

undertake research to find more avenues for the rehabilitation of mentally retarded children.

(c) and (d) Mental Retardation can also be caused by maternal malnutrition during pregnancies nutritional anaemia, childhood malnutrition, maternal exposure to various infections, anoxia and trauma during birth and genetic disorders.

Government of India have launched a number of programmes such as:

(i) special nutrition programme, providing nutritional supplements to children below 6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers;

(ii) expanded programme of immunization;

(Hi) fiprophyllaxis against nutritional anaemia;

(iv) integrated child development services, providing a package of health nutritional and educational services to pregnant women, nursing mothers and children below six years;

(v) training of dais;

(vi) health and nutrition education.

Genetic causes are responsible for more than half of the mental retardation cases. Many of the chromosomal and metabolic disorders can now be prevented by parental diagnosis and selective termination of pregnancies in affected persons. Government of India through Council of Medical Research has initiated a collaborative study at 4 centres with a view to identification prevention and management of genetic causes of mental retardation. This study not only aims to identify genetic causes of mental retardation but is also supporting the development of 4 regional genetic centres viz. Bombay, Bangalore Lucknow and New Delhi in the country which would continue to provide diagnostic, therapeutic and genetic counselling services to the nation.

The Council is also proposing to establish a Genetic Research Centre at Bombay which will provide high quality diagnostic services, develop-appropriate therapeutic procedures suitable for our country, evolve modalities of genetic counselling and to train scientists and technologists in the field of genetics to make the country self sufficient and to act as a pace setter for the rest of the country.

Released of leased property

*192. SHRI M. BASAVARAJU:

SHRI SWAMI DINESH
CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(t) whether it is a fact that in the year 1977 the then Minister of Works and Housing took a policy decision for release of residential premises held on lease or under requisition with Government;

(b"> if so. what are the contents of the Policy decision taken in this regard and how many houses in the country have so far been released under the said policy decision by the Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that certain houses in Delhi and New Delhi including those in Green Park Extension, New Delhi, which were with the Government of India on lease, were released to their owners in 1977, if so, what are the details in this regard;

(d) whether some Members of Parliament have recently sent some representations or requests for release of a house in Bombay; and

(e) if so whether the request has been declined and if so on what grounds and by when the property is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NA-RAIN SINGH) (a) and (b) in connection with a proposal relating to the release of residential houses in Delhi, the then Minister for Works & Housing decided in 1977 that all those residential premises which have been under lease for more than 10 years should be released after making alternative arrangements for the allottees concerned, provided the owners' need was genuine and they gave undertakings that after release of the properties, the same would not be further leased for a period of 3 years. No Special decision was taken in 1977 regarding the release of properties under requisition.

Six residential flats held under lease have so far been released in Delhi in pursuance of the above decision.

(c) No house was released in 1977.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) 9 rooms out of 17 rooms in this building already stand released to the owner, between 1956 and 1962 for his own use. As regards release of the remaining rooms the request has not been accepted because there is acute shortage of accommodation in Bombay particularly for the lower paid Government employees and release of houses would further aggravate the shortage. The premises will be retained under lease for sometime more till the position improves appreciably.

U. S. aid to Pakistan

*193. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:

SHRI MURLIDHAR
CBANDRAKANT BHAND-
DIE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that

the U. S. senate authorised a six-year waiver for Pakistan of the law blocking U. S. aid to a country which does not undertake not to explore or test a nuclear device;

(b) if so, whether similar relaxation has also been sought or granted with respect to India; and

(c) if the answer to (b) above be in the negative what are the reasons therefor and what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The United States Senate has authorised a six-year waiver for Pakistan of an amendment of the U.S. Foreign Assistance Act which would block economic and military assistance to any country which is acquiring nuclear facilities which are not under the safeguards.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no military assistance proposal to India which is under consideration by the United States.

Statement of Pakistan President on Kashmir boundary

*194. SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN
REDDY:

SHRI P. N. SIKUL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of General Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan published in the Hindustan Times of the 2nd November, 1981 regarding Kashmir boundary;

(b) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has changed stance on Kashmir boundary and if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Government of India on the statement of President of Pakistan on the recent remarks on Kashmir boundary?