

[Shri Ranga]

with the result that all those whose holdings were below the ceilings were liberated from the mischief of that amendment. In these and various, other ways, he had been championing the cause of the agriculturists. He placed his immense resources at the disposal of the peasants and as a result of his hard and dynamic work over decades, he fell ill recently and at the end he passed away.

I am extremely unhappy over this because he also happened to be a very good, dear and loyal personal friend of mine. We all mourn his death.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to express my personal feelings at the loss of one who was my friend, philosopher and guide. I knew him so well that I feel in a way lost today that he has died, I would not say suddenly, but he died before I could see him again. Mr. Ranga has already said much about him and I would only say this that he was not only concerned with the rights of the peasants, but he was a peasant himself. He had a farm and I have no doubt that he gave his life to make that farm a success. I salute him, the greatest first peasant of India from Mysore.

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने आप को और अपने दल को उन भावनाओं से सम्बन्धित करता हूँ, जो आप और सदन के नेता की और से श्री हेरडे के निधन पर व्यक्त की गई हैं और आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप हमारी संवेदना उन के परिवार तक पहुँचा दें।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Sir, on behalf of the DMK Group in Parliament I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you, by the Leader of the House and other opposition leaders and I would beg of you to convey our condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begu-sarai) : Sir, I associate myself and my group

with the sentiments expressed at the sad demise of Mr. Hegde.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Sir, on behalf of the PSP in Parliament, I associate myself and my party with the sentiments expressed by you, by the Leader of the House and other leaders of the opposition at the sad demise of this old friend of ours. I hope, Sir, you will convey our condolences to the members of the bereaved family on behalf of our party.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी तरफ से और अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से दिवंगत सदस्य को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और आप से दरखुस्त करता हूँ कि आप हमारी संवेदनार्थ उन के शोक संतप्त परिवार तक पहुँचा दें।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch Bihar) : Sir, on behalf of my group-UJPG-I associate myself with the sentiments expressed in this House at the sad demise of Mr. Hegde.

MR. SPEAKER : The House may kindly stand in silence for short while to express its sorrow.

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while.*

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Increase in the number of Scientific and Technical Personnel

\*661 SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that there is a heavy increase in the number of scientific and technical personnel during the last three years ;

(b) if so, what is the scientific personnel during the above period ; and

(c) the expected figures the during Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V.

RAO : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to a study conducted by CSIR, the stock of scientific and technical personal increased by about 2,76,000 during the period 1967-69.

(c) According to the present growth rate and physical targets visualised for the professional categories, the stock is expected to increase to about 1.52 million or by 5,93,000 by the end of the current Plan period.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Yesterday the hon. Prime Minister has commended the contribution of these scientists in the Rajya Sabha but we know that on the one side there is a brain drain while, on the other, these people are unemployed. May I therefore, ask the hon. Minister as to what concrete steps he is going to take to see that this unemployment vanishes from this country as early as possible, whether this unemployment of the scientists and the technical people is due to the very basic fact that the industrial growth of the country is moving at a dead slow speed, and in what direction the Government is going to see that the industrial growth of the country is speeded up and this dead slow speed goes totally ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The hon. Member has asked me a very vast kind of question to which it is not possible for a Minister, handling the portfolio which I am handling, to give a satisfactory answer. (An Hon. Member : Change the portfolio) I can however assure all the hon. Members concerned about it that if I want any change, the proper person whom I shall approach is the Prime Minister and not the forum of the House,

SHRI NATH PAI : You have said it within the hearing of the Prime Minister.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : To come back to the question which has been asked, as far as the Education Ministry is concerned, we have been trying to do our little bit for the solution of the problem of unemployment by trying to arrange for apprenticeship training for new graduates in engineering and polytechnic courses. I think

something like 10,000 to 12,000 persons have been found apprenticeship training for a year. It is not a solution of the problem but it gives them at least some practical experience which, presumably, would enable them to be in a better position to get employment.

Then, a number of other devices have been taken up by the Central Government, such as, a more pre-investment survey, more preparatory work on projects and also instructions to the nationalised banking system to be particularly liberal in encouraging professionals to establish small industries and so on. A number of State Governments also have taken action in this matter and I believe, in the last year or two something like 500 or so small industrial establishments have been brought into existence by professional people with the help of State Governments.

But I will confess that all this is already not solving the problem in anything like a significant manner. As the hon. Member himself has said, the problem of unemployment is mainly connected with the problem of economic growth rate and the economic growth rate in turn is connected, undoubtedly, with the rate of industrial growth. What should be done for promoting industrial growth is subject which is not really my function or which would not be appropriate for me to make suggestions about here on the floor of the House. But I shall certainly convey the suggestions of the hon. Member to my colleague in charge of industrial development.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : I put a very specific question and the hon. Minister has said that he is going to transfer this question to his colleague who is the appropriate minister to reply to that. I am glad that he will be doing that. All I say is that the unlimited restrictions and the various kinds of curbs imposed by the Government of India, which come in the way of industrial growth of the country, should be a bit liberal and they should not be only to follow don'ts, ifs, buts etc., etc.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The hon. Member has expressed an opinion. I do

not think there is anything for me to answer on that.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** I would like to know whether it is not Government's view that quite a large number of these scientists and technicians could be provided with employment provided the large-scale sector of industry, whether it belongs to Shri Birla or anybody else or to the public sector, were encouraged and directed by Government, as far as it is possible, to set up their own research and development organisations, on which practically no industry in this country spends any money—even the Birlas do not.

**SHRI R. K. BIRLA :** They have.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** If they set up these organisations, would not be possible to absorb quite a large number of these scientists and technicians? Has the Government given any thought to this matter and what do they propose to do about it?

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** I believe, it is Government's policy to encourage growth of research and development both in the public sector and in the private sector. But as regards giving them directions for the purpose, I do not think any policy decision has been taken on that.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** My question was whether a large number of these people could be absorbed in these industries meant for research and development. What is the Government doing about it?

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** The hon. Member is asking me to express an opinion on a very conjectural thing.....

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri R. Barua.

**SHRI R. BARUA :** There is a tremendous gap between the number of scientists on the one hand and the avenues of employment on the other. That is one aspect.

There is another aspect that there is the brain-drain and a large number of eminent scientists are going out of India and having employment elsewhere. What steps do the Government propose to take to utilise these trained scientists here in India and find out avenues for them so that these people could be suitably employed here?

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** As far as the first part of the question is concerned, now, for some years, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research maintains a Scientists' pool. The people who have the requisite qualifications and who have been abroad and who are not able to find suitable jobs in the country are placed on the register and they are given stipends...

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** You are giving them just doles.

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** Whether it is a dole or not, it depends on the standard of life to which the hon. Member is accustomed.

As far as the attempt to find employment is concerned, not only we keep them in the register but these names are sent to all the prospective employers and active steps are taken to find employment for them.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** I am concerned only with the section of the technical and scientific personnel, that is the engineers; An estimate has been made that at the end of the Fourth Plan, we will have 1 lakh engineers who will be surplus. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has explored, alongside with the External Affairs Ministry, the possibility of exporting our engineers to developing countries. This is a practice which has been common to developed countries that their youngmen go to other developing countries. I would like to know why we should confine ourselves only to scientists whom we are sending out and why we should not encourage our engineers to go to foreign countries in the same way as our doctors have done.

**DR. V. K. R. V. RAO :** As far as

the last part of the the question is concerned, we certainly place no obstacles in the way of engineers going abroad for employment. A number of times foreign countries have used their good offices to get engineers in their countries.

Regarding the question of export of engineers. I think, that is a question which I shall pass on to my colleague concerned who is in charge of import and export.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में इंजीनियर्स को तैयार करने का जो कार्यक्रम शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने हाथ में लिया क्या प्लानिंग कमिशन की डिमांड के अनुसार इंजीनियर्स की संख्या तैयार की या अपने आप ऐट रैंडम इस प्रकार से उन की एक बेकार संख्या तैयार करते चले गए ? दूसरी बात यह है कि डा० त्रिगुण सेन जब यहां शिक्षा मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने इस प्रकार का निश्चय लिया था कि बेकार इंजीनियर्स को ध्यान में रखते हुए आगे दाखिला 40 प्रतिशत कम कर दिया जायगा लेकिन अभी तक ऐसा नहीं हुआ है तो यह क्यों नहीं हुआ ?

Dr. V.K.R.V. RAO : Regarding the first part of the question, as far as the engineering institutions and their policies are concerned. we get the projections of the number of engineers who will be required at the end of every Five Year Plan period from the Planning Commission. And all the admissions which have been made and which have come into existence have been as a result of these instructions. As the hon Member is aware it was more the demand projections that failed to come true. The supply projections were more than fulfilled. The demand projections were not fulfilled. That is why we are having something like 54,000 engineers unemployed. The House will be glad to know that from the last year the rate of increase in this unemployment has come down and we hope that with this new policy of encouraging self-employment and the new policy of making credit and other facilities available to engineers to setup singly and through co-operatives their own

industrial ventures this problem will become more amenable of solution.

About the question whether we have not taken any steps to reduce admissions, we have done it, As a matter of fact admissions have come down by something like 30% than what they were two years ago. The admissions have come down more in Polytechnics than in the Engineering Colleges.

दिल्ली की एक फर्म द्वारा विदेशों में नौकरियों के लिए प्रलोभन देना

\*662. श्री मोलूहू प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 3 जून, 1970 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि रोजगार दफ्तर के निदेशक द्वारा शिकायत किये जाने पर पुलिस ने कनाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली की एक फर्म के विरुद्ध घोखा धड़ी और जालसाजी का एक मामला दर्ज किया था जो लोगों को विदेशों में नौकरियां दिलवाने का प्रलोभन देती थी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समय मामला किस स्थिति में है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) दिनांक 6 जून, 1970 के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित इस प्रकार का एक समाचार सरकार के ध्यान में आया है।

(ख) मैसर्स फारिन ट्रेवलस एण्ड एम्प्लाइमेंट कार्पोरेशन कनाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली, के भागीदारों के विरुद्ध दिनांक 4 जून 1970 को पुलिस स्टेशन, पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट, में भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 420 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज कराया गया है। इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।