decision taken by the Finance Commission.

## Shoringe of Technical and Managerial Man Power

•143. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) steps proposed to be taken for removing the shortage of technical and managerial manpower in all the facets of computer networks;

(b) whether any arrangements has been made for bringing Indian-born experts working in USA for short assignments of training for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P N. SINGH): (a) A Joint Panel of the Department of Electronics and the University Grants Commission has been constituted on Computer Manpower Development to suggest measures to overcome shortage of computer manpower, the Panel is expected to submit its report by the end of August, 1980.

(b) and (c), No formal arrangements have been made to bring Indianborn experts working in USA for short assignments of training. However, programmes of exchange of Indianborn faculty between Universities in , the USA and Indian institutions, have been tried at various IITs. At " UNDP-assisted National Informatics Centre of the Department of Electronics also, Indian-born faculty have been invited for short assignments.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: I want to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether it is a fact that the former Indian Ambassador in the USA, Shri Palkivala, had prepared a scheme for short assignments for scientists of Indian origin in the USA and submitted it to the Government of India. In one of his speeches at a public meeting in Bembay recently, he has claimed credit for such a nevel scheme. Is it a fact?.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): This has not been brought to my notice. In fact, this is the first time I am bearing about it, but we can look into it.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: I also want to know whether the Government of India have any scheme of incentives for these scientists to come and work in India.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: There is no specific scheme. We are very anxious that those who have gone abroad should come back and that those who are being trained should remain here and not go abroad. As you know, there is considerable brain drain which is very costly to countries like ours. The best incentive is to create conditions in the country and in the offices and factories where they feel they can do their work in a peaceful atmosphere and have good working and living conditions

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: The question is this. Brain drain has been going on and it will not be possible for a country like India to compete with the USA or West Germany. We are training our boys here. The money is paid by the poor people, but they are serving those developed countries. We will not be able to create here in the near future conditions obtaining in the advanced countries. So, should we not compel these people to work in India for our nation. should we not impose certain conditions?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is difficult to compel them, but certainly some conditions can be created. Everybody does not go out, and I am not prepared to believe that they are attracted only by the financial aspect of it. That is why I said we have to create proper conditions. So far as I know, about 400 persons are trained every year, the present demand is from 800 to 900, and about 150 people have been going out of the country out of this 400.

## Production, Import and Export of Cement

\*144. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cement produced in the country during the last four years; and

(b) the quantity of cement imported and exported during the past four years?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEME** VT

| Ycar            |   | Produ<br>(Lakh<br>tonne |   |   |   |      |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------|---|---|---|------|
| a)              | • | <b></b>                 |   |   |   |      |
| 1976-77         | • | •                       | • | • |   | 1885 |
| 1977-78         | • | •                       |   |   |   | 1041 |
| 1978-79         | • |                         | • | • | • | 1912 |
| <b>1979-8</b> 0 | • | •                       |   |   |   | 1762 |

## (In lakh tonnes)

|             |   |   | Q<br>L | untity Qu-<br>npated Exp  | ntity<br>orte l |
|-------------|---|---|--------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>(</b> b) |   |   |        | 4 q mq-manij uurdano a mu |                 |
| 1976-77     |   |   | •      | NIL                       | 9 <b>96</b>     |
| 1977-78     | • | • |        | 3.13                      | 5-39            |
| 1978-79     |   |   |        | 16 55                     | o 81            |
| 1979-80     |   |   |        | 15 47                     | 0 70            |
|             |   |   | -      |                           | -               |

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: It is unfortunate that in recent years the problem of cement has become chronic, causing concern to one and all. The demand has been rapidly increasing,

whereas production has been coming down. We have got the raw materials and labour, we got a big market, but the bottleneck iis either power or coal or transport or lack of co-operation from labour. In view of cement being an essential commodity, cannot Govern ment take serious action? I suggest that a high power Cabinet Committee consisting of the Ministers of Industry, Power, Coal, Railways and Labour be formed to co-ordinate the work of production and distribution of cement. Furthermore, it is possible to not streamline the distribution and economise the use of cement?

Mr. SPEAKER: Are you putting a question? Please be pointed in your question. That is how a supplementary should be.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: My question is whether it is not possible for the Government to see that the problem of shortage in cement is solved as early as possible.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Т would even reply to the hon, member's earlier preface to his question because that is quite meaningful. But that would be only for his information. We appreciate the hon. member's concern for the situation in our country as far as the supply and production of cement is concerned. I am glad that the hon. member himself gave the reasons. As far as the setting up of a Committeeof the Economic Ministries, mentioned by the hon, member is concrened, I may say that there is already a Cabinet Committee on economic infrastructure, which  $i_s$  working on it and every week we meet to review the situation and cement is one of the most important items that we discuss in that Committee.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: My next question is about distribution. Cement is now being used for all purposes. Lime morter and mud are not being used. Can we not economise the use of cement and see that cement is used for economic purposes where it is absolutely necessary and also increase