

of the most undesirable that I have seen: not from the political point of view, but from other points of view.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: Are there any papers which come from Pakistan that are banned by the Government of India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not aware of it.

Shri Punnose: The Prime Minister stated that the magazine is undesirable, not from the political point of view, but from other points of view. May we know what exactly he means, so that we may not read it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has already read it. Is politics the only thing in which men are interested? There are social, economic and a number of other things. I won't allow this question. Next question.

WORK-CHARGED STAFF IN RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

*1146. **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to his reply to starred question No. 1798, given on the 16th July, 1952 in the House regarding work-charged establishment on River Valley Projects and state whether Government are in a position to supply that information to the House now?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 4]

Short Notice Questions and Answers

AGITATION IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Shri V. G. Deshpande: (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the people of Jammu have expressed the disapproval of the agreement between the Prime Minister of India and Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir with regard to the election of the Head of the State by the Jammu and Kashmir State Assembly and adoption of a separate flag?

(b) Has an agitation been started in Jammu and Kashmir against these changes in the Constitution of the State?

(c) How many persons have been sent to jail as a result of this agitation?

(d) What are the demands of the people of Jammu?

(e) Do Government propose to take any steps to ascertain the will of the people of Jammu on these issues?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is another Short Notice Question by Mr. Gurupadaswamy regarding the same subject. I will allow him to put the question, so that both of these may be answered together.

PRAJA PARISHAD MOVEMENT IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Praja Parishad of Jammu and Kashmir has launched a movement against the Government of Jammu and Kashmir?

(b) If so, what are the reasons stated for the movement?

(c) How many people have participated in this movement?

(d) How many have been so far arrested?

(e) What action have the Government of India taken to bring about normal conditions in the State?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I, Sir, answer these two Short Notice Questions together in regard to the recent happenings in Jammu? In doing so, I am giving some other facts too so as to give a broader picture of the situation.

On the 24th July of this year I made a statement in the House, in the course of which I laid before the House the terms of an agreement arrived at between the Government of India and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir State. On the 18th of November, 1952, in answer to a Short Notice Question, I informed the House of the action that had been taken by the Government of India and by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir State in terms of this agreement. Part of the agreement had been brought into operation and, in regard to other parts, it was expected that they would be included in the Constitution that was being framed by the Constituent Assembly of the State.

The Praja Parishad of Jammu started an agitation. The objects of it were stated to be:

- (1) Complete accession of the State to India,
- (2) the use of the Indian Flag to the exclusion of the State Flag, and
- (3) self-determination for the people of Jammu if there is no complete accession to the Union of India.

This agitation took an aggressive form immediately after the election of

Yuvaraj Karan Singh as the *Sadar-i-Riyasat* of the State. When the *Sadar-i-Riyasat* came to Jammu on November 24th, the Praja Parishad asked the people to boycott his reception and to observe *hartal*. As a matter of fact, Shri Karan Singh received a warm welcome from large crowds in Jammu City. Some Praja Parishad volunteers tried to interfere with this reception by destroying some of the gates and decorations that had been erected by the people. Stones were thrown on the cars following the *Sadar-i-Riyasat's* car. There was defiance of authority in various ways and provocative speeches were made. The State Government, however, took no action against the demonstrators or the Parishad for two days while this continued.

On the 26th November, the President of the Praja Parishad, Shri Prem Nath Dogra, and fourteen others were arrested for breaches of the law. In Jammu City and in Samba, Kathua, Akhnoor, Ranbirsinghpura and Bhadarwah, active defiance of the law, accompanied by intimidation, hooliganism and violence, continued to take place. A number of officers and police constables were injured by stones being thrown at them. On the 27th November the police at Samba were stoned heavily and some were injured. Thereupon they opened fire, but there was no casualty.

On November 28th, the Additional District Magistrate of Udhampur and several police constables were injured by stones being thrown at them by Praja Parishad volunteers.

On December 2nd, Praja Parishad volunteers and supporters raided a Government School at Akhnoor, destroyed the furniture and made a bonfire of papers and charts.

On December 3rd, the Magistrate on duty, the Inspector of Police and other police officials and constables at Udhampur were injured, some seriously by stones being thrown at them.

On December 5th, an armed crowd led by Praja Parishad volunteers attempted to attack the Tehsil Treasury at Ranbirsinghpura. Many among this crowd carried spears, axes and *lathis*. The Treasury guards fired, but there was no casualty.

There were many other instances of stone-throwing and destruction by Praja Parishad volunteers. According to our information, firing was resorted to by the police on two occasions, as mentioned above. On both the occasions, firing appears to have been

in the air and there was no casualty. On one occasion, the police used tear-gas. This was on the 3rd December at Udhampur. Three *lathi* charges by the police have been reported to us. No case of death or injury to the public or to the Praja Parishad volunteers has been reported, while numerous cases of serious injuries to officers on duty and police constables have been reported.

Upto the 8th December, 402 persons are reported to have been arrested.

Among the other activities of the Praja Parishad volunteers has been to help some landlords to take possession forcibly of the lands from which they had been dispossessed under the land reform schemes.

It must be remembered that these activities of the Praja Parishad are taking place in what might be called the war zone, that is, where military operations took place previously and where the Indian Army is still on duty protecting the border. The Army has kept entirely aloof and has not been utilised in any way in the suppression of these disturbances which have been dealt with solely by the police. As stated by me on an earlier occasion, two tear-gas squads of 12 men each and 162 policemen were sent by the Punjab Government to Jammu at the request of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

The position thus has been that in spite of attempts to create widespread disorder and violence, the Government of the State have dealt with this agitation with restraint. They have had the support of a considerable number of people who disapproved of this agitation and violence.

The Praja Parishad movement has been very far from peaceful. In view of the agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Jammu and Kashmir State, the agitation is as much directed against the Government of India, and this Parliament which approved of the agreement and the steps taken thereunder, as against the Government of Jammu and Kashmir State. Although a demand is made for a complete accession to India, the steps taken must obviously have a contrary effect. Indeed, it is interesting to note that the Praja Parishad agitation has been welcomed by certain people and newspapers in Pakistan and the "Azad" Radio has described the volunteers of the Praja Parishad as "the heroes of the Praja Parishad". It is also worth noting that this agitation synchronised with the consideration of

the Kashmir is in the Security Council.

It would appear, therefore, that the real objective of this agitation is something other than what has been proclaimed. The leaders of the Praja Parishad have been in constant touch with leaders of some organisations in India and, more especially in East Punjab and in Delhi. These organisations are the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh and the Hindu Mahasabha. The leaders of the Bhartiya Jan Sangh and the Hindu Mahasabha have publicly supported the Parishad's agitation and have called for the observance of a "Jammu Day". The R.S.S. has taken a special interest in this agitation. A deputation of Praja Parishad workers has toured and is still touring Punjab and P.E.P.S.U. endeavouring to enrol volunteers and setting up branches for this purpose at Amritsar, Jullundur, Ludhiana and Patiala.

Master Tara Singh also issued a statement supporting the Praja Parishad's agitation in Jammu. At a meeting held at Amritsar on December 7, highly irresponsible and provocative speeches were delivered by the leaders of the Shiromani Akali Dal and the Hindu Mahasabha.

We have received information that the Praja Parishad has collected some money in the Punjab and in Delhi. Also that rations and some arms and ammunitions have been stocked.

It would appear that the organisers of this movement and some of their sympathisers in other parts of India look upon this agitation as something not affecting Jammu Province only but having a larger significance. Jammu Province is supposed to be the base of operations.

The situation in Jammu is well under control, though sporadic occurrences continue.

The House will appreciate the objectionable, anti-social, reactionary and subversive character of this movement. If there are legitimate grievances, they can no doubt be considered in a normal and peaceful way. The Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir State is an elected Assembly and it contains thirty representatives from Jammu Province out of a total of seventy-five. That Assembly accepted unanimously the agreement between the Government of India and the State Government.

I should like to express my admiration and deep sympathy for the young Yuvaraj who at a very early age has

had to shoulder a heavy responsibility and who has now to face this unworthy and disruptive agitation from the very people who should have helped him.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Is it a fact that Messrs. Ram Pyara Saraf and Sagar Singh, Members of the Jammu and Kashmir State Constituent Assembly from the constituency of Samba have issued statements contradicting that there was any violence or stone throwing on the part of the people on 27th November, and was this fact brought to the notice of the Inspector General of Police and the hon. Deputy Home Minister, when they visited that place on the same day?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have no idea of what was brought to the notice of the Inspector General of Police in Samba on a particular day at a particular hour?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Those were the National Conference Members. They have issued that statement. Therefore I would like to know whether the hon. Prime Minister has got the knowledge of this contradiction of the statement that the people indulged in violence and stonethrowing. Those Members have said that all this was never done.

If there is no answer to this question. I want to ask another question. Is it a fact that four policemen in plain dress were caught on the 28th November at Jammu with stones in their pockets, their names were reported to the police station, and the police detained one of them, while three of them have been let loose, and that such hired agents were sent to...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is entitled to put a question. Let there be no reasoning behind it, nor even any arguments or suggestions for action.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I want to know whether it is a fact.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have no information.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Was a report made to the police station about these four persons?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: One definite information which I have stated already about Samba is that on the 27th November, the police were sent to that region. Some were injured. There is no doubt about the injury of the policemen. There is a clear report about injury. Whether they inflicted self-injuries or not, the hon. Member can inquire into.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: My question was about the contradiction made by

the M.L.A.'s who represent that constituency, and who belonged to the National Conference.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Government has no information.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: All right. I shall ask another question.

Is it a fact that in the *lathi* charges at Bhadarwah, 210 persons including 50 ladies were injured?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as I know, it is not a fact.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Is it a fact that the national flag of India was pulled down from Government buildings at Nowshera and Bhadarwar by the police of that State?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say, but the National Flag of India can only be put up under rules and regulations prescribed by the Government of India, at certain places. It cannot be put up even by private individuals in their private houses except on special occasions. And if people forcibly go and put up the National Flag in places where it should not be put up, then it is not treating the National Flag with honour. If it is brought down from a wrong place in a legitimate way, that is not doing dishonour to the Flag.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I want a straight answer to the question. My question was whether the Flag was pulled down from these places. I do not want to know whether they were justified or not?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Government has no information.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Out of these seats from the Jammu Province, how many were contested, and may I know whether the Praja Parishad had boycotted these elections?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think the hon. Member is perfectly right. As far as I remember, the Praja Parishad did not contest the elections, and a very large majority of these seats were uncontested.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Is the Government prepared to appoint an impartial commission consisting of Indian Judges of the High Courts or the Supreme Court to inquire into the alleged excesses or atrocities on either part?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether the objective of this
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movement is full integration of Jammu and Kashmir with India, so that the people of Jammu and Kashmir may have the full benefits of all the provisions of the Constitution?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have stated that there are three main objectives; one of them is full accession to India.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether the *satyagraha* movement is confined only to Jammu and some areas of Ladakh or is it spreading to other parts of the State now?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid I have not heard of any area of Ladakh being concerned with it, and I do not think it has spread all over Jammu Province either. It is confined only to some parts of Jammu Province.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Is it a fact that Bakul Lama the acknowledged spokesman of Ladakh has issued a statement that they are not prepared to remain a part of Kashmir which would virtually be independent and want to be completely integrated with India and he has further demanded that India's Constitution be applied in its entirety to Ladakh, and has he also made a demand for regional autonomy for that State?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: About what time, does the hon. Member say, the statement was made?

Shri V. G. Deshpande: About five days before, when he came on a visit to Delhi. The United Press of India has published this statement and it has appeared in all papers in Delhi also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not read that. He came to see me, and he dissociated himself with most of these activities. He has claimed for Ladakh what is called an Advisory Council for Ladakh with a certain autonomy and some powers. That is what he pressed upon me, and this I believe, has been under consideration in the new Constitution that is being drawn up in Kashmir.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Is the Government prepared to place before the House the evidence which it has got against the members of the Hindu Mahasabha or the Akali Dal or the Jan Sangh for collecting arms and ammunitions and helping the activities of violence and having for its purpose disturbances beyond Jammu, and Ladakh and Kashmir? Will the Government be prepared to place all the material it has got in its possession?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not said that the Hindu Mahasabha or any particular organisation has been collecting arms etc. What I have said is that they have been in close collaboration and contact with the leaders of the Praja Parishad, that they have supported them by public statements, and that they have issued an appeal for the observance of 'Jammu Day', I think, day after tomorrow. They have delivered speeches and backed them. As to what they have done in secret, I do not know.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that one Bishen Das was arrested in Bishnah on the 4th December, and that he was beaten by the police till he became unconscious, and that he remained in that condition for twelve hours?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. I have not heard anything at all either about the incident or about the name.

Sardar Hukum Singh: Did any representatives of the Akali Dal issue statements or speak in that manner? Is the hon. Prime Minister suggesting that what was said in that statement was on active participation or encouragement of these things? I am surprised to learn that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Was the hon. Member here when I was reading my statement?

Sardar Hukum Singh: No, Sir.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I said was that Master Tara Singh had issued a statement, and I take it that he is a very important member of the Shromani Akali Dal. He has issued a statement and supported all this agitation completely. And very provocative speeches were delivered about four or five days ago at a meeting jointly held by the Akali Dal and the Hindu Mahasabha in Amritsar.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: How many members of the Muslim community have been arrested in this agitation, if any?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say. I believe two gentlemen who are Muslims have been arrested. Under what circumstances, I do not know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am going now to the next Short Notice Question.

Shri Kelappan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi School of Social Work is closed for an indefinite period; and

(b) the reasons which led to its closing?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Delhi School of Social work, a post-graduate institution affiliated to the Delhi University, has been closed for an indefinite period on account of meetings and demonstrations within the School by a group of students which made it difficult to carry on the normal work of the School. Instead of taking disciplinary action against the offending students, the Principal, with the approval of the Governing Body, decided to close the school for the following reason. The terminal examination of the School would have begun on the 10th December and Christmas holidays will begin immediately on the conclusion of the examination. The next term will begin on 7th January and the Government understand that the school will reopen on that date.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received Short Notice Questions from Mr. Madhao Reddi and Mr. Punnoose on the same subject. Therefore, I will allow them preference in the matter of questions.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I gave notice of an Adjournment Motion which has been deferred in view of this Short Notice Question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. The hon. Member will have his chance.

Shri Kelappan: Who authorised the closing of the school, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Governing Body.

Shri Kelappan: Was the President present at that meeting of the Governing Body?

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

Shri Kelappan: Was the Vice-President, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, present at the meeting?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know anything about what happened in the Governing Body at that meeting.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it a fact...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. Mr. Gadgil.

Shri Gadgil: May I know when the college reopens on the 7th January, whether the postponed examination will be held so that the students may not suffer as a consequence of this closure?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, howsoever we might be desirous that the students' time should not be wasted, we are not at all competent to say what the Governing Body or other authorities of the University are likely to do in this connection.

Shri Gadgil: In view of the fact that this is the only post-graduate college in Social Work, does not the Government realise that it has an obligation in this matter and that the 46 students coming from various States, including 14 girl graduates, have a right to expect some help and some consideration from the Government of India?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: As I said, we have all sympathy with the students who have come from different States. If the proper authorities come and seek our advice in the matter, we will certainly tell them that the students' time should not be wasted and the examination should be held if it is possible. But as I said just now, we are not at all in a position to say what the Governing Body or University authorities are likely to do.

Shri Gadgil: I quite understand that the Government of India may not be able to say or do anything formally. But inasmuch as Delhi University is financed by the Government of India and this institution is run under the auspices of that University, will not even some informal direction given by the Government of India on the lines indicated by me go a long way?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, I am afraid no informal direction can be given by the Government of India on this question.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know, Sir, whether the Governing Body has referred the matter to the University authorities?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This is a matter between the University authorities and the Governing Body to settle. The University is an autonomous body. They will have to consult in their own way and Government does not come in.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Are the Government aware that the whole incident was due to a meeting held in the premises of the school on the 27th November when an American delegate was there and there was some hitch between the Principal and the students over the latter paying obeisance to that delegate?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. So far as I am aware, the causes of all this trouble lie somewhere else. Perhaps some irresponsible elements from outside are trying to interfere with the normal functioning of the College.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Have the Government any definite information about that, Sir.

Shri Punnoose: Government stated that the school was closed because of some demonstration or something of the sort. But have Government seen the notice put up by the Principal in which there is not a broad hint even made to this incident?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have not seen the notice.

Shri Punnoose: Will Government please look into this?

The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi): Not necessary.

Shri Gidwani: Have the Government any representative on the Governing Body?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, I am not aware.

Shri Kelappan: Will the Government be pleased to say when the notice of closure of the school was issued?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When was the notice given by the school authorities closing down the school?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know the exact date when the notice was issued.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Are the Government aware that notices had been put on the rooms where the students had resided and many of the students have been asked to get out of their rooms?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hostel is also closed?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Is it a fact, Sir, that the Government of India is giving a subsidy of 25 lakhs a year to the University?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Is it a fact that out of the 64 students involved, as many as 16 of them are in the final year and the action taken would mean that their time is completely wasted?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: May be.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Is the Government aware that the Principal of this institution refused to see repeatedly a delegation of students who wanted to offer their co-operation in regard to the smooth running of the institution and is Government also aware that the Principal issued a notice on the 7th of December requiring that the students should vacate by the 9th of December, that is to say, giving the students coming from different States in India very little time for making arrangements for going away from Delhi?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as the former question is concerned, so far as I know the Vice-Chancellor has offered to arbitrate and settle the whole matter and the Principal also wanted to settle the question. So far as the latter part of the question is concerned, I cannot say anything.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is the Government aware of the fact that the girl students were turned out of the hostel and they are staying with their friends here in Delhi without the permission of their parents? Is the Government ready to take the responsibility for the girl students who were sent up from different parts of India and who are now staying in Delhi without the consent of their parents with their friends or any other person?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as I know, the Principal has already taken the necessary steps. So far as the closing of the institution is concerned, the Principal has done it and the order has already been issued.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: One more question, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is not putting questions, but suggesting something for action.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This is a very important matter, Sir. Girl students have come from different parts of India, from Bihar, Madras and Bengal. These are young students and they have been turned out from their rooms. Is the Government going to take the responsibility for these girl students? May I know whether the Government is going to enquire how many girls have been turned out of the hostel, and how many of them are staying in Delhi with their friends or others without the permission of their parents?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Nobody has been turned out of the hostel. The hostel has been closed in the normal way as the school is about to be closed after a few days and they were expected to go. Nobody has been turned out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not allow an Adjournment Motion on this matter. As this matter is causing serious commotion in the town everywhere, a number of girls are not allowed to eat in their messes and they are going round, I allowed the Short Notice Question. The Government will surely take note of this.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I have had no information on the subject except what I have heard now from the questions and

answers. But, obviously, whatever the legal position might be in regard to the Governing Body, the Government cannot ignore such happenings.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Is the Government aware that on the 9th of this month, the following notice was hung up by the Principal, namely,

"Tomorrow at 4 p.m. padlocks will be put up on the doors of the Hostel rooms and the two main gates closed. Nobody will be allowed to enter or go out without permission from the Principal.

(Sd.) D. Moses."

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Sir, may I make a statement? There were daily demonstrations going on within the four corners of the school and there was a certain teacher who had been given notice for the termination of his services. Three months' notice was given to him. Then the Principal gave him three months' salary and asked him to go. He had a relation of his own as the President of the Students' Union and the President then started agitation over the question. In the meantime the teacher was asked to make a normal application which was to be considered. He said that he would make an application to the Chancellor of the University. So, he would not co-operate. The relation who was the President of the Union started agitating in the school. The Principal, instead of punishing the students and taking disciplinary action, chose, with the consultation of the Governing Body to close down the institution. We have not got much to say in this because, the University is an autonomous body. When this thing happened, we called the Vice-Chancellor and asked him all about it. He said that all steps were taken to persuade the students to work normally in the school and advice was given to them. When they did not listen, the Principal, in his own wisdom, chose to close the institution. That is all. So far as the inconvenience to the girls is concerned, we certainly admit, Sir, that they were very much inconvenienced and we have given our advice to the Principal to look into this question, and to see that all help is given to those students who want to remain in Delhi after the closing of the institution. If any girl comes forward to the Principal, all help will be given to her so that she is not put to any inconvenience.

Shri Gadgil: May I say, Sir, the answer given by my hon. friend is incomplete. Two girls—I am prepared to give their names—came to me yesterday morning.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Prime Minister is taking

interest. It did not come to his notice earlier. Today we have got the supplementary demands; they have got to be closed by five o'clock. I would submit to the hon. Members that if they have got any other matters to suggest, to see the Prime Minister, to see what action can be taken in this matter. I do not want to spend further time of the House in suggestions and counter-suggestions. What exactly should be done and should not be done, I am not in a position to say, but I do not want to allow a debate to ensue on this question.

Shri Gadgil: I only want to make a suggestion. Many of the students have been locked out. They should have been given a couple of days more till they got accommodation. They wanted accommodation till they got money from their guardians. The lady concerned locked them out and they had to be accommodated in Lodi Road by me.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Principal is there to give all the help.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think the matter may be left there. I shall personally enquire into it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RECOVERY OF ABDUCTED WOMEN

*1126. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recovery of abducted women was carried on in East Punjab by the Search and Recovery Organisation during the last six months; and

(b) what is the number of Muslim women recovered during this period?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) From the 12th June, 1952 to the 31st October, 1952 no recovery of abducted persons was carried on in the Punjab (I). However, this work has been resumed with effect from the 1st November, 1952.

(b) The number of Muslim abducted persons recovered from the 1st November, 1952 to the 24th November, 1952 is 95.

RUBBER PLY TRANSMISSION AND CONVEYOR BELTING

*1127. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is producing rubber ply transmission and conveyor

belting (Automobile parts) in any factory; and

(b) if not, whether any new plant is proposed to be set up for this production?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) Rubber ply transmission belting and fan belts for automobiles are produced in India. There is no indigenous production of conveyor belting.

(b) Messrs Dunlop Rubber Company (India) Ltd., Calcutta, have installed a plant for the manufacture of rubber covered conveyor belting.

USE OF INDIAN TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

*1128. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the P.T.I. report of the speech of Shri G. L. Mehta, Indian Ambassador to the U.S.A., at a function organised by a plastic concern at Bombay as appeared in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 21st August, 1952 regarding the proper assessment and use of Indian Technical Personnel available in the Country; and

(b) whether Government propose taking any special steps to encourage the proper use of the Indian technical personnel available in the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are at present compiling the National Register of Scientific and technical personnel of India and after it has been compiled the question of proper utilisation of available technical personnel will be taken up.

जोंक नदी घाटी परियोजना

*११३८. श्री जांगड़े : क्या सिचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या जोंक नदी घाटी परियोजना (मध्य प्रदेश) का जांच, परिमाण, संचिद्धरण (बोर्डिंग), वेधन (ड्रिलिंग) आदि से सम्बन्धित काम अक्टूबर मास में पूरा हो चुका है, जैसा कि पिछले सत्र में मेरे प्रश्नों के उत्तर में बतलाया गया था ;