

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 Contact' 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 assured 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 appointments 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.

Demands made by Employees

3962 SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of the Central Government or Central Undertakings had gone on strikes or work to rule on economic ground after the inception of the Janata Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures have been taken to consider the demands of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). While there have been isolated incidents in some offices/establishments/undertakings of the Central Government like 'work-to-rule' or token strike etc., there has been no occasion of any concerted action or major strike by the

mass of employees of the Central Government or of its undertakings. Various issues, generally those of concern to the employees of the individual offices/establishments/undertakings have been the cause of such isolated incidents and the appropriate authorities have been giving their attention, from time to time, to such issues.

देश में आणविक भट्टियों (रिएक्टरों) की संख्या

3963. श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे

विद्युत रिएक्टर

(i) तारापुर परमाणु विजलीघर	(2 रिएक्टर)	29.16 करोड़ रुपये
(ii) राजस्थान परमाणु विजलीघर	(1 रिएक्टर)	18.16 करोड़ रुपये

अनुसंधान रिएक्टर

(i) साइरस	}	74.00 लाख रुपये
(ii) अम्मरा		
(iii) जर्जोना		
(iv) पूर्णिमा		
		12.50 लाख रुपये

विद्युत रिएक्टर विजली पैदा करने हैं (ध्यावसायिक स्तर पर), जो उद्योग धर्मों और खेती के विकास के लिए अनिवार्य हैं। अनुसंधान रिएक्टरों का इस्तेमाल विज्ञान की विभिन्न शाखाओं में परीक्षण करने के लिए, तथा उद्योग धर्मों कृषि तथा चिकित्सा संबंधी अनुसंधानों में आवश्यक प्राइमोटोप तैयार करने के लिए किया जाता है।

लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थानों में हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार

3964. श्री शरद यादव : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान किन्-किन नगरों में है;

(ख) क्या उन नगरों के संस्थानों जनता को तथा राज्य सरकार के कार्यालयों को राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के अनुसार सभी पत्र हिंदी में भेजे जा रहे हैं और यदि

कि देश किन्ती आर्थिक भट्टियाँ हैं

उनका किन्-किन प्रयोजनों के लिये उपयोग किया गया है और वे देश के आर्थिक विकास में कितना योगदान दे रहे हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

तीन विद्युत रिएक्टरों और 4 अनुसंधान रिएक्टरों के बावजूद वर्ष 1978-79 के वार्षिक बजट में जिस राशि के प्रावधान की मांग की गई है वह निम्नलिखित है :-

नहीं, ता इन नियमों के अनुपालन के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं, और

(ग) लघु उद्योग विकास आयुक्त के कार्यालय से अपने उन अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को, जो हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में हैं, कितने प्रतिशत पत्र पिछले तीन महीनों में हिन्दी में भेजे गये और यदि यह प्रतिशतता सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य से कम है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (शुभरी आशा भवनी) : (क) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में पटना, इंदौर, जयपुर, कोटा, तथा कानपुर में लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान हैं।