
7.	बुल्गारिया
8.	चीन
9.	क्यूबा
10.	कोलंबिया
11.	चेकोस्लोवाकिया
12.	मिस्र
13.	इथोपिया
14.	फिनलैंड
15.	फ्रांस
16.	जर्मनी
17.	घाना
18.	हंगरी
19.	ईरान
20.	जोर्डन
21.	इटली

क्रम	देश
संख्या	
22.	कंबो
23.	दक्षिणी कोरिया
24.	उत्तरी कोरिया
25.	कुवैत
26.	मारीशस
27.	मंगोलिया
28.	नीदरलैंड
29.	नाइजीरिया
30.	नार्वे
31.	पेरू
32.	पुर्तगाल
33.	रूवांडा
34.	सेशल्स
35.	सीरिया
36.	सोमालिया
37.	तंजानिया
38.	तुर्की
39.	युगांडा
40.	वियतनाम
41.	जाम्बिया
42.	जिम्बाब्वे
43.	श्री लंका

Discover India Tour

*352. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:

SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question No. 4129 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 27th March, 1992 and state:

(a) whether Government's Scheme viz. "Discover India Tour" meant for NRI children has failed to evoke response;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the scheme and what are the reasons for not receiving response from the NRIs;

(c) what is the expenditure incurred by Government in the launching of the scheme stating the names of the foreign countries in which the scheme was launched; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to make the scheme more attractive to evoke NRI response?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):

(a) to (d) The programme of inviting NRI Children to spend a few weeks in India was not a scheme but a one-time exercise to give them opportunity to have educational and cultural interaction with their mother country. The salient features of the programme having two segments are :—

(i) The first segment was a 3-week 'Discovery of India' tour from 22-6-92 to 13-7-92 to various places of historical interest in the country, scientific/technological establishments and educational institutions at those places.

(ii) The second segment was a 2-week participatory educational programme in a few good schools of Delhi in small batches per school, from 14-7-92 to 31-7-92 during which time the children were to stay in the Youth Hostel, New Delhi on payment of nominal charges of US 28 per child inclusive of all boarding-lodging expenses. The Delhi schools agreed to provide free transport between the Youth Hostel and the Schools every day during this segment.

(iii) All the children were to arrive together at Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi at the expense of their parents/guardians from their foreign destinations.

The expenses for the 3-week Discovery of India tour were also to be borne by their parents by paying a reasonable amount of US \$1,600 per child to M/s. Ashok Travels & Tours, (ATT) a Unit of the ITDC, a public sector undertaking who were entrusted with the task of conducting the tour. The cost included food, A/C accommodation in ITDC hotels, local guides, air fare within India, bus journeys by A. C. Coaches, expenses of a lady teacher to accompany the children and lastly the portage at airports and hotels.

Wide publicity was given for 4 months from February to May, 92 through the Indian Missions/Consulates located in the main cities of USA, U. K. and Canada having sizeable population of Indian origin and also in Singapore and Hong Kong. Sufficient number of copies of the information-brochure were distributed to the Indian Missions/Consulate for dissemination among the local NRI population. Reports of interest among the NRIs of a few cities were received. The Government of India tourist offices in USA and Canada were activated. The programme was published in a few ethnic print media abroad. All individual queries from India and abroad were replied to and copies of information-brochure sent to their addresses.

A group of at least 50 NRI children was expected. Unfortunately, the NRIs did not demonstrate their interest for the programme by sending even a few concrete offers by way of Bank drafts/cheques of the requisite amount to the ATT before 22-6-92. As a result, the programme could not be put through.

ATT printed the brochure from its own printing unit who raised a debit of Rs. 7500/-only. The expenditure incurred in sending fax messages and distribution of brochure, was included in the general establishment budget of the Government.

No decision has been taken to revive the programme in future either with the same terms or with modification. There is no scheme under which any financial assistance can be provided for a programme of this nature.

Patent trade mark for DMS

***353. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
DR. ABBAR AHMED:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Milk Scheme, after 34 years of its existence, applied for a patent of its trade mark and design in June, 1992, in an effort to curb the spreading of milk polypacks bearing designs closely resembling that of the DMS; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this dilatory action?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Recently it was brought to the notice of the Delhi Milk Scheme that a few private traders have started marketing milk in pouches similar in colour and design to those of DMS polypacks. On an application moved by the Delhi Milk Scheme, the Delhi High Court has passed an interim order restraining three such firms. In order to further strengthen the right of DMS to prosecute such private traders, the Delhi Milk Scheme has applied for registration of its trade mark.

Applications for re-evaluation of answer papers of CBSE Examination

***354. DR. BAPU KALDATE:**
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of students who appeared for Central Board of Secondary

Education class XII Examination the capital have applied for re-evaluation;

(b) if so, the total number applications received for re-evaluation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that has become a yearly feature to request for re-evaluation; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by Central Board of Secondary Education to improve its performance to contain cases of re-evaluation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH):

(a) to (d) As per the information furnished by the Central Board of Secondary Education, a total number of 7722 applications for scrutiny of marks have been received from the candidates belonging to Union Territory of Delhi who had appeared in Class XII Examination conducted by the Board in 1992. Although the number of such applications has gone up from 5555 in 1991 to 7722 in 1992 the number of mistakes detected on scrutiny has declined from 474 in 1991 to 465 in 1992.

Applications for scrutiny of marks are received every year by the Board.

In order to minimise the chances of error in the evaluation and to ensure correct declaration of marks the CBSE has improved the system by appointing two coordinators over ten examiners each to check every evaluated answer book from the points of view of correct posting of marks in the award list, retotalling marks awarded for each question and scrutiny of unchecked questions or parts thereof. In the case of Class XII Examination conducted by the Board in 1992, an additional comparison of marks posted in the award