

Shri L. N. Mishra: The question is one of efficiency and better work and also economy. I would not say that a pyramidal structure or any other structure is important.

Shri Kapur Singh: He has not answered my question, Sir. He has answered something else.

Mr. Speaker: He says that the objective is only efficiency and speed. Whether it is a pyramidal structure or just the reverse of it, that does not matter.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Apart from the staffing pattern and the question of delegation of more power to the attached offices, may I know whether the Government are also aware that the kingpin of the Central Secretariat organisation, namely, the Central Secretariat Services, are extremely dissatisfied because there are no channels or equal channels of promotion for them and, if so, whether that is also receiving the attention of the Government?

Shri L. N. Mishra: That is a separate question, but that is an important question and is receiving our attention.

Shri Daji: Has it come to the notice of the Government that for the staffing pattern, the minimum steps required are 7 to 14 steps as was suggested, and because it was announced during the last budget demands by the Home Minister, in his reply, that a committee would be set up, and after one year, the committee has not yet submitted its report, especially in view of the 7 to 14 steps in which it was bogged down? First of all, has the Government given its attention to it and may I know whether this team or committee also will not get bogged down in these 7 to 14 steps?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There was no committee like this. It is the Administrative Reforms Division which deals with this. There are different

things for different subjects as was explained by the Home Minister yesterday. But so far as that particular question about 7 to 14 steps is concerned, I am not aware of it, and I will find out.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : ग्राह्य विभागों में अफसरों का जाल बिछा हुआ है। क्या काम को जल्दी करने के लिए यह कमेटी ऐसा भी सुझाव दे रही है कि कोई टाइम निश्चित कर दिया जाये कि इतने दिनों में फ़ाइल पर निर्णय हो जाये ?

श्री ल० ना० सिन्धु : इस बात को देखना ही होगा, बर्ना काम में तेजी और तीव्रता कैसे आयेगी।

Engineers and Technicians

*1059. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an analysis of the comparative need in the country of engineers and technicians;

(b) whether it is a fact that there was an acute shortage of technicians comparatively; and

(c) if so, the steps to be taken to rectify the position?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) Shortages have been reported from States in the Eastern, Central and Northern Zones.

(c) Measures have been taken for expanding facilities for training of technicians and for reducing wastage in polytechnics

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What are the facts and figures in respect of the comparative need in the country for engineers and technicians?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We are not very much short of engineers; we are short of technicians and also mechanics and poly-technicians, the questions which were raised by Dr. Lohia.

Dr. L. M. Singavi: May I know whether the Government had already undertaken any perspective study of the needs for technicians and engineers in this country at the time when various engineering colleges and polytechnics were started and, if so, how is it that we now find ourselves considerably short of the needed strength of technicians? It is contemplated that there would be a revision in the pay-scales also?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Of course, perspective study was undertaken. I may just read out the essential figures in this connection. For the third Plan, the demand for engineers was 51,000, and the supply was 51,000. The expected demand for technicians was one lakh, and the supply has been 82,000; here, there has been a shortfall. In the fourth Plan, the number of engineers that we shall need will be about 1,06,000. The expected supply would be 36,000. Technicians needed will be 1,93,000 and the supply expected is 1,14,000. So far as the programme is concerned, I might say that in the year 1960, the degree course institutions were 49, and today, we have got 117. The number of boys to be admitted in 1950 was 4,119. Today it is 27,200. The diploma course institutions in 1950 were 86; today we have 263. The admission of boys in 1950 was 5,093; today we have 50,709.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Students from here go abroad for further studies in engineering. They do not want to come back as they try to get better jobs in foreign countries. In view of this, I want to know whether the Government is going to impose some condition, before the Government give permission for them to go abroad, in respect of their coming back.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I do not think many engineers go. This was referred to here some days back. Of course, some people go, but not many.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: If it is true, as the minister has stated, that the government constantly knows the requirements of technicians and engi-

neers, why is it that many of the technicians and engineers, after qualifying themselves, have to knock at many doors before they are properly settled?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There are many reasons. They may not be satisfied with their present jobs and they may search for better prospects. Their mobility is also limited. Some people from South India are not prepared to go to North India; some people are not prepared to go if there is a vacancy in Eastern India. As I have said in my main answer, the overall position is not bad, but in some zones, there are shortages.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether any condition has been laid on the students when they are sent abroad for study that they should come back and serve at least for 5 years under Government?

Shri L. N. Mishra: If government give stipends for them, there is some condition. But if they go of their own accord, there is perhaps no condition.

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: In places where there are surplus engineers, especially Andhra Pradesh, do government propose to institute post-graduate courses so as to attract the best talent and put them into useful service?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I require notice to answer this question.

Dr. Ranen Sen: This Parliament passed the Apprenticeship Act two years back. Have government made any assessment or evaluation of the number of technicians who have undergone apprenticeship under this Act from the various factories and, if so, what would be the exact number in the coming few years?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I cannot give the exact numbers. That assessment is there. The Planning Commission and the labour ministry do it.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि जिन कालेजेज से पास करने के बाद और चार-चार साल की ट्रेनिंग लेने के बाद भी लोग पुराने इंजीनियर्स के साथ काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, उन कालेजेज की ट्रेनिंग भी सही किया जायेगा।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मुझे नहीं मालूम कि किन कालेजेज की हालत यह है कि चार साल की ट्रेनिंग के बाद भी वह अच्छे इंजीनियर नहीं बन सकते हैं, लेकिन जहां तक कालेजेज की ट्रेनिंग की बात है, जिन लोगों में काबिलियत है और जिनको डिग्रियां मिलती हैं, उन्हें काम जरूर मिलता होगा।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know how many engineers who were in the pool have been given adequate jobs during 1964-65?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I do not have that information with me now.

RE. S.Q. No. 1060

श्री यशपाल सिंह: यह प्रश्न समझ में नहीं आया। अंग्रेजी में कुछ लिखा है और हिन्दी में कुछ लिखा है। सही चीज होनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तीसरी जवान कहां से लाई जाये जिसमें यह सही हो जाये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसे सही कर दिया जाये, गलत न लिखा जाये।

Single Family Displaced Persons

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*1060. { Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that the single family displaced persons will not be eligible for rehabilitation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). Single

member families consisting of old or infirm persons or unattached women or persons below 16 years of age are all eligible for admission to relief or transit camps, and they are also given rehabilitation benefits. In cases, however, where such single member families consist of adult and able-bodied male members who can stand on their own legs, they are assisted for employment by Employment Exchanges.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is it a fact that single-member families who have been in Mana camp and other places were turned out from those camps in spite of the fact that they wanted jobs and, if so, what is their approximate number?

Shri Kapur Singh: What is a single-member family. Sir? It is unheard of. There can be a single man, single woman or a single individual. But what is a single-member family? I want a clarification.

Shri Daji: Does this question reflect the single-member status of the minister?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it that Mr. Tyagi is a single-member family.

Shri Tyagi, Mr. Kamath also. I have got children.

The exact figures of single-member families who were not allowed to be in camps is not known to me. Actually in 1957-58 when for the first time screening was resorted to, it was found that there were quite a few single-member families drawing doles in camps.

Orders were then issued that they should not be given any doles if they are fit and able-bodied persons and can be employed elsewhere. Since then it has been a rule to just help them in getting employment elsewhere and they are not given any doles in camps.