

(c) whether the Central Government propose to commend such schemes to other States also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Report of Technical Committee Constituted by K. V. I. C. for Khadi

527. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the technical Committee constituted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for Khadi has submitted its report, and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Technical Committee on Badlon and Ultra But (Reverse twist) has submitted its report.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Main Recommendations made by the Badlon and Ultra But Committee

(1) The ban on vastraswavalamban of yarn of 7 (old) counts and below spun from new or logud cotton should be withdrawn and such yarn spun by self-spinners from new or logud cotton should be permitted to be woven for swavalamban purposes.

(2) The ban on badlon of such yarn of below 7 counts should continue as it is. Neither exchange of such yarn for khadi or other articles nor purchase of such yarn for cash be permitted.

(a) The institutions should arrange to get such yarn woven for vastraswavalamban wherever and whenever offered by self-spinners. Weaving subsidy should be allowed as per rules on such swavalamban production. There should not be any ceiling of any kind on such vastraswavalamban production.

(b) Commission may consider grant of

management charges for such vastraswavalamban production at 15 paise per metre to the institutions as was in vogue in the past.

(c) No working capital or stocking loan for raw material shall be allowed to institutions on such swavalamban production.

(3) The Committee is not in favour of granting periods for the continuance of badlon.

(4) For commercial production purposes, however, yarn below 7 counts also should be spun only from fresh cotton and logud or waste cotton should not be used under any circumstances. In case of such yarn also, the imposition of reverse twist should be withdrawn.

(5) Varieties such as *durr*, *khes*, *vijai*, made out of this yarn are better in quality and are likely to be cheaper in comparison to those made from mill yarn. In view of this consideration also and in order to encourage the production of such varieties, restriction of reverse twist on production of coarse yarn should be waived.

Removal of unemployment among Engineers and Scientists

528. SHRI V. MAYAVAN :
SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission is drawing up a Scheme to remove unemployment among Engineers and Scientists ;

(b) if so, when the scheme is likely to be implemented ; and

(c) how many Engineers and Scientists will be covered under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). A number of schemes have been formulated both by the Central Government and by the State Governments for creating employment opportunities in different fields of activity. Most of these schemes include employment opportunities for engineers and scientists in different proportions. In addition, the Department of Science and Technology is, at present, engaged in formulating certain schemes specially

designed for the employment of engineers and scientists in the following areas :

- (1) Research & development projects for technological self-reliance.
- (2) Technological Upgradation of existing planning and implementation machinery.
- (3) Natural resources Surveys, exploration & assessment.
- (4) Agricultural soil surveys.
- (5) Manufacture, erection, operation and maintenance of future plants envisaged in the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans.
- (6) Creation of new employment oriented schemes like entrepreneurship development, rural engineering surveys, technology evaluation centres, industrial promotional facilities, retraining programmes, etc.

The intention is that, through the implementation of the various schemes that have been formulated as well as those under Preparation, the unemployment problem among qualified scientists and engineers would be solved to a substantial extent in about two years.

Progress made by India in the field of Technology

529. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has made rapid progress in the field of technology and is third technology power in the world ; and

(b) if so, how the nuclear technology is being utilised for the welfare of human beings and for the development of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Although India has made rapid progress in a number of areas including nuclear technology, it would not be right to say that India is third technological power in the world.

(b) Nuclear energy is being utilised

mainly for country's development. One of the most important uses has been for production of nuclear power. The first Atomic Power Station of nearly 400 m. w. was commissioned in October 1969 at Tarapur in Maharashtra. The second power station which consists of two units of 200 m. w. each is in advanced stage of construction. One of the units is nearly ready for going 'critical' and producing electrical power. Work on third atomic power project is also in progress in Madras. The production of radio isotopes and development of their application also helped the country in various fields like agriculture, health and scientific research. These isotopes have been used for medical research specially for treatment of cancer, in mutation breeding for improved varieties of cereals and oil seeds, for irradiation of medical equipment, for preservation of perishable foods and fish and for extension of storage life and disinfection of wheat.

Report of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices on Soap and Drugs

530. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 897 on the 1st June, 1971 regarding the advice on cost structure by Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and state ;

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has since submitted its report on the cost structure of Soaps and Drugs ,

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Bureau has submitted its final report on Soaps. As regards Drugs, the Bureau has submitted Parts I, II & III of the Report. The Fourth/Final Part of the Report is awaited.

(b) and (c). The reports which are of a confidential nature, are under consideration by Government and it is not possible to indicate their broad outlines at this stage.

Atomic Power Station in U. P.

531. SRINAWAL KISHORE SHARMA ;
SRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY