

1959. Since then enquiries have been made in the matter by the District Magistrate, Tehri-Garhwal, who has assured the persons concerned that due and proper action will be taken according to law. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kirtinagar, has already issued warrants against 27 persons. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has been advised to take action against the people concerned also under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

12-08 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 23rd February will consist of—

- (1) Further consideration and passing of the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha;
- (2) Discussion and voting of Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1958-59.
- (3) Consideration and passing of the Indian Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1959;
- (4) Consideration of amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1958;
- (5) Consideration and passing of the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as reported by the Joint Committee,
- (6) General Discussion on the Railway Budget for 1959-60 will commence on 25th February; and
- (7) Presentation of the General Budget for 1959-60 at 5 p.m. on 26th February, Saturday.

248 (A) LSD.—5.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): Sir, four days ago I presented an application and I would also draw attention to the fact that no reply has been given to me.

Mr. Speaker: For what?

Raja Mahendra Pratap. It was about the advertisement about dances in 4 hotels. I presented it four days ago.

Mr. Speaker: I rejected it.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I wanted the information.

Mr. Speaker: I have given the information.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I want one clarification, Sir, regarding the business for next week. It is said that the discussion on the Railway Budget will begin on the 25th. There are two or three other legislative business before this House. If they are not completed by then, will they be held over?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Certainly.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: But there is the Income-Tax Ordinance also.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It will be completed.

Mr. Speaker: As we proceed hon. Members will know when we will conclude. Everything lies in the hands of the House.

12-10 hrs

MOTION RE. DETERIORATION IN THE STANDARD OF GAMES AND SPORTS

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move:

"That this House expresses its concern at the deterioration in the standard of games and sports in the country especially of cricket and urges upon the Government to take suitable measures to

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improve the quality of Indian athletics."

Mr. Speaker: Why cannot this stand over till after this part-heard Bill is over? What is the hurry for this?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I do not mind, but the Minister concerned is not here.

Mr. Speaker: Normally part-heard matters must have preference over other matters. I do not know why this has been shifted

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: This has been allotted 2½ hours today. After these 2½ hours, the non-official business begins. Therefore, this has to be completed. So, there would not be any place for the Government business today.

Mr. Speaker: Very well

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, while moving this motion I suffer from a handicap. This motion should have been moved by Shri H. N. Mukerjee but he has left for Calcutta due to the sudden illness of his son. He has been making some study on the deterioration of standards in sports, especially after the defeat of the Indian Hockey team in the Asian games at Tokyo. It has come into the lime-light following the performance of our cricketers during the last test matches with the West Indies. My information is that after the selection of the captain by the Selection Board—I am informed most reliably—several of the other players refused to co-operate with him. I was really surprised to hear that. This captain—I do not know him though he comes from the same place as I come from—has been playing for the last 15-16 years and has been considered to be a very fast bowler in those days and has been a very good sportsman. After he had been selected and asked to lead the team, several players refused to co-operate with him with the result that our performance in one of the test matches had been very poor. Later on

one amazing thing we have found with our cricket team is the selection of captains. At no time did we see such a thing. Our teams went abroad to England, to West Indies and other places and they have done well. But we have not seen captains being changed three or four times. Here in our country we were playing against a foreign country which has sent not its very best team. Probably it is not their very best team because three of the best players were not included. The Board of Control for Cricket in our country was almost thinking of cancelling this team because three of its best players were not visiting India—Worrell, and Walcott. How small does it look if captaincy is changed three times? It is utter lack of discipline or whatever you may call it. It is unfortunate and I do not like to blame anybody. But there is something wrong which goes to show that things are not all right with the Board of Control or the Selection Board. This matter must be looked into

There is one more thing. Our team is visiting England very soon and probably the selection of this team will take place within two days hence. I hope that proper selection will be made and certain standards of behaviour will be formulated in consultation with the players and the organisations. Otherwise, let them not repeat what has been done here—changing the captains very often. Some years ago, we were able to accomplish much in the field of cricket. Today, we have come to the position in our country where there is no fast bowler at all like Mohamad Nisar. We have, it seems, been doing well when there was no proper training at all. Now, there is the Rajkumari coaching scheme. Then we did not receive encouragement as we are receiving now. But we are not faring well as we did in the past. There are some defects in the Rajkumari coaching scheme but that is a different matter. What I mean to say is that in spite of these things our standards are not improving.

I find a big statistical data mentioned in the *ad hoc* committee's report on sports in which they have said that our standards were not deteriorating. Statistics show that. The Asian games were organised in Delhi in 1951. We were second in that. Then we participated in the Manila Asian Games and there we were fourth. Recently, in Tokyo we were seventh. Statistically, it will be correct to say that there has been no deterioration if you take, for instance, the time for the 100 metres race and compare the time taken before and the time taken now. But what I say is this. In the games where 24 countries take part in Asian games, we have receded from the 2nd place to the 7th place. The other countries have advanced while we have not. If you accept that there has been no deterioration, you should agree that we have not advanced to the extent the other countries have. That itself shows that the standards have not improved but deteriorated. Instead of going forward, we are going backwards. Imagine this. In the Asian games today, there is not the People's Republic of China, which has got a population of 600 million. If that is also included, I do not know where our country will stand.

In the *ad hoc* committee's report I find that some statistical data had been given about the selection of teams for hockey. They have selected five from the police of which one is an *ex*-university student; three from the railways of which one is an *ex*-university student and of the others one student and two hony. coaches and six others. Only the other day when the Railway Minister presented his Budget he very rightly said that the railwaymen had held the championship in hockey . . . (*An Hon. Member*: . . . and *kabadi*) I do not say all the players who participated in the national championship should be invited but I do not know why only three had been included from the national champions. This requires some sort of an explanation. Moreover, I find that in some of the federations

people are holding the post for several years. I have personally nothing against those people but I venture to suggest that those who are not sportsmen at all . . .

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Have they got any sporting instinct?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: They do have the sporting instinct, but, if they continue to hold the same office for a number of years, as in the case of the President, it will not be correct. I do not mind their helping the sport in their advisory capacity, for there are some who have really contributed to the sport and have played it and they are on the Board of Control. They have contributed a good lot, but there are some other people occupying positions which they should not occupy. This has to be looked into by the Government, because when they give grants, they should be very careful.

Then I find that the encouragement given to sports in the schools and colleges is not in proportion to the increase in the strength of the students in various schools and colleges. In some schools plans for buildings are sanctioned when the schools have got no playground at all. There are several such schools. I found one school which has got about 600 students located in the busiest part of the town and where, in cases of sports, they will have to go another three miles from the school to play games. This should not be the case. Therefore, I suggest that more attention should be paid for sports in colleges and schools. There should be provision for more playgrounds in schools and colleges.

Then, inter-school sports and games are held and various championships are contested. In addition to that, I would like that inter-district tournaments are also held in the various States. Usually, we see only the police of the States meeting frequently at sports and games. I would like this to be extended. I am not against it. That should continue,

[Shri T B Vittal Rao]

but in addition to that, every State should conduct inter-district competitions once a year and inter-district tournaments in games once a year.

About the employment of coaches in the schools and colleges which are the training grounds for training best sportsmen and who can accomplish best results in the national and international games and sports, I should like to see that proper attention is paid to this aspect in schools and colleges. The old drill-master method of training in sports should be given up. Instead, properly qualified coaches should be appointed. This will help building up a proper sports organization in our country. With these words, I move the motion.

Mr Speaker Motion moved

"That this House expresses its concern at the deterioration in the standard of games and sports in the country especially of cricket and urges upon the Government to take suitable measures to improve the quality of Indian athletics"

I have received notice of an amendment by Shri M C Jain. Is he moving it?

Shri M C Jain (Kaithal) Yes, Sir I beg to move

That in the original motion

omit "especially of cricket"

Mr. Speaker: I will call him afterwards. Shri Jaipal Singh

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch Tribes) Mr Speaker Sir, in a way, I am not sorry that you were pleased to allow some time for a discussion on this subject today. But I hope it does not mean that a full-dress debate on the report of the ad hoc committee on sports will thereby be precluded hereafter. I do think the subject is important enough for this House to exercise itself more fully in due course.

Today, I have not very much to say except to ask hon Members to be a bit patient till the report is submitted to Parliament. Then they will find whether the recommendations

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon) It is available in the Library

Shri Jaipal Singh. I think it will be

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is

Shri Jaipal Singh: Then, if it is available already, two hours are not enough, one whole day should be devoted to the entire report.

12-25 hrs

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

Hon Members as a whole have not had the time to go through the report. I doubt whether many have read the report. There is no doubt whatever that all is not well in the realm of sport, in this country. I would only like to talk about a matter which might be of help to this country in the immediate future.

Reference has been made to cricket. I am not here to sit in judgement. My hon friends are there. They are the great cricketers. The cricket captain of the Parliament team unfortunately has gone out. There are other cricketers. They are in a better position to talk about cricket. But I would ask hon Members not to judge things by our failure in performances. You are a bad sportsman if you cannot take your defeat sportingly. Let us not judge Melbourne, Tokyo or even the recent test matches against West Indies, because by our own stupidity, by our bad leadership, may be faulty selection, we could not do as well as we might have done. I think we would be lacking in the sense of sportsmanship if we had to measure ourselves against other countries by their standards. Admittedly, a great country like this should produce better

results. I accept that. As to what should be done to improve standards, to improve the situation, I think that matter had better be taken up in the full-dress debate later on.

Coming to this problem of cricket, already everybody knows it, and I am giving out no secrets. There are persons lobbying for leadership of the next visit of our team abroad. Now, having seen what has happened only recently,—it is still very fresh in our minds,—I would ask not only those who are in authority, who are in the control of cricket, in this country but also Government to take a little more interest in seeing to it that we send out such persons as are fit ambassadors of this country. You cannot get a better ambassador than a good sportsman. That thing has not been fully appreciated, particularly by our politicians, not only here but throughout the country.

In my Minute of Dissent, it is very strong tobacco,—I regret,—I do not regret in fact—but I have said things bluntly, because then alone my views would have arrested the attention which they richly deserve.

I have said that there is someone lobbying. It is also equally patent that the person who is lobbying is an undesirable person. It is no good the hon. Minister or the Board of Control for Cricket sheltering itself behind the fact, "Well, it is an autonomous organization and so what can we do?" Autonomy when it suits people is a very good thing, but when things go wrong, then they come forward and accuse the Government. The Committee of which I had the privilege to be a member has made the report. I do not mind confessing that when I was first invited by my hon. friend, I declined to join it, for obvious reasons, which are expressed in the Minute of Dissent. But when he made a subsequent appeal that I had not better run away from the job, I readily agreed, and as I said, we tried to do our best. We had two other hon. Members of Parliament, very eminent sportsmen

in the past. You will see, and I think on the whole, considering the very short time we had, we have not done too bad a job.

So, my immediate appeal is about the sending of the cricket team abroad. There is the big boss of cricket sitting there.

An Hon. Member: *Ex-Chairman.*

Shri Jaipal Singh: Once a boss always a boss. I would appeal to him to use his good offices in full co-operation with Government and to ensure that the catastrophies of the past are not repeated. There is very much more I can say, but I would prefer not to say things on this occasion. But there is one appeal that I wish to make and it is to us, politicians. My hon. friend just now said that there are office-bearers who do not play games and they continue to be bosses. In fairness, are we any more competent, most of us, to talk of sports? Let us be fair to ourselves. One can take the wrong angle in this matter. One can be a very good sportsman without actually playing.

One of my main differences with the committee's recommendations has been on that issue. The committee as a whole, by a majority, thinks that if you permit a person to hold a top office only for a few years you have remedied the whole matter. The committee has been blind to the fact that you can get a good person who can for ever be in office doing good work. You are not going to get rid of the trouble by limiting the tenure of office-bearers.

As far as I can read the situation, what is really wrong is with leadership; not only political, but, in every other form, leadership is wrong in the country at the present moment. You can go from State to State. I have had the pleasure of being associated with various sports organisations in Bengal, Bihar and then in Delhi. Except for our beloved Prime Minister, what leadership do we get from

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

the Treasury Benches' Of course, our Deputy Ministers are first class sportsmen and they should come to the front benches; then it will be all right. I have no doubt in my mind about it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What about Parliamentary Secretaries?

Shri Jaipal Singh: What interest do they take? This House has already set an example four years ago; we played that wonderful match and you, Madam, were one of the leaders in it. We all know what a friendly atmosphere is created. That parliamentary cricket team is going to play again on the 14th and 15th of next month. Similarly I look forward to this House sending its team on a goodwill mission to the Banaras Hindu University. I have only mentioned two instances. We have a personal responsibility in the matter. We shall be doing no good to ourselves or to the country if we just criticise. The question is what part can we play in bettering the situation.

I feel very strongly that if at the State level, the Ministers take a little more healthy interest in giving personal and frequent patronage to various tournaments, visiting colleges and the like, the situation will immediately improve. But our Ministers are interested in visiting places where photographs will be taken. I have already said that the Deputy Ministers here are a model to our senior Ministers and therefore, they should be promoted to the front benches.

I know you and I feel very strongly, Madam, about Calcutta and the way it has been neglected. There is no stadium. The biggest city in this country is without a stadium and Government have been just thinking and thinking. They go on thinking *ad infinitum*, when something immediate has to be done. I am very glad that even my own backward State of Bihar has written to the Central Government for assistance for building a stadium at Patna. But Patna is the

wrong place for it; it should be built either at Ranchi or at Jamshedpur. The most unsporting cabinet in the whole of India is in Patna. I am making an objective assessment. All these 20 years in the field of politics, I have been trying to make them sports-minded, but so far I have not succeeded.

I would like hon. Members to take a reasonable view of the situation. Things are not very good, of course. When the report comes before the House and is debated here, I hope the Business Advisory Committee will give at least 10 hours to debate it, because it is a thing that will have to be gone into very very thoroughly. It is a matter of our giving our support in regard to finance. I hope there will be large sums made available. At that time, I think it would be appropriate for us to go into details, but meanwhile, I think we should congratulate Mr. Shrimani for appointing the ad hoc committee on sports at long last, although it was at the wrong instance. I hope he is not scared by the Press criticism. I think too much note has been taken of the Press criticism about what happened at Melbourne and Tokyo. I do not think that that should have been taken so much notice of that a committee of this sort was necessary. It was necessary for other reasons and not for what happened at Melbourne and Tokyo.

My main point is, let us not run away with the impression that we can beat other countries in the race. We are. A different approach, a different process, has to be brought into being if, with our 380 million people, we are to produce better sportsmen than we have been doing in the past.

There is another important thing that people forget. It is not the physical performance alone that is important in sports. It is the character of the persons that is much more important. People forget that. People seem to think that if somebody can run 100 metres in such and such

a time, he is a wonderful man. That is wrong. Even some of our cricketers who are good players are not fit representatives of this country to be sent abroad.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am glad that the hon. Minister confessed to this when we had a discussion in 1955 that for virtually 28 years of his service, he has not played any game, nor even in his student days.

Mr. Chairman: There are a large number of Members who desire to participate. I propose to give 10 minutes to each hon. Member. If many perorations are not made, one can finish in 10 minutes.

Shri Jaipal Singh: He was a member of the Indian Olympic Association.

Mr. Chairman: We will see how the debate progresses.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It was my lot in 1955 to bring to the notice of Government by a discussion the serious deterioration in the standards of sports and games. As a matter of fact, I have here the records of India in almost every game listed down, with the records of other countries, but in view of your warning, I do not propose to go into details. I had been rather distressed by the hon. Minister's attitude towards this House in respect of presenting the report. It was necessary for us to ring up several times to get even one copy, which ultimately came only yesterday.

I am glad that the hon. Minister in detailing the task of the committee rightly pointed out what they were supposed to do. The Government was undoubtedly concerned with the deterioration of standards in sports and games, as is evident from Dr. Shrimani's indications to the committee. But I am surprised how this committee was appointed consisting of persons whose names are given here: Mr. Jaipal Singh, who perhaps is the only Member of this House to have had the honour of leading India's hockey team to victory in the Olympics, has given a minute of

dissent which every Member should take note of. I may be permitted to read out one or two sentences from it.

"By their very composition, the committee have been handicapped in making a thorough probe into the state of affairs of our sports and games and more so in submitting bold and realistic recommendations. It was a mistake to put some of the members in the insidious role of prosecutors and judges. They would have been much more useful as witnesses. The committee met only half a dozen times and no witnesses were invited."

I ask this very simple question: what was this committee appointed for? Who were the persons from whom the Government wanted an enquiry into the causes for deterioration of the standards?—The very persons who are holding key positions in the organisations which brought about this catastrophic downfall. I may say here that I have the highest regard for the persons mentioned in this list, but I must submit that they were not at all fit enough to play the role which they were given. For example, I find the President of the Indian Olympic Association is His Highness, the Maharaja of Patiala. He is a good friend of mine and I have the greatest admiration for him. I have watched him playing cricket several times. He has been the President of the Indian Olympic Association for not less than ten years. Then comes Shri Naval Tata. He was the President of the Indian Hockey Federation. God knows whether he has ever handled a hockey stick in his life, but he has been there and during his tenure as President we find a decline. After the days of Shri Jaipal Singh's leadership, Indian hockey has been on the decline. Until 1955 when I said that all was not well, the Minister did not take very serious notice of it and we found to our dismay that we lost the hockey medal in the Asian Games.

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

Then comes Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. In 1953 she started a coaching scheme, subsidised by the Government of India, run in her own name as the Rajkumari Coaching Scheme. Following that is the name of Mr Moin-ul-Huq who was there for the last 17 years in the Indian Olympic Association. Of course, Dr Subbarayan is there. He is no longer connected with the Board of Control. I know that once upon a time it was he who pulled our cricket from the quagmire in which the game was. Then there are many other persons. If the Government had appointed a committee consisting of the right type of people—some of the persons included in this committee are of the right type, no doubt, and I have no grudge against any one of them—if it was a committee competent to make a detailed probe and to examine some of the members now included in the committee as witnesses, as very rightly pointed out by Shri Jaipal Singh, we could have known the causes for the deterioration. I find from the body of the report that event after event are detailed—time, distance and so on. They have all been tabulated. One can find by going through that statistics that in athletics at least we are making improvement. But where do we stand in the field of world athletics? We were 7th in the last Asiad. As pointed out by comrade T. B. Vittal Rao, we were 2nd in 1951 when the Asian Games were held in the National Stadium here. We came down to 4th when we went to Manila. When we went to Tokyo we came down to the 7th.

Smaller countries with lesser populations have come better than us. In 1951 we beat Indonesia in football by 3-0. Next year when we went to Manila the same Indonesia beat us by 4-1. Why does it happen? How are we going to check it? We are not able to check it because the organisation of these games remains in the hands of certain persons whose main interest is not in promoting the games but still they retain the office, the purposes of which I do not know.

It would have been very profitable for the Committee to go into this question and they could have taken the advice or the opinion or even the criticism of some of the members from a capacity different from the capacity of a member of such a very important committee. And what has the All India Sports Council been doing? I say that the organisation was not properly constituted. But then Dr Shrimani defended them by saying that they are running a Coaching Scheme. They spent some money for it. Then what happened? Even in the First Five Year Plan we find that there were distinct targets in the field of norms for physical standards. I do not know what happened to that. Probably they have done something. I find in China that norms have been laid down, and millions of students had exceeded the limits in one year. I find that in other countries also the same thing has happened. But what are our norms? Is any encouragement given to the deserving college students who are very promising in sports and games?

I find that the committee has recommended 10 acres for 1,500 students. Ten acres will not cover even 3 or 4 foot-ball courts. Just imagine that. 1,500 students will have to play in one or two foot-ball grounds, which cannot take in the evening more than two teams, each consisting of eleven people. So, about 75 students can use the play-field.

This is the type of report which has been produced by the Committee. So, it is quite natural to say that we must have very comprehensive study made about this problem. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to appoint another committee to study the problem in its proper perspective.

I find from the composition of the committee that an official of the Finance Ministry has found a place there. A Joint Secretary of the Education Ministry is also put there. I know that the Secretary of the Com-

mittee, Mr Masud, was a player who represented India, who had the distinction of representing India in the Olympic Games. His selection was quite correct. But why do we have a Joint Secretary from the Finance Ministry? Are there any financial implications here to warrant expert opinion of the Joint Secretary? I do not understand it.

Then there are eminent members of this House who also happen to know very many details about sports. Of course, some of them have been included. I say that Government's attitude in respect of this has to change and the sports and games have to be pulled out of the despicable situation in which they are at present. Something has to be done in that direction.

Speaking about cricket, I am very sorry to hear from Shri Jaipal Singh that there has been lobbying in respect of one of the managers of the team. We all know how our Indian cricket has been continuously fading out. Once upon a time it was not long ago—Indian cricket was described in glowing terms. Here is a book on "Indian Cricket Cavalcade" from which I may be permitted to read just one sentence. It refers to Indian cricket as seen in England then.

Mr. Chairman: By whom?

Shri V. P. Nayar: By ARBI. This is one of the very few books which gives a chronological history of Indian cricket. It is stated there.

"For, while Hutton has been compared to sound claret, McCabe to full-blooded burgandy, Hammond to vintage port and Learie Constantine to a champagne cocktail, Indian players brought to the cricket field the atmosphere of a ballet, expressing the various human moods through rhythmic and subtle limb movements. In fact, no one looked at the scoreboard when Mushtaq Ali played his innings at Manchester in 1936."

That was what was written by Arbi

Shri Barrow (Nominated—Anglo-Indians) Now we have prohibition.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Now we have prohibition, but not in UK where we sent our team.

The Board of Control for Cricket has many misfortunes. Even at the top level there has been so much of canva sung for various places. I do not know even the composition of the Selection Committee, but I find that many people who deserve to represent India do not find a place at all there. The result is very obvious. When the West Indies came here the Board of Control would not accept the team because they did not provisionally include Weekes, Walcott and Worrell. Even without them we have been licked.

Now we are sending a team to England. For what? What is the composition of the team likely to be? I understand that tomorrow or the day after the team will be announced. Madam, you must understand that cricket is played in India under very different conditions. Take, for example, our own batsmen. We have not even the ordinary fast bowlers like Gilchrist and Hall. Then how can we make any contribution in batting? When we cannot have fast bowlers for years to come how can we do anything in the matter? As a matter of fact, after Mohammed Nissar we never had any fast bowler of class. Then we have no good wicket-keeper whom we can send as a substitute. Have we any dependable batsmen? Then, what is the use of the Board of Cricket Control sending a team? I do not understand it. In any case, it will not cost Government anything in the form of foreign exchange. We have nothing to lose in cricket. This is the position. So, instead of sending people who have passed 30 or 40 just because in the past they have done good batting or bowling, if at all we send a team, we must send a team of youngsters who, gaining experience in England, will come back and enrich Indian cricket, which is very badly

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

in need of experience. So, I would submit that instead of sending some team, the Government, especially the External Affairs Ministry, should do something in the matter. If the team is not acceptable, then certainly they can put their foot down and stop them from going. We know, for example, that after partition we have not produced a cricket player of the calibre of Mohammad Haneeb of Pakistan, who today holds a world record. Pakistan plays Nasr Ghani who is only 17 years old in test matches. Where is a 17 year old boy in India who has obtained a place in a test match? What about the young boy, Wadekar, who happened to hit a treble century? I do not find him in the test side because he does not have enough influence to pull wires with the Board and obtain a place in the cricket team.

Therefore, if at all we are sending a team it must be confined to youngsters who will get that much of match experience in U.K., so that on their return they can at least give some advantage to Indian cricket.

Once again, Madam, making a request to the hon. Minister to please consider sports as important to our country as education and once again requesting him to allot more funds for the betterment of sports and games in our country especially in the matter of helping the various institutions to build up stadia, gymnasias and fields, tracks and courts and to train a cadre of coaches with an eye that in the Third Five Year Plan every school will have one or two competent well trained coaches, I commend this resolution to the House.

Dr. P. Subbarayan (Tiruchengode)
Madam Chairman, Shri Vittal Rao who moved this motion referred particularly to the change of captaincy that has happened during the present series against the West Indies. Perhaps he is not as aware as I am of cricket technique or captaincy. May I remind him that in 1928, when Eng-

land won back the ashes, Chapman was brought in as captain during the last test which they won and Mr. Carr who had captained the side for the first four tests was dropped? These things do happen. I should also like to remind him that in 1912 when the Australian team went to England some of their best men were left behind for the simple reason that the Board wanted to maintain their position and to prove that they had the right to appoint the manager. The trouble arose because five of the most important men in the cricket world then, not only in Australia but in almost the whole world—people like Clement Hill who was to have been the captain, Victor Trumper whose name was magic in the cricket world, and W. W. Armstrong who afterwards captained in 1920 and 1921—they all said that they would not go unless Frank Laver was appointed the manager. But the Board, on the other hand, felt that they had got control of the administration and they should have their say in the appointment of the manager. They insisted on their rights and the result was that in 1912 the Australian team turned up during the triangular test without their batsmen and paid the penalty for it. Therefore, it so happens that very often when you want to get discipline you have got to do certain things, perhaps leave behind people who are worth their place.

I am not defending the Board of Control in this matter. They have made mistakes. I do myself feel, as Shri Jaipal Singh pointed out, that things have been done in such a manner that would not redound to the credit of the Board. Well, I can take pride in the fact that I was President of the Board of Control for nine long years, the longest time anybody has occupied that position, and I tried my best to see that something was done to improve the standard of cricket because I know something about it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Why don't you stage a come-back?

Dr P Subbarayan: Well, it does not lie in your or my hands to come back. But, as I said, I do not think things are as bad as people think.

Shri Vittal Rao asked, why have you not got fast bowlers. My only answer to him is that you cannot manufacture them. You cannot get a fellow into the field and ask him to bowl and say that he is going to be a fast bowler. He has got to have the formation for it. He has got to have the shoulders for it. He has got to put his weight into it. You realise that Larwood during his Australian tour, because of the way he was made to bowl and press his foot down, was not able to continue to play the game because he got his heel bone splintered and he could not bowl again. Therefore, fast bowlers are not manufactured.

It so happens that we have not got any. England suffered from that from 1920 onwards till Larwood was found, till Tate was able to get a pace out of the wicket. Therefore, you really cannot manufacture these people. I find that the young man, Desai, who bowled here in Delhi is fairly fast. He may be trained. I rather think that physically he has not got the formation of a fast bowler. But still he was able to get lift out of that pitch which, I think, is a very good sign. Perhaps with a little more feeding and more looking after he may be the person we want in the cricket world.

Therefore, it is no use saying that we are going down because there are ups and downs. You know, I have one satisfaction which is rather a cruel one that England did as badly as we have done against the West Indies in Australia this year. It is a consolation. And, mind you, that was also due to the fact that as we have not had the good fortune to play against fast bowling, the Englishmen seem to have floundered because they have no leg spin bowler of any repute in England. They found Benaud hard

to play. It so happens like that. What is more, England's batting was brittle in the middle. They had no opening stand of any reputable kind, and there was, on the other hand, Burke and McDonald putting up 170 for the first wicket partnership and you know what happens when they get a first wicket stand of such a magnitude, of 170 runs. Poor England was always batting with three wickets down for 7 and three for 27, and May and Cowdrey had to get into the field and give support. Then some erred, and it is always human to err, and it was followed up against Benaud's spin. That was because they were not accustomed to play spin bowling.

Therefore, you cannot really judge from one series the way in which we have deteriorated. I still think we have some very good players. We can keep on doing very well in England provided we keep up our team spirit. I must frankly confess that our team on the field looked like eleven individuals rather than a team, whereas the West Indies played together as a team. That has got to come. That can be brought about only by the captain who can hold his side together. I was rather glad to see Major Adhikari in Delhi. I think he did keep the side together and pulled his weight. He played a Captain's innings during this match. He did well even in the second innings. He was the man who sided with Borde and saved the match, though I was sorry he let himself go about and get caught at a critical stage. But that happens in the cricket field. You have to be in the field to understand what sort of feeling you get. You sometimes do make mistakes, as it is human to err. But, at the same time, our team did well here in Delhi and proved that we can get a side to England which can render a good account of itself in England.

Well Shri V. P. Nayar said, why not cancel the tour. You know, there are always two sides to a question. We have made the engagement. The English County programme is made up of

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

the Indian team's visit. There are 30 matches to be played by the Indian team in England. If you do not go at this stage it would be very hard to re-make the programme giving up these 30 matches and introducing other matches.

Shri Jaipal Singh: He says, send younger players.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I do not say that the team should not be sent

13 hrs.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I quite agree with you when you say that we should built up our future side with younger players, but we have a certain kind of balance with the older ones too, because English wickets are not what they are here in this country. I can tell you from my experience. You have got to have some people who have had some experience of English wickets who could at least be on example to the younger people you send to England. Therefore we would like to have some balance with some of the older players in. It may be that we need not have too many of them. We must try and send the younger ones for the simple reason that from them we will build our future teams. I hope the selectors will keep all this in mind when they make the final selection.

Finally, I hope we shall get a manager who will be able to carry the diplomatic status that he will enjoy as an ambassador from this country because so much depends on the social qualities of the players who go out from this country.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Why not send Shri Fatesinhrao Gaekwad?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I shall be very glad to send him if the Board will select him. I think he will be a very good choice. But it does not lie in our hands.

Mr. Chairman: I suggest that we do not lobby over here.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am not lobbying. The lobbying is being done from your side.

Mr. Chairman: Irrespective of sides, I would rather suggest that we should not lobby.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: My hon. friend, Shri Nayar, mentioned his name and I said that it will be a good choice. That is what I have said. I was not lobbying for anybody and I do not intend to lobby either here or elsewhere because that is not my business. What I said was that we should send an individual who will carry the reputation of this country on his shoulders and who will be able to render a good account of himself and keep our players also in trim so that they will be fit when they get on to the field to render a good account of themselves.

There was some criticism about some of the members of the Committee, especially about the Chairman, His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. I do not know if Shri Nayar knows how much service the Patiala House has rendered specially to Indian cricket and to other games as well. The late Maharaja of Patiala brought out First and Rhodes in their prime who trained some cricketers. Frank Tarrant was brought out from Australia and something was done to Indian cricket. Amarnath himself, of whom we have heard so much, was a cricketer who gained by the teaching of Tarrant, for instance. So it happens that there are people whose services you have got to recognise.

I would like to tell one thing which Shri Nayar may well understand.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I never criticised him.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: When I was the President of the Board of Control in 1946, we had to send a team to Eng-

land and I had to find some money because we had nothing in the bank. It was the Maharaja of Patiala who came forward, I mean the present His Highness, to open credit for me in the bank so that the team could leave India. I think that is a service which His Highness has rendered for which we must be grateful. He might have made mistakes. We all make mistakes. I would like to ask whether Shri Nayar does not make mistakes sometimes.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Several

Dr P. Subbarayan: Therefore you must think not of personalities but of the contribution that they have made towards the advancement of Indian sport. That is really what counts. I hope when the new Council gets into working order, they will be able to do something and the Government will be helpful to make Indian sports go forward, not only in cricket but in other fields as well.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I did not criticise any member. I only said that these members could have been used more for the purpose if they had been kept outside the Committee. I know the contributions made by the Patiala House.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Madam, I support this Motion. I do not want to deal with sports in general, but I have some old boy's interest in cricket and cricket is in the doldrums today. So, I just want to make a few observations on this aspect of our sports.

This is a fact that there is a steady deterioration in our sports, particularly in cricket, and I think it is because of the fact that there is too much of rancour, too much of recrimination and too much of wirepulling in sports today, particularly in cricket. There is no denying this fact.

India played as many as 57 official test matches since India entered the international arena of sports. Out of

these 57 matches, she has so far won only five. We have entered into matches against England since 1932. We have so far played 19 test matches against England. Out of these 19 matches, we have lost ten and have won only one, that is, against a second-rate MCC team in Madras possibly in 1952. This is our record.

When we see the West Indies—we were having a series of test matches with them in our country—we find that they are steam-rolling into victory crushing all resistance and opposition from our side. We have to find out the reasons for this. Why is it that the West Indies, who were playing a series of test matches in this country, were steam-rolling into victory like this, breaking all our resistance?

This particular aspect, not to speak of the previous record, makes this Motion very urgent and very important.

What about our record against other countries? We have not been able to win a single match against Australia or against West Indies so far. Then when we think of our glorious past, at least in the cricket field, we find that we have had certain outstanding personalities—Ranji, Duleep, Naidu, Amar Singh, Merchant, Mushtaq, Mankad and all these people. I remember one thing I was reading the report in the newspaper when Mankad was playing there in England. He was so wonderful there I remember that the newspaper reporter had to bite the stump of his pencil because he had by then exhausted all the possible adjectives on Mankad and he was trying to find out more adjectives to shower on him. That is a record.

We are having a galaxy of outstanding sportsmen, rather cricketers, in the past. Why is it that we have not been able to produce anyone today, at least, if not of the standard of Mankad or Amar Singh or C. K. Naidu, of the standard of Hazare? We have failed

[Shri Hem Barua]

miserably What are the reasons? We have to find out the reasons as well

Shri Frank Anthony: Egalitarian society.

Shri Hem Barua: Egalitarian society I think a lot of dross, a lot of dirt and, in fact, a lot of rot has accumulated in the portals of the cricket world today in India There is no denying this fact What about Indian cricket today? Indian cricket today lacks in dynamic leadership. I think it cannot be challenged We have to apportion the blame. If we want to apportion the blame for our miserable failure in standards today in the cricket world, I think it squarely lies on the shoulders of the Board of Control There is no denying this fact as well

Now what about the members of this Board of Control? They slump back into their cosy seats, plan out tours, plan out test matches without any idea of the real situation and of the real facts That is happening in the context of today What about these office-bearers? There are office-bearers, officials and selectors, who have monopolised the entire field not only at the Centre but also in the State associations That is what they have been doing It is because of this—they do not have an interest, I think, in the country's sports—that I feel, for the regeneration of the country—cricket is as much necessary or essential as a steel plant is—that these people who now control cricket, who control our sports and who are at the helm of affairs should go They are interested in certain other things rather than in sports There were times when people used to give everything for sports Now there are people who want to take everything out of sports for themselves. That has happened in this country.

Now this also is a fact—somebody has made a mention of the Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme—that through

the Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme funds are available and because funds are available there has been a rising tendency in these men, as I have mentioned just now, to capture power. Power can be captured by winning votes These people, are interested more in collecting votes than in raising the standard of games and sports That is what has happened. Now, there are adequate funds. Because funds are available, they are making extravagant use of the funds. Recently they have opened a training camp in Bombay, as far as I remember, in November, and Rs 25,000 are spent, on 60 cricketers Money is squandered in travelling allowances. It is a pity to see that these committee meetings are held at the time of these Test matches so as to enable the members of the committees to enjoy the test matches and at the same time enjoy the travelling allowances and other allowances This is the depth, the abyss into which it has degenerated in this country today What about cricket today? I find only the carcass of cricket living today, its spirit is destroyed, the soul is dead and the core is being damaged That is what has happened in this country It is done by whom? By people interested in themselves, I should rather say, who are interested in power, who have power-psychosis, who have the money spirit and also the capacity for manoeuvring in the cricket world today There is no use in accusing them We must adopt certain measures so as to improve our sports

There were days when our young boys went out in the green turf, in the fields in foreign countries, and they were our ambassadors of goodwill and amity That was when we were not a free country It is now more than necessary that we send out ambassadors of sports to different countries. There are Members in this House who have spoken and they have already laid emphasis on this aspect because much of the goodwill is achieved through sports.

We have to create facilities for coaching, facilities for improvement. For this, I think facilities should be provided at the University stage; facilities should be provided in the colleges as well, because it is there that we have our young people who can be ideal cricketers of our country.

About fast bowling, there was reference and pointed reference too. We have not been able to create fast bowlers. Rama Kant Desai, I remember him, of the Bombay University, a young boy who is making his debut as a fast bowler,—he had to rot in the portals of the University for a long time before he could catch the eyes of the people who control and monopolise the cricket world today. Then, there should be scope for competitions as well. The Rohinton Baria and Ranji Trophy matches should be more liberally held in this country so that people may pick up ideas from them as well. At the same time, I would say that the services of renowned cricketers not only of this country, but also of renowned cricketers of foreign countries should be utilised so that our cricketers could be trained up. I remember Allan Moss who was requisitioned from England to coach people in fast bowling here. Allan Moss came here for a month. You cannot create a world of fast bowlers through training for a month. The man comes here only for a month. It is not as easy as that. It is not as easy as drinking Delhi tap water. There should be prizes also. That also should be organised.

About the selection of team to England, there has been much in the papers and there has been some reference here also. We have to select a team. We have not yet arrived at a decision as yet. What about West Indies cricketers playing in the English League? They always make the selection fairly in advance. These are professional players. They have their own engagements, they

have their own responsibilities, they have their own commitments and obligations to look after. Possibly Shri Mankad is right when he insists that he should be given notice of selection at least two years ahead. They have their obligations, commitments and responsibilities. If the West Indies Cricketers have to play in the English League, the Board select the players much in advance, or much earlier. Why is it that we always hang on to the last moment? I find our Cricket Board putting the blame or fixing it on the Patiala Committee report,—all sort of things, that the Government have to provide the foreign exchange as also the finances. That is why we have to depend entirely on the Government. Whether the Government would allow our team to be sent to England or not is also a debatable thing—they argue. These are the arguments. On these arguments, they base their delay, their inefficiency, and all sorts of things. They have certain other motives behind. Possibly they want to pull a few wires again.

About change of Captains in test matches: it has been said that it was done in England also. Some dates were also quoted. We have changed so many Captains during the test matches in this country, about 4 or 5. What about this? Some have resigned already. I think Ghulam Mohamed resigned, Umrigar resigned. These people resigned. There is no question of dropping them. There may be a question also whether sports should be regimented or not. We do not believe in regimentation of sports. Possibly in the world, there is no country that believes in the regimentation of sports. There is complete autonomy in it. I would make a request to the Education Minister to see that because Government is making funds available to a certain extent, to see that cricket is delivered in the hands of people who have that spirit in them, the real spirit of service not only to the world of cricketers, but also to this country and to our people. Because,

[Shri Hem Barua]

we want to be represented honourably so that the honour and prestige of India—these things are vital—are maintained abroad. We do not want our honour and prestige to go down as our honour and prestige went down in Tokyo recently. When our prestige went down like that as it went down in Tokyo, there were people managers and Captains to issue statements in newspapers quarrelling over trivialities and trying to find all sorts of lame excuses and apologies. Excuses and apologies would never do. We have to raise the standard of our sports because we want to build a comprehensive viewpoint of life and we want to establish goodwill in the world not only through diplomatic and official channels, but also through sports channels, cultural channels and so many other channels.

Shri Barrow: Madam, Chairman, I feel that the Motion before the House is to focus attention on the fact that everything in games and sports in this country "is not cricket", if I might use an expression which will be understood. I think there is considerable force in the argument that the selection of the Committee to go into the question of the deterioration of sports and games in the country was not made in the true spirit of cricket. Dr P Subbarayan explained to us the services of the Patiala House, to the country, where cricket is concerned, but, I do feel that the Maharaja of Patiala, had he given evidence before the Committee, would have rendered greater service to Sports and Games in this country than by being the Chairman of this Committee. I would like the Ministry to let us know what evidence was given before this Committee. Who were the people who gave evidence? Will this evidence be placed on the Table of the House? We can then judge whether the conclusions drawn based on the evidence were valid. I believe there was no evidence given, and that, the questionnaire which

was sent out to Sports organisations was treated with scant respect and that in some cases replies were not even received. I have not had a chance to study this report properly, but, if it is based on just superficial findings, obviously, we have not gone down to the root of the causes of the deterioration in sports in this country. I agree with my friend Shri Nayar,—I do not generally agree with my Communist friends, but I agree with them that the.....

Shri V. P. Nayar: For once you have become wise.

Shri Barrow: For once they have seen the light of wisdom.

the constitution of sports controlling bodies in this country is based on the Stephen Leacock thesis. I do not know if you remember, but in laugh with Leacock, Stephen Leacock refers to a man who produced wonderful swimmers. He used to coach them, and one day he fell into the pool and it was found he could not swim—and he was pulled out of the water by one of his pupils. He went away to another part of America, and he started teaching people how to cycle—the bicycle had just become popular. One day he thought: "I had better learn to cycle myself, otherwise I shall be found out once again". So he got on to the top of a hill, he got on his bicycle and he was going down almost to his death till one of his students came and received him. That is what is happening in this country: persons who do not know whether they should kick the outside or the inside of a football are in charge of all our sports and games; they are controlling our sports and games; they are making selection.

I thank Dr. Subbarayan for his reminiscences about cricket; he talked about the Board in England, the M.C.C. doing without five players because they wanted to maintain discipline—That is exactly what I am trying to emphasize. Let there be

more discipline in the Board of Control here, then there will be discipline in the players. There is no point in saying that we must discipline our players without disciplining ourselves. That is where I agree with my friend Shri Jaipal Singh discipline must start here in this House, with the Treasury Benches, then only will it seep lower down into the field of sports and games as well.

I want to deal also with this question of the comparison with the failure of England in the matches in Australia. One of the causes there has been that "Captain" may did not have full power, he had two managers. We get poor consolation from saying that England was defeated by Australia, and that we have not done so badly over here.

What I wish to emphasize is this that the Captain must be given full power. What has happened? You had Ghulam Mohammed resign, then Umrigar resign. Umrigar was being forced to include a player, a player whom eventually Mankad insisted should be kept out of the team.

I want to draw attention to the fact also that we cannot, as my friend Shri Hem Barua suggests, start finding our players at the Universities. I suggest that we must start in the School. What is happening here? We are spending our money on NCC, ACC, National Discipline Scheme, making the children march up and down, trying to regiment them, instead of getting this spirit of cricket into them, this can only be done if we pay more attention to sports and games in schools.

My hon friend the Education Minister will remember what Prof A. N. Whitehead said that left-hand bowling is as important as scholarship in a teacher, and I agree with that. Such a teacher will inspire his school children more than a man who has an M. A. degree and, as I have said before, does not know which side

of the football to kick, the outside or the inside. I would suggest that people who are selected as teachers must be able to inspire their children on the playing field as well as in the class room, and to this end I want also to suggest to the Education Minister that we should award scholarships on the same basis as the Rhodes scholarships.

It is not only scholarship that counts, it is also general character and ability in the field. All the scholarships that we give for men to go to the universities are based on whether they have gained a first class first. A man may be a miserable specimen, unable to bowl a ball the whole pitch, or he may not be able to kick the football even beyond the penalty area, but he will get the scholarship. These men have their place, give them scholarships, but reserve a certain number of scholarships on the principle of the Rhodes scholarship.

The selection of teams has already come in for considerable criticism, but there is scope for the Education Ministry to see that these matters are put right because they do give grants to teams that go abroad. Here I would suggest that though for a certain period,—we cannot do it with our cricket team at present, we have our commitments,—but let us have a five year period during which we will send no teams abroad. Then you will not have people jockeying themselves into position; one wanting to go as manager, another as sub-manager, somebody else as assistant sub-manager, because they are going abroad. Invite teams from abroad, spend the money on those people coming over here, and let our own people here have healthy competition, though I am not very much in favour of this competition in this manner of only a few selected people doing well. Only when the standard in every school is raised when we have these norms in games, sports and athletics and when most of our children come up to these norms, will we be able say that there

[Shri Barrow]

has been an appreciable improvement in sports and games in this country. Improvement is not tested by winning a Test Match here or by winning a hockey championship in Melbourne or just losing it in Tokyo: it is only when the general standard of sports has improved in schools will we be able to say that.

Here, again I wish to emphasize that it must be in the schools and not at the university stage that you can do this. And to that end I support Shri Jaipal Singh's proposal for a National Playing Fields Association. It has been pointed out by other Members too that there are not enough playing fields for the school children and I repeat we must have a National Playing Fields Association. We must also, if we are going to improve in sports and games, improve our equipment. The greatest difficulties in Indian sports are that our players do not have even the right kind of equipment we need football boots, running shoes. Unless we can produce the right kind of equipment in this country, we cannot possibly improve.

12.28 hrs.

[SHRI JAIPAL SINGH in the Chair]

The cricket bats, the hockey sticks, all these things must be standardised, and they must be made available to the children at the earlier stages. There is no good getting a boy to run in "spikes" after he has passed the age of 16 or 17; he is not going to be able to do it: he must start at about 10 or 11.

I wish to stress once again the need for proper selection. I want to ventilate what has happened. We sent a hockey team abroad, the premier hockey-playing Country in the world sends out a hockey team abroad without a Centre Half, and we put in a Left In man to play Centre Half, and when we lose we are all aghast! Obviously there is something wrong.

We cannot sit back and say: Oh! these things happen. The selections must be done carefully.

We must go into the accounts of all these different federations and organisations, and at meetings there must be observers from Government—I am against Government interference—but if the accounts of these people are not submitted, if they cannot run sports and games in this country properly, then I say Government has no business to subsidise them, and help them to send teams abroad for any purpose whatsoever.

श्री म० च० जैन . समापति महोदय, यह प्रस्ताव हाउस के सामने ला कर प्रोफेसर मुकर्जी और दूसरे सदस्यों ने एक बड़ी भारी मेवा का है और इस में लिये मैं उन को दिल में मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ ।

पिछले साल में जब टोकियो में हाकाटोम की डिफिट हुई पाकिस्तान में मुकाबले में, उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने में इस बाज का चर्चा हुई और पहला दफा हम समस्या को तरफ देना का स्थान गया कि कुछ हाल में काला है । बाहिर क्या मायला है कि जिस खेल में बीसों वर्षों से भारत दुनिया में प्रबल आता रहा, वह अपने पड़ोसी पाकिस्तान में मुकाबले में एशियाई खेलों में शिकस्त खा गया । हमारा आबादा ३६ करोड़, पाकिस्तान की मुश्किल से ७ या ८ करोड़ । आबादा के लिहाज से और ट्रेनिंग्स के लिहाज से यह एक बड़े भारी अचम्बे की बात थी । हाकाटोम खलना जो दूसरे खेल टोकियो में खेले गये, जैसे लाव जम्प, हाई जम्प, दूसरी रसेल, सब में हिन्दुस्तान के प्वाइंट्स बहुत कम थे । इस बात से तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों पर इस बात का असर हुआ कि जहाँ तक स्पोर्ट्स का ताल्लुक है, गेम्स का ताल्लुक है, उन का तरफ देना का उतना ध्यान नहीं था रहा है जितना कि जाना चाहिये । इसी खलना

क्रिकेट के मामले में कुछ भर्सा हुआ जो कुछ सुचारु वह भी बहुत प्रचलित की बात है। कुछ हाउस में गेम्स और स्पोर्ट्स की महिमामय के बारे में दो रायें नहीं हो सकती, मैं इस बात को धक्की तरह से जानता हूँ। लेकिन जिस तरीके से पहा बहुत हुई थी जिस तरीके से यहाँ पर प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया जिस में सास तीर से कहा गया कि "स्पेशली धाफ क्रिकेट", उस के मुझे क्या हुआ कि यह क्रिकेट का गेम कभी भी नेशनल गेम नहीं हो सकता। यह तो चन्द धमीरों और घना तबके के लोगों का गेम हो सकता है। कभी भी जनता का गेम नहीं हो सकता। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस हाउस के मेम्बरान इस बारे में मुझ से इत्फाक करोगे और इसी लिये मैंने सास तीर पर यह अपनी तरफीय दा कि इस प्रस्ताव में से यह शब्द "स्पेशली धाफ क्रिकेट" निकाल दिये जायें। हम को बजह यह है कि इन शब्दों के रखने से जितनी तबज्जह और खेले के बारे में दी जानी चाहिये वह नहीं दी जायगी। वह सिर्फ क्रिकेट पर ही मरकूज हो जायेंगी बाकी गेम्स का इस से नुकसान होगा। मेरी तरफीय को पेश करने की बजह यही है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव के मूवर साहब उस को मजूर कर लेंगे।

जहाँ तक स्पोर्ट्स और गेम्स का महिमामय का तात्पर्य है, जैसा मैंने अभी कहा, हाउस के किसी मेम्बर को इसमें एक्जलाफ नहीं हुआ। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि स्पोर्ट्स और गेम्स से क्या क्या फायदे हैं, हमारी फाइव इमर प्लैन में भी उन की तरफ उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया गया जितना दिया जाना चाहिये। मैंने सास तीर से इस प्वाइंट को स्टडी किया। कल से ही स्टडी कर रहा हूँ। मैंने देखा कि फर्स्ट फाइव इमर प्लैन में इस का थोड़ा सा जिक्र जरूर है लेकिन जब फर्स्ट फाइव इमर प्लैन के अन्त होने के बाद उस का रिजल्ट किया गया कि पहले पाच वर्षों में हमने कम काम किये हैं जो मुझे हैरानी हुई कि स्पोर्ट्स और गेम्स के बारे में एक शब्द भी

नहीं लिखा गया। हालांकि यह इतनी मोटी किताब है करीब ५०० सफ है। फर्स्ट फाइव इमर प्लैन ड्राफ्ट करते समय प्लानिंग कमिशन ने इन चीजों की तरफ इशारा किया था; लेकिन इन पाच वर्षों में हमारे देश में गेम्स और स्पोर्ट्स के डेवेलपमेंट के बारे में क्या काम हुआ है इसके लिये उसने एक शब्द भी नहीं लिखा। इस से मालूम होता है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट इस सवाल को किस तरीके से देखती है। मैंने सोचा कि शायद सेक्रेटरी फाइव इमर प्लैन में कुछ होगा। मैंने उस को भी स्टडी किया तो देखा कि इस पर बहुत थोड़ा सा ध्यान दिया गया है। यानी सिर्फ ७० लाख रुपये एक कालेज को कायम करने के लिये और ५० लाख ६० मुस्तलिफ स्पोर्ट्स जो देश में हैं उन के लिये मन्विडो के तीर पर रखे गये। धाफ भन्दाजा लगाइये कि क्या बात है। समाप्ति महादय, धाफ स्वयं एक बड़े स्पोर्ट्समैन हैं, दूसरे स्पोर्ट्समैन भी हाउस में मौजूद हैं, धाफ भन्दाजा लगाइये कि धाफ की फोनिंग इस मामले में क्या हो सकती है। धाफ खुद सोचिये कि हमारी सेक्रेटरी फाइव इमर प्लैन ४८०० करोड़ रुपये की है, तो भी इस प्लैन में सिर्फ १२० लाख ६० स्पोर्ट्स और गेम्स के लिये खर्च किये जायेंगे। इतने थोड़े रुपये में इतने बड़े देश में स्पोर्ट्स और गेम्स किस तरह से तरक्की कर सकते हैं। एक तरफ हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि हम ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में इन्वेस्टमेंट कर रहे हैं, इंडस्ट्रीज में भी इन्वेस्टमेंट कर रहे हैं लेकिन एक इन्वेस्टमेंट जिस को कि "इन्वेस्टमेंट इन मैन" कहते हैं वह बहुत थोड़ा है। इस पर हमारा ध्यान नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि गेम्स और स्पोर्ट्स में जो इन्वेस्टमेंट होता है वह "इन्वेस्टमेंट इन मैन" है। इस से हमारे देश की जनता का कैरेक्टर ऊँचा होता है। इस से लोग स्पोर्ट्स ही नहीं सोचते हैं, टीम स्प्रिट भी सीखते हैं। आज हम लोग सिर्फ एक दूसरे की टांग खींचने के धावी हैं, अगर कोई हाफो खोलेगा तो उस से बिना टीम स्प्रिट के कुछ हो ही नहीं सकता। भारतीयता खोले मतलब

[श्री मू० च० जैन]

भी बिना टीम स्प्रिट के खेल नहीं सकता और जीत नहीं सकता। मुझे खुशी है कि यहाँ इस बात का जिक्र किया गया। किस तरह से क्रिकेट की टीम में गड़बड़ी हुई यह सारी की सारी चीज यह रिफ्लेक्ट करती है कि कहीं कोई कमी है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब हम खेलों को डेवेलप करने तो टीम स्प्रिट आयेगी, स्पोर्ट्समैन स्प्रिट आयेगी, फिजिकल एन्डयोरन्स यानी जिस्मानी ताकत आयेगी। इस से हमारे देश की जनता एफिशिएंट होगी, जिस्मानी ताकत बढ़ेगी तो हमारे यहाँ ऐथिकल्चर और इंडस्ट्री का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा। गरज यह है कि किसी तरह से देविये प्रगर प्राप स्पोर्ट्स और गेम्स की तरफ तवज्जह करने तो हर लिहाज में तरक्की होगी। लेकिन आज इस पर सिर्फ १ करोड़ २० लाख २० सेकेन्ड फाइव इमर प्लैन में हम खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। मैं नहीं जान पाता कि किम तरह में हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब का इस तरफ ध्यान है। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में इन्वेस्टमेंट इन मैन दुनिया भर में ज्यादा हो ताकि हमारा देश में यह चीज फैले और हमें इस बात का गर्व हो।

जहाँ तक आबादी का सवाल है, हमारे देश की आबादी दुनिया भर में सिर्फ चीन में ही कम है, वहाँ की आबादी ६० करोड़ बतलाई जाती है, लेकिन जहाँ तक गेम्स का ताल्लुक है कितने अफमोम की बात है कि उस ने फुटबॉल या सेकेन्ड प्राइज मुक्किल में एक या दो आइटेम्स में शामिल किये हैं। टोकियो के गेम्स में बाकी जितने भी आइटेम्स हुए सब में प्राइजेज छोटे छोटे मुल्को ने जीते। हमारा बहल है। यह सारी चीजें इस बात का उल्लेख करती हैं कि स्पोर्ट्स और गेम्स के सञ्जेट के साथ जैसा मुलूक किय गया है वह ठीक है, और हमारी नेशनल गवर्नमेंट को उन की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैं इस बारे में कुछ सजेशन देना चाहता हूँ।

जैसे तो उनकी तरफ हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान होगा ही, लेकिन फिर भी मैं उन का ध्यान इन सजेशन्स की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ। फुटबॉल इमर प्लैन में भी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया और उन्होंने खुब लिखा है कि हमारे देश में टेलेन्ट है और अगर उन का ध्यान स्पोर्ट्स और गेम्स की तरफ खींचा जाय तो उन की काफी तरक्की हो सकती है। मैं भी कहता हूँ कि आप किसी गांव में चले जाइये होली के मौके पर, या जहाँ भी देख लीजिये कि लोग गांव गांव में कबड्डी खेलते हैं, कुश्तिया लड़ते हैं। लेकिन हम आज इस नेशनल टेलेन्ट को भी डेवेलप नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है। मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि इस सञ्जेट के लिये ज्यादा रुपया रिजर्व किया जाना चाहिये। मेकेन्ड फाइव इमर प्लैन का तीसरा वर्ष गुजर रहा है। आप इस साल भी इस के लिये रुपया दे और आने वाले सालों में ज्यादा रुपया रिजर्व करें।

इसके अलावा लीडरशिप का जो ध्यान इस तरफ होना चाहिये मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है। उन का ध्यान सिर्फ इस तरफ है कि जो टाप प्लेगर्न है उन के डेकोरेशन्स हो, उन को प्रवाइड मिने। इसके अलावा मेरे लायक दोस्त ने भी बहुत अच्छा सजेशन दिया है कि उन को स्कालरशिप्स मिलें। जो लोग पुलिस में हो या फौज में हो और अच्छे प्लेगर्स हो उन की तन्खाह दूसरों के मुकाबले में कुछ ज्यादा हो, उन को प्रमोशन ज्यादा मिलें। इस तरह में प्रगर किया जायेगा तो उन की स्प्रिट्स ठीक होगी।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो मुल्लतिफ गेम्स की नेशनल इन्स्टिट्यूशन्स हैं, बहुत तो रहे, लेकिन उन तमाम का एक फेडरल इन्स्टिट्यूशन होना चाहिये, हाकी, फुटबॉल, क्रिकेट, बालीबॉल, जितने भी बड़े बड़े गेम्स हैं उन का एक फेडरल इन्स्टिट्यूशन होना चाहिये।

ट्यूशन हो और मैं समझता हूँ कि हालाँकि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के पास बहुत ज्यादा काम है, लेकिन उस के चेयरमैन बही हो।

एक माननीय सदस्य एक काम और जोड़ दीजिये।

श्री मू० चं० जैन उन के बहा पर रहने पर उसकी इम्पार्टिस बहेगी। भले ही उनके डिप्टी चेयरमैन की हैसियत से हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर काम कर लें, लेकिन चेयरमैन प्रधान मंत्री ही रहे। इस तरह से जिम में स्पोर्ट्समैन स्प्रिट नहीं होगी वह उस में नहीं रहेगा।

इस तरह से हर मूबे में हम फेडरल इस्टीट्यूशन की आंचेज होगी और उस कोम्प्राइनेटेड इस्टीट्यूशन का चेयरमैन चीफ मिनिस्टर हो और हर जिले में डिप्टी कमिश्नर उसका चेयरमैन हो, तब जाकर मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारे खेल कूद तरक्की करेंगे।

सभापति महोदय अब माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

श्री मू० चं० जैन चेयरमैन साहब, बस मैं दो, तीन मिनट में खतम करने वाला हूँ।

सभापति महोदय ओनली वन मिनट बाक।

श्री मू० चं० जैन ठीक है मैं केवल अपने कुछ सुझाव देकर बैठ जाऊंगा। आज गेम्स की कोचिंग इस्टीट्यूशन में नहीं के बराबर है। क्या हमारे हर एक स्कूल और कालिज में गेम्स के बास्केटबॉल फिजिकल इस्ट्रक्टर्स हैं। अब इस सम्बन्ध में सभापति महोदय, आपको तो मुझ से ज्यादा तजुर्बा है और आप जानते होंगे कि स्कूल और कालिजों में फिजिकल इस्ट्रक्टर्स नहीं हैं। उनकी बड़ी भारी कमी है और इस कमी को पूरा करना चाहिये।

फिर जैसे मैंने अभी जिक्र किया कि यह महज स्पोर्ट्स के इस्टीट्यूशन है और बाहिर है कि स्पोर्ट्स में पालिटिक्स और पावर पालिटिक्स की कोई दखल नहीं होनी चाहिये। आज मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पालिटिक्स हमारे स्पोर्ट्स को बुरा कर रहे हैं और उनको नुकसान पहुँचा रहे हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि केवल स्पोर्ट्समैन ही उन इस्टीट्यूशन को कंट्रोल कर क्योंकि वह उनकी चीज है।

इसके बाद एक और चीज कह कर मैं बैठ जाऊंगा और वह यह है कि मैं यह तो सुझाव नहीं दूँगा कि इसके लिए सेंटर में कोई अलग मिनिस्ट्री हो लेकिन उनका मैं जरूर चाहूँगा कि इस मजैकट के लिए मिनिस्ट्री बेशक अलग न हो लेकिन एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट में इसके लिए कोई एक इंडिपेंडेंट ब्रान्च हो जिसको कि ऐडिशनल सेक्रेटरी के रैंक का एक आदमी कंट्रोल कर और जिसका कि काम सिर्फ गेम्स और स्पोर्ट्स का देखना हो।

एक माननीय सदस्य मंत्री महोदय आपकी बात को सुन नहीं रहे हैं।

श्री मू० चं० जैन जी हाँ, मैं देख रहा हूँ कि अभी तक वे डा० सुब्बरायन से जो कि क्रिकेट के प्लेयर हैं, उन से बातों में मशगूल हैं और वह मेरी बात को नहीं सुन रहे हैं।

खैर यह मेरे चन्द एक सुझाव थे जो कि मैंने मंत्री महोदय और हाउस के सामने पेश किये और मेरे इन सुझावों पर और मेरे अन्य दोस्तों ने जो और सुझाव दिये हैं, उन सब पर मंत्री महोदय ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करके उनके अनुसार अगर धमल करे तो मुझे पूर्ण आशा और विश्वास है कि हमारे देश में गेम्स एंड स्पोर्ट्स तरक्की करेंगे और उनके नरक्की करने से हमारे देश का मान और गौरव बढ़ेगा।

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): When I read this Resolution, I thought it was going to be a very much broader affair because it mentioned, apart from cricket, sports in general and athletics also.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In two hours, it is not possible to cover the subject.

Sardar Majithia: But ultimately I see that this debate has developed into a criticism of cricket alone and I thought it only right that I should, as one of the ex-Presidents, come out with my own reading of the situation. We have had quite a lot of suggestions and they have all been dampening without really going into the details as to why we have not maintained that standard

To begin with, I would like to say that it is a fallacy that we have deteriorated. We have not deteriorated because in every aspect, whether it is athletics or other games, we have maintained that standard and, in most cases, improved it. While passing, I would like to say that we shall hear very much more of Milkha Singh and people of his calibre in the future Olympics. I am quite sure of that.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Provided he is given sufficient encouragement

Sardar Majithia: I think he is getting it

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I would just like to know if the hon. Mover is going to exercise his right to reply.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I want two or three minutes to clear up one or two misunderstandings which have cropped up.

Mr. Chairman: Then he will have his say at the end

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Will I get a chance to say a few words?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will have to wait till I call him.

Sardar Majithia: Talking about cricket in particular, if I may say so, our matches have been lost not because we are very much inferior to the visiting sides but primarily due to bad fielding. This is a very very important point which I would like to make. Analysing this fielding, we all know that we cannot produce good fielders unless they get practice in that particular aspect. How can they get that practice? The first essential thing for that is a playing field. Unfortunately, at the moment we have got a number of additions to our schools and colleges during the past ten years.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Unfortunate?

Sardar Majithia: Not unfortunate. We have got additions to our schools and colleges where the number of students has increased, but the unfortunate part of it is that playing fields have not kept pace with the increase in students in schools and colleges. It is therefore that I find that whereas most people go to schools, when it comes to taking part in active sports they are handicapped because there are no playing fields, the facilities are not there. I am quite sure that the present Education Minister is deeply aware of this lack of facilities and that he will do something on that point.

Coming back to what I was saying, fielding and fast bowlers are, according to me, interlinked, the reason being that a fast bowler mainly depends to get his wickets on the errors on the part of the batsman in playing them, which result in catches. If these catches are taken by the fielders, they get the wickets. But in case the fielders do not take those catches, the ball trickles down and goes for a four very easily. The result is that the bowling analysis suffers, and he is made out to be not so good a bowler as possibly the slow

bowler who gets more wickets, because there is more time in the ball going to the fielder and possibly there are not so many errors. The result is that the fast bowler, in particular, is discouraged and that is one of the reasons why we have not produced fast bowlers, although the Board has made serious efforts. As was mentioned by one of the hon. Members, Mr. Alan Moss was invited. That was when I was President of the Board. I particularly invited him to run a coaching camp and I am glad to say that in the two months—not one month as has been said—that he spent here, he got hold of a number of boys. Ramakant Desai, who has shown off well, was one of them, who got some benefit by his coaching.

It is not that the Board does not think about cricket. It certainly does think about it, but it has got a very difficult task before it. A good cricket team does not consist of 11 batsmen or 11 bowlers or 11 fielders. It has to be a combination. Even going further, you have to have good opening batsmen; you have to have good opening bowlers, good spinners and batsmen round the middle, all-rounders.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Even a good test.

Sardar Majithia: Yes. It has to present a straight bat in any case.

So, the result is that while selecting a team you may have two good players who may be suitable for the same place in the batting order. You select one. Naturally, the supporters of the other fellow who is dropped come and blame the selectors that favouritism has been shown. It is not favouritism. The main task of the selectors is to produce a balanced side from the material that is available to them. They cannot produce fast bowlers. The fast bowlers have to be produced by the country. And the selectors have only to pick and choose from the material available.

And, over here, I would like to mention another point and that is that in this particular aspect also the Board has not been sleeping. It was at my instance that the Ranji Trophy was started on a semi-league basis. Thus many more matches were played than were ever played previously, and, with more data available, the selectors have got a better chance of picking up the right type of boys to represent India.

This cannot produce any effect overnight because this was started only 2 years ago. It will take some time and I am quite sure, if you follow the fortunes of cricket, in due course of time this will produce results.

Shri Barrow: What about the arrangement of the Ranji Trophy matches? They clash with other University work. These are detailed questions which have to be gone into.

Sardar Majithia: I entirely agree with my hon. friend that unfortunately that is one of the difficulties. Whereas in England you have got sports normally played in a particular part of the year when there are no studies taking place—the rest of the year is taken over by studies and no sports are taking place then. But, in India, due to the weather conditions, both the seasons clash with each other and therefore you have to concentrate both the sports and the studies in the same period. That is another reason why we are at a slight handicap. But, all the same, I would say that I am not so disheartened by the performance of our cricketers. It is true that we have not won one single test in this rubber.

But I should like to tell you that Gilchrist is not an ordinary fast bowler as is made out. He is, today, the fastest bowler in the world, if I may say so. And, if our batsmen have not been able to stand up to him, it is no disgrace. We have not had the experience; our batsmen have not had the experience of facing a fast bowler—we have not had a fast

[Sardar Majithia]

bowler. In case we stop other people from coming in and give up this practice we shall never improve.

A suggestion was made by the hon. Member that we should stop our teams from going abroad for 5 years. I certainly think that it would be a very retrograde step for the simple reason that our side will not have the experience of the foreign wickets which is absolutely essential for a batsman to cope with it

Shri Barrow: It may not be only for cricket

Sardar Majithia: Secondly, it is only on these foreign tours that the Board can get some foreign exchange which is most essential, and if we stop sending teams we are stopping earning foreign exchange. On the other hand, in inviting teams from outside we will have to give them foreign exchange because they will take away some money and we cannot balance the two. As it is, due to the kindness of the Education Ministry and the Finance Ministry, we have been pulling along so far. And, it is as a result of their help and co-operation that we got the West Indies team across. Otherwise, we could not have got them. Therefore, it is absolutely essential that we have to send our teams to get this string of visits on a reciprocal basis going. If we break that and if we break the whole lot that would definitely not be any fortunate thing for cricket. I would, therefore, strongly support that we should continue these visits on an agreed basis—which is done at the Imperial Cricket Conference which is held every year. These programmes are made out there.

I would also like to mention that our failure has also been due to lack of fast bowlers. We found one and we hope that another will come about. But, as Dr. Subbarayan rightly pointed out, that cannot be produced overnight. He has to develop into a fast bowler and he can only develop if he

is given enough chances. I hope that with this tour coming off—because I know a few of them are potential, if not good fast bowlers, medium fast bowlers—they will gain the experience in this tour.

Talking about bad performances, I do not agree with the main reason. If you analyse it, it has been the same as England experienced in Australia; and that is the opening pair. We do not have a really good start by our opening batsmen. That is a special department of the game. Every batsman cannot be an opening batsman. He has to be developed. He requires a different technique, a different temperament from the other. The Board is trying its best in experimenting with new chaps. And I am glad to say that one of the opening batsmen who has played in most of these tests, Contractor, is a youngster. And I am quite sure that we will find another one too, particularly if the team goes along, which I am quite sure it will. You will have time to experiment with two or three potential openers and then you can select your regular opening pair and you will not fare so badly.

Another thing which was brought out has been about the skipper of the Indian side being changed. Unfortunately, the Board's resolution which was drawn last year at my instance that we should appoint one skipper for the whole series, which was passed by the Board, somehow or other did not work out in practice. But that is not the fault of the Board. They give a directive; and, if by default, you have to change your skipper for certain other reasons—of which as yet I have not got the full picture and I should not like to go into them at this stage—a skipper has to be found, and you will have to change the skipper. You have had in the past change of skippers and there is nothing extraordinary about it. When the full story

is known, I am quite sure the Board will take proper action which it is capable of. You should not run down the Board on that account.

On this I would like to say one thing. At the meeting of the Board which is going to be held in the first week of March, the appointment of the manager and the selection of this team will possibly be finalised. I am quite sure that the Board is fully alive to the responsibilities which it has to shoulder and also will take due note of the speeches made in this hon. House and take due benefit. I would only like to say that our Members should give an encouraging hand to the Board. Certainly we have committed mistakes as everyone does at one time or another. But if you start running them down straight off it is a direct discouragement. It is only when you take action that results which you like to achieve may be achieved, or it may not be achieved as happened in the test in Australia when the Indian skipper put Australia to bat and got a beating out of it. He certainly did not want it but somehow or other it did not turn out as he wanted it to be. If you start running down the skipper, certainly he will not be encouraged and he will never take the initiative. Therefore, while you should certainly tell the Board where it has gone wrong, you should not run it down to such an extent that it would lose all initiative and does not do any work at all. That would kill cricket rather than achieve the objective that we have before us.

14 hrs

Mr. Chairman: How many minutes would the hon. Minister like to take?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): 15 to 20 minutes.

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): Mr. Chairman, I think I cannot boast of an intimate knowledge in the field of sports like my hon. friends

Shri V. P. Nayar: You have won an entry.

Shri Easwara Iyer: I have certainly won an inter-collegiate entry worth my friend in tennis but that may be due to his talents in the field rather than mine.

I would like to make a few observations in respect of this motion before the House. It is certainly disheartening for us to tune our radio and hear about wicket after wicket falling down when the West Indies had to be faced by the Indian team. We were enthusiastic about our cricket team from the early days when we had cricketers of the calibre of Vijay Merchant, Hazare or Mushtaq Ali or Mankad. All these persons who have played cricket brought glory to our country. But when we find that the team that was facing the West Indies had been literally collapsing without a backbone, it is certainly something which is disheartening. Probably, justification may be given by persons who have got knowledge about cricket, but laymen like us who have been watching the past and also the present in Indian cricket are faced with this question: what is the future of Indian cricket? The hon. Deputy Minister has said that it is no use running down the Board of Control. Certainly, Sir. But we find, for instance, in the Delhi Test, a person of the calibre of Borde, a very good medium-fast bowler was there, but the question is why he was not selected before. We have youngsters like Milka Singh. I am speaking about Milka Singh of the Loyala College who put up a brave fight against the West Indies. Why are these youngsters ignored? We find Borde very nearly escaping a double century in the test. We are again asking the question: what about the selection? Is there anything radically wrong with the Selection Board? We are told—I do not believe it for a moment—but it is rumoured all around the country—that there is some politics

[Shri Saswara Iyer]

in the Board of Control and that even in the selection of cricketers for playing in the test, as you said, Sir, there is lobbying for power. The question therefore naturally arises: what are we to do to stop this rot? It is not for me to suggest ways and means to improve our cricket. I have been looking at it not only from the point of view of cricket but also from the point of view of various sports like tennis, foot-ball, hockey and other sports

Take for instance, tennis. In the field of tennis, we have been finding a number of persons coming up and attaining international standards, not to speak of Ramanathan Krishnan who is India's No 1 who has become an international player. The question is how he was able to attain that standard. I know his father T. K. Ramanathan and right from his younger days his father has been consistently encouraging the youngster to improve his tennis standard, with a sense of discipline and a sense of understanding. Coaching has been given from his younger days so that he may be moulded into a player of international standard. We find thus players like Ramanathan Krishnan coming up and getting into the limelight in the field of tennis.

To speak about cricket, what is it that we have done? We speak about getting coaches and when the coaches come, I may be pardoned if I am wrong, they coach those persons who had already come into the limelight. The question is whether it is going to improve the standard of cricket. What we want is to discover talents and to mould them. We must start from the very basis and the coaching must start not from the top notches but from the schools where we may find talents. They have to be moulded. We speak of the dearth of fast bowlers. I cannot understand this in a country like ours with 400 million people. Why have we no fast bowler of the standard of Hall or Muhammad Nissar or Ranjit Lal. The other day I was watching a cricket match between the school boys at Madras. I found a

youngster bowling. He is probably an unknown entity. But given a good coaching and good training that youngster could be moulded into a first-class fast bowler. Probably his style of delivery or the way in which he is transferring the weight to the ball may not be all right or accurate. But the real point is that coaching has not started from the school. If we send a scouting committee, it will be able to go from school to school to discover talents and find out players who could be moulded into top-class players. Surely then this question will be answered. What is it that the Board of Control is doing today? Are the persons who have got control over cricket or tennis or whatever the game may be doing this, starting from the school and going to the colleges discovering talents? I am sorry that this has not happened.

Speaking about control and discipline, I am certainly in agreement with some hon. Members who said that there must be a sense of discipline among the players. It is not for the players to dictate terms. We hear captains refusing captaincy and skipper's skipping their captaincy on the ground that this player is selected or that player is selected. This must be put an end to. I am sorry to put this criticism forward but when the players attain a certain amount of standard and get into the limelight, they start blaming the Press or their fellow players and then everybody. This sort of indiscipline must also stop. I am referring to an incident. A skipper like Captain Umrigar after a disastrous failure against the West Indies attributed the failure to the Press. Most wonderful! He has said that the Press had been very unkind to the cricket players and that was why it had resulted in the disastrous collapse of his side. I am saying that the Press must be there to criticise the players and if the performance of the players is bad the blame should not be brought to the door of the Press. Take players of the standard of Ramanathan

Krishnan in tennis in Bombay. I am not of course criticising him. I have nothing against him personally—

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Easwara Iyer: Two minutes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Only half a minute.

Shri Easwara Iyer: Playing against the Italian champion Marlow, he was in a way dissipated because a game was being played in the next court. That game was not stopped, though he requested that it should be stopped, and so he played an indifferent game and lost the championship.

I am putting the question: are our players really sporting? I am really glad that we lost against West Indies. I am really glad in a way—that may be a sense of disappointment perhaps—that we learnt a lesson. In the field of cricket, anything might happen. That is what we have learnt. Players may collapse and the whole team may be out for 47 or 48 runs. But the real point is, if we have lost against West Indies, let us not criticize West Indies or let us not criticize ourselves, but let us say that we lost to a superior side. That is sporting. But certainly let it be an eye-opener to us. If this discussion has served in anyway to improve the mentality and the approach to the field of sport, let us feel that in the near future there will not be any clamour on this score. Let us be sporting enough and give a challenge that we will be moulding our cricket or tennis or any other branch of our sport in such a way that we shall not be in any way disgraced.

Mr. Chairman: May I enquire the Mover of the motion whether he is still very keen on exercising his right of reply?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: No. One or two minutes may be given to me, if available.

Mr. Chairman: I shall call upon the hon. Minister at quarter past two. Now, I call upon the hon. Member for Kanara.

Shri Joachim Alva: There are only three minutes. I can hardly say anything.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will have to restrict himself to the allotted time.

Shri Joachim Alva: I cannot finish in three minutes. Please give me ten minutes. I shall try to be brief. I have got much to say.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The discussion must end at half-past two. The hon. Minister wants at least 15 minutes. If he will reduce the time, then alone the hon. Member may get more time. Not otherwise.

Shri Joachim Alva: I am going to refer to something more than mere cricket. It has not been done here.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member cannot finish within three minutes, then I shall call upon the hon. Member for Gurdaspur.

Shri Joachim Alva: It is very unfair, Sir. I have been waiting for my chance.

It is a very serious subject.

Mr. Chairman: I want the hon. Member to realize that he is being given three minutes and no more.

Shri Joachim Alva: It is impossible. It is a national subject. Anyway, I will try to finish it soon. Sport is in a very degenerating state. There is something rotten in the field and organization of sport in India. This is the first time that I am making a speech on sport though I have played tennis, cricket, hockey, and have known swimming and even done riding. That was long ago. But there is something rotten in the state of sport. The State has done something for music, dancing and drama and

[Shri Joachim Alva]

slowly coming into its own. But what happens to sport? It is in the hands of Maharajas and captains of industry who should mind their own business. His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala is a personal friend of mine. I have great regard for him, but it is time that sport was taken out of the hands of Maharajas and captains of industry. If the house of Tata has given a loan of Rs 14 lakhs to the Cricket Club, they should be thankful about it, but they should not demand Mr Neville Tata should take charge of sports and hockey. Sport is sport of the people. Millions of young boys and girls are looking out for a lead. It is time that the Government took hold of sport in its own hands and not allow this thing to be a clique in the hands of others. In Pakistan, every member of the cabinet wants to be a Prime Minister. Here, every member of the Board of Control of Cricket wants to be a President. It is time the Government took over this work.

Gone are the days when Ranji played cricket and the English crowds looked on in wonder. Gone are the days when Dhyan Chand and Mazhar Khan played hockey and drew the admiration of crowds all over the world. Gone are the days when Gama wrestled like a King but today our wrestlers have to wrestle down the dust. Gone are the days when Mihir Sen crossed the Dover channel and swam across. But where is our sport now? There is not even a woman in this House who is standing up to speak on behalf of sport. When women take charge of sport or take part in sport, there is the progress of the nation as in the Soviet Union.

The world press said the other day that the Soviet Union will wrest the leadership in sport. How have they done it? They have achieved results by having stadia. But we are to depend on the gift of Maharajas and millionaires and captains of industry for a stadium. Why can we not put up a stadium in every important city of the land. What about boys' clubs

and girls' clubs. My friend spoke about the boys training—I mean Shri Barrow. We should have boys' clubs and girls' clubs so that we can take them and teach them from the start, from the scratch—Catch them young! Today, we are helpless. We are the laughing stock. The greatness of a nation is judged by the quality and amount of sport it can display. Where are we? We are toddling in the dust and fighting. Where are all these men and what is the Board of Control for Cricket doing? Let us start and build from scratch and let the people thus build up sport.

My friend said eloquently that he was watching sportsmen in the field of Madras. Well, Sir, the fate of the British nation was settled on the fields of Eton. There they played cricket, there they picked up gentlemen and there they picked up their administrators. Today, we are wallowing. Today we are asking for money. Why should we put sport in the hands of the captains of industry? Let them mind their own private sector. They make enough money. Why not pick up our leading men in sport? My friend over there is a great authority on football, Shri V P Nayar. He can be approached. Why not pick up men and put them in the sports which they know? But what are we doing? Rajkumariji wants to have her name perpetuated. What is the idea of perpetuating her name? Why not put in the name of an ordinary humble citizen? The whole thing is wrong.

Why have you done away with A. F. S. Talyarkhan? He was a national asset as a broad-caster. He may have gone on to broadcast for Pakistan and then he may have gone to Ceylon. Why don't you utilize the talents available? Instead, you have allowed puny little fellows whose words you cannot even hear. If you want good sportsmen and good broad-casters, you will have to build up the sportsmen. We have great singers and dancers and musicians. Have we not got good sportsmen? Can we not

build up our swimmers, our javelin-throwers, hockey players and wrestlers and what not? Even the Hutu-tu play which is a great national sport is dying in the villages of Maharashtra and Bombay. The villages have no buildings for sport. They have no cinemas like those in urban areas. The American cinema has destroyed our love for real great music and dance and drama, and our national sports are lacking because our Ministers will not find time to go and watch the villagers' Hutu-tu with which, at least, the villages can be encouraged. It is a national game of Maharashtra and elsewhere. It is a great national game.

I have no prejudice against Mr. Anthony de Mello if he had fought for a stadium. If he has fought for and built-up Stadia and no one has those achievements, why not the Government take hold of his services and help sport? You may take the help of any one but put those persons on their own legs. It is time that sport was taken over and put in the hands of the Government of India. Let us have a Ministry of Sports and Culture but not a Ministry of Sports and Culture where the Minister will not take interest. Let the Minister take real interest.

I have a letter from a boy's father belonging to a backward community in my constituency wherein he says, "Give him a scholarship for sport. He is interested in sport." I am sure if I hand it over to the Minister, it will go down his file and we will never get a reply. England and America and the Soviet Union have granted scholarships for sportsmen and encourage those who want to become sportsmen. Unless we build our national sport on good lines, we cannot go ahead, and the rate of progress of a nation is judged by its sporting progress. The rate of progress of a nation is judged by the women who give a hand in sport. We had one woman in the chair, we have no single woman Member in the House today to speak on sport. Sport today

is in the hands of a clique; in the hands of profiteers, in the hands of people who want to have only positions and perpetuate their name. Rajkumariji who should have been known as Shrimatiiji should not have allowed her name to be trumped about. I have to be rather hard and unless we say hard things, we cannot improve the status of sports. We owe a duty to the boys and girls of India, and indeed, our football players of West Bengal who played without chappals and excited the admiration of Moscow crowds. "Where are your football players," they asked me in Moscow. Are you sending out football players without footwear? I have seen great matches.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The time is over.

Shri Joachim Alva: One minute more, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri Joachim Alva: It is a great pity. I want to protest. You called me late and gave me very little time. You have been hard. I had many things to say. You have been very hard on me.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In the first place, I must convey my thanks to the hon. Members who brought this motion to this House and the other hon. Members who have participated in this debate. I think Parliament has discussed today one of the most important subjects which is going to influence our national life. It is very well known that sports not only reflect our national character, but also influence in building up our national character.

Members have rightly pointed out that all is not well with our sports organisations. Nobody will deny that there are cliques, that sometimes there is misuse of public funds, that right persons are sometimes not selected for our teams. These are matters which are of great concern to the Govern-

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

ment. Our difficulty is that sports organisations are autonomous and it has been the policy of Government to respect the autonomy as far as sports organisations are concerned. Mr. Alva suggested that Government should take over the sports organisations. I think it would be a very unhappy day when Government do that. If there is any sphere where I would like to maintain autonomy, it is the field of sports.

An Hon. Member: How to remove the chaos?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There are ways of removing that chaos and the Government is making an attempt to remove it. I hope with the co-operation of all concerned, we would be able to get rid of the cliques and factionalism which are eating into the vitals of our sports organisations.

In 1954, the Government of India established the All India Sports Council. Unfortunately, that Council made a bad start. From the very beginning, the Chairman of the Indian Olympic Association, the Maharaja of Patiala and Rajkumariji, protested, kept out and did not extend their full co-operation to the Sports Council. It was a very difficult situation. The Olympics play a very important part not only in our national games, but also internationally. The Chairman of the Indian Olympic Association kept out of the Sports Council, we did not get any co-operation from him. It has been my endeavour all along to bring together all the parties concerned and try to remove the canker which is eating into the vitals of our sports organisations.

My friend, Mr. Nayar, has objected to certain members being on this committee and he has also been supported by Mr. Barrow. Unfortunately, there is so much of politics in sports that it is difficult to find a person who will be acceptable to all the parties concerned. I think there was a time when my friend, Mr. Nayar, was strongly

supporting the Chairman of the Indian Olympic Association and he was very unhappy that he was for certain reasons not associated with the Sports Council. He was critical of the way in which the Sports Council was functioning. I made an effort to bring in the Chairman of the Olympic Association, because for any enquiry which is made, we must have the full co-operation of the Chairman of the Indian Olympic Association. Therefore, we had to bring in the Maharaja. Now that we have brought him in, our friend, Mr. Nayar, is still critical of the composition of the committee.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Shri Moinul Huq was Secretary for 17 years.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am told that as an educationist and as one interested in sports, he made a very valuable contribution to the whole of this enquiry. Continuously I tried to keep these people in the committee who could take an impartial and detached view of the whole thing. We had two distinguished Members of this House. The Education Secretary had to be there, because after all, it is the Ministry of Education which will have to implement this report. We wanted to seek the co-operation of the Finance Secretary and I understand he himself is greatly interested in sports. So, I think it was the best committee that I could appoint. Now that the committee has submitted the report, I am quite definite that it is a valuable contribution.

I would particularly draw the attention of Members to one specific recommendation of this committee and that is with regard to the distribution of funds in the remaining years of the second Plan. The committee has recommended that out of the funds available, 30 per cent. should be spent on improvement of standards in sports, 65 per cent. on popularisation of sports and games in educational institutions and rural areas and 5 per cent. on organisation expenses for the Federation/Associations. I would like to

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tell the House how the mind of the committee is working. They would like us to spend 65 per cent. of the funds on sports and games in educational institutions and rural areas. It is in the rural areas and educational institutions that we find talent and it is from those places that future sportsmen will come. I think my friend, Shri Alva, has very rightly emphasised, and so also Mr. Barrow, that if we really want to get good sportsmen, we have to discover the talent in the educational institutions—schools and colleges—and in rural areas. I hope that is the policy which we are going to adopt. In order to build up our future sportsmen, we must create the necessary facilities inside the educational institutions—provide proper playgrounds and suitable coaching. In all these matters, this report has made certain valuable recommendations. I hope that in the near future, I can announce in this House the steps that I propose to take after the examination of this report.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We should have discussion on that.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am always in the hands of the House I thought we have had a good discussion today. If the hon. Member still thinks that some discussion is necessary, I am entirely at the disposal of the House.

Then, emphasis has been laid on the deterioration in standards and of our defeats in international games and Asian games. It is a matter of very great concern. But I am not so much worried about the defeats that we get in international games; I am not worried about the fact that we do not get many medals. What I am worried about is whether we maintain certain standards of behaviour in these international games, because after all, sports are not ends in themselves. They are means to certain ends; they are instruments for building up our national character. That is the aspect which I would like to be emphasised in sports. Certainly, we would like to have more medals and more victories in the international games. These are the things which we all aspire for.

But what is more important is that in the organisation of sports we should have proper leadership. We should have the right kind of people in the sports organisations, who would be able to influence the minds and hearts of the youth of the country. It is through sports that we can build esprit de corps. It is through sports that we can create leadership in the country. It is through sports that we can develop co-operation. So, it is all the more necessary that leadership in sports goes into the hands of people who can inspire confidence in the youth and who can give the proper leadership to them.

As I started late, may I have some more time?

Mr Chairman: Yes.

Dr K. L. Shrimali: It is not our intention to exercise any kind of control over the sports organisations because I would like them to function in an autonomous manner. But, at the same time, as Shri Barrow rightly pointed out, Government cannot be indifferent to what is happening in the sports organisations. Government cannot be indifferent if public funds are being misused. We shall have to see that not a single pie is misused by any sports organisation in any way. If they misuse money and if they do not render proper accounts, the Council will see that their grants are stopped.

A question was asked as to whether the committee did issue the questionnaire. I have been told, and it has also been mentioned in the report, that a questionnaire was sent to all national sports federations and replies were received from practically all the sports organisations. The Committee have stated in the report:

"The replies received have assisted materially in its work."

I do not like to take the time of the House. I can only assure the hon. Members that it will be our contin-

[Dr K L Shrivall]

by the hon Members are removed so that we may play the game, our boys may maintain a high standard of integrity and high standard of behaviour, and our sports may become true instruments for building up the national character

Mr. Chairman: Is Shri M C Jam pressing his amendment?

Shri M. C. Jain: No

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn

Shri T B Vittal Rao. If the Chair will give me one minute, I will say a few words

Mr Chairman. I am sorry, we have already exceeded the time

Shri T B. Vittal Rao. I want to withdraw my motion

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn

14-33 hrs.

INDIAN FIRE ARMS BILL*

Mr. Chairman The House will now take up the Private Members' Bills First we will take up the introduction of Bills

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores

Mr Chairman: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores"

The motion was adopted

Shri U. C Patnaik: I introduce the Bill

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Before we take up the other Bills, I want to point out something We have received a notice in your bulletins, which we received on the 10th instant, that we have to give notices by the 9th for the Bills that have been balloted We did not receive that notice till the last date, till the 10th February when we arrived here I did not receive the papers till the 10th February So, even though the Bills are coming, we have no chance of giving notice So, I would request you to kindly so arrange things that the last date would be one or two days after the opening day of the session

Mr. Chairman Very well I shall look into this

14 35 hrs

CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Omission of section 7)

श्री जगदीश प्रबन्धी (बिल्हीर)
श्रीमान्, मैं दंड विधान संशोधन बिल १९३२ में धारा ७ को लोप कराने सम्बन्धी विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति सदन में चाहता हूँ ।

Mr Chairman The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932"

The motion was adopted

श्री जगदीश प्रबन्धी मैं तत्सम्बन्धी संशोधन विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ ।

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