

expert group will see how the activities of the National Seed Corporation and other seed producers can be co-ordinated. They will find out the quality of seeds most suitable to the needs of the country and how their production can be increased. All this and more will be part of their report to be submitted next June.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : One of the main deficiencies for increase in agricultural production in our country is inadequate supply of high quality seeds. While in China Farmers are given greater part of the seed requirement from the foundation seed rather than certified seed, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps Government is taking to enhance or increase many more times the production of foundation seeds to be available to the farmers. I would also categorically like to know from the Government that in the developed countries, those Governments or private institutions are investing so much money on research and development on biotechnology which may bring several changes in the country. Unless we also spend considerable amount in that direction, we may be put to serious loss and our farmers may have to face a dangerous situation. Therefore, I would like to know : what steps Government is taking to meet that situation by spending considerable amount on research and development on biotechnology?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Government is taking all steps to increase the production of foundation seeds and supply it to the farmers. Our technical institutions, universities all are involved in this. I do not think there is any shortage of funds for this purpose. private companies can also do it. There is no bar on them. That is why , new seeds policy has been announced and there is some provision for private companies to import requisite quantity of seeds on certain conditions. This Committee is involved in making the suggestion. Foundation seed cannot be supplied to all the farmers. It can

only be supplied to progressive farmers who can multiply it and then give it to other general farmers. So the quantity of foundation seed will always be limited. It can later on be developed and multiplied. Only then we can have it on a large scale. The National Seeds Corporation, State Seeds Corporations and State Farms Corporations are also producing seeds and then supplying these to farmers.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know whether it is already too late for the Government to find two suitable farmers from anywhere in India and appoint them as additional members of this Committee in order to help the Government as well as the farmers, in view of the fact that the price of seeds is too high? Take for instance groundnut. There is need to reduce its price.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Sir, in view of the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member, the Government will consider this suggestion.

#### **British Scholarships for Indian Students**

\*107. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the existing number of scholarships for Indian Students in the United Kingdom including the amount and subjects for which these are available;

(b) whether the number of these scholarships is being increased by the British Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAHI) : (a) The number of scholarships offered by the British Government to Indian students is unspecified. Every year they offer scholarships ranging between 40

to 50 to Indian students under various scholarship schemes. A statement indicating the amount of scholarship paid and various subject for which these are available is given below.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Against one

Scheme viz. , Foreign and Commonwealth Scholarships Scheme being administered by the Government of India, the number of scholarships has been increased from 4 to 24 with effect from 1989-90 as a British Government contribution to the "Nehru Centenary year".

**STATEMENT**  
*British Scholarships for Indian Students*

S. No.	Name of Scheme	No. of Scholarships Offered	Amount Paid	Subjects	Remarks
1	Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan	3	4	5	6
1.		Unspecified (About 30-40 Scholarships every year)	<p>The following stipend rates and other allowances are being paid by the British Government for Commonwealth Scholars with effect from 1st September, 1988:</p> <p>(a) a personal maintenance allowance at the rate of £. 367 per month;</p> <p>(b) student concessionary or other approved air fares to Britain and return on expiry of the scholarships (the cost of journeys made before receipt of awards will not normally be reimbursed, nor can fees be paid for a scholar's dependents);</p> <p>(c) approved tuition and examination fees;</p> <p>(d) a grant of books and apparatus of £.204 during the first year of study, and £. 125 for the second year and a grant of not normally more than £. 200 towards the cost of typing and binding one thesis, where applicable,</p> <p>(e) a grant for expenses of approved study travel within</p>	<p>(a) Medicine. Cancer Research including Cancer Epidemiology) Car-diology, Gynaecology and Neurosurgery.</p> <p>(b) Engineering &amp; Technology. Computer Studies including Information Technology, Word Processing, Data Processing and Micro-Electronics Applications, Electronics, Environmental Science and Engineering, Ocean Engineering, Paper Technology, Remote sensing Technology, Communication Engineering including Satellite Communication, Optical Fibre Communication &amp; Digital Communication, Bio-Technology (Genetic Rngg./ Geneti Manipulation) Instrumentation Process Controls related to Petro-chemicals including Micro-Processor Technology, Robotics, very large scale Integration/Artificial Intelligence and Quality/Reliability Engineering.</p> <p>(c) Science (Pure &amp; Applied) Biochemistry, Computer</p>	

1 2 3 4 5 6

Britain.

(f) an initial clothing grant of £. 160 for such scholars coming from tropical countries as are recommended to receive it.

(g) for married scholars a marriage allowance of £. 184 per month provided that the husband and wife are residing together at the same address in Britain. It is not paid when the husband or wife of the scholar is also in receipt of an award, or is in paid employment. For married couples accompanied by their children, a child allowance is payable at the rate of £ 24, £ 20.5 and £. 13 per month respectively. For the first, second or third child under the age of 16, provided they are residing with their parents. For a scholar who is a widower/ widow or divorced and is legally responsible for the children of the marriage, a child allowance will be payable provided they accompany and reside with him/her.

(h) for scholars whether married or single, whose awards are extended for a third year of study,

Science, Mathematics, Molecular Biology, Microbiology and Physics (Solid State/Plasma).

(d) Agriculture and Allied Fields. Animal Husbandry, Agronomy, Food Technology, Forest Economics and Horticulture.

(e) Humanities & Social Sciences. Anthropology (Physical/Social), Archaeology, Economics, Education/Pedagogy, English Language and Literature, Fine Arts (includes Western Painting, Art History, Graphic Design and Sculpture), History, Library Science, Museology Philosophy, Scientific Conservation, Sociology and Psychology.



1	2	3	4	5	6
	<p>3. Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Trust (U.K.) Scholarships</p>	2	<p>(i) 2 monthly stipend for subsistence and personal expenses (including daily travel)</p> <p>(ii) Additional allowances for books (£.130, Clothing (£.141), Arrival (£.130) and Departure Expenses (£.145).</p> <p>(iii) Reimbursement of approved study, travel and project cost. (These will be paid directly to the training Institution).</p> <p>(iv) There is no provision for dependants. The value of the award is</p>	<p>12. Physical Sciences</p>	<p>Scholarships, who was one of its most distinguished Indian alumni. The selection for these scholarships will be undertaken by the Rhodes Scholarships Selection Committee in India. The British Government have not indicated the exact number of scholarships for which they will provide matching funds.</p>
				<p>1. Material Science. 2. Laser Physics. 3. Opto. Electronics 4. Electronics Instrumentation. 5. Micro-Electronics. 6. Computer Science 7. Bio-Technology. 8. Econometrics. 9. Management. 10. Mass Communication.</p>	

1	2	3	4	5	6
			adjusted annually for inflation.		
			<b>PASSAGE COST.</b>		
			Cost of passage from India to U.K. and back will be provided by the Govt. of India.	Subjects are decided every year after consultation between the Ministries of Finance and Human Resource Development and the British Council for 1987-88, the subjects were as follows:—	
4.	British Technical Co-operation Training Programme.	Slots allocated 15 (Actually offered 5 to 7 Scholarships.)	1. Passage Cost by Air both ways from India to U.K. and back.		
			2. Maintenance allowance at the rate of £.367 per month (Grade-B) but on Residential Courses a special daily allowance of £.3.40 will be paid.	1. Technical Teacher Educators.	
				2. Vocational Teacher Educators.	
				3. Educational Planning.	
				4. Special Education Trainers.	
				5. School Examination Development.	
				1. Electrical Engineering.	
				2. Mechanical Engineering.	
5.	Confederation of British Industry Overseas Scholarships.	2	1. Maintenance allowance £.5,100 per annum (£.425 per month).		
			2. Passage cost from India to U.K. and back will have to be borne by the scholars themselves and/or by their employers. Subject to availability of funds, the Government of India may also bear the passage cost provided the candidate is eligible under the rules.		

**SHRI P.M. SAYEED :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, while answering (b) and (c), the hon. Minister has just now mentioned " Foreign and Commonwealth Scholarships Scheme being administered by the Government of India" and that has been increased from 4 to 24 . While giving the details on page 4, he said: " The British Government have not indicated the exact number of scholarships for which they will provide matching funds." Would the hon. Minister kindly clarify that position? Now, my first question is what is the system adopted for the selection of Indian students who are awarded scholarships by the British Government for study in U.K.

**SHRI L.P. SHAHI:** Sir, with your permission I would like to elaborate it. There are various types of scholarships which are available to Indian students to study in Britain. One of these is Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan; the second is Foreign and Commonwealth Scholarships, the third is Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Trust (U.K) Scholarships the fourth is British Technical Co-operation Training programme; and the fifth is Confederation of British Industry Overseas Scholarships. So far as the second scholarship, is concerned, about which the Member has put a question, that is, Foreign and Commonwealth Scholarships, there the British Government have given funds to some of their universities to finance such scholarships. About that, the amount of matching grant is not available to us. But so far as other scholarships which are available to us are concerned, we are in complete know of the facts.

**SHRI P.M.SAYEED :** Sir, may I tell the hon. Minister that brain drain is own of our problems. Now that the students are selected for such courses, after having completed their course, they use to remain abroad. Will the Government insist that after having completed the course, they should serve in India for some years?

**SHRI L.P. SHAHI :** Sir, that is already

attached to it. They go for some scholarship to study and after that have to come back here.

**SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :** From the answer, it is not clear whether these scholarships are specially earmarked for Indian nationals or whether Indian nationals are getting qualified in the common pool earmarked for the entire Commonwealth. That has to be clarified.

The other point is, what is the agency which is monitoring these scholarships. Is it the Government of India or whether the various universities themselves are monitoring these scholarships?

**SHRI L.P. SHAHI :** This question consists of two points. One is the monitoring system. So far as the Government scholarships are concerned, those are monitored by the Government of India. They constitute a committee for selecting persons after inviting applications in newspapers.

So far as subject is concerned, university is concerned, every year, the British Government brings out advertisement as to scholarships available in each subject. So far as the subjects are concerned, that is not known from the report. That is known at the time of advertisement only.

Monitoring of Government scholarships is done by the Government of India. So far as the selection is concerned, that is done by the Government of India.

So far as the selection of other private trusts scholarships is concerned, that is done by their own selection committee. Their number is insignificant 1,2 or 3.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Question Hour is over.

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