

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA : As far as the occupancy is concerned, in the year 1987-88 the occupancy was 74%, in the year 1986-87 the occupancy was 72%; and in the preceding years the occupancy was definitely less. But in the coming years we have increased the occupancy also.

As regards Centeur Hotel, Delhi our operating profit was Rs. 201 lakhs and the interest we had to pay was Rs. 148 lakhs. The cash profit was Rs. 53 lakhs. The depreciation that we had to pay amounted to Rs. 72 lakhs. After paying depreciation, after giving interest the loss is only Rs. 19 lakhs in the year 1997-88. We are trying to improve the occupancy. We are going to take other measures also.

#### Railway siding at Dhrangadhra Gujarat

\*860. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received for a railway siding at Dhrangadhra in Gujarat for the development of the salt industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

[*Translation*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Gujarat has requested the railways to prepare plans and estimates for the construction of a 2 1/2 to 3 kilometre long broad gauge along the existing 21 kilometre long Dhrangadhra Kuda metre gauge siding. The work is in hand.

[*English*]

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : I compliment the Hon. Minister for the work which is on hand. May I ask whether this project when completed will be funded by the Railways and the investment recovered from the Salt Commissioner which is with the Ministry of Industry or will it be a deposit scheme; and how much will it cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : I cannot yet tell the Hon. Member as to how much it will cost because that is why the plans and estimates are being drawn up to arrive at such a figure. As far as funding is concerned it has been our suggestion either the Salt Department or the Government of Gujarat finance the siding. We have yet to receive the response as far as funding is concerned. I think, this issue will be taken up after plans and estimates have been drawn up.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : I would like to ask a policy question. If a Ministry, which in this case is the Industry Ministry, guarantees the paying back of the investment made by the Railways, then would it have priority in the budget of the Railways ? Here the question is that the Salt Commissioner will undertake repayment of the investment from the Salt Cess provided the investment is made by the Railways for this siding.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : At present there is no such existing policy of the Railways. However, the suggestion of the hon. Member will certainly be noted.

SHRI CHIRNJI LAL SHRMA : May I know from the Railway Minister what the criteria for making provision for a railway siding and also in this context will he kindly let us know if our request for a siding at Smalkha in the North Eastern Railway is under consideration ?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : I would require a separate notice for this.

#### Brain-Drain of IIT graduates

\*861. SARI S.B. SIDNAL :  
SHRI G S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a pilot study on magnitude and nature of the brain-drain of graduates of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay has been conducted;

(b) if so, the main findings of the study regarding brain-drain of I.I.T. graduates and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether any such study has been carried out for other I.I.Ts also; and

(d) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) and (d) I.I.T. Madras is also carrying out a similar study in respect of its graduates. The study is not yet complete.

#### Statement

The study relates to the graduates of Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay who passed out during the period 1973—1977. The main findings of the study are :

- (i) Out of the 504 B. Tech graduates who responded to the study, 39.4% have gone abroad. Of these, 8.6% have returned and 30.8% have stayed back abroad.
- (ii) Of those abroad, the majority (82.6%) are in USA/Canada, 7.8% are in the Middle East and only 9.7% are in all other foreign countries;
- (iii) The average annual income of an I.I.T. graduate in India is Rs. 57,990/-, while a graduate who settled abroad is earning US \$ 51,895;
- (iv) There are several factors influencing the decision to go abroad, such as better opportunities, better pecuniary benefits etc.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Sir, this is a very important question pending for more than 20 years. Every year we are sending trained people to help other countries

because of domestic inadequacy in laboratories of research area. I would like to know what is the Government thinking about it ? This 'study' is not enough.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI : Sir, it is a fact that the students coming out of IITs have preferred to go abroad either for better opportunities, training or pay that is available on other countries. But if we look at the statistics, it goes to prove that gradually this is coming down. In 1965 the percentage in USA of Indian scientists and technologists was 11.5 per cent. Now it has come down and it is between 3—5 per cent.

AN HON. MEMBER : That does not mean the total number has come down.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI : It has come down. At present nearly 30,000 students are coming out of different technical institutions, engineering colleges and IITs in the country. If we look at the total number going abroad it is hardly 900 to 1000 which comes to 3 per cent. There are several other reasons responsible for this number coming down but at the same time the Government of India has also taken a step to see that the scientists are attracted here and they stay here. These steps have to be taken by different Ministries and have to be approved at different fronts. There is a provision for temporary placement of scientists and technologists.

Under the scheme of scientists' pool, a provision has also been made for creation of supernumerary posts,

Facilities for import of equipment have been provided to the scientists and technologists returning from abroad with a view to assisting non-resident Indians to secure expeditious clearance of their applications for setting up of industrial units in the country.

A special cell has been created in the Ministry of Industry Delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers has been made to scientific institutions to improve the working conditions of scientists.

New Departments of Bio-technology, Ocean Development, Environment, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Centre for

Development of Telematics, etc., have been opened to attract our scientists who have been going out. But the fact remains that the total expenditure on a graduate coming out of IIT in India is about Rs. 58,000 annually. In America, it is about Rs. 151,000.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : The Minister is telling that he has made some provisions. But actually even when they want to prosecute further education, that is, PG course in America, more allowance is given to them. Immediately after that, they stay there only. There is no attraction in our country to attract them. Having spent a lot of money over them, we are sending them to help the other countries. Again, we purchase the technology. If at all we employ, it is only to translate the foreign technology imported by us. Then, what is the use of running such institutions to help other countries? May I know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken to prevent all these things?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Sir, hon. Members know what an uphill task it is to get any money for education. But for very obvious reasons in this country, there are priorities which are on par with education, perhaps even higher than education. We all know that.

If I have to send one or two students for a particularly sophisticated course to another country, it is easier for me to send a few boys or girls there than start a course here with all the laboratories, with all the paraphernalia that is needed. So, this is a question of taking a comparative view.

But if I have 500 jobs for this course, it may be easier for me to start a course here. So, it is a matter of looking into the comparative economics of each course. That is what we are doing.

In this country, I would also like to add that there is no such thing as manpower planning as it ought to be. If I need only 35,000 students, say, graduates, and if I am educating 50,000 or a lakh, again for obvious reasons—which the hon. Members are aware of—it goes without saying that

some kind of brain-drain or some kind of migration to other countries will take place.

This is happening in every country today. Doctors from here go to England. Doctors from England go to America. Doctors from here go to Australia. Doctors from Australia go to America and other countries. This is a continuous process that goes on. And 10 or 15 per cent of them return also to India after having obtained higher qualifications, higher experience. And they are an asset here. So, we cannot always invariably call it a brain. It is a kind of investment that we are making. Making that investment here would cost us 10 times, 20 times more apart from the difficulties in getting all the expertise, all the teachers, all the equipment, etc. So, we cannot roundly condemn this as brain-drain which has to be stopped at all costs. It is a good investment in many cases and the numbers are coming down, as we are able to create more facilities here.

SHRI T. BASHEER : Sir, I think the Minister is over simplifying this problem. From the figures given here, I think, this problem is very alarming.

Sir, it is said that out of about 40 per cent of the graduates who are going abroad, about 31 per cent of them have stayed back abroad. To my knowledge, the percentage is greater in some thrust areas like computer side, aeronautics, etc. Our IITs are so Prestigious institutions and students passing from those institutions are the cream of student community. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government will think in terms of instituting a compulsory national service for a limited period for science, medicine and engineering graduates or otherwise, alternatively they will be asked to pay back the amount spent for their university education to the Government whenever they stay back.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Before insisting on a compulsory national service, we should also create conditions of compulsorily giving them a guaranteed job just on the lines of the Maharashtra EGF

scheme. If we can do it for IIT graduates and others, I would be happy, but we are not in a position to do that. If we cannot give him a job which is in line with his qualifications, we cannot stop him from going out and getting his livelihood elsewhere. That is why to the extent we are able to create openings for him which are good enough for him, to that extent we will be stopping the brain drain.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That means the other countries should lift them up above the poverty line.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Yes, certainly. Professor Galbrith himself has said that those who are coming from outside and serving in America are also one of the assets of the American economy. That is why those who are going out from here, our NRIs are also an asset in one respect. They are sending money. They are coming back; they are getting expertise and they are getting equipments. There are so many advantages.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : The constant and familiar demand from the NRIs is that their children must be provided or must be given sufficient number of seats in the technical colleges in India. That has been the persistent demand of the NRIs and also of the foreigners of Indian origin, they are prepared to invest and also pay back. For various reasons, this demand has been there from various linguistic groups also. Will the Government consider any proposal for the purpose of giving reservation or for the purpose of providing some quota for the children of our NRIs in our technical colleges ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : No, Sir, not at the moment. We cannot think of reservation and it has its own very different ramifications. (*Interruptions*)

#### Development of Railway Stations in Rajasthan

\*862. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of railway station proposed to be developed in Rajasthan in 1988-89; and.

(b) the details of the works to be undertaken on these stations ?

[*Translation*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) The following 5 stations in Rajasthan have been selected to be development as Model Stations:—

(i) Bikaner (ii) Jodhpur (iii) Jaipur  
(iv) Bharatpur (v) Ajmer.

(b) The scheme for development of these 5 stations as Model Stations in Rajasthan envisages renovation/expansion of the station building, circulating areas, concourse, booking and reservation counters, and provision of certain additional amenities like waiting halls, retiring rooms, foot-over-bridges, platform cover, additional platforms, washable aprons etc. depending upon the specific requirement of individual stations and commensurate with the expected volume of traffic to be dealt with at these stations by the turn of the century.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given a very satisfactory reply. He is doing a very important job by selecting 5 stations for developing them as model stations in Rajasthan. May I know the progress made in this respect, the amount provided for this purpose and the time by which the work will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Sir, so far as the question of these 5 stations is concerned, the work relating to developing Bikaner and Jodhpur as model stations was undertaken in 1986-87 and in Ajmer in 1986-87. The work at Bharatpur and Jaipur will be taken up in 1987-88. An estimated expenditure of Rs. 3.23 crores will be incurred on these stations out of which a provision of Rs. 1.29 crores has