

the viewer's. Doordarshan would continue telecast of National network programme which would be relayed by all Kendras on Sundays as per the present schedule of programme.

Problem of Child Labour

302. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that despite tremendous economic growth in Asia, child labour remains a widespread and growing phenomenon;

(b) whether the number of child workers is on the rise particularly in the Third World countries;

(c) whether the ILO has recently drawn Government's attention towards the problem ' of child labour; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI RAMJI LALSUMAN): (a) and (b) While child labour has decreased dramatically in industry in recent years, it is still widespread in Third World agriculture, the urban informal sector and domestic service, according to an ILO report.

(c) Recently an Asian Regional Seminar on "Child Labour: Education and Enforcement of Legislations" was held under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation from 4th to 8th February, 1991 at New Delhi and experts and representatives of all the countries in the region participated. The Seminar was convened with the objective of providing an opportunity for exchange of views and experiences on effective enforcement strategies and the role of education in the campaign against child labour and for promoting action at regional, national and local levels,

(d) There exist various laws which contain provisions for prohibition of child labour in certain areas and regulation of conditions of work in other emp-

loyments and occupations. Apart from stricter enforcement of laws pertaining to child labour other steps being taken include, *inter-alia* projects for rehabilitation in predominant areas of child labour through establishment of special programmes for education, nutrition, health care, vocational training, etc.

303. [Transferred to the 6th March, 1991]

Infiltration of Terrorists from Sri Lanka

304. SHRI S.K.T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what steps the Government have taken to stop the infiltration of Gun Trotting terrorists from Sri Lanka into India; and

(b) how many terrorists from Sri Lanka have been arrested in India in the year 1990 and in 1991 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The Government of Tamil Nadu have intimated that Police action against the Tamil militants has been intensified. Strict vigilance along the coast is being maintained by deploying paramilitary forces in the Coastal districts. 33 check posts have been created along the Coast area, which are supplemented by mobile and foot patrolling. The State Government is also maintaining close coordination with the Navy, Coast Guard and other Central agencies in order to curb Srilankan militants activities in the State.

(b) The Government of Tamil Nadu have intimated that during 1990, a total number of 229 arrests were made. During 1991, 232 Tamil militants have been arrested so far.

Intensification of Vigilance in East Coast of Tamil Nadu

305. SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal under its consideration to intensify vigilance in the East Coast of

Tamil Nadu in view of the vulnerability of the security of the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI LALIT VIJAY SINGH): In view of the prevailing situation in the area, the Government issued orders to the Navy and the Coast Guard in May, 1990 to intensify their surveillance along the Palk Strait in order to check smuggling illegal immigration and possible militant activities along the Tamil Nadu Coast. These have been continuing in the area since then.

In order to provide for more effective surveillance/patrolling in the shallow waters off the Tamil Nadu Coast, two Naval Detachments have recently been established at Rameshwaram/Nagapattinam with hired trawlers. Besides these, the CRPF have also been deployed along the Thanjavur Coast and 33 Police Check Posts have been set up along the coastal area of the State covering all the known-landing spots. Mobile and foot patrolling has also been introduced in the area. The Central and State Intelligence Agencies have been fully activated and are maintaining close coordination in order to curb any militant activity in Tamil Nadu.

Privatisation of Public Sector Units

306. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments require any permission from the Central Government for privatising any public sector units under their control;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that a cement unit and a tractor unit are being privatised in U.P.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI KAMAL MORARKA): (a) to (d) The Department of Public Enterprises does not maintain information regarding the State Governments' public sector enterprises.

State Governments, however, do not require permission from the Central Government for privatising public sector units under their control.

औद्योगिक विकास केन्द्रों की स्थापना हेतु मानदण्ड

307. श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक विकास केन्द्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह निर्णय कब लिया गया था और ऐसे केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिये स्थलों के चुनाव का क्या मानदण्ड निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ग) दिसम्बर, 1990 के अन्त में ऐसे कितने केन्द्र स्थापित किये जा चुके थे ; और

(घ) शेष सभी विकास केन्द्रों की स्थापना कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमल मोरारका) : (क) से (घ) सरकार ने पूरे देश में विकास केन्द्र स्थापित करने की एक योजना की जून 1988 में घोषणा की थी। इन विकास केन्द्रों का चुनाव करने के लिए मोटे तौर पर मानदंड यह है कि ये 25 लाख से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले 7 शहरों की परिधि से 50 किलोमीटर, 15 लाख से अधिक किन्तु 25 लाख से कम जनसंख्या वाले 2 शहरों की परिधि से 30 किलोमीटर और 7.5 लाख किन्तु 15 लाख से कम जनसंख्या वाले 12 शहरों की परिधि के भीतर नहीं होने चाहिए। ये विकास केन्द्र जिले/उप मंडलीय/ब्लॉक/ताल्लूक मुख्यालय अथवा विकासशील शहरों के निकट होने चाहिए और इनकी मूलभूत सुविधाओं तक पहुँच होनी चाहिए।

पहले चरण में 70 विकास केन्द्रों को विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है जिनमें से 61