

(a) what have been the distribution of electronic industry during last 5 years, State-wise;

(b) whether there is a disparity in this regard;

(c) if so, what are the reasons of sustained disparity;

(d) what are the time bound targets to equalize the State-wise distribution of electronic industry; and

(e) what is the success rate of attempts of the Deptt. of Electronics towards ensuring quality of electronic products in market?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON):**

(a) Statewise production of electronic items during last 5 years is given in the Annexure. (See Appendix CLV, Annexure No. 103.)

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Union Government encourages the setting up of electronics industries throughout the country. The State Governments provide facilities and create conditions conducive for setting up such industries in the State, and the Department of Electronics gives necessary guidance and processes the issue of approvals. However, the actual setting up and performance of the electronic units depend upon the promoters of industry and the other factors affecting the industry. This may result in disparities in the levels of development of the electronic industry in different States. Special efforts are being made by the Department of Electronics to promote electronics industry in States/areas which are at present lagging behind. However, it is not possible to have a time bound programme to equalize the distribution of electronic industry.

(e) Department of Electronics, (STQC Directorate) have set up a chain of Laboratories throughout the country for providing testing facilities & Quality Advisory services etc. to the

industry with a view to render assistance to the industry for manufacture of Quality products in the area of Electronics. The testing of electronic products in India as per national, international standards is not obligatory. However, the Department of Electronics have introduced an International Certificate Scheme for components (IECQ) under which the manufacturer can avail of the facilities of testing and certification for export of their products by STQC Laboratories which have international recognition. Department of Electronics have in addition also started certifying electronic products like CTV receivers which are given IS quality mark in collaboration with BIS.

#### **Sale of Computers by Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar**

3034. SHRI KAILASH NARAIN SARANG: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar sell computers;

(b) if so, whether it is mandatory that such computers have bi-lingual processing facility; if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, what corrective measures are proposed to be taken to ensure sale of only bi-lingual computer systems;

(d) whether the Department of Electronics are aware of the difference in prices of computers being sold by Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar; and

(e) what steps have been taken to ensure sale of only bi-lingual computers at uniform prices?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These Computers have options for bi-lingual processing facility. However, it is not mandatory, at present.

(c) As Kendriya Bhandar and Super Bazar are selling computer systems to the general public, it is not feasible to make mandatory, the sale of only bilingual computers by them.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Ranking of India in Scientific and Technical Manpower**

3035. SHRI KAILASH NARAIN SARANG: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that India ranks third in Scientific and technical manpower;

(b) what is the utilization factor of scientists and engineers holding diploma, degree, doctorates in Government Departments, undertakings and educational institutions;

(c) whether suicide by scientists occurs only in Government set-up, whereas no such cases occurs in organised services, if so, what are the reason therefor; and

(d) if so, what corrective measures have been taken by Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON):**

(a) No comparable data is available regarding the stock of scientific and technical (Science and Technology) manpower for various countries, as there is no uniformity in the reference year of their data and in the categories of personnel included by them in the stock of Science and Technology manpower. It is, therefore, not possible to unambiguously rank India's position in the world in this regard.

(b) No record is maintained. However, it may be mentioned that unemployed scientific and technical personnel at the beginning of 1985 was estimated to be of the order of 3.7 lakhs out of the total estimated economically

active stock of about 24.7 lakhs as reported in the Sixth Five Year Plan document.

(c) No record is maintained.

(d) A number of measures nevertheless have been taken from time to time to create an environment conducive to scientific research and its large scale applications, so that scientists and technologists working in such an environment can feel a sense of pride in challenge and achievements, gainful creative employment. There are efforts to create employment opportunities in new areas of science and technology, as well as increased efforts in existing areas particularly in the production and services sector. Some of these are:

—Increase in the outlay for science and technology sector in successive Five Year Plans.

—Creation of new scientific departments/organisation such as Departments of Biotechnology, Ocean Development, Environment, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Centre for Development of Tele-matics (C-DOT) etc.

—Conscious efforts to expand industrial production and services sectors, particularly of an advanced nature and those which are knowledge based.

—Setting up of many more universities/colleges/centres of excellence/advanced studies.

—Research schemes in Universities and other institutions are financed by different agencies and thus generate employment.

—Provision for temporary placement of scientists and technologists under the Scheme of scientists Pool of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

—Creation of supernumerary posts.

—Programme launched on the basis of which core groups of professionals have been created in the country with; all necessary