

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ATOMIC ENERGY
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:5275

ANSWERED ON:05.04.2017

Policies Pertaining to BARC

K. Shri Parasuraman;Patil Shri Shivaji Adhalrao;Raut Shri Vinayak Bhaurao;Shewale Shri Rahul Ramesh;Shrirang Shri Chandu Barne

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the contribution of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) towards the research and development of different technologies in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has taken cognizance of alleged unworthiness and poor performance of scientists and engineers in higher echelons in BARC and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) the policies laid down by the Government to ensure better opportunity and career progression for qualified and meritorious scientists and engineers along with the time by which the said policies are likely to be implemented;
- (d) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding malpractices and resentment in the working of BARC and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (e) whether the BARC is facing shortage of engineers/scientists/physicists around its different centres and if so, the details thereof, centre-wise and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (Dr. JITENDRA SINGH):

(a) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) is a multi-disciplinary Nuclear Research Centre of India having excellent infrastructure for advanced Research and Development (R&D) with expertise covering the entire spectrum of Nuclear Science and Engineering and related areas. A large amount of work involves design, development and deployment of various advanced technologies, operation and maintenance of nuclear facilities resulting in tangible benefits for common man and the nation. The areas of R&D include Physical sciences, Chemical sciences, Bio-sciences, Agriculture, Food Preservation, Water Desalination and Water Purification, Nuclear Reactor Technologies, Reprocessing and Waste Management, etc. All the programmes being pursued have a strong linkage to the programme of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE).

(b) Scientists of DAE have contributed significantly to various areas of Nuclear Engineering and Allied Sciences covering strategic, societal, power and basic science related areas. In addition to the contributions of BARC scientists to various projects covering the above domain, DAE Scientists & engineers have published extensively in reputed international journals. A total of 4369 papers have been published in the last five years. In addition, several senior scientists of DAE have been conferred prestigious awards viz. (a) Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar Awards, (b) Fellows of the World Academy of Sciences (Trieste, Italy), (c) Fellows of Indian National Science Academy (New Delhi), (d) Fellows of Indian Academy Sciences (Bengaluru), (e) Fellows of National Academy Sciences (Allahabad), (f) INSA Young Scientist Awardees and (g) Padmashri Award. Hence, there is no truth in any allegations of unworthiness and poor performance of scientists and engineers in higher echelons in BARC.

(c) BARC training school established in 1957 under the DAE has been recruiting and training Nuclear Engineers and Scientists. Under the BARC training school, two flagship training schemes viz. Orientation Course for Engineering graduates and Science postgraduates (OCES) and DAE Graduate Fellowship Scheme (DGFS) are conducted to provide manpower to various DAE units across the country. After one year of training, the trainees are absorbed in the grade of Scientific Officer/C in various units under the department. These schemes provide rigorous comprehensive training to all the trainees so that they can undertake challenging assignments in R&D, Design, Engineering, Installation, Construction & Commissioning, Operation & Maintenance, and Safety of Nuclear installations. On an average, 220 Engineers and Scientists are recruited through the multi-centered BARC training school every year. So far, almost 9000 Engineers & Scientists have graduated from the BARC training school since its inception and many have held important positions in the Department.

The DAE follows Merit Promotion Scheme for its entire scientific staff, which rewards them with time bound promotions. The Performance Related Incentive Scheme (PRIS) is also granted to scientific personnel for timely completion of major activities related to DAE programmes. Through the DAE award scheme, young scientists/engineers are rewarded for their exceptional contribution to the activities of the department. The award includes cash incentive, medal and a citation. DAE provides excellent infrastructure to its employees by way of safe working environment, Contributory Health Service Schemes (CHSS) medical facilities, recreational and educational facilities for the employees and wards.

(d) Complaints, resentments and / or suggestions are addressed appropriately.

(e) No, Sir.

Answer

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DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY
LOK SABHA
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5275. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE:
SHRI K. PARASURAMAN:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

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- (b) whether the Government has taken cognizance of alleged unworthiness and poor performance of scientists and engineers in higher echelons in BARC and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) the policies laid down by the Government to ensure better opportunity and career progression for qualified and meritorious scientists and engineers along with the time by which the said policies are likely to be implemented;
- (d) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding malpractices and resentment in the working of BARC and if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and
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