

Radio is more economical than through regular schools; and

(b) if so, whether attempts are being made to provide radios for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No and in any case Radios cannot be a substitute for schools.

(b) This is the concern of the State Governments.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether any attempt has been made to find out easy and economic means to educate the rural population?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, Government is giving all consideration to such problems.

Mr. Speaker: It is really a concern of the State Governments.

SURVEY OF ROCKS OF BENGAL ALLUVIUM

***236. Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state what are the results of the survey conducted by the Standard Oil Company in the rocks of Bengal alluvium?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The data collected during the aero-magnetic survey carried out by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company indicates possibilities of favourable results, but this forms only the first part of an extended investigation and further ground survey work and boring for oil will be necessary before it can be said with authority that anything positive will ensue. The Standard Vacuum Oil Company have submitted proposals for carrying out this work. The matter is under Government's consideration.

Shri M. R. Krishna: What were the special reasons that led the Government to leave the survey work to the Standard Oil Company alone?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is a highly specialized work. Very few people come forward to undertake such work.

Shri Meghnad Saha: May I know whether their designs were examined critically by scientific officers of the Government?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The aero-magnetic survey was carried out by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company,

but after that we have not made any particular survey.

Shri Meghnad Saha: Is the hon. Minister not aware that all these foreign prospectors hold back all the results not only from the public but also from the Government, and is he not aware that some of the oil companies in America have been prosecuted for withholding very important information from their own Government?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is giving information.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know whether any Indian scientist was associated with this survey?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, one of our geophysicists was associated with the survey.

Shri Meghnad Saha: Is the hon. Minister aware...

Mr. Speaker: I may just inform the hon. Member that he might ask for information without making allegations.

Shri Meghnad Saha: I am asking for information. Is the hon. Minister quite satisfied that the particular officer who was deputed to work with this Company was never allowed into any of their secrets?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Under the agreement all facilities were given to our representative to be associated with the survey.

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question.

SECTION 144 CR.P.C. IN IMPHAL

***237. Shri L. J. Singh:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 678 asked on the 10th June 1952 and state why on two occasions—one during the Manipur Exhibition at the time of Shri Himmat Singh, the then Chief Commissioner and another during the Dhanamanjuri College strike in 1952 at the time of Shri E.P. Moon, the former Chief Commissioner, Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code was promulgated in Imphal?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): In March 1951 and in April 1952 prohibitory orders had to be issued to prevent a possible breach of peace in certain areas of Imphal. I am ascertaining from the Chief Commissioner the exact position.

Shri L. J. Singh: My question is this. The hon. Minister said in his reply to my question dated the 10th June 1952 that the Criminal Procedure Code had not been extended to Manipur State and that a proposal for the extension of the Criminal Procedure Code to Manipur with a suitable modification was under consideration. But may I know why Section 144 of this Criminal Procedure Code was promulgated in Imphal once during Chief Commissioner Shri Himmat Singh's time and again during the former Chief Commissioner Mr. Moon's time? That is my question.

Dr. Katju: Sir, my hon. friend is only repeating the question. I have already said that I did give that answer. Orders were made. I am asking the exact position as to the exact circumstances under which those orders were made. I understand that there is a certain area which is called Dominion Reserve, a small area in which there is a Manipur Dominion Reserve Application of Laws Order passed in 1948 that prevails. I do not know the exact circumstances. But the two Chief Commissioners have gone and a third has come into existence, and these are really very old matters. What is the good of raising them?

COMPENSATION TO PEOPLE OF NAGA HILLS

*238. **Shri L. J. Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 1031 asked on the 19th June 1952 and state:

(a) whether the people of Naga Hills were compensated for the war damages including those wrought as the result of the enemy action; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether Government propose to pay compensation to the people of Manipur who suffered damages wrought as the result of the enemy action?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) In the Naga Hills District of Assam, the people were compensated for damages caused as a result of Allied action only.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri L. J. Singh: The hon. Minister in his reply to my question No. 1031 asked on the 19th June, 1952 admitted that damages done as a result of enemy action were also included in the war damages; and again in his reply

to question No. 866 asked on 7th September 1951 he had stated that compensation to the tune of Rs. 30 lakhs was paid to the people of Kohima for war damages, including those wrought as a result of enemy action, over and above the war compensation already paid to Manipur and Kohima. May I know why compensation for war damages as a result of enemy action should not be paid to the people of Manipur who suffered the same damages and why Manipur and Kohima should not be treated on the same footing at least in this regard?

Dr. Keskar: I am afraid my friend is under a misapprehension. Both are treated on the same footing. In fact it is very difficult, except in specified cases, to differentiate between damages caused by Allied and enemy action especially in cases of bombings. We have been very generous in the matter of paying compensation to all persons who came forward, and as the House is aware Rs. 2 crores and more have been paid. Probably the hon. Member is under a misapprehension because in the payment of the Rs. 30 lakhs it was said that it was done as compensation for enemy action. It includes both.

INDO-TURKISH CULTURAL AGREEMENT

*239. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Turkish Cultural Agreement signed on June 29, 1951, has been ratified by the two Governments; and

(b) if so, whether any Indian scholar has been sent to Turkey under this agreement and *vice versa*?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Has Government sent any expert to Turkey or has any expert come from Turkey for training, as contemplated in the Agreement?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: In 1949 one student was sent from here under the scheme and one has been accepted by the Turkish Government.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I would like to know, Sir, what activity does this Agreement provide except the sending out of the students?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, under this Agreement, various facilities for