

Ultrasonic Health Instruments

4501. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the C. S. I. R. scientists have developed ultra-sonic instruments for detection of a wide range of health problems;
- (b) whether the said instruments can get the image of eyes, breast cancer, Kidney, liver etc.; and
- (c) whether Government propose to introduce these instruments in all the leading hospitals of the country; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENTS (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(a) Some of the National Laboratories of CSIR such as Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi and Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar have developed a few ultrasonic instruments like Cardiotocograph, Echoencephaloscope and Foetus Stethoscope etc. which can be used for detection of abnormalities in the human body.

(b) As the instruments are not imaging devices, the question does not arise.

(c) The process knowhow developed by the CSIR laboratories are handed over to the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi for commercial exploitation. The release of the Knowhow to the industry is as follows:—

(a) Echoencephaloscope has been licensed to one firm; (b) Foetus Stethoscope has been licensed to 3 firms, (c) Ultrasonic Therapy Unit has been licensed to 3 firms. According to information available, the products are yet to be marketed. Other instruments have not yet been licensed to any firm.

Depositing of money for purchasing Trucks

4502. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a system of depositing money in a Government Bank for purchasing trucks from Tatas and Ashok Leylands and the trucks were allotted according to priority date of registration;

(b) whether that system was changed and a new practice of depositing the money in the name of the Sales Manager or other authority of the company was introduced, thus making the company and not the Government the beneficiary of the money deposited during the intervening period pending the allotment of the trucks;

(c) if so, whether it is realized that the Government are the loser and the company is benefited by the present system; and

(d) whether Government propose to revert to the old system or not?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). The manufacturers have reported that earlier their dealers were required to book orders for commercial vehicles on customers lodging with them a fixed deposit receipt for a value of about Rs. 4000/- deposited in a scheduled or cooperative bank. Presently, however, customers are required to deposit an amount of Rs. 6000/- in cash with their authorised dealers. It is reported that these deposits carry an interest of 12% per annum regardless of the period of deposit. The manufacturers have pointed out that under the present procedure the customer gets a higher rate of interest for the deposit. The collection of such deposits is reported to be a normal commercial practice which does not infringe the Company Deposit Rules.

Plans for New Jobs for Scientists

4503. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has gone through the news item appeared in the "Masik Samachar Sar", issue of May 1981 captioned "Vaigyaniko Ke Liye Naye Rojgar Ki Yojnaye";

(b) if so, the details of plans and projects that have been made for the employment of scientists;

(c) the total Statewise figures of unemployed scientists in the Employment Register; and

(d) the further steps being contemplated by Government to fully utilize the services and talents of the scientists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of schemes are in operation for the employment of S & T personnel. Some of these are:

(i) The Scientists' Pool Scheme operated by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research provides for temporary placement of Scientists, Technologists, Doctors, etc. with high academic records, while they are looking for permanent employment.

(ii) Scientists, engineers and technologists are encouraged to set up their own enterprises. The Public sector financial institutions provide the total capital needed for such ventures.

(iii) Industrial cooperatives formed by scientists, engineers, technologists,

etc., with specific projects in view would be entitled to Govt. contribution to the equity capital to the extent of three times the capital subscribed to by the partners. In addition, State Governments also provide facilities like infrastructure, rent subsidy in deserving cases, incentives like exemption for a period from Sales Tax, Octroi, electricity duty etc.

(iv) The scheme of supernumerary appointments is in operation for quick absorption of highly qualified scientists and technologists.

(v) The scheme for the Transfer of know-how Through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) has been initiated through UNDP under which professional men and women who have achieved prominence in their fields and are settled abroad who are willing to spend short time periods in India to contribute to scientific & technical developments are invited for assignments in selected technical institutions.

(vi) Research schemes in Universities and other institutions are financed by different agencies and thus generate employment.

(c) A statement showing number of Science Graduates (including Post-Graduates) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1980, is attached.

(d) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages several measures such as: intensification in the area of science & technology of research in high priority areas; formation of a rural corps of young professionals; schemes for S&T for weaker sections; special programmes for women and young scientists; utilization of expertise of professional and scientific bodies; setting up of State Councils for S&T etc. The Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet is also looking into the whole question of employment of and manpower planning for scientific personnel. A Task Force constituted for this purpose has suggested the following immediate measures.

(a) filling up of all vacant posts;

(b) promoting gainful self-employment with the help of institu-

tional finance. Action has been initiated on these to evolve an implementable mechanism.

Statement

Number of Science Graduates (including post-graduates) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1980.

States	Number
1. Andhra Pradesh	31307
2. Assam	4811
3. Bihar	48406
4. Gujarat	5195
5. Haryana	1896
6. Himachal Pradesh	1139
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2048
8. Karnataka	16489
9. Kerala	28331
10. Madhya Pradesh	19819
11. Maharashtra	16110
12. Manipur	1330
13. Meghalaya	152
14. Nagaland	7
15. Orissa	9733
16. Punjab	3580
17. Rajasthan	7087
18. Sikkim*	
19. Tamilnadu	36594
20. Tripura	456
21. Uttar Pradesh	25784
22. West Bengal	61254
Union Territories	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	202
2. Arunachal Pradesh*	
3. Chandigarh	1102
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	
5. Delhi	11979
6. Goa	423
7. Lakshadweep	1
8. Mizoram	4
9. Pondicherry	1074
10. Central Emp. Exch.	
ALL INDIA TOTAL:	336343

NOTE:: 1. *No. Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/Union Territories.

2. Excludes figures in respect of University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau except for Delhi, Maharashtra, Punjab and Gujarat.

3. All the job-seekers on the Live Register are not necessarily unemployed. Registration in the Employment Exchanges being voluntarily, all unemployed do not register with the Employment Exchanges.