

colliery owners for having some share in the coal industry?

SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA: Government is not deaf.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am not aware that any such request has been made.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: I would like to know whether the Ministers attention has been drawn to the representations and SOS from the Railway Ministry that a few hundred rakes in Bhilai and other places are held up because the steel plants are refusing to unload the coal. This has resulted in accumulation and it may lead to fires and so on. This may also lead to lay offs and other dangers. What steps have been taken in this regard? I would suggest that the Ministry of Energy should immediately begin discussions with the Steel Authority of India and the Railways so that this deadlock is resolved.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, if a deadlock can be resolved through discussions between Ministries, it would certainly be done.

SHRI JAGAN NATH BHARDWAJ: In view of the increasing accumulation of coal stocks, will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the situation is due to lack of coordination between production and transport of coal? If this is so, will the hon. Minister take steps to improve the coal distribution system?

SHRI K. C. PANT: There is no lack of coordination between coal production and transport. As I said earlier, there is greater production and the demand has not kept pace with the growing production. To that extent, there is a slight imbalance? But we have to learn to take some imbalances in our stride. We cannot allow them to get out of hand. But we cannot also at all times match production to demand. In a large economy where there is a large production of coal and a large number

of consumers, there are periods during which this kind of mismatching does take place. But we have to see that the production is regulated so that the right kind of coal is produced and to the extent that can be done, in a continuing regulatory process, we can try to adjust the two. Even then, we have to live with some mismatching at some periods.

†Brain drain from the country

*367. **SHRI MAHENDRA BAHADUR SINGH:** †
SHRI SWAISINGH SISO-DIA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government during the year 1975-76 to stop the brain drain from the country and the results thereof; and

(b) whether Government propose to take any fresh steps in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL):

(a) The Government of India are continually considering means to check 'Brain Drain' from India by generating employment opportunities in the country. A list of the measures taken in this direction and results achieved are laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some steps under consideration are:—

(i) Restrictions on certain highly essential and scarce categories on seeking employment abroad; and

(ii) Laying down compulsory repatriation of a portion of earnings abroad.

†Transferred from the 17th March, 1976. (Previously numbered as Starred Question 187.)

‡The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Mahendra Bahadur Singh.

Administrative and legal aspects of these measures are under examination.

Statement

Measures taken to improve employment opportunities for Scientists, Engineers, Medical Personnel, etc.

A monthly "Technical Manpower Bulletin" is published giving particulars of persons who are available for employment. About 3,000 copies of the Bulletin are distributed free to the various employing organisations to facilitate utilisation of such persons.

Suitable candidates are recommended in response to requirements notified to the CSIR by employers and recruiting bodies.

The CSIR also scrutinises advertisements appearing in important newspapers and makes recommendation of registrants with appropriate qualifications for consideration against these advertisements.

Research Fellowships are offered by the CSIR, U.G.C., I.C.M.R., etc.

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

The Scientists' Pool Scheme operated by the C.S.I.R. provide temporary placement to scientists, technologists, etc. with high academic records.

The Scientists' Pool have offered appointment to 11,327 well qualified scientific and technical personnel upto the end of January, 1976. This included 1,051 persons who had not been abroad. 6,472 persons selected to the Pool secured regular employment and ultimately settled in India.

The scheme of supernumerary appointments is in operation for quick

absorption of highly qualified scientists and technologists.

Under the scheme of supernumerary appointment, more than 40 temporary appointments were offered to Scientists of outstanding merit in different CSIR Organisations in course of last 3½ years.

The Programmes for Educated Unemployed was formulated and implemented during the Fourth Five Year Plan (1971-74) with a view to provide additional employment opportunities to the educated unemployed, including scientists, engineers and other technically qualified persons. Under this programme an expenditure of Rs. 628.3 millions was reported, resulting in employment opportunities for about 97,000 persons.

The Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories was implemented during the Fourth Five Year Plan (1972-74) with the object of providing additional employment both for educated as well as uneducated job seekers in urban and rural areas. Under this Programme a total expenditure of Rs. 77.78 crores was reported, resulting in generation of 2.2 lakhs jobs and 1.36 crore mandays of employment in 1972-73 and 1.8 lakh jobs and 2.39 crore mandays of employment in 1973-74.

In 1973-74 the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme was implemented with the object of providing additional employment opportunities to the educated unemployed, including Engineers, Doctors and other technically qualified persons. Under this Programme an expenditure of Rs. 31.54 crores was incurred, resulting in generation of 3.4 lakh employment opportunities.

The Employment Promotion Programme, with thrust on Self-employment, was formulated and implemented in 1974-75. Spill-over assistance was provided in 1975-76. Under this Programme scheme is of

a total outlay of Rs. 24.54 crores, having an employment potential of 1.59 lakhs were sanctioned for implementation by States/Union Territories. According to the reports received from States/Union Territories, an expenditure of Rs. 13.75 crores was incurred since 1st April, 1974 resulting in generation of 67.4 thousand employment opportunities.

Financial assistance is rendered by nationalised Banks to enterprising unemployed persons.

Scientists, engineers and technologists are encouraged to set up their own enterprises. The Public Sector Banks provide the total capital needed for such ventures.

Industrial Co-operatives formed by Scientists, engineers, technologists, etc. with specific projects in view would be entitled to a Government contribution to the equity capital to the extent of three times the capital subscribed to by the partners. In addition, State Governments would also provide facilities like infrastructure, Rent subsidy in deserving cases; incentives like exemption for a period from Sales-Tax, Octroi, electricity duty, etc.

The U.G.C. has also taken a number of measures to improve facilities, salary scales and working conditions, to attract a reasonable proportion of our men and women of high intellectual ability to the teaching profession.

The Union Public Service Commission and most of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian Scientists and technologists whose particulars appear in National Register as 'Personal Contact' candidates for all posts advertised by them. The Union Public Service Commission have also made arrangements for interviewing Indian scientists and technologists abroad for posts in India.

Provision for payment of travel grant to scientists and their families

who on their selection for appointment in research institutions in India may give understanding to serve those institutions for a minimum period of three years.

The employment strategy in the Fifth Year Plan is to provide employment opportunities to the various categories of job seekers, including scientists, engineers and doctors through the implementation of the plan programmes in different sectors. It is expected that considerable job opportunities would be created during the Fifth Plan period through the implementation of sectoral programmes in the fields of agriculture, major and medium irrigation, soil conservation, industry, public health etc., as well as in the corporate and unorganised sectors, in the territory and allied services, and trade and commerce etc.

श्री महेन्द्र बहादुर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार का ध्यान हाल ही में प्रधान मंत्री जी के उस भाषण की ओर गया है जो उन्होंने पहली मार्च को इण्डियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नालोजी, खड़गपुर में दीक्षान्त समारोह के अवसर पर दिया था ? भाषण में उन्होंने कहा था कि साइंटिस्ट और टेक्नोलोजिस्ट को डिप्रियों को बाहर या विदेश जाने के लिये पासपोर्ट के तौर पर इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इसको रोकने के लिये क्या कोई कानूनी कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL: Sir, I have just now mentioned that these are under consideration.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, may I know whether the Government have made any estimate of the number of Indian engineers and doctors who are now employed in the United States of America, the UK and other Western countries? I would like to

know whether any estimate has been made of the total number with the help of the Indian Missions abroad. In this connection, is it also a fact that some of those who had come back are not being absorbed in the services? I know of a case where a highly qualified aeronautical engineer was made to leave the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, because the department was closed all of a sudden. Subsequently, at the intervention of the Prime Minister, he left the job in London, came here and resumed his work in the same Institute. But he is being humiliated in the sense that his earlier service in the Institute is not counted and he is treated as a junior to others. There are similar cases of this nature. This person who was earning £ 6,000 in London, rightly responded to the appeal of the Prime Minister and came here. But now such people are put in this quandary because of some bureaucratic red tape. May I know whether the Government will take necessary steps not only to make an appeal to them but also to create such a situation in the institutes and industries so that they can come and are employed honourably so that their services could be best utilised for the country?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: May I answer the question, Sir? It is true that there are some such cases, and whenever my attention is drawn to them we try to help them out. It is unfortunate that this attitude exists among some of our people who are already in positions with regard to those who want to come back. We also have another problem. I received a letter a few days ago from a highly qualified person who had good job outside. He was chosen by the UPSC. He resigned and came to India. But some one went to court and obtained a stay order. Now, he has resigned his job there, he is not getting one here, so he is just hanging in the middle. There are very many problems. But we are trying to help

in these cases. Anybody who knows of such cases should draw our attention to them.

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether his Department is aware of the fact that various persons who have got technical know-how some times of a very sophisticated nature, and technical experience in many fields of science, come back to our country and try to contribute their worth in the various fields in which they are masters, but they do not get that sort of an opportunity because of various complicated procedures in the different ministries. I would like to know whether he is aware of these complications and whether any particular cell or organisation inside the Planning Ministry has been evolved to see that this sort of people do not get harassed.

SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL: I must confess that the difficulties which my hon. friend has pointed out are visible. Sometimes we do come across such cases where these difficulties arise there. So far as sorting out such difficulties is concerned, the Department of Science and Technology looks after this. The CSIR Scientists' Pool is also there. But the Department of Science and Technology as a whole pays attention to it whenever it is brought to their notice.

DR. V. P. DUTT: May I suggest to the hon. Prime Minister that the term "brain drain" is inappropriate and whether, in future, they will use the term "Our technical assistance to the western countries?"

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a suggestion for consideration.