

श्रीमती सुमित्रा जी० कुलकर्णी : श्रीमन्, इस प्रश्न का दूसरा अंग एक और है कि जिस तरह से अनभ्यारोहण्ड एकाउण्ट्स और भी रखे गए हैं उसी तरह कुछ विद्यार्थी और कुछ जो जाने वाले लोग हैं, उन्होंने भी एकाउण्ट्स रखे हैं, ऐसा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया, तो मेरा उनसे पूछना है कि जो लोग ऐसे आभ्यारोहण्ड हैं, जहाँ विद्यार्थी गए हैं, क्या उनको अपना एकाउण्ट खोलना पड़ा या जो ग्रीन कार्ड-होल्डर्स हैं वे अपना एकाउण्ट रखे हैं। तो बैसा भी पैसा देश में आना चाहिए। तो उसका एक तरीका शायद हो सकता है कि अगर उनको यह भरोसा नहीं है कि भारत में आकर उनकी परिस्थिति कैसी होगी तो उनको कुछ भरोसा दिया जाए इस ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत कि इतने साल तक वे रख सकते हैं और इसके बीच फिर अगर उनको विदेश जाना पड़े तो उस राशि को वापस ले सकते हैं, क्योंकि एक बार जब वे भारत में आ जाते हैं और जम जाते हैं तो उनको विदेश जाना अच्छा नहीं लगता। चूँकि उनके पास अभी यह सुविधा नहीं है, वे वहाँ सतत उस एकाउण्ट को रखने का प्रयास करते हैं जिससे देश के उत्पादन में और देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था में फर्क पड़ता है। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सुझाव के बारे में सोचेंगे ताकि जो लोकल लोग हैं जिनकी आवश्यकता की वजह से वहाँ एकाउण्ट हैं उनको कुछ उम्मीद भी हो ?

श्री श्रीम मेहता : नहीं, मैंने कहा कि जब वे जाते हैं तो एक महीने के लिए एकाउण्ट रख सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर हम ऐसी सुविधा दे देंगे तो फिर कई लोग उस बहाने जाने वाले हो सकते हैं। कानून में जो भी खूबहोल हो सकता है उसका इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश करेंगे। तो अभी भारत सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई स्कीम नहीं है कि इस कानून को बदला जाए और जो पढ़ाई करने के लिए जाने वाले लोग जाते हैं उनको यह मालूम है कि रिजर्व बैंक की परमिशन होती है और जब वापस आते हैं तो उनको रिजर्व बैंक को बताना पड़ता है कि उन्होंने क्या किया और अगर उनके पास क्या है तो उनको डायरेक्ट बैंक से, आध-

राइज्ड बैंक से यहाँ लाना पड़ता है। उसमें किसी प्रकार की छूट नहीं दी जाती है।

Indian Doctors, Scientists and Technicians in Foreign countries,

183. SHRI PATTIAM RAJAN :T

SHRI VISWANATHA MEN ON :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian doctors, scientists and technicians who are working abroad at present;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item which appeared in the Times of India of June 20, 1976 under the caption "Few Indian Scientists abroad want to return" ; and

'(c) if so, what steps Government are taking to attract them back to India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI j SANKAR GHOSE) : (a) No precise information of the number of Indian doctors, scientists, technicians working abroad is available. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), however, maintains an Indian Abroad Section of the National Register for Scientific and Technical Personnel of India for enrolment of Indian scientists, doctors etc. abroad. The registration is voluntary. The number registered with the National Register is 1,935 Indian doctors, 3,295 Indian scientists, 4,187 Indian engineers and 593 Indian technologists as on 31-7-1976.

(b) The Government have seen the Press Report.

(c) The CSIR had conducted a study of the registrants who have reported their return to India. The details of the study have been published in the issue of Technical Manpower Bulletin, copies of which are available in the Library of Parliament. The

The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Pattiam Rajan.

Government of India have been taking various steps from time to time to facilitate the return of Indian scientists, engineers, medical personnel etc from abroad. A statement containing a list of measures taken is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Measures taken by Government to facilitate return of Indian Scientific and Technical Personnel to India

(1) A special section—"Indians Abroad" section—of the National Register is maintained for enrolment of Indian Scientists and Technologists abroad and for the circulation of their particulars in the form of classified Directories to all Ministries, Departments of the Government of India, State Governments, Union and State Public Service Commissions, Public Sector Industries and large private sector establishments. Particulars of such personnel are also published in the monthly "Technical Manpower" Bulletin (CSIR) which is distributed free to about 2,500 organisations all over India.

(2) The Union Public Service Commission and some of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian Scientific and Technical Personnel whose particulars are in the Indians Abroad section of the National Register, as 'Personal Contract' candidates for posts advertised by them.

(3) The Scientists Pool, operated by CSIR, provides temporary placement for well-qualified Indian Scientific and Technical personnel returning from abroad without an isMiii-d job.

(4) Supernumerary posts can be created in approved scientific institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from among the scientists working and studying abroad.

(5) A "Package Scheme" has been approved to attract Indian scientists, technologists and engineers working in production units abroad to come back and start their own industries in this country, particularly

in spheres where they may have acquired skills in production technology.

(6) CSIR have introduced a scheme for appointment of 'Research Associate' or "Visiting Scientists" under which Indian scientists etc. visiting India for a short period can be offered such appointment in CSIR organisations in cases where their background fits the requirement of the organisation.

(7) The University Grants Commission has introduced a scheme under which Indian scholars abroad can be offered short-term appointment in Indian Universities during their sabbatical leave.

(8) With a view to encouraging highly qualified scientists to return to India for permanent settlement, it has been decided that such scientists while returning from abroad will be allowed to import professional scientific instruments and equipment, whether new or used, upto a value not exceeding Rs. 50,000 provided (i) the scientist concerned has been living abroad for two years (ii) the imported equipment will be used by him in India and (iii) the equipment has been purchased out of his own foreign exchange earnings abroad.

SHRI PATTIAM RAJAN : During the last two years some three or four scientists working in the CSIR had committed suicide because of lack of proper income and also because of the cruel attitude of senior officers. It is also a fact that most of our scientists have gone abroad because they are getting less facilities and less income. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government will consider to give more facilities and more remuneration to these Indian scientists.

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE : We are trying to increase the facilities offered to Indian scientists. We have a scientists' pool in which any Indian scientist with requisite qualification who wants to come to this country is provided with some job. After the scheme started functioning, about 5,220 Indian scientists joined the pool.

SHRI PATTIAM RAJAN : Has the CSIR put forward any proposal before the Government of India regarding the scientists who are working abroad ?

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE : The CSIR has actually a scheme in operation for providing facilities to the scientists working abroad and for :- providing certain supernumerary posts and also for having some research associates or visiting scientists.

श्रीमती सुमित्रा जी० कुलकर्णी : साइंटिस्ट पूल के सम्बन्ध में हमारा अनुभव सुखद नहीं है। जो लोग साइंटिस्ट पूल में आते हैं उनको डोल पर रखा जाता है, उन्हें कुछ माहवारी दी जाती है। न उनको उचित स्थान मिलता है, न काम करने का सन्तोष मिलता है। मंत्री महोदय इस विषय में क्या करेंगे ताकि हमारे वैज्ञानिक जो विदेश में रहे हैं वे वापस लौट सकें और उनका समुचित उपयोग हो सके ? अभी यह हो रहा है कि इस असन्तोष की वजह से वे यहाँ वापस आना नहीं चाहते। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ कि अभी-अभी चाइना में पिछले 4-5 साल में 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा साइंटिस्ट अमेरिका से वापस आये हैं। यद्यपि उनको उतना वेतन नहीं मिलता, उनको काम करने का सन्तोष मिलता है। ऐसा उनकी पब्लिशिंग-फैरमेशन से मालूम पड़ता है। इसी तरह की व्यवस्था हमारे देश में की जाय, जहाँ उनको अपने काम के बारे में सन्तोष हो। इसके बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है, यह मैं जानना चाहती हूँ।

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE : Sir, there are two aspects. One is giving them reasonable financial help and the other is giving respect and status to them and some working facilities. So far as giving them financial facilities, under the scientist, pool there is a Budget provision of Rs. 83.5 lakhs during the current year. Last year we spent about Rs. 68 lakhs. Regarding respect and status, we are having schemes so that eminent scientists working abroad are invited by the Government of India. We have got Scientific Attaches abroad. They will be contacting them. There will be a letter of invitation from the Government of India to them to come here as visiting professors. They can come here

with respect and dignity and can give their best to the country.

SHRI RISHI KUMAR MISHRA : Sir, I have seen the statements made by some Central Ministers who have said that in the context of the export promotion drive, export of technically trained manpower is also something which should be encouraged. I am not quite clear as to what the policy of the Government is in regard to the scientists and the technically trained Indians abroad. Well, the hon. Minister will kindly make it clear whether it is the policy of the Government to encourage their return to this country or it is the policy of the Government to encourage their export.

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE : The primary policy of the Government is to encourage Indian scientists to come here, to give the best of their talent. There is also another policy so far as African countries. Middle-East countries are concerned : we want to help them. Certainly, we would like to help the developing countries to the best of our capacity. I have already indicated the primary policy. We have got eight or nine different schemes under which they can come, the Scientists' Pool, Super- i numerary Posts and various other schemes.

SHRIMATI LEELA DAMODARA j M ENON : From the figures given out by the hon. Minister, the National Register does not seem to include many of the scientists and technicians who are abroad. ' And we understand that some of them are settling down in the countries where they have gone to qualify and work. In view of this fact, will the Government consider take some steps before they leave this country to ensure that they are included in the National Register after they have qualified ? Could not some steps be taken to see that their knowledge and technical skill are utilised and are of use to the country ?

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE : So far as the utilisation of the skill of the scientists before they go abroad is concerned, we have got 5,000 Fellowships of the CSIR,

UGC and other research institutions so that the Indian scientists can have further training on the basis of these Fellowships. So far as the Scientists' Pool is concerned, though it is primarily open to scientists abroad, in the Scientists' Pool there are 11,654 scientists out of whom 1,000 are Indian scientists resident in India.

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND : My question is a simple one. I have before me a number of cases of doctors and engineers who went on deputation abroad. When they came back after acquiring knowledge and fame, they were not only not given the next higher posts but were put in the same posts, sent to out of the way places and were treated most unsympathetically. Then they went back. Will the hon. Minister see to it that when a person goes on deputation abroad, acquires more knowledge and is accustomed to better conditions of living there, on his coming back he is not held up in the same post and sent to out of the way places ? If the Minister wants, I can give him instance after instance.

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE : Our whole policy is to treat the scientists with the sympathy and respect that they deserve. That is why, for example, in our scheme of Supernumerary Posts, what they are given is not on a particular scale ; it depends upon the status of the scientist and his experience. If there is any individual case, we shall certainly look into it. It is our definite policy to help Indian scientists. That is why we are extending the number of schemes. Even this month, the Science and Technology Department has announced a fresh scheme to attract scientists from abroad.

SHRI PRAMATHA NATH BISI : Some time back, the Prime Minister in this House referred to an Indian scientist who, at the suggestion of the Indian Government, came here.

But unfortunately the UPSC could not have him. Then that gentleman was in fix. Will the hon. Minister tell us what

has happened to that scientist ? Has he gone back or has been absorbed here ?

I want another clarification from the hon. Minister. Our scientists, technicians and engineers are going to the USA and Canada. We are supplying all the excess material to these so-called underdeveloped countries. But I do feel that we spend so much money to produce an engineer or a doctor, and the whole benefit is derived by those so-called affluent countries. Will the hon. Minister make the position clear on these two points ?

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE : So far as the individual scientist is concerned, if my learned friend gives me the name, that will be looked into. So far as the "excess matter" or brain-drain is concerned, I have already indicated that it is our policy to absorb our scientists in our country, excepting in specific cases when we want to help the developing countries, like the African countries or the Middle-East countries for better international co-operation. But apart from the USSR and the USA, this problem of brain-drain is there in almost every European country. The United Kingdom and Germany are subject to brain-drain. Because of this brain-drain, we have formulated so many schemes to bring Indian Scientists back. For example, with regard to jobs for the Indian scientists, there is a provision now that they will not be required to apply to the Union Public Service Commission. Of the Indian scientist who wishes to come to India we have got a list and from the CSIR we can apply on his behalf to the Union Public Service Commission and if the person is found suitable, he will be taken. Not only the Government of India, but certain State Governments also have followed suit and are following the same procedure. States like U.P., West Bengal, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are following the same procedure.

SHRI PRAMATHA NATH BISI : Will the Minister take it from me that at least one Bengali scientist came back to live here . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has said he will examine the individual case.

SHRI PRAMATHA NATH BISI : I will give him the name. He has gone back because he could not get a suitable job.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is all right. Mr. Shrikant Verma.

श्री श्रीकान्त वर्मा : सभापति महोदय, सवाल हमारे सामने ऐसे का नहीं है, और यह नहीं है कि भारत में वैज्ञानिकों को अमरीका या जर्मनी की तुलना में कम पैसे मिलते हैं। सवाल मुख्य रूप से यह है कि भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों के साथ किस तरह का व्यवहार किया जाता है और उनकी कार्य स्थितियाँ क्या हैं? कुछ समय पहले दो वैज्ञानिकों ने हिन्दुस्तान में आत्महत्या की थी और उन्होंने अपने पत्र में साफ साफ लिखा था कि हमारी कार्य स्थितियाँ सन्तोषजनक नहीं हैं। इसका प्रभाव उन वैज्ञानिकों पर पड़ता है जो कि विदेशों में रह रहे हैं और वे भारत में आने में संकोच करते हैं। मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने इस पहलू पर गौर किया है और क्या भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों की कार्य स्थितियों को सुधारने और उसे सन्तोषजनक बनाने के लिये उसके ढाँचे को बदलने के लिए और नौकरशाही से उसे मुक्त करने के लिए वह कोई दमम उठायेगी ताकि हमारी जो सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रतिभाएँ हैं उनको फिर से भारत में वापस ला सकें?

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE : Sir, there are two aspects. One is the need for better treatment — sympathetic treatment — and giving them better facilities. The other is extending our scientific facilities generally. To give them better facilities for research, to give them better equipment, to give them better institutions, we are stepping up the investment in our science and technology sector. In the Fourth Plan, the investment in the science and technology sector was Rs. 142 crores. During the Fifth Plan, we wish to raise it to Rs. 418 crores so that better laboratories, better facilities and better equipment can be provided.

SHRI TANARDHANA REDDY : I would like to know whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that so many university teachers and scientists have gone abroad on the pretext of improving their qualifications or getting special training and have never returned and if so, what advice the Planning Commission is going to give to these universities to get back the professors as these universities are suffering a lot.

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE : So far as getting them back is concerned, the portion is this. Of the Indian scientists who, go abroad and register themselves with us, 49 per cent are returning. To induce the others to return, we have the nine schemes ! which I have already mentioned.

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : सभापति जी, जो मूल बात है वह यह है कि यहाँ का वैज्ञानिक जो सेकिण्ड ग्रेड का है बाहर हिन्दुस्तानी रुपये में 3 हजार, चार हजार, पाँच हजार पाता है और जब यहाँ लौट कर आता है तो जिस पूल के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने रेफर किया है, उसको 5 सौ रुपया दिया जाता है। 5 सौ रुपये में दिल्ली या बम्बई या किसी शहर में कोई कैसे रह सकता है। दो सौ, ढाई सौ रुपये तो उसके क्वार्टर के किराये में चले जाएँगे और बाकी दो सौ, ढाई सौ रुपये में वह क्या खाएगा। भूषोद चीज यह है कि जीने भर के लिये आप उसके लिये पैसे की व्यवस्था करें। हर एक व्यक्ति को अपने घर का मोह होता है। कोई भी नहीं चाहता कि जीवन भर विदेश में रहे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय क्या इस पर विचार करेंगे कि पूल साइंटिस्ट को निर्वाह करने के लिये एक हजार रुपये का भत्ता दिया जाएगा इससे कम नहीं?

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE : Sir, it has been said that the Pool Scientists are getting Rs. 500. That is not correct. The allowances they get are between Rs. 400 and Rs. 500. But from the allowances the scale, they get is between Rs. 700 to Rs. 1300. Therefore, nobody is getting less than Rs. 1100. Generally it is Rs. 1500.

This is for the Pool Scientists. Supernumerary scientists are not coming under this scale. They will be getting a scale suitable to their experience, qualification and status. So far as other scientists are concerned, there are a large number of eminent scientists who do not really want money. They want to involve themselves in India's development. Therefore, during the period of their leave, they can come and we are helping them to come. We will give them' invitations from the Government of India so that they are treated with the dignity they deserve.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Next question.

Under-utilisation of capacity in the private sector industries

*184. SHRI KALYAN ROY :

SHRI BIR CHANDRA DEB
BURMAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 272 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 15th January, 1976 and state :

(a) whether under-utilisation of capacity still continues in the private sector industries such as aluminium, heavy steel structures, railway wagons, cotton textiles, jute and jute machinery, paper, cement etc. in spite of various concessions given to them by Government recently ;

(b) whether Government have identified the industries whose deliberate under-utilisation of capacity still continues ; if so, what are the details thereof ; industry-wise, as on 31st July, 1976 ;

(c) what is the extent of utilisation of installed capacity of such industries ; and

(d) what measures Government have taken for better utilisation of capacity, industry-wise ?

The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Kalyan Roy.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI T. A. PAI) : (a) to (d) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) An annexure showing capacity utilisation and growth rates in major industries is attached. (*See below*) It would be seen that the production of aluminium, heavy steel structures, railway wagons, transmission towers, cement, paper and paper board, copper, nitrogenous fertilisers, phosphatic fertilisers, baby food, ball and roller bearings, commercial vehicles, scooters, motor cycles, machine tools, etc., has recorded an increase during the period January—June 1976 over the production during the corresponding period of the previous year. There has, however, been a decline in production in some of the industries like auto-tyres, rayon tyre cord, domestic refrigerators, soap, electric motors and dry batteries due to various constraints such as decline in demand, power cuts, etc.

(b) No industry has been identified where a large scale deliberate under-utilisation of capacity as such is continuing.

(c) Does not arise.

(b) Government have taken concrete steps to ensure that the existing industrial capacities are better utilised. Towards this end Government have taken several steps. These include :

(i) Permission given to various industries to diversify their product-mix ;

(ii) Simplification of procedures relating to imports of raw materials and components ;

(in) Removal of constraints like shortage of wagons both for movement of raw materials and finished products ;

(iv) Making concerted efforts to improve the power supply position.