

(b) if so, what are the terms of such a settlement;

(c) whether Government have approved it; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):

(a) Yes, Sir. The settlement was reached on 24-8-1978.

(b) The terms of settlement correspond to Government guidelines in this respect, the benefit accorded is approximately 10 to 11 per cent over the present pay and includes other benefits such as Leave Travel concession, encashment of leave, festival advance and advance towards bonus.

(c) Yes, Sir. It was approved on 3-9-1979.

(d) Does not arise.

All India Symposium of Young Scientists held in New Delhi

266. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what were the decisions and recommendations of the four day All India Symposium of Young Scientists held in New Delhi in the first week of February; 1980; and

(b) the reaction of Government towards these suggestions?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Conclusions and future action suggested at the four-day All-India symposium on Management of Indian Science for Development and Self-reliance organised by the Society of Young Scientists as received by the Government is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The suggestions are largely of a general nature which have been noted. Based on the objectives of the Symposium, several further studies are to be carried out by Groups of young scientists for formulating concrete proposals; these proposals

have not yet been received by the Government.

Statement

ALL-INDIA SYMPOSIUM ON MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN SCIENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT & SELF-RELIANCE FEBRUARY 6—9, 1980 NEW DELHI

CONCLUSIONS & FUTURE ACTION

Organised By: SOCIETY OF YOUNG SCIENTISTS AT—ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

AT-ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

The four day symposium on 'Management of Indian Science for Development & Self-Reliance' organised by the Society of Young Scientists concluded on Saturday, 9th February, 1980. More than 200 Scientists, planners, administrators, social workers and other actively discussed the state of affairs of our S & T and its contribution to development. Though the scientists expressed great satisfaction and pride on the growth of S & T in several areas it was realised that this growth has not been able to deliver goods to the people because of several reasons. More than 90 papers were read in the areas ranging from Science Policy, Planning for Development, Rational utilization on Natural Resources, Health care system, to management of Research in R & D Institutions and the democratization of decision making process at all levels. The scientists positively discussed these issues in their effort to scientifically analyze the problems and seek solutions to these.

The young scientists questioned the existing model of development in the post-independence era. It was generally agreed that the present model of development is essentially a legacy of the colonial model of the pre-independence era where the interest of colonial masters was primary. It was felt that we have to recreate alternate models of development, in all the fields of Health, Agriculture, Education, Judiciary & Industry etc.,

In this context grave distortions in our S & T policy & planning have to be studied in depth. This is only popular through democratization of the science policy planning process whereby organization of young working scientists should be given access to information concerning various areas so that an in-depth analysis of those areas would help develop the alternative science policy plans and proposals. In this exercise, young scientists from various institutions & Universities will undertake specific studies on some of these areas.

These different organizations can play an effective role by involving their respective young scientists in this detailed exercise. The group in its follow-up will come out with concrete proposals & find out ways to implement the alternate sectoral allocations.

The country's development has not been planned by identifying our basic needs & the resources available to fulfil these needs. The indiscriminate use of non-renewable indigenous resources is deplorable and efforts should be made to switch to the use of renewable indigenous resources. These should be developed & technology developed for its optimal utilizations keeping in mind the ecological balances. Particular references were made to the pressing problems of energy & agricultural by-products. It is also necessary to bring about awakening of masses on these issues which will also help identify areas where renewable resources available may be effectively utilized. It may be necessary to develop alternate technologies needed for this purpose. Detailed studies should also be made on the export of raw-materials, to immediately undertake measures to stop their indiscriminate exports.

Deep concern was expressed at the fact that whereas on one hand the industry does not pose its problems to the research institutions & universities, on the other hand it also does not utilise the available technology

from our research laboratories and goes in for indiscriminate import of technology. This not only defeats the nationally accepted goal of self-reliance & enables vested interests to make deep in roads in our economy but also stifles the growth of our scientific & technological (S&T) endeavour. The mechanisms should be evolved to develop effective involvement of scientific community in that area of research where import of a particular technology has been suggested. It should be incumbent upon the part of importing agency to prove that the technology for the same purpose does not exist in the country or cannot be created in the stipulated period.

Permission should be given to industry to build closer links with our research institutions & universities to update design & introduce new products rather than seek recourse to import of technology. It should be obligatory on the part of both the public & private sector industry to provide adequate financial resources to R & D effort.

The general consensus was that the introduction of Community Health Worker (CHW) Scheme was a welcome step. But the various aspects of selection, training and continuous supervision must be planned and executed with utmost care. In the absence of this, the scheme is bound to be a disastrous failure. However, CHW should not be seen as an alternative in itself but become a part of larger mobilization and reorientation of doctors, paramedical personnel, medicines & other inputs into the rural areas. Also, medical problems cannot be isolated from aspects like providing safe drinking water, enough food etc. to the rural poor.

It is necessary, therefore, for doctors as well as planners to critically analyse various aspects of medical system in depth and formulate an alternative policy.

Most of the participants knew very little of the principles and practice of

indigenous systems of medicine and even less about the research work that has been done in this field after independence. It is therefore, felt that critical, young scientists should systematically document all the information available on this subject. It is only then that a meaningful discussion can take place on this topic.

It was felt that problems of medical research were similar to that in other areas where priorities, have not been defined & wrongly followed. The medical research involves a team approach where the role of clinicians, non-medical scientists & para-medical & field workers has to be viewed in its perspective.

It was recognised that the structure of our universities & R&D institutions is still the same as that of the legacy of colonial model & does not cater to our needs. The centralization of decision making power in the hands of a few develops a hierarchy where even the scientific enquiry is suppressed and as a result the atmosphere often does not encourage creativity. Concern was expressed about the affair of the R&D institutions regarding curtailment of democratic freedom & vindictive attitude of authorities against democratic movements, whereby people have been arbitrarily victimized. The group expressed the opinion that such victimisations should be vacated & freedom of expression and democratic rights be guaranteed to these scientists. The group felt that there should be democratization of decision making process where freedom should be available to acquire information related to science policy & development of the institution.

The group strongly felt that the system of Secret Reports (SR) & Confidential Reports (CR) should be scrapped forthwith. The progress reports of all persons should be made public at the end of each year. At present several autonomous research institutions do not have any mechanism whereby their scientific workers can get legal redressal of

their grievances. This anomaly should be immediately looked into so that these scientific workers also get their due natural justice.

It was also expressed that mass primary education be provided to people without which the centres of excellence will not have their impact realised.

The science & more so technology is not neutral & it has not been able to constructively influence our cultural and social values. Scientists should involve other people in the society by popularizing scientific knowledge in their own language. Projects relevant to social problems introduced at various P. G. levels would help develop early consciousness in the student/researcher and the vocational experience on day to day problems would help them for future job opportunities.

It was also expressed that efforts have to be made in the form of a movement to change the socio-cultural & political values that oppress women within the scientific community.

Keeping the view the central objective of the symposium few concrete projects have been proposed by some groups. These are:

1. Rational utilization of equipments in universities & R & D institutions—
Dr. S. K. Dubey & D. P. Shukla.

2. Purpose & frequency of foreign travels by scientists of different hierarchy and from different institutions, e.g. the national, metropolitan and peripheral institution.

3. Popularization of Science to people—

(a) Rita Mukherjee, K. Ghosh & others.

(b) Centre of Science for villages, Wardha M, Manivel Tamil Nadu Science Forum.

4. Appropriate Tech. Y.P. Satya Dr. B. Prakash, VSK, etc.

5. Health care alternatives-R. Phadke, Luis Baretq & R. Narayan.

6. Identification & collection of detailed information about groups working in different parts of the Country which utilise the S&T inputs for development & Self-reliance through alternate approaches. R. Ramezai.

7. Integration of medical systems of India-N. N. Mehrotra (Adaptation of Ayurvedic Pharma copea to modern medicine).

8. Against Import of solar energy Technology—Arun Deshpande.

9. Against export of edibles-use in construction—V. Kale.

10. Pozzolonc materials & their

11. Philosophy of Science-A. Aleem

12. Utilization of results of research in plant breeding and seed technology—Ajay Kumar.

13. Democratization & Scientific Methodology in Institutions.

14. Excessive advertisement through mass media on use of drugs & allied materials resulting in its misuse—S. K. Sharma.

15. Mobilisation of public opinion against import of more than 200 mw transformers.—Ram.

This is only an illustrative list of projects which have been proposed. It is suggested that other groups should also take up concrete projects with the young scientists in their institutions. It should be possible to co-ordinate and review the progress of all these projects undertaken by different groups by a communication of young scientists (COYS) which should be formed as an outcome of symposium. It should be clear that the present symposium, has not concluded, it has actually begun. It should be possible to conduct regional and institutional meetings in different parts of the country through these concrete projects as a rolling plan of the symposium.

Trawler Development Support Fund

267. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a trawler development support fund to encourage building trawlers in the Country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to exploit the additional potential for fishing with the declaration of the Exclusive Economic Zone to a distance of 200 miles, the Government have decided on measures for promoting indigenous manufacture of fishing trawlers required for the development of deep sea fishing industry. These measures for achieving the desired objectives through an operational framework are as under:—

(1) In the absence of any customs tariff protection to the indigenous trawler building industry, with a view to removing the inherent cost disadvantage vis-a-vis imported trawlers, a subsidy at a flat rate of 33 per cent of the price of trawler will be provided to the indigenous trawler manufacture. The indigenous industry can, therefore, quote a firm price on this basis. As a measure of price discipline, it is contemplated to permit a price differential limited to 10 per cent for indigenous trawlers.

(2) A Trawler Development Support Fund (TDSF) would be operated for these purpose by an Empowered Committee in the Department of Heavy Industry.

(3) In the interests of monitoring the development of the industry, the trawler builders would be specially registered certified for which applications should be made to the Sectt.