

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Preference is given according to qualifications, and not merely on account of the fact that they come from foreign institutions.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That was not my question. I wanted to know whether foreign training is given some more preference than Indian training for identical courses in India?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware of it.

Shri Meghnad Saha: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that in many countries, no student who is not a graduate of the Universities of those countries is allowed to go to foreign countries for such kind of training?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I take the information from the hon. Member.

Shri Meghnad Saha: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that students from Japan who have got their doctorate degree are not allowed to take their doctorate degree in foreign countries?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware of it.

Shri K. K. Basu: Have the Government considered the possibility of banning legal and arts education in foreign countries for Indian students, and thereby save currency?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That is a suggestion.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: What facilities are provided to the Indian students abroad by educational officers appointed by the Education Ministry?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is an office there, and those students who go there for foreign studies are given advice according to the rules and canons supplied to them.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Have the Government received any complaints from the students as regards non-attendance by these officers?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, we have not got any complaints.

Shri Velayudhan: Arising out of the answer to (c), may I know whether the Government have abolished the partial assistance scheme, which was in vogue before, for students studying in foreign universities?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. We have not abandoned any scheme of giving aid to students.

SEPOYS AND ORDERLIES

***285. Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sepoy of the Indian Army who are working as personal orderlies of officers of the Army, as on the 1st January, 1953;

(b) whether the officers who employ such sepoy as personal orderlies have to pay any amount to Government by adjustments in pay; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, the total amount received from officers on account of engaging personal orderlies from the other ranks of the Indian Army?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (c). It is regretted that it would not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

(b) Yes; a sum of Rs. 30/- per month is charged from the date a batman is actually provided to an officer.

Shri V. P. Nayar: If it is not against the public interest, may I know the rank of the military officer, who will be entitled to get the services of a sepoy as personal orderly?

Sardar Majithia: All officers.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What is the minimum rank of the officer, lieutenant, captain, major or what?

Sardar Majithia: I have already said officers, and that term includes all the officers of the different ranks.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Are the Government aware that in such cases, the officers use their orderlies for very humiliating work, such as cleaning of boots, sweeping etc.? I know some cases personally, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We need not go into all these things.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that there are complaints.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members are only giving information. There is no purpose in doing so. They may give information, not necessarily here on the floor of the House.

Shri G. S. Singh: May I know whether the Government have any information about similar facilities being provided for officers in the Russian and Chinese armies?

Sardar Majithia: Possibly they do provide similar facilities.

Shri Joachim Alva: If a mighty nation like the United States gives out the figures of its Army, Air Force and other defence personnel, what objection has the hon. Minister got to give information regarding the number of orderlies in the Indian Army?

Sardar Majithia: For obvious reasons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no use arguing this matter. It is left to the Government to decide whether it is in the public interest or not, to disclose the information, particularly in matters of defence.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether army personnel are drafted as orderlies for ex-Rajas—I mean ex-rulers?

Sardar Majithia: Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question. No. 287.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What about question No. 286?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been transferred to the list of questions for the 3rd March, 1953, for answer by the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

EMERGENCY OFFICERS

***287. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of emergency officers, directly recruited, have recently been released from service;

(b) if so, the number of such officers released in 1952;

(c) whether any active attempt has been made to absorb these officers in other Government Departments and if so, how many of the released officers have been elsewhere absorbed; and

(d) what benefits are allowed to these officers on their release?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No.

(b) Only 33 officers who were granted Emergency Commission direct from civil life were released in 1952.

(c) Yes. Out of 33 direct Commissioned Officers released during 1952, two have been absorbed in Class II appointments in the Ministry of Defence. In addition, 84 officers who were released before 1952 found employment

last year in the Central and State Governments.

(d) Under the existing rules, Emergency Commissioned Officers recruited direct are not entitled to any pensionary benefits.

War gratuity admissible under the rules has already been paid to these officers.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: As for those who have not been absorbed yet, are the Government making any attempts to absorb them also?

Sardar Majithia: Yes, the Government are making attempts.

ELECTION PETITIONS

***288. Shri Lakshman Singh Charak:**

(a) Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state how many Election Petitions were filed up to the end of December 1952?

(b) How many Tribunals were constituted to dispose of the petitions up to December, 1952?

(c) How many petitions are still pending before Tribunals?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) 342 petitions were filed up to the end of December last.

(b) 63 Tribunals were constituted.

(c) 232 petitions were pending before the Tribunals on 1st February, 1953.

Shri Nambiar: What will be the date by which all these petitions would have been disposed of, and we can think about the next elections?

Shri Biswas: That is more than I can say.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know the name of the State which has the largest number of such petitions?

Shri Biswas: The numbers are as follows:

Patna	12 (In Bihar)
Ludhiana	11 (In Punjab)
Patiala II	11 (In Pepsu)
Jaipur	12 (In Rajasthan)
Rewa	18 (It is in Vindhya Pradesh, and tops the list).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How is it that any hon. Member is interested in some election not known to him?

Shri Gidwani: May I know in how many cases elections have been held