

(ii) Registering Officers are to be kept informed regarding movement of such registered antiquities;

(iii) Dealing in antiquities are to be restricted to licensed dealers;

(iv) Compulsory restriction on Export of antiquities.

2. In addition, armed guards have been posted in some of the important centrally protected monuments and museums under the control of Archaeological Survey of India. There has also been tightening of watch and ward arrangements as well as appointment of Security Officers in some Circle Headquarters. Sculpture-sheds to house the loose sculptures safely and site museums to display the antiquities at the site itself have been constructed.

3. In 1977, India has ratified the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Cultural Properties. The Convention *inter-alia* provides that the contracting parties would take steps for preventing illicit import into their territories, of stolen cultural properties to the countries concerned. The rights of the contracting parties under the Convention are, however, prospective to the signing of the Convention and not retrospective.

4. An Antique Cell has been opened in Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation into cases of theft and loss of antiquities.

5. Steps have already been initiated for document action of loose sculptures, paintings, illustrated manuscripts etc.

6. Archaeological Survey of India has posted its officers at important international sea-ports and air-ports in India to help the customs authorities to prevent illegal export of antiquities by identifying objects which are regarded as antiquities. Further, Export Advisory Committees have been constituted in important towns in India to examine the objects meant for export in order to find if any of the objects is an antiquity in terms of the Antiquities and Art

Treasures Act, 1972.

(c) and (d) This is a continuing process which is a result of planned explorations, excavations, chance discoveries from treasure trove and random individual collections. The State Department of Archaeology, Government of Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India and University Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology variously at Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Raipur from time to time bring to light ancient antiques of archaeological importance and document them. Such ancient sites are notified as protected ones either by the State or the Central Governments. Adequate watch and ward is also provided for the safety and security of sites/monuments. Special Police guards are also posted at important sites/monuments and museums. Thus effective security is provided and smuggling is checked by agencies of both State and Central Governments.

Promotion of Teachers in Corporation's Schools

3441. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Head Masters/Head Mistresses of schools of Municipal Corporation, Delhi who have completed more than twelve years of service have not been given higher grade;

(b) if so, the numbers thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider their demand; if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) to (c) There are 638 Head Masters/Head Mistresses in M.C.D. schools who have completed more than twelve years services in the pre-revised pay-scales of Rs. 425-640

and Rs. 440-750. The pay-scale of Rs. 440-750 has been revised to Rs. 1400-2600 w.e.f. 1.1.86. As per terms and conditions for grant of new pay-scales applicable from 1.1.86, these teachers are not at present eligible for grant of senior scale.

Revision of Pay Scale of Librarians

3442. SHRI VISHWASRAO RAM-RAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum[representation from Steering Committee of Central Government Librarians regarding grievances in respect of Pay Scales recommended by Chattopadhyay Committee set up on the recommendation of Fourth Pay Commission; and

(b) whether Government propose to remove anomalies in the Pay Scales of Central Government Library Staff; if so, the details thereof; and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The report of the Chattopadhyaya Committee was submitted in March, 1989. It was examined in detail by Government and certain decisions were arrived at. These decisions have since been circulated for implementation in respect of all library staff under the purview of the Central Govt. The question of anomalies, if any, can be taken up only after the Govt. decisions have been given effect to.

Closure of Gold Mines in Kolar

3443. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state: What is the cost of production of gold in Kolar Gold Mines. Bharat Gold Mines and other mines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAVA): The cost of production of gold in the Kolar Gold Fields Mines of Bharat Gold Mines Limited, and other mines in the country is shown below:

(in rupees)

Name of Company/Mine	Year-wise cost of production of 10gm of gold		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
I. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.			
(a) K.G.F. Group of Mines	₹5,165	9,059	10,096
(b) Other mines of BGML			
(i) Chigargunta mine	2,764	3,585	3,334
(ii) Yeppamana mine	2,930	4,320	4,591
Average cost of BGML	4,610	7,762	7,083
II. Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited, District Raichur, (Karnataka)			
Hutti Group of Mines	2,493	2,742	2,473