

the Government of Travancore-Cochin:

(a) Monazite sand was not processed in Travancore but exported. Income of the State from export of monazite sand in the year prior to independence i.e. 1946-47 was approximately Rupees fifty-eight thousand.

(b) Six factories were engaged in separating monazite from other sands and two thousand labourers were employed in these factories.

(c) Two hundred and eighty-seven tons of monazite valued at Rupees ninety three thousand were exported during 1946-47.

(d) The State has purchased three factories and remaining three are continuing to work as private factories.

The export of monazite sand was banned because it is a 'prescribed substance' under the Atomic Energy Act. Since then, the Government of India have set up a factory for processing monazite sand at Alwaye. This factory is under the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. and is jointly financed by the Government of India and the Travancore-Cochin State in the proportion of 55 to 45. A statement giving the products of the factory is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 37]

The setting up of the factory ensures that fissionable material will remain in the country and will bring to the State much more revenue than it would get by allowing export of monazite sand.

The Government of India allow the export of ilmenite sand provided it does not contain more than 0.1 per cent. of monazite.

Shri Meghnad Saha: Will the hon. Member kindly state whether any of the minerals which are made out of monazite in this country will be made available to the scientific workers of the country?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Some of the products that are being worked out of this monazite are thorium nitrate...

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): He wants to know whether they will be made available to scientific workers.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. They will all be available to the scientific research workers.

Shri Meghnad Saha: We find that we are in great need of these materials but up to this time we have not been able to obtain even a fraction of a gram of them. So, I would like to know whether the factories are turning out anything or are simply lying idle.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: They are shortly to start work.

Shri N. S. Nair: Are the Government aware that the specification of 0.1 per cent. of monazite in ilmenite is causing great difficulties to factory owners as well as workers?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That is a question of opinion.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know whether the factory at Alwaye has actually gone into production now?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It has not yet gone into production but it is very likely that very shortly it will start production.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know whether the labour employed at the factory at Alwaye belongs to the State of Travancore-Cochin or has been imported from outside?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I cannot specifically say that any labourer from outside has been imported but I presume that recruitment must have been made locally.

Shri Matthen: Will the hon. Member be pleased to state what is the world price of monazite today and how does it compare with the price at which Rare Earths Ltd. Alwaye have contracted to purchase from the Travancore-Cochin State?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I cannot say just now how the prices compare.

Shri Matthen: If the hon. Member will take my information.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He may give it privately.

FOREIGN TRAINING

*568. **Shri L. J. Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state how many students are sent abroad annually by the Government of India for foreign training or education from Part 'C' States?

مستتر آف ایجوکیشن - نیچرل

وسورسز ایلڈ سائنٹیفک رسورسج (مولانا آزاد):

منستری آف ایجوکیشن کے سترل

استھٹ اسکالرشپ اسکیم نے اتدر صرف
ایک اسکالرشپ ہر برس پارٹ سی
استھٹ کے کسی ودیارتھی کو دیا جاتا
ہے۔ لیکن ملک کے دوسرے حصوں کی
طرح پارٹ سی استھٹس کے ودیارتھیوں
کو بھی پورا موقع حاصل ہے کہ وہ
گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی جابل اسکالرشپ
اسکیم سے فائدہ اٹھائیں۔

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Asad): Under the Central State Scholarship Scheme administered by the Ministry of Education one scholarship is awarded annually to a student belonging to the Part 'C' States. Students from these States are, however, eligible to compete for other scholarships also.]

Shri L. J. Singh: What is the basis of selection? Is it based on a competitive examination or on any other basis?

Mr. Speaker: I think this question has been answered earlier today and the *modus operandi* was given.

Shri L. J. Singh: May I know whether each Part 'C' State is entitled to the allocation of at least one scholarship?

مولانا آزاد: بات یہ ہے کہ

اسکالرشپ کی جو اسکیم بلائی جاتی
ہے وہ یہ دیکھ کر نہیں بلائی جاتی کہ

کن کن استھٹوں کے آدمیوں کو دیا
جائے۔ وہ تو سب کے لئے ہوتی ہے۔

سنہ ۱۹۲۹ء میں پرانی گورنمنٹ کے
سامنے کوئی تجویز آئی تھی۔ اس وقت

سے یہ چیز رکھی گئی کہ جو جگہوں
ایسی ہیں کہ جن کی دیکھ بھال

ڈائریکٹ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کے ٹیپے
ہے۔ وہاں سے ہر برس ایک ودیارتھی

کو اسکالرشپ دیا جائے دہلی، اجمیر،
کوہک ایسی استھٹس ہیں۔ ایک برس

دہلی کے ودیارتھی کو بھیجا جاتا تھا۔
دوسرے برس اجمیر کا۔ تیسرے برس
تیسرے کا۔ اس طرح یہ اسکالرشپ دیا
جا رہا تھا۔ اور ہم نے اسے بلند نہیں
کہا۔ چونکہ یہ نکتہ کن بات تھی۔
چنانچہ یہ اسکالرشپ اب بھی دیا جا
رہا ہے۔

[Maulana Asad: The fact is that no scholar scheme is drawn up from the point of view of selecting candidates from particular States. Such schemes are for all. In 1926 a proposal came up before the late Government of India. Since then it was decided that one scholar from areas under the direct supervision of the Government of India, should be awarded a scholarship each year. Delhi, Ajmer and Coorg are such states. Every year one scholar from one of these states was sent abroad for studies. This is advantageous and we have not stopped giving this scholarship.]

Short Notice Question and Answer

DEATH OF CATTLE IN RAYALASEEMA

Dr. Gangadhara Siva: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the news item in the "Statesman" dated the 28th May, 1952 and state whether it is a fact that six thousand agricultural cattle had died in Rayalaseema due to heavy cold winds in Cudappah district?

(b) Is it also a fact that relief work has been dislocated on account of heavy rains which are causing hardships to the Agricultural labourers?

(c) What further action do Government propose to take to alleviate the hardships of Rayalaseema agriculturists caused by the rains?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Karmarkar): (a) According to the latest report, 1192 heads of cattle have died of rains in Cudappah district.

(b) There was temporary dislocation due to heavy floods. Relief works were resumed immediately after the rains.

(c) It is proposed to continue the present relief works and other necessary measures until normal conditions