

(व्यवधान) यह जनरल सवाल है मैं भी जनरल जवाब दे रहा हूँ . . .
(व्यवधान)

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : जनरल नहीं पार्टीक्यूलर है कि बिहार में पूरे प्लान आउट ले का कितना परसेंट दे रहे हैं । यह सीधा सवाल है (व्यवधान)

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : प्रश्न तो उत्तर प्रदेश की हद तक है लेकिन जब उन्होंने प्रश्न पूछा तो मैं यह जनरल आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि जहाँ गरीबी ज्यादा होती है, जिस प्रदेश में गरीबी ज्यादा हो वहाँ इन स्कीमों के लिए ज्यादा देते हैं, . . .
(व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति : आपने कहा कि यू० पी० से बिहार और उड़ीसा ज्यादा गरीब है तो बिहार पर उड़ीसा वालों को लगा कि हमारा क्या हो रहा है, वह भी पूछ लें ।

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : वह तो प्रश्न का हिस्सा है ।

श्री सभापति : यू इन्वाइस्टेड द क्वेश्चंस

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : अगर ऐसी बात है कि हम कोई रीफरेंस न करें तो फिर हम कोई रीफरेंस नहीं करेंगे ।

श्री सभापति : आपने विशेष रूप से बिहार और उड़ीसा का उल्लेख किया तो बिहारी होने के नाते वे खड़े हो गये । अब आप बताइये कि वे न खड़े हों ।

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : उनको खड़े होने से मैं नहीं रोक रहा हूँ . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति : उनका कहना यह है कि यह बिहार का सवाल नहीं है . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : उससे हटकर भी मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना परसेंट दे रहे हैं, क्या विशेष दे रहे हैं, यह बतायें सदन को ।

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : मैंने बताया कि जहाँ गरीबी ज्यादा है वहाँ एलोकेशन

ज्यादा है । अब आप यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि कितना रुपया दिया . . . (व्यवधान)
वह मैं इस वक्त बता नहीं सकता हूँ . . .
(व्यवधान)

Manufacturing of a superconducting Super Collider

*42. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:f

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to collaborate with an American laboratory to manufacture a superconducting super collider;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what are the likely benefits to our country in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Superconducting Super-Collider is being constructed in the United States of America. This is a multi-billion accelerator/collider which will be used for basic research. Possible collaboration with the United States on this project is being discussed by the scientists of the two countries. Discussions have not yet reached a stage for the Government to take a "decision on it.

The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Rajni Ranjan Sahu.

(c) Superconducting Super-Collider uses the most advanced concepts in building high energy accelerators. Its construction and utilisation involves the most sophisticated technologies and, therefore, participation in this experiment will benefit our country, especially in the fields of high energy particle physics. This will open up new areas in the frontiers of science.

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU; Mr. Chairman Sir, so far as I know as a layman the length of the super-conducting super collider is about 100 kilometres. Sir, India needs high energy accelerators to help in the field of high energy particle physics. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the proposal to construct super-conducting super collider is covered in the recent collaboration agreement with the United States in the field of Science and Technology and if so, what are the details.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: it is not covered in the Science and Technology Agreement between India and the U.S.A. It is something outside it which is being informally discussed at the moment amongst the scientists of the two countries.

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU I would like to know whether the Indian scientists are being involved to a greater extent by our Government to achieve the aims and objects in this area and how far it is going to help the rural population, especially in the field of agriculture and industry.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: At the moment, We have no programme of research into superconducting super collider, but we have programmes which are related to it such as Variable Energy Cyclotron in Calcutta. Experiments are also going on in the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. In TIFR we have a Pelletron programme. In Indore, in the Centre of Advanced Technology, we work on laser and similar technology. But they are much

below the level of technology needed for super-conducting super collider programme. As far as rural application is concerned this is a research into basic sciences. Ultimately it may have repercussion and use in the rural areas, but not at present.

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU GUPTA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister the basis on which the scientists are discussing this very important matter of setting up a super collider. Sir, I would like to know whether the Indian scientists are going to be associated at the designs stage or are they going to be only operating this when the super collider is built. As the hon. Minister has been pleased to state, it is a very, very expensive project going into millions of dollars, I would like to know whether there would be a contribution by India in terms of money or in terms of design or production of any components in India. And, Sir part (b) of my question is whether this super collider, when built, would be able to give us a little more insight into the origin of the universe and the origin of matter and whether it will be able to prove or disprove the standard model that the scientists have of the universe today,

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: Sir, as regards the last question which is the basic one, this whole research is into what one hopes would be reveal the ultimate secrets of life, of ultimate particles of matter, what they call the heart of the matter and also to derive the unifying laws that govern the cosmos. That is why it is basically a very important area of research. As regards Indian participation in the entire process, what is visualised is that Indian scientists should participate in this programme right from the beginning and not at the end. They would participate in the design, in the various aspects of construction and also in the various experiments that are being conducted right from the beginning and throughout the process so that they would be involved

in this and they would imbibe this knowledge and technology throughout this process. But, as I said earlier we have not decided on any collaboration yet. All this is under discussion

As regards the expenditure Sir, it is a very highly expensive proposition. The total cost is estimated at 4.4 billion dollars. India has, at the moment no plan to contribute financially. But I understand that a major part of the cost is in terms of manpower. As we have very experienced, very highly developed manpower in the scientific field, we can contribute in terms of manpower intellectually under this experiment. We can also construct sub-systems in India like superconducting magnets, detectors, etc, and we can also write software which would contribute to this.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Sir, I would like to know in which other countries this type of technology is available. And moreover, I would like to know whether the US Government has put any pre-condition for India's technological collaboration under this particular technology. And Sir, in the last part of his reply, the hon. Minister has said that it is a very costly proposition. I would like to know whether in the present economic situation of India such a costly proposition and such a costly technological collaboration is at all needed for our country.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: Sir, as regards pre-conditions, there are absolutely no pre-conditions. We have not signed any collaboration agreement so far. This is primarily a university academic programme funded by the US Government in view of its huge expenditure. And it is an open basic research and absolutely no conditions will be attached if we participate in it finally. As regards the cost, of course, it is a very expensive kind of research. In the US itself there is a debate about it. We feel that if we could get participation in it, it would make a fundamental contribution to the development of Indian science

and technology; apart from revealing the ultimate secrets of life, we will have definite advantages like learning technology of developing superconducting magnets detectors, etc. In this a package of technologies is involved and every technology is in the frontier area. So, if we can imbibe knowledge, it would be extremely useful. As regards other countries, similar programmes though not a super-collider programme are going on in Western Europe, in Geneva, in the Soviet Union. In China also a small experiment is going on. But none of these are of such an immense magnitude as the superconducting super-collider that is envisaged in the United States.

SHRI VISHVJIT PRITHVIJIT SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would be grateful if the hon. Minister could enlighten us about the name of the laboratory because it is something which I would like to know. And secondly what is the standing of this laboratory internationally and who funds it? Is it an organisation of the American Government or is it a private organisation? Is it an educational institution? What is it all about? What is the defence aspect? Could we please have some details about it?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: First of all, I may say that it is of an immense range. It is not confined to any particular laboratory, it is going to be mainly a collaborative effort in the United States and the universities and the laboratories in the United States. In fact, Japan is interested in getting itself involved. Maybe, Western Europe will also get involved in this one. Actually, the major laboratory in the United States is in Chicago, called the Fermi Laboratory Tevetron. But the accelerator they have there, is a very small one. Nothing as big, ambitious and unique as this one. As regards the place and therefore the question where this has to be established it has not yet been decided upon. In fact, it is being debated in the United

States. Almost every State in the United States want to have this established in its territory and this matter has not yet been decided by the United States. As regards the involvement of defence agencies, we are not aware of the involvement of any defence agency. In fact, as I said, this is not even a Government programme. It is an academic pro-gramme for basic science, funded by the Government in view of the great importance of this programme.

Machinery for Redressal of Public Grievances

*43. SHRI BEKAL UTSAMI ;f

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD
TRIPATHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be Pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to strengthen the machinery for the redressal of public grievances; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Arrangements for redress of public grievances have been made generally in all Ministries/Departments. However, to further strengthen the existing system, it has been decided to take the following steps:

(i) A directorate of Public Grievances will be set up under the

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Bekal Utsahi.

Cabinet Secretariat w.e.f. 1-4-1988. To begin with the Directorate's ambit will cover the Ministries/Departments of Railways, Posts and Telecommunications, and the Banking Division of the Department of Economic Affairs. Further expansion to cover other Ministries and Public Sector Undertakings will be decided in the light of experience gained. Subject to certain exceptions, the Directorate will take up the complaints selectively after satisfying itself about the bona fides of the complainant and keeping in view the gravity of the subject matter of the grievance. The Directorate will be given authority to call for and examine the relevant file of the Ministry/Department concerned to see whether a grievance had been dealt with in a fair, objective and just manner and whether a 'speaking' decision had been communicated to the complainant within a reasonable period of time. Where the Directorate is satisfied that a grievance has not been dealt with fairly, properly and justly, it may make a suitable recommendation on the case and send it for the consideration of the concerned Minister/Secretary.

(ii) The officer designated as the Director of Grievances in each Ministry/Department/Public Sector Undertaking/Autonomous body will have the responsibility and power to call for papers/files from other Divisions/Wings and dispose of a grievance which has been pending for more than three months, after obtaining the approval of the Secretary/Head of the Department/ Head of the Organisation of the Ministry/Department/Public Sector Undertaking/Autonomous Body concerned.

(iii) Wednesday will be designated as a 'Meetingless day' in the Central Secretariat and three hours on that day will be set apart for grievance redressal when all officers of the level of Deputy Secretary and above would remain avail-