

it, the stamp would not cost more than 5 nP but the post-card will cost a little to him. So we will be really taxing the poor man in order to prevent businessmen from using the post-card. That is all I can say about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments. The question is:

"That Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.12 hrs.

MOTION RE. SPORTS IN INDIA

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): I beg to move:

"That the present situation of sports in India, with special reference to our loss of Olympic supremacy in hockey, be taken into consideration."

I should say at the beginning that I consider it a rather appropriate time for discussing this Motion because it

was only yesterday that the first cricket test match between India and Pakistan in the present series concluded. And I would like to take this opportunity of offering a welcome to Fazal Mahmood and his men, particularly because Pakistan, after all, is a younger brother to us, and Fazal Mahmood and Haneef Mohammad have already won for themselves a position among the all-time stars in cricket. It is only proper that on this occasion we accord to our friends from Pakistan a most cordial welcome.

Perhaps we do not have to learn many things from Pakistan, but at least in regard to cricket, we can learn something of the cohesion, concentration and devotion which they have displayed. Our team, luckily, is captained by the youngest cricketeer in India who has ever been in charge of a cricket team. I wish that the better team wins in the series.

At Rome where the Olympic games were staged, we lost the hockey crown which India has proudly worn for over 30 years. Ever since 1928 when hockey was included for the first time as an item in the Olympic games, India has been the champion. In 1928—I am very happy to recall—our hockey team was captained by our friend and colleague, Shri Jaipal Singh. Perhaps the playful grace which we notice in our friend even as a parliamentarian is due to the large role that he has played in the development of sports in this country. In Australia, we met the great cricketeer, Constantine, who has become a Minister in the West Indies. Perhaps like Constantine, Jaipal Singh might well degenerate into being a Minister. But I do not propose to stand in his way. I wish him godspeed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope the hon. Member has no such aspirations.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Perhaps I might claim that I am ascetic enough to have no such aspiration.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): He is a Professor.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Even so, I am glad that he is in charge of a probe into matters which have taken place in connection with the Olympic games. I wish all strength to his endeavour, to his elbow. May he do the probe searchingly and well without respect for VIP's or pseudo-VIPs who clutter the sports scene in our country today!

The Olympic gold medal has not luckily gone outside. Our sub-continent, and Pakistan has won as the better team. I would like again to congratulate Hamid and his men on their distinction. But I should also commiserate with our own team—Claudius and his team—because they deserve a great deal of sympathy. And when the reasons for our failure in hockey come to be examined, they would reveal a state of things in our sports administration which is nauseating. There were signs much earlier, in Melbourne and in Tokyo, that we could not very much longer maintain the hockey crown. At one time we used to have a plethora of goals scored. In Jaipal's days and Dhyan Chand's days, double figures were so very common in hockey. Nowadays we are hard put to it to win by the narrowest of margins with extra time against countries like Australia. Nothing has been done—it is a most serious grouse—to ensure that we maintained our supremacy in hockey, because otherwise in Olympic games we hardly count at all.

There have been so many defaults. In regard to selection, emphasis has been on seniority. I learn that even Dhyan Chand, the wizard of the old days, hardly had any time when he was called to Hyderabad in order to finalise the selections. I do not quite know why such men as Kishen Lal are put in charge of the team while a very much more assiduous worker in the game, Nayanakannu, who worked with the team throughout had not been sent.

15.17 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

I do not know why when our defence was rather weak, a very good player like Sayed Ali of Bhopal was not chosen. I know that the All India Council of Sports—I think I am divulging no secret—had given very specific directives about the composition of the Rome contingent, but the direction was not honoured. There has been in regard to hockey the strange case of Balkishan Grewal who, it seems, was chosen. Then he was left behind at the airport! His place was taken and filled by one Haripal Kaushik, whose name had not figured in the original list of 21 at all. Then on his own Balkishan Grewal flew to Rome. How he got his money nobody knows. He stayed in the Olympic village and his name was announced as an Indian entrant in the 3,000 metre steeple chase, for which nobody knew that he had any qualifications. Ultimately, it seems he did not take part. It is a strange case, of Balkishan Grewal; it was mentioned even in the *Eastern Economist*; it created such a sensation. It requires to be gone into very carefully.

I know that in Olympic games and similar celebrations, performance is important in the sense that victory is not the only aim. After all, participation is a big enough thing in itself. But egregious defeat also is not the only aim, and if the management of things is rotten, then surely something serious has got to be done about it. As far as I know, and it was reported by journalists of the calibre like Vernon Ram, that till very lately the *Chef de Mission* Shri Aswini Kumar, had not sent in a full report and the All India Council of Sports, after having lavished funds on the Olympic Association, does not even have the courtesy to send a temporary report...

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member a sportsman himself?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Besides, the Council had as many as 8 observers, official as well as non-official.....

Mr. Speaker: I wanted to know if the hon. Member himself is a sportsman?

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): He is a very good bowler; I can vouch safe for that.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): He has played other games also at Oxford.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Council had as many as 8 observers, official as well as non-official. Perhaps, they were gallivanting about the place in the Italian sunshine and imbibing the joys of Latin civilisation and only a perfunctory report could be prepared so that we do not quite know yet why Indian athletes, apart from Milkha Singh, who certainly deserves tribute in this debate, did not perform too well.

There have been reports that the *Chef de Mission*. Aswini Kumar had resigned even before he started for Rome. There is no reason why this resignation had not been accepted; and the reasons for the resignation had not been discussed by the Indian Olympic Association. We have seen that Raja Balendra Singh, President, at the moment, of the Indian Olympic Association, violated the rules of the Olympic Council and nominated his brother the Maharaja of Patiala to go to Rome and take the VIP seat which was reserved for the President of the Indian Olympic Association.

The Maharaja of Patiala has been President of the Indian Olympic Association for more than 25 years and then he moved out not because he wanted to but perhaps because otherwise he could not sit in the Council of Sports, as it was said by my hon. friend the Minister. These very important persons, going to Rome with their entourage, messed up the whole position. Those who were really taking part in the athletic events were not looked after properly; the coaches did not do their jobs; the managers ran away and the participants were

left, more or less, to themselves. And, this is the kind of thing which is perpetrated by those who are in charge of our Olympic activities.

The country would like to know why was it that more than the permitted number of hockey players were taken; why was it that persons like Balkishen Singh Grewal were entered for events for which they were not patently meant at all; why was it, for example, that the football team which performed rather well and which received invitations from different countries of Europe were not permitted to accept those invitations? The Government of India chose to put obstacles in the way of our football team. Why is it that this force of non-essential.....

Mr. Speaker: Is there any adviser to the hon. Minister on sports?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): We have the Sports Council and the Sports Council advises us, the Government, on all matters relating to sports. The Sports Council is a very representative body....

Mr. Speaker: Are there any Members of the House there on it?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Our distinguished friend, Shri Jaipal Singh is a member of the Council; and he is now the Chairman of the Probe Committee which is going into this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Why don't you have one or two more? The hon. Member seems to be interested.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): May I also say that Shri Naval Tata, who is an industrialist, is also in the Sports Council—who has nothing to do with sports?

Mr. Speaker: What prevents him if he is a sportsman?

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved Sch. Tribes): The ex-President of the All-India Council of Sports is also here. He is the hon. Minister, Dr. Subbarayan.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: He was our President for a long time.

Shri Warior (Trichur): More on their own right than as Members of Parliament.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Our hon. friend, Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman is also a good cricket player.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: What has appeared in the papers so far, if a summary inventory is made, would amount to an indictment of this sports administration. And, my purpose is not so much to wash dirty linen here in Parliament and in public. My purpose is only to tell Government that it is more than time that some serious steps are taken in regard to this kind of thing.

Sir, we have seen in sports commentaries such statements as that perhaps the reason why, with the exception of Milkha Singh, almost all our athletes were knocked out from the very first round of Olympic competition—perhaps, one of the reasons was that the records which had been credited to them by the selection trials by the amateur athletic federations were somewhat faked; and they wanted to have a big enough team so that a number of coaches, non-coaching coaches and managers could go along with them.

An hon. Member: Non-managing managers.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It has been said, for example, a four-member wrestling squad at Rome had a crew of 6 officials. It has been said also that the Olympic village in Rome showed that the Indian camp was full of people who, certainly, had violated the rules made by the Exchange Control authorities of the Reserve Bank—or somehow got round the diffi-

culties created by our exchange regulations.

In regard to wrestling—I am sorry to see that Sardar Majithia is not here—in regard to wrestling things have been said which require investigation; that our wrestlers were found to be over-weight and then steam-bath operation had to be performed at a late hour; and since the steam-bath operation was not repeated in time our wrestlers having lost some weight got it back again. Ultimately, they were disqualified.

In regard to weight-lifting, there is one man who went as weight-lifter. There was a coach and a manager. He performed his job very well; he needs a manager; he needs a coach; I do not object to that. But he performed very well. The umpire gave some decision which appeared to many people to be wrong; it was necessary to have an appeal made. But, neither the coach nor the manager helped. This weight-lifter himself comes back and says that the coach and the manager never helped. He was short of money; the money that should have been paid to him was not there; he would have to accompany as an escort the wife of a football official who was there moving about having a pleasurable time. He was not even given the kind of shoes which are necessary to be worn for the Olympic competition. He wore shoes which he had used in the inter-Railway championship for weight-lifting, which he had won. This is the kind of thing which has appeared in the papers. (Interruptions).

I know that Milkha Singh deserves to be complimented over and over again. In any normal Olympic games he would have got, certainly, a bronze medal, if not something better. But, it so happened that the other athletes surpassed themselves and the result was that he could not get it. Also after the selection was made for the Olympic Team, Milkha went along with certain other Army athletes to Germany. There was a break so to

speak. There was no effort to integrate our team for the Olympics and prepare themselves that they could offer the best account of themselves. And, there was no attempt even to make sure for which track event Milkha should be best of all fitted. The result was that in spite of his being our best man so far, we have not had him get a bronze medal at all. I do not condole with him. I say he has more than 4 or 6 years of athletic life before him as a runner on the track; and, therefore, we hope that he will do very much better later on.

The Council of Sports, I am told, has appointed a reviewing committee with my friend, Shri Jaipal Singh in charge. I do hope that he does something. But I do feel sometimes that maybe his hands would be tied to a certain extent because of his being already a member of the Council of Sports with all its liabilities; and, perhaps, some semi-judicial tribunal would have helped in this matter.

In regard to cricket, after all we are proud that India has made an original contribution to the game of cricket. We recall the incomparable Ranji; the glory of cricket achievement has been added to by what has been achieved by Ranji and his successors. So, when we see a glance to the leg or a drive to extra cover it is something which flashes up for a golden fraction of a second to be treasured in our minds for ever afterwards. That is the kind of game which cricket is. But here is a Board of Control which messes up everything all the time. I remember in February 1959 in this House there was an angry debate and you, Sir, having learnt of India's discomfiture at the hands of the West Indies had permitted a discussion of this matter in this House in February 1959 and in my absence my hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao had started that discussion. What is the treatment which the Board of Control has meted out to Daleep Singhji or to Merchant? I am not being invidious. At least these

two names have to be mentioned, or again, there is the latest example of Amarnath, a man who knows all about Pakistan variety of cricket and he is pushed out exactly at the moment when Pakistan is coming to play in India. This is a kind of game which at least is not cricket and it goes on all the time. There is a pathological obsession of the Board of Control in regard to changing the cricket captains as if they are old laundry to be discarded at will.

A question was asked in this House in regard to the enquiry, in regard to cricket and in regard to the Board of Control's activities on the 27th of April, 1960. There was a question referring to a question on the 23rd November 1959 regarding the enquiry committee allegations against the Board of Control; another question on the 9th September, 1960 and yet another question on the 16th November, 1960. Nothing has been done yet because the Council of Sports cannot decide as till the Board of Control makes its recommendation. The Board of Control appoints a sub-committee and the sub-committee does not meet and they go about merrily having cocktail parties and their own elections and taking the seats by their own nominees. In the meantime, the Indian cricket goes downhill.

All kinds of things come back to our mind; the story of the removal of De Mello from the presidency of the Cricket Control Board, discarding of Mankad.

Mankad when he was at the height of his form during the tour of England and then calling him back again in a most humiliating fashion and so many other things—(Interruptions.)

Shri Oza (Zalawad): Sir, to say these things exactly when we are playing against Pakistan is not proper. It may have a demoralising effect on the present players, it is not fair to them also.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am referring only to those allegations which were actually made against the Board of Control. An enquiry was being ordered and questions were being asked in Parliament in succession to which answers have not yet been given.

Mr. Speaker: Why did not the hon. Member bring it to our notice earlier at the time when the debate started?

Shri Oza: He was now talking about cricket.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members do not speak in compartments here. This is a general discussion of the entire sports. What can be done? If they are so chicken-hearted.... (Interruptions).

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): May I respectfully point out to you, Sir, that the use of the word 'chicken-hearted' by you is rather unfortunate because I think you would like to encourage our players and not get them down in their own estimation by being described as 'chicken-hearted'.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. All that I said was this. The hon. Member brought to our notice that some discussion here would make them lose their heart and that if they should lose one wicket what would they do? My only point was that if even a discussion here about some other should make them lose their heart, I do not know what they will do. There are sometimes reverses; you cannot say that there are always only successes. How else can it be said? Let it be understood clearly. The hon. Minister is certainly right in saying that holding the position as I do and sitting here I should not say anything which will discourage them. But I say that they would not be chicken-hearted at all; their hearts will be as strong as steel, notwithstanding other things that may happen and all success to them so far as they have gone.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, in fairness to the Chair, Shri Mukerjee would forgive me for intervening, he had never mentioned a single name among the players who are now performing on behalf of us. The question really did not arise.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member opposite was a little perturbed and he thought that this would disturb the morale of these people who are playing a good game. I say that they ought not to be disturbed and I used that expression. I am sure they are made of sterner stuff.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is good to hear, Sir, about the morale of our sport personnel. But this reminds me that our friend over there, Shri Fatesinhrao Gaekwad, went to England last year and was in charge of the Indian team which was playing England in the test. We saw in the papers that only the other day, a good long time after he had come back, the Board took something in his report which amounted to be a kind of complaint against the conduct of four leading players. Right on the eve of the India Pakistan test, four leading players, of whom three have already played in the first test against Pakistan, have been exonerated after a warning or something like that. These players are hauled over the coals, so to speak, with their wonderful interest in the morale of the players and in the country. I wonder how the Board behaves. Suddenly they come forward with something. I do not wish to condone indiscipline in the conduct of anybody only because he is a member of the test team but I do want that nothing is done the wrong way or at the wrong time. We are glad if they happen to be exonerated as they are, but surely there must be something terribly wrong in putting the case of four important players exactly on the eve of the India-Pakistan test.

You will permit just one moment to say that perhaps this interest in

cricket might appear to be slightly surprising in me because cricket is supposed to be a game which is the monopoly of the leisured class but I belong to a school of thought which wants leisure for everybody. We wish that such leisure is available to everybody that they can take part in a game like cricket which is so glorious and golden in its own right.

In Olympic games there are the track and field athletics that are the major items of interest and not cricket. We cannot hurry the process of our progress in these regards and the real start is only necessary to be made as far as the track and field events are concerned. We find that after all it is not the monopoly of the white race to be successful in track and field events. I read somewhere that the Italians used to call the American team for the Olympics 'Africane' because most of their outstanding performers were Negroes. The coloured races have a great deal to contribute as far as the success in track and field event is concerned and surely we should do very much better than we do at the moment. In our country the people have a certain height and a certain kind of build and we have a variety of physical features. Even in regard to the kind of build which is very common, we have an advantage as far as the track and field events are concerned if only proper training at the proper time is forthcoming.

Therefore, it is rather a shame that there is such poor facilities for our Olympic trials. Very serious criticism was made in regard to the Mount Abu arrangements. I was given to understand that even for the pole jump—pole vault—and high jump events it was not sand which was supplied but mere hay and it was rather careless. It might have hurt many of our people. Then the timing for the State meets and the national meets is so wrong. Sometimes there is a wide gap between the State athletic and the national events and then the Olympic games.

There has to be some kind of planning about this business.

There is no serious scheme yet in regard to catching our people young and training them in time. There is some talk lately—a coach for every school. I read somewhere about the Punjab Government having a scheme where sports will be a compulsory subject for school examination and that seems to have been proposed by certain administrations. But I do suggest that the national discipline scheme and such things might very well be utilised for this purpose.

There is also this to be said that the poorest imaginable facilities are there for athletic training and preparation in our country. I had the honour of being with you, Sir, in Australia last year and we noticed how even in a small town like Hobart, with a population of just over one hundred thousand, there were swimming pools and athletic stadia of Olympic specifications. Sir, I represent the City of Calcutta with a population of four million people, a city mad about football and athletics but a city which has not got a football stadium yet. We have not got an Olympic specification swimming pool almost anywhere in India except perhaps one in Bombay—may be they have got one because they are a little go-ahead and have some more money than other States. We have not got these facilities. For rural areas there is hardly any facility at all, while we have to get these people learn athletics at a young age and in large enough numbers.

I was reading the other day how Russia has come up so fast in the olympic sphere. They only joined the Olympic games in Helsinki in 1952, and now they make a monopoly of gold, silver and bronze medals. How do they do it? I was reading in an article that at any particular point of time 500 people are engaged in all kinds of athletic efforts and they have all sorts of special encouragement in order to see that

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

athletics is honoured. The Order of Lenin, the highest decoration in the country, is given to people who win athletic awards of a high enough description. But what do we find here?

Mr. Speaker: Is not economic prosperity....

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Dhyan Chand or C. K. Naidu....

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member say that with hungry stomach people will go on playing? Is not economic prosperity a *sine qua non* for sports and games?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, it is necessary to encourage, to recognise, to show appreciation in whatever kind is thought to be feasible. We find in our country....

An hon. Member: You were telling about C. K. Naidu.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: C. K. Naidu or Dhyan Chand got at the very outside a Padma Shri....

An hon. Member: They both got it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee:while Vizi gets a Padma Bhushan. A national professor like Dr. P. V. Kane got a Padma Bhushan while J. R. D. Tata and G. D. Birla Padma Vibhushan. (*Interruption*). This is the scale of value. I am sorry to say....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Only yesterday I was reviewing as to what all could be asked and what all could not be asked. Titles like Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan are conferred by the President. Therefore, it is not up to us to discuss as to on what equity and merits these are awarded. Any reference may be avoided so far as those matters are concerned (*Interruption*). It is not the Minister who advises, it is in his discretion, in a way, that the President makes these awards.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I had not the least intention of impugning the awards made, but my fear is that the right thing is not always done and I wish that more appreciation is shown on an official as well as on a non-official scale for people who bring honour for the country either in the realm of learning, politics or sports. That is the main point that I was trying to make.

Some people have suggested a Ministry of Sports, but having seen how ministries function particularly in relation to these matters I would rather not have it. But I would suggest a real national policy for athletic development. I would suggest a greater association of the representatives of the people—bad enough as they might be, but we cannot do better than what we can do in the circumstances. I would like the association of the representatives of the people in the formulation of a national policy even in regard to athletics because we want to our people to have more and more food, to have a better build of their body, to have a better well being so to speak, and that is the essential preliminary to our having athletic success. Therefore, the whole thing hangs together and it is necessary to have that kind of a real national policy so that we can mobilise sports and the enthusiasm which it evokes for building our country and our people.

I do not wish for a moment to suggest that I am entirely painting a dark picture. Recently things have happened which make us feel very proud. Only in recent years our people....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has to conclude now.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I will take only two minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed him half an hour out of two hours.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I shall finish in two minutes and then you can allot the time as you think fit.

Shri Tangamani: A more sporting offer!

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I do not want to draw a dark picture. I do find many bright features, and in the last two years our people have swum across the English Channel. Not only our men like Mihir Sen and Bimal Chandra but even women like Arati Saha have swum the Channel. Also we have Brojen Das of Pakistan who has crossed English Channel. Here again, I find that another woman swimmer, Leela Banerjee, wanted assistance last year in regard to her travel for crossing the Channel but she did not get any facilities.

About mountaineering also, we have had very important exploits to our credit. There is the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute with which the great Tensing is associated. Major Jayal's name will always be remembered. Major General Gian Singh took a Himalayan expedition only the other day. Even a non-official expedition of some Bengalis led by Sukumar Roy, conquered a Himalayan peak more than 20,000 feet high—Nandaghunti—and only very recently they came back to Delhi. Things like this are happening; that is to say, our people are coming forward sometimes entirely on their own and it is very necessary that we mobilise this enthusiasm which is there.

We see in cricket matches large audience coming together. Sometimes they are uninformed audiences and they only add to the disturbances in the scene. As a matter of fact, there is so much interest in the matter, but that interest has got to be organised, trained, equipped properly and adequately, and that is a job of Government.

But in regard to Olympic Games which have recently concluded, Government's defaults have come very much to the forefront and it is neces-

sary to have not only the kind of probe which Shri Jaipal Singh is conducting but also something deeper. Even more than that, it is necessary that there is a national policy in regard to sports adopted by the country, and I do wish that Government applies its mind properly and adopts the remedies which are best needed in our present situation.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the present situation of sports in India, with special reference to our loss of Olympic supremacy in hockey, be taken into consideration."

May I know how many hon. Members would like to take part in this debate?

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): Sir, give a chance to sportsmen.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly, I hope Shri Sharma is not a sportsman.

Dr. P. Subbarayan rose—

Mr. Speaker: Yes, Dr. Subbarayan. I will call the lady Member next.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Sir, with the permission of my colleague, the hon. Minister of Education, I would like to say a few words on this occasion. I am glad my hon. friend Shri Mukerjee has brought this forward, but all the same, I would like to give a note of warning. I think it is always dangerous to discuss in Parliament the selection of teams and the way in which they did in particular games because I do not think it is an encouragement. On the other hand, if Shri Mukerjee pleaded, as he did, for more funds being allotted for sports I would be with him; also, for what he pleaded with regard to training etc., and catching them young which I think is a very sound thing. He also pleaded for more sports field. I think the hon. Minister is very interested in it and he has given quite a

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

tidy sum of money to the States for the playing fields especially for schools because, after all as Shri Mukerjee would admit, we get all the people whom we want to get on in sports from the schools. The English public schools, as Shri Mukerjee knows—though I know he does not approve of the public schools system—has produced many cricketers, many hockey players, many rugby players, if I may say so,—game which is not played in this country—who have played for England. We had, for instance, the Private Secretary to the Viceroy here, Sir George Abell, who not only got a first, got into civil service and had three blues and an international rugger cap, a record which cannot be beaten for a long time, because I know George Abell both as a scholar and as a sportsman.

Shri Mukerjee referred to the great Ranji. I would like to remind him of a remark which Wenworth made to Mr. Neville Cardus. It is in his book. When Mr. Neville Cardus asked Wentworth what he thought of Ranji, the reply was that he had never made a Christian stroke in life, meaning of course that he brought into the game a different technique which was really eastern because of the suppleness of his wrists and the way in which he was able to sight the ball a split second quicker than most batsmen who played that game.

There are also others like Duleep who followed his uncle and who should have been as great as his uncle was, if illness had not overtaken him. Besides, I think Indian cricket is not so badly managed by the Board of Control, because I felt rather hurt, considering that I was one of the pioneers of the Board of Control, having been its President for over eight long years. I hope the Board has continued the policy that was laid down at that time.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): What did you do?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Shri V. P. Nayar said something. I could not catch him.

Mr. Speaker: He asked, "What did you do?"

Dr. P. Subbarayan: He had better read the book to know what was done. I sent a team from here to England after the war, because they had asked us to send a team, as no other offer came from other countries, and our team in 1946, after the war did not do as badly as Shri V. P. Nayar made out. If Shri V. P. Nayar only knew the standard of the game, he would not have asked the question that he put to me, because I am afraid that though he might have played cricket he knows very little of cricket, if I may say so.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I was asking you as to what you did for the game. You did not do anything much.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: What I did for the game, I did. It is all found in the book. I took over the Board with a debt of £1,250 and half a crown in the till. But I left the Board at the end of about eight years, leaving a credit of Rs. 2,50,000. If it is not doing anything my hon. friend has different notions of what can be done. That is the reply which I can give. Not that I want to boast but because Shri V. P. Nayar asked this question, I told him what I did.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Only giving out facts.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Yes; I would not give you anything else. The facts of course prove what has been done, if you understand the language.

As a matter of fact, I think the Government of India are trying to do their best, because I was Chairman of the Council of Sports and they are trying to do what they can to fill the void that has been left. There was something said about the Maha-

raja of Patiala. I hope the people realise that the Patiala House and their successors have been great patrons of sport for many long years, and they have brought out cricketers like Hirst and Rhodes who were household names in English cricket. They have coached our cricketers also; they have brought out Tarrant who coached many of our cricketers and Amarnath himself is a product of Tarrant. Therefore, there is no use thinking that because the Maharaja of Patiala sat in the V.I.P. seat at Rome he did something wrong. I do not think he was doing anything wrong. He sat there because he wanted to see what the form of our sportsmen was and he found a place to sit there so that he could watch the performance of our sportsmen. That is all I have got to say in defence of the Maharaja of Patiala.

There have also been others like the Maharaja of Nawanagar who brought Wensley out and Mankad, of whom Shri H. N. Mukerjee talked about, was really a product of Wensley's coaching. Even now, today, Wensley is coaching at Madras.

The various sports organisations are trying to do what they can to advance the cause of sports. As this void has been caused, the Government of India have rightly come in to do what they can. It is only the beginning. I am sure the criticism that Shri Mukerjee made would be taken to heart and the Government will do whatever they can to advance the cause of sport.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri. Then, I shall call Shri Jaipal Singh.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard with interest what Shri H. N. Mukerjee has had to say. At the outset, I would also like to pay my tribute to the Maharaja of Patiala and the various other princes, for they have given their life to the cause of sport. It was said that they occupied a V.I.P.

seat, because they were princes. That is not so. They occupied those seats in Rome because they were sportsmen and they were interested in sports and not because they were princes. They have done a lot for sports and that should be acknowledged. I do not think it is sporting to say that they have not.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): They are still doing.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The present Maharaja of Patiala is there.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: The present Maharaja is there always.

Now, one thing that I feel is, we should not judge our efforts at sports by what we have gained in the Olympic field only, or by the loss that we have suffered in some game. It is a thing to be considered: we may have lost in some cases but we have been able to produce sportsmen and that is the main object of any sports training or entering into sports. It is not so much whether you lose or win. It is the spirit of sports that you have to cultivate.

In that field, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to certain things that I,—as a woman, feel the lacuna of. Here are sportsmen who are going to speak. I do not claim to play cricket or hockey, but I know a little of hockey, being the President of the Women's Hockey Team. But, however, that is another story.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That is the story.

An hon. Member: That is a story by itself.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I hope that some of the unpleasantness that has arisen in this women's hockey team—it is not at all sportsman like—would be eliminated from it. That is my plea. However, that is another story. I would not go into that now.

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

One thing that I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that we need to have an overall concept of how important sport is to the life and health of the country in general. Look to any other country, Sir, when you compare our figures with those of other countries, it is really astounding. In India, when compared to—Japan, for instance, the universities give a very small trickle towards the sporting field.

I would not go into the figures because it will take more time, but in athletics, for instance, in Japan, there are 20 ex-university company employees; 18 students, six university staff members and one Government official. In water polo, there are 19 students, 13 ex-university company employees; in football, there are 16 ex-university company employees and so on. There, the ex-university men and students form the bulk. In India, what is the position? Except for the silver lining that the armed forces provide us, our students do not provide us with sportsmen as we would like them to.

In India, in athletics, what happens? There are nine from the armed forces, five from police, three from railways, including one ex-university man and one student. This is the composition of the various teams that so far have been sent. These are matters of detail, but that would show how we do not have much response from the universities as we should have. That is the time—in the universities and schools and colleges—where we must catch them young and train them so that we have the best elements in sports. That is where we are faced with the lack of funds and where Government can come to our rescue.

There is one chapter in the report that has been given by the *Ad Hoc Enquiry Committee on Games and Sports* and I am particularly interested in that chapter. Chapter III deals

with "Other sports". The other sports comprise man things. There is rifle shooting, billiards, swimming, rowing, archery and fencing. In many of these sports, I am sure, India can do very very well. Billiards is a game that has been played in India for years. Now, what happens is, they want some money to renew the table for championships to be played. A letter has to be written and a paltry amount of Rs. 5,000 to be sanctioned for foreign exchange is not given quickly so that the table can be put right. All these things do not lead to a good atmosphere in sports.

16 hrs.

As Shri Mukerjee remarked, in swimming, two ladies from Bengal have acquitted themselves well. Leela Banerjee could not find the money to really cross the Channel. I am sure she is trying to cross between India and Ceylon and she has been successful, I think. But she could not go abroad, because she could not find the money. The Government should see that such things do not happen.

When we come to sports like polo, princes have gone out of the picture, but because of that, we should not let polo go out of the picture. Polo is not only an ancient game, but it has come down from the *Maha Bharata*. The princess of Manipur, Chittaran-gada, was supposed to be an adept in that game. I think that is a sport that is very suitable to us. Government should take the onus of having good horses wherever they can do it and give certain subsidy to people who will keep these horses, so that the sport can go on.

I would like to draw the Minister's attention to the fact that archery is something that we are proud of in India. Archery is a natural skill with the *adivasis* and the people in Assam. They have not to learn it from anybody; it has come down from father to son from generations and within

the forests and glades, they have proved their skill. That is something about which we can stand proudly in front of the world and show we have something to teach them in this line.

Also, there is this sport of fencing. It is a sport which men and women can take up with very good results. It is something that bends your body, and makes you supple. It is one of the most beautiful sports. We have the Indian-type of fencing and if it is to come up to international standards, we must have training schools with all the necessary equipment.

Lastly, I come to rifle-shooting. What happened after Independence? Arms were restricted before and it was relaxed. People used it indiscriminately really to spoil wild life. Rifle-shooting does not mean that you go against the rules of all sports and just keep on shooting here and there, spoiling wild life. It should be such that it is regulated and cultivated as an art. It is something that we have done very well in India. I am the President of the Rifle-Club of Nabadwip and you will be surprised and happy to hear that many of the women in Nabadwip, after 15 days' training, have done much better than men!

Rifle clubs in India should have every support from Government, so that they can carry on their work of sport and training in the best way possible.

As Shri Mukerjee remarked, stadia are one of the things we need. In Calcutta, we have not yet been able to have one. That is quite true, but there is a certain amount of money available for stadia and sometimes, it is not wisely utilised. The measurements also are not as they should be for real sports. Anywhere, wherever people can get together and influence perhaps the Minister or whatever is the source, they put up a stadium. But is there any use in having a stadium where the sport is not there for people to see? I have known places

where stadiums have been put up with a certain amount of money, which is really a waste. Government must go into these things and see that money is not just thrown away, they must see whether it can be better utilised and stadia are put up where there is real need and not put up where they do not serve a very useful purpose.

I would like to make a plea that we need play-fields to train our athletes everywhere in schools and colleges. For that, even a cess of some kind on each cinema ticket, say, 3np or 5np, may be charged, so that we can have enough play-fields in our schools and colleges, to train the youth and men and women of our country, so that they may take their rightful place in the sports of India. Sportsmen and women are the best ambassadors. When they go out from India, they hold their own. With their beautiful bodies and faces, with their capacity to give out their best in any sport they take up, they hold aloft the flag of India and the flag of sports.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): If they are defeated by one goal, they will start crying.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: He does not do that; a sportman does not feel bad if he is defeated; he thinks of the best efforts that he has put in. I always think that you cannot have better ambassadors for India than the young people who will go out with all their enthusiasm, well-equipped and trained; they will do their best under the best conditions, with good managers, if the money is really used to give our young boys and girls confidence and good food, wherever it is necessary.

16.16 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

Shri Jaipal Singh: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I really should not partici-

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

pate in this debate, because I feel that the House should have waited for the report which the committee appointed by the All India Council of Sports, of which I am the leader, Convener or Chairman, whatever you like to call me. I think if this House could have waited for that report, it would have been better.

But I must disagree with Dr. Subbarayan; he is not here now. He has run away. Earlier, when a question was asked, he protested against any inquiry being made in regard to sports. With all his British training, he said it was not done in the House of Commons. But he completely forgot what was done in the House of Commons. On the Derby day, the Chair keeps an eye on the watch to see when the train is due to leave for Epsom Downs. That does not happen here. Every Member of the Parliament is a sportsman, all the time interested in something outside.

Even today he has repeated that indictment against the Chair. I say this because it is the Chair that has permitted this discussion. For him to sermonise to the Chair and to tell the House that there should be no discussion, is, I feel, out of grace for a Member who is a Member of the Cabinet. I say it very seriously. I myself was very disturbed when I discovered that the discussion had been permitted, specially as it was the duty of the Minister of Education to tell the Chair that that particular probing committee had been appointed and the House could have waited for that report. Instead of that, we waited for the Minister to come back from abroad and we have the discussion today.

First of all, let us be very clear about this. The House has every right to discuss anything, pleasant or unpleasant, when the House is called upon to give money—grants and funds.

That is the main thing. When things go wrong, it may be unpleasant to some people but, nonetheless, they have to face facts as they are. Now that is the first point.

Secondly, I was very very surprised and I was astounded at the ignorance of Dr. Subbarayan that he should have made a statement that the Maharaja of Patiala occupied a VIP seat. Was it only a VIP seat that he occupied? Is that all that my friend knows? Did he not sit in the official box? I shall say nothing more, because I am in the probing committee. But it is really very disconcerting that people get up and endeavour to praise something that does not need praising. The princes have done their might bit in the past in keeping the sports going and some of them are still doing it, regardless of what my Communist friends have said. They are still taking to it and they are still making their sacrifices. So, let us not put history upside down and try to say they did wonderful things only in the past. It is in bad grace for Professor Dr. Mukerjee to say so. Let him see the facts. I do not know from where Professor Mukerjee got his facts or the so called ideas.

I am very sorry I am very violently critical, because it is time that we face facts and not hide ourselves behind certain things. Now it is not fair to the hon. Minister even to give a reply to this debate. I do not think he is, till I submit the report of my Committee, competent to do so. All that he can say is "I am awaiting the report of Jaipal Singh". I have advised him to say that much, nothing more, and sit down, because it is not fair to him.

Here the rider is specially with reference to the loss of our supremacy in hockey in Rome. I ought to know something about hockey. I led the first team that won the gold medal for this country—it was Akhand Hindustan, then—and than Pandit Motilal Nehru,

speaking from this side, told the British Government that if India could do this, it could run the country also. If you look at Hansard you will find the language he used.

As a matter of fact, things have been going wrong for some time. We knew that. The sportmen are not wanted in these organisations. That is the basic malady. As far as our games organisations are concerned, sportsmen are not wanted there. Where are they? Tell me, where are they? In which organisation have they supremacy? In our country, only this year in Calcutta, when I was the chief guest at the National Hockey Championship, said that the Indian hockey federation was in bad hands. I know what I say. People were talking about Maharajas and their supporters. I said they were in bad hands. Why did I say so? Because I knew that things were being done in a wrong way and I knew we would lose the supremacy; I am not trying to be wiser after the results. Anybody who plays in a team knows that attack is the best form of defence. But what happened in Rome, Melbourne and Tokyo is the other way round, it is the reverse position. That is what is going wrong. However, that is not something under discussion.

The whole point is that for the present situation in sports you cannot blame the Government. How does the Government come into it? Should sports be controlled by the Government? What does it mean? All the fellows sitting in the Treasury Benches, they will be the worst possible sportsmen. I would not trust my sports with any of the Ministers anywhere, including the Government of India, and I say that seriously. We have a few eminent sportsmen. We have the Prime Minister of India, a great sportsman. I accept that. The two hon. Members who are sitting behind there, they are sportsmen. But the point is, by and large, I would not trust the control of sports to our Ministers. What is the remedy? You have the elective process. And I am

sorry that Professor Hiren Mukerjee should have brought in the name of Lala Amarnath. Is it the Board of Control for Cricket that has thrown him out or is it the elective process that has thrown him out? I would like my friends, the critics of the Government, to come and tell us what is the remedy. I myself do not know the remedy.

It is the democratic process with a vengeance. If you have the elective process, whoever is elected rightly or wrongly, a good man or a bad man, you have just got to accept it. That is the tragedy. I myself, in my minute of dissent to that special report to which Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri has made a reference, have tried to find a remedy as to how we could eliminate persons who develop vested interests and go on for ever. Somebody continues for 26 years as president of some important organisation. An eminent person like Dr. Subbarayan continues for eight years as he told us. An industrialist like Shri Naval Tata continues for ten years in the Indian Hockey Federation as President and tells us that as long as he was President India did not lose the gold medal but the moment he left India lost it. It is like this: *et hoc genus omne*.

That is not the remedy. The point is this. Let not the Government run away with this idea that they are doing everything. They are doing practically nothing. They are shielding themselves behind the appointment of the All-India Council of Sports with big names including names like myself. We are there. They are all advisers. There are Maharajas. There are . . .

Shri V. P. Nayar: Maharanas.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Yes, a Maharna is also there. There are Rajkumaris. Everybody is there, they tell us. They advise us and we listen to this advice. But the point is that advice is not what this country requires. We all know, the humblest of us, what is required. What is required in this

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

country is more and more and more and more playing fields. How are you going to get them? In the Third Five-Year Plan what is the money that has been allotted for the development of sports? Practically nothing. I am not going to ask this question to the hon. Minister of Education because he himself is helpless in this matter. There is the hon. Finance Minister sitting alongside and the right person to answer this question is my hon. friend, the hon. Minister of Finance. He is a very good sportsman, indoor and outdoor both.

The point is this. In this many things have gone wrong. There are many people. If I had to be mean, I could hang many people including the hon. Minister of Education. But the point is: Is there anyone who really in good faith has done something wrong or right? For that I would urge the House to wait till this probe is done. This is the only one warning I would like to give to the hon. Minister—and this warning I have given him before—that his appointing me to head a probing committee can by itself mean nothing, unless it is appointed under the Commission of Inquiry Act because already there are whispers going on, “We are not bound to give evidence before this probing committee.” That is something I have a duty to seize this House of. People must be compelled to come forward and give their honest views. I am not talking of people who are directly connected with this organisation. I am not talking of them. It is the distant observers who do most of the shouting. A man who is doing a solid piece of work does not shout. He tries to do his best. But the damage that has been done is by people who have had little to do with sports, who contributed very little but who have had opportunities to show the worst side of our personality as it were, as though we were bad losers.

What is there in losing a game? We have had it ever since 1928. We lost

it, but India has not lost it. It is still Indian hockey. If by sheer mismanagement and various other things it has gone out of our hands, well, let us be sportsmen and congratulate the other side. No, the thing is we want to hang people. I say that that is a wrong approach. Let us learn the lesson of Melbourne, of Tokyo and latest of Rome and put our house in order because there is plenty wrong in our house. Let us not run away from this. I am not for one moment suggesting that because organisations, associations and federations are autonomous therefore Government has to stand helpless at a distance and only tries to dole out money, shall we say, without any say in the matter. That is an attitude which I would not accept. I think the hon. Minister meant well. He was weak and the people in authority, the Federation and their representatives told him, if you do not do this, there is risk at Rome; so you go to Mount Abu, Srinagar, Hyderabad, Timbuktoo, I will give you all the funds. It was all done in good faith. Therefore, at this stage, I am not one who would condemn, anything for the matter of that. There is one thing that I will do. I will twenty-five naya paise condemn Shri H. N. Mukerjee. Seventy-five naya paise I will support him because, as things are placed in this country, there is only one way of waking up our sports organisations waking up the Government, the State Governments and the like, and that is by the great service that he has rendered. Otherwise, I would say I would hang him 100 naya paise.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I do share the widest part of the view expressed by my good friend Shri Jaipal Singh with regard to the service rendered by the great University sportsman and Communist Member Shri H. N. Mukerjee. He is about the most liberal communist alive in the world today and if all communist are like him, there will be very little terror about communism. I do not know how much a liberal communist like

him will be allowed to reign in a communist country. But, if that is the type, we have nothing to be afraid of. He was in one of the oldest Universities in Europe. He was also a cricketeer and he has played games. He has got the right to talk about this. This very debate, I am sure, will enlighten the authorities here and in the States and also the various organisations.

I do not take the line taken by Dr. P. Subbarayan that anything connected with sports should not be discussed here because it is not being discussed in the House of Commons. It is true that so far as our Constitution is concerned, and cricket and some team games are concerned, we are closely following the English example. But, there is something peculiarly Indian about all these games. As has been pointed out already, when Ranjit Singhji played cricket, they found for the first time that the Indian was a fraction of a second quicker in the eye and in the movement of muscle than a westner. He was dubbed a wizard in cricket and his grand tradition has been followed by other people.

The organisations has been functioning fairly well. I have had something to do with it myself. I was for a number of years President of the Madras Association and a Vice-President of the Board of Control. It is true, in those days, many of the top sportsmen were somewhere near the organisation.

It is true also there used to be a lot of generalisation. For example, it used to be commonly said; what can you do as a nation with the sort of food that we eat? But, they forget that Merchant was a great vegetarian and M. J. Gopalan of Madras was a vegetarian. It is not the food that matters. It is the way that a man is able to keep himself fit and coached up in the game and the way you are able to catch them young. What is more important in all these team games is...

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I submit that even vegetarian food has to be good food to really build up the physique.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I stand corrected by my good friend Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri when she says good food. It is only a matter of taste. If she means vitamins and well balanced food, I daresay she is right.

What is more important is, you can talk about food; you can refer to it on paper. How can it help a player if you are not able to help him as a player? You can catch them young. You must see to it that good sportsmen are provided with fairly comfortable jobs when they are sportsmen and even thereafter. If one has got the security problem, the problem of a house to look after, worrying him, how do you expect a man to give his best to the nation or to his side, when all the time he is oppressed by poverty and he has to make both ends meet? I have always been pleading for sportsmen being taken in for various jobs. We are encouraging so many different tribes and Scheduled Castes. Likewise, we must encourage sportsmen also. I am not saying that because a person is a sportsman, he should be given some job, but we must see to it that as far as possible, top sportsmen are kept out of want. It has happened in Madras, and I believe, in Bombay too, that many fine sportsmen have just faded away because they could not make both ends meet.

Shri Tangamani: Shri Sivaraman, for instance.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The prime necessity in all these matters is play-grounds. I am very glad that my hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh has referred to this aspect, and my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee also has referred to it. What is happening is that some of the fine play-grounds in big cities are being swallowed up either by Government buildings or by big mercantile buildings. Play-grounds are the lungs in cities, and they have

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

got to be preserved. There must be some Central legislation or State legislation preventing the using of play-grounds for such purposes, especially in congested cities. You cannot expect the boys, especially young boys, to run miles out of the city to play games. Many of them are too young to make these trips, and they become very tired also, especially in the tropics, if they are to make such long trips in order to play games in the play-grounds outside the city. Therefore all amenities must be given to provide play-grounds for the young boys.

I am glad also that Shrimati Na Palchoudhuri has referred to the question of foreign exchange. It is true that in respect of many games, we are trying our very best to get indigenous sports goods, and we are going a long way in meeting the demands. Some of our indigenous cricket-balls are very fine ones and some of them are very good. Some of the fine cricket bats are being made in India from out of the willow in Kashmir. But, it is just possible in regard to some of the games that we may not be able to get the best sports gear; in such cases, there must not be any delay or backlog in sanctioning the necessary foreign exchange for getting such sports gear from abroad.

In the sports organisations—I have been connected with them—what happens is this. If, as in Madras and in Bombay, the controlling association is an association consisting of representatives of clubs, and as Shri Jaipal Singh has pointed out, the elective principle is functioning, then, invariably the proper man comes in; he is elected by a number of clubs, and he comes in, and that organisation makes the best coaching arrangements also. For example, Wensley was the first coach that was brought to India. The Madras Association brought Wensley there; he stayed there for a long time to train our cricket sportsmen, and today, some of them have

gained test caps on account of their having been coached by Wensley.

It is only when you have got associations not consisting of members representing the clubs, and some group or clique is controlling them, that all the trouble comes. Nobody is indispensable, least of all, in sports. That is the most important thing to remember. I do submit that the elective principle will have its own good effect, so far as these organisations are concerned. If anything goes wrong in any organisation, the Government of India must come down upon them like a ton of coal; if there is any defalcation or any nepotism takes place, then it must be put down with a firm hand. It is not only in other spheres of life that you have got nepotism, but you have got a lot of nepotism in sports too. It might just happen that if a man is in the good books of the selection committee or the people controlling an organisation, he may get the cap, in preference to people who deserve better. That sort of thing should not be allowed to happen. I am glad that we are discussing this matter here. Nothing can stop this supreme elected body from discussing anything, and I entirely agree with my hon. friends that nothing can be closed to us.

So far as hockey is concerned, we have done well. We have lost the mantle for the time being, but as has been pointed out already, our excellent standard has not gone down. It may be that we have lost the crown because of some mismanagement and other things, but ultimately we shall be all right. But the real point which my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee forgets is that, thanks to us, other countries have now caught up; they are emulating our game. Holland has emulated us, and then Germany also has emulated us. It is not Shri Jaipal Singh's time now when he was just making rings round other countries, but now other nations are also catching up. This is all to the good, because we shall now be playing a

really competitive game in international hockey.

I was rather surprised that my hon. friend had forgotten tennis. Our Krishnan covered himself with glory in Wimbledon. He has been doing well, and he did it for two years. It is precisely boys like him that I have in my mind when I say that you must give encouragement to the young sportsman. Krishnan's father is not a very rich man. He was just a clerk or a superintendent in some office, and somehow he managed to train Krishnan. And in his very first experience at Wimbledon, he has earned laurels from every one concerned.

I do not know also why my hon. friend has forgotten the Maharaja of Bikaner, Shri Karni Singhji, a Member of this House who did so well in shooting. He is one of the crack shots in the country.

But while talking of shooting, I must join with my hon. friend, Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri, in saying that it is a shame that wild life is being exterminated. That is not what we want. The wild buffalo is practically gone in Central India. The barking deer has practically disappeared. As regards the cheetah, you can count their number on your fingers. There are a few lions which are fortunately preserved. So far as rhinos are concerned, they were practically shot down. Thank God we are now preserving them. This destruction of wild life is not sportsmanship. I am sure every attempt will be made to protect them. When the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill comes up for discussion, I hope to express my views on this. I have a number of friends in the princely order. But I have always had a feeling—I hope they will forgive me—that the one blot on their escutcheon is the amount of shooting they do, did, are doing now. In one case, there is a story that a gentleman brought the Viceroy some

years ago to shoot a poor lame elephant which was led into the forest. When the Viceroy came, it just lifted up its trunk. He did not know what it was about. They shouted, 'Shoot, shoot!'. Finally they found that the dead elephant had chain marks in the legs.

This is the sort of thing that should not happen. It is certainly unsporting. I hope shooting does not mean killing wild life—these precious specimens that we have in the country.

As regards equestrian sports, we have done well. I think we can lay the flattering unction to our hearts. In polo, we have done very well. The Maharaja of Jaipur was doing much in the field. The Nawab of Bhopal was a crack player. We had Hanut Singh and so many other crack players. We are doing our best. I am glad the Government are giving all the help they can to Polo. I hope we will encourage racing and polo. This is the only way to keep up the quality of our horses. Nowadays in the Army, everything is getting mechanised and the horse may completely vanish from it. But I hope good breeding will go on. Though I do not go to races myself, I hope racing in the proper sense will continue so that we will have good horses and good breeding in Poona and other places.

We are also doing very well in ball badminton, table tennis and so many other games. I am not saying this just to pat ourselves on the back. As has been already said, our touring sportsmen are real ambassadors. When I was a student, we were only talking of Jaipal Singh of Oxford, Ramaswami of Cambridge, Hadi and others. These are great names and they have built up a great tradition behind them. Perhaps you know the story of the Nawab of Pataudi who was rushing to Oxford from London after dinner and he was breaking the speed rules. The policeman stopped him and asked, 'What do you mean by going like this?' The Nawab said: 'I am sorry I have to rush back to Cristchurch'.

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

The Policeman said: 'Oh, you the Nawab. Good luck. I hope you will play well for Worcestershire' That in England is the spirit in which they take it. That is the tradition left behind in the sporting field.

Finally, I wish to say two or three things about catching them young and training them. Most of our associations are doing their very best. But where you have to get them is not at the college stage but at the school stage. That is where you must catch them and train them and follow it up. You must even examine the kind of food that they eat. When C. K. Naya-du was captaining our team in England—he is one of the finest captains; I want to pay my tribute to him—he used to go to every room where each player was staying while they were on tour of the countries and England and he used to see that every one of them went to bed at 9.30 or 10 so that he was fit for play the next day. If a player goes about playing cards till 2 A.M. in the morning, you cannot expect anything out of him in the game the next day. It is the duty of the captain to see to it that these things are attended to so that we get the best out of the players.

I repeat that we must do everything in our power to give all the assistance we can to sports organisations and to sports. We should see that many more playgrounds and stadia come into existence. Stadia are very important. In many places, they put up temporary structures for the sake of international games. Then nothing happens. They pull them down. Lakhs of rupees are spent in that way. Every city, every mofussil town must have a stadium where not only games could be played but other pageants and tamashaws can take place. I hope Government would take all steps.

I am very glad that Shri Mukerjee gave us all an opportunity to discuss games and to have a review of sports activities in India.

श्री भक्त बर्शन (गढ़वाल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं खेलों के सम्बन्ध में कोई विशेष जानकारी नहीं रखता हूँ लेकिन एक ग्रीसत दर्जे का भारतीय नागरिक होने के नाते ओलैम्पिक खेलों में भारतीय सम्मान क. धक्का पहुंचा है उससे प्रभावित होकर कुछ शब्द यहां पर इस सदन के सामने रखने का साहस करता हूँ। मुझ से पहले प्रोफेसर मुकर्जी, डाक्टर सुब्बारायन और श्री जयपाल सिंह आदि दिग्गज महानुभावों ने अपने विचार प्रकट कर दिये हैं इसलिए मेरे लिए अब यह आवश्यक नहीं रह गया है कि मैं इस पर बहुत विस्तार से जाऊँ।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सन् १९२० में जो पहली पार्टी हिन्दुस्तान से ओलैम्पिक में शामिल होने के लिए एंटवर्प गई थी वह सर दोराबजी टाटा की देख रेख ~ गई थी। उस के बाद से प्रतिवर्ष हम अपनी विजय पताका में कुछ न कुछ बातें जोड़ते और बढ़ाते रहे हैं। लेकिन सन् १९५६ में मेलबोर्न में जो खेल हुए थे उन में हमें यह चेतावनी मिल गई थी कि हम खासकर हाकी क्षेत्र में जो सारे संसार में अपना एक दावा रखते थे आगे हाने का वह समाप्त होने जा रहा है। यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि रोम के ओलैम्पिक्स में नये नये कीर्तिमान (रेकार्ड्स) स्थापित किये गये, सब देशों ने प्रगति की लेकिन भारत ने अपयश का टीका लगाने में प्रगति की। हमारी हार इतनी बुरी हुई है जिसकी कि कल्पना भी नहीं की जा सकती है और सारे देश की जनता को इससे जबर्दस्त ठेस पहुंची है। केवल हाकी क्षेत्र में ही नहीं एथैलिटिक्स में, कुश्ती में, भार उठाने में, फुटबाल में और तराकी आदि में भी हमें सब दिशाओं में असफलता का सामना करना पड़ा है। पहले के ओलैम्पिक खेलों में यदि कोई असफलताएं होती थीं तो होकी की सफलता की खुशी में हम उनको भूल जाते

ये लेकिन अब की इतना गहरा धक्का लगा है कि वह भुलाये नहीं भूलतीं। अब केवल जो प्रोफेशनल खिलाड़ी हैं या जो खेल की संस्थाओं के क्षेत्र में अधिकार किये हुए हैं उन का ही यह काम नहीं रह गया है बल्कि एक औसत दर्जे के भारतीय नागरिक का भी यह अधिकार हो गया है कि इस बारे में सोचे और कोई रास्ता निकाले।

सभापति महोदय, हाकी के खेल में हमारा मुकाबला अक्सर यह समझा जाता है कि केवल पाकिस्तान के साथ है लेकिन पाकिस्तान के इलावा सात अन्य देश हैं जो लगातार इस बीच में भारत के मुकाबले में भागे बढ़ रहे हैं। किस प्रकार से हमारे भारत के खिलाड़ी खेलते हैं या पाकिस्तान के खिलाड़ी खेलते हैं उनके तरीके को उन्होंने समझ लिया है और इस बार यह देखा गया कि स्पेन, आस्ट्रेलिया, केनिया, न्यूजीलैंड, हालैंड, ब्रिटेन व जर्मनी यह सात राष्ट्र ऐसे पैदा हो गये हैं भारत के खिलाड़ियों के लिए जिनके कि मुकाबले में भागे बढ़ना बड़ा कठिन हो जायेगा और इसलिए अब आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम बहुत गहराई से इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करें।

सबसे बड़ी कमी जो हमारे खिलाड़ियों में बताई गई और जिसके कि बारे में श्री जयपाल सिंह इस बारे में ज्यादा जानकारी रखते हैं और जैसा कि उन्होंने बतलाया कि अभी रोम में हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच जो फाइनल मैच हुआ तो हम केवल अपने को डिफेंड करने में ही लगे रहे जब कि पाकिस्तान ने पहले चार मिनट में ऑफेंसिव लेकर हमारे ऊपर एक गोल कर दिया। उसकी स्ट्रुटिजी ऑफेंसिव की रही जब कि हमारी डिफेंसिव की और जिसका कि नतीजा यह हुआ कि पहले ही चार मिनट में उन्होंने हमारे ऊपर एक गोल कर दिया और उसके बाद वह अपना डिफेंस करते र और हम आखिर तक वह गोल नहीं उतार पाये। हमारे ऊपर गोल हो जाने के

बाद से भारतीय खिलाड़ियों का आपस में ताजमेल नहीं रहा।

इसके अलावा यह भी शिकायत थी कि खिलाड़ियों के छांटने में, उनके चयन में निष्पक्षता का बर्ताव नहीं किया गया। प्रांतीयता, जातिवाद, दलबन्दी और गुटबन्दी का वहां पर बोलबाला है। जहां पहले हमेशा ओलिम्पिक खेलों में १८ खिलाड़ी ले जाये जाते थे जिनमें कि १३ खिलाड़ी थे वहां अब २१ खिलाड़ी ले जाये गये और उनको रोम की सैर कराई गई सरकारी खर्च पर या जनता के खर्च पर जब कि खेलें केवल १३ खिलाड़ी ही। अब सवाल यह उठता है कि आखिर इस शासन और जनता के पैसे का दुरुपयोग क्यों किया गया? अभी २१ नवम्बर को स्टार्ट क्वेश्चन नम्बर २६९ के उत्तर में शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय की ओर से डा० केसकर ने जवाब देते हुए यह बतलाया कि वह आटोमैटस संस्थायें हैं हम कैसे देखल दे सकते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम हर प्रकार की संस्था को कुछ न कुछ स्वाधीनता देने के पक्ष में हैं लेकिन जब उन की वह स्वतंत्रता देश के सम्मान के विरुध जाती है तब भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक की ओर कम से कम संसद के सदस्य का वह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह अपनी आवाज बुलन्द करे ताकि उस के बारे में भागे के लिए कोई जांच पड़ताल कराई जाये और कोई रास्ता निकाली जाये। मेरे पास अधिक समय नहीं है, इसलिए मैं केवल इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि १९६४ में जकार्ता में ओलिम्पिक्स होने वाले हैं

एक माननीय सदस्य : टोकियो में।

श्री भक्त बंसन : हां, टोकियो में।

एक माननीय सदस्य १९६२ में ।

श्री भवत दर्शन : नहीं, १९६४ में । हर चार साल के बाद ऑलिम्पिक्स होते हैं । अभी १९६० में हुए हैं ।

इन चार वर्षों में हमारे सामने इतना अवसर है कि हम इतनी तैयारी करे कि भारत के माथे पर जो कलंक का टीका लगा है, उस को समाप्त कर दिया जाये । इस विषय में बहुत से सुझाव दिये गये हैं, लेकिन सब से बड़ा सुझाव यह है कि पाकिस्तान ने जो स्टैटेजी अपनाई है, उसको ध्यान में रखा जाये । जब उसके खिलाड़ियों की टीम बनाई गई, तो रोम में जाने से पहले उसने विदेशों में बीस पच्चीस मैच खेले । इसके विपरीत हमारे खिलाड़ी आखिर में पहुँचे । उनका आपस में कोई काम्प्रीनेशन नहीं है, कोई सहयोग नहीं है । वे आपस में लड़ते हैं । उनके झगड़ों के समाचार रोम के अखबारों में छपे । उससे हमारा बहुत अपमान होता है । मैं एक विनम्र संसद्-सदस्य होने की हैसियत से शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस खवाल में न रहें कि चूँकि हमने इन संस्थाओं को इतनी ओटोनोमी दे दी है, इसलिए हमें इसमें कुछ करने वा उसमें हस्तक्षेप करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है और वे हमारे देश के नाम को कलंकित करते रहें । अब समय आ गया है कि उनको सख्ती से कदम उठाना चाहिये और बीच में पड़ कर हालत को सुधारना चाहिये ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह के नेतृत्व में जो कमेटी बिठाई गई है, उसके सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि उस कमेटी को इतने अधिकार नहीं दिये गये हैं और उनकी रिपोर्ट पर कौन अमल करने वाला है । यह आवश्यक है कि उस कमेटी के पीछे ताकत होनी चाहिये और गवर्नमेंट को उसके हाथों को मजबूत करना चाहिये । अगर वह

कमेटी पूरी तरह ताकतवर नहीं है, तो गवर्नमेंट अपनी ओर से कमेटी मुकर्रर करे और बजट सेशन में इस विषय पर फिर बहस करने का मौका दिया जाये । तब उसकी रिपोर्ट का कुछ लाभ हो सकता है ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय हमारे खेल का स्तर इतना गिरा हुआ नहीं है, किन्तु जिनके हाथ में प्रबन्ध है, वे ऐंशो-इशरत, विदेश-यात्रा करने में और हो सकता है कि उस बहाने से अपना फायदा उठाने में लगे रहते हैं और वास्तविक कार्य की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । माननीय मंत्री महोदय को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, the president of the Indian Olympic Association is of the opinion that India's performance at the Olympic Games is quite creditable and that this performance is better than in any of the previous Olympics. He goes on to say that he has been distressed and pained because of the tirade against India's performance at the Rome Olympics in certain sections of the Press. He has a right to his own way of thinking but that is not the whole truth. I do not want to dispute it.

It is a fact that Milkha Singh who came fourth in the finals is the first Asian to be on the track in the final event and that has added to the prestige of the country no doubt. Our football team also did creditably well as Prof. Mukerjee said. To compare our football with Hungary is itself a pride for this country. And for our football to have drawn with France is a matter, this country can justly be proud of.

But, these are all petty consolations and insignificant feathers on our cap because of the fact that we have suffered a sort of a debacle so far as our hockey is concerned. There are so many criticisms levelled against our hockey team. Whatever it might be, we have suffered a debacle there at

the hands of Pakistan. Therefore, we are happy to hear that the Government has instituted an enquiry into the causes of this debacle. I would request them to see that it is a thorough enquiry because it has been proved by our performance that the record that we have achieved at the Olympic games is not the national record that we had succeeded in establishing in this country. Why is it that there has been a large-scale discrepancy between the two records? There are also criticisms that we had sent some players who did not come up to the standard.

If there has been anything of that sort I would request the Government to see that it does not happen because we speak of improvement of the standards of our games in the interest not only of sports itself but also in the interest of the country as a whole. There are also criticisms levelled against the coaches and the method of training. If there is any truth in it, there must be a through probe into that also.

There is a tendency, Sir, a very wrong tendency that is growing now. The directive of the All-India Sports Council is very often flouted by the sports federations. Everybody knows that the directive of the All-India Sports Council so far as the maximum strength of the participating teams is concerned was being flouted. What about the hockey team? It is a shame, if I may say so, that we added three extras as dummy entrants for events in which they did not participate. That means that we were telling a lie. I would say, Sir, to tell a lie abroad, to be known as liar abroad is a national disgrace. There must be a thorough enquiry into that also.

An. Hon. Member: They should not tell a lie at home also.

Shri Hem Barua: We should not tell a lie at home also, but when we tell a lie abroad it becomes a national disgrace.

Dr. Otto Peltzer, the athletic coach connected with our Rajkumari Coaching Scheme made a statement in Bombay. He said that it was not that the Indian participants lacked in talent but there was no proper preparation for them. If that is true, I would ask the Government to gear up its machinery and see that there is proper preparation before our participants are allowed to participate in international games.

Sir, I want to make one or two suggestions before I conclude. In order to improve the standards of our participants here I would rather say that there should be the selection of participants at least a year ahead so that they might know about their correct position, or else they are allowed to be lost in the maze of cross purposes and all sorts of doubts and suspicions. Then, I would say that sports must be seriously organised and encouraged in the schools and colleges because schools and colleges constitute the seed bed on which the future generation of sportsmen and sportswomen would be born.

Another thing that I would say is, a national sports Week must be organised annually not only at the Delhi level but also at the village, district or State level, because we want to participate in the olympic games in 1964 and 1968 and there we must be able to give a better account of ourselves. The pet argument given for the debacle suffered by our hockey team is that we were over-confident, we were complacent and our players thought that the gold medal was in their pockets. This is a very weak argument, it is an argument to cover up one's weakness and it does not hold any water. Therefore, I would request the Minister and the Government to see that things improve so that we may wear more feathers in our cap in the coming games.

श्री डॉ० मु० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, इस वक्त जब कि हम प्रोफेसर मुकर्जी के मोशन

[श्री अ० मु० तारिक]

पर, जो हमारे मुल्क के खेल के मुताल्लिक है, बहस कर रहे हैं, हमारी बहस का यह मन्शा नहीं है कि हम हारे क्यों, बल्कि हमारी बहस का मन्शा यह है कि जब हम खेल को खेलें, तो उसमें हम इस बात को अपनी नज़र के सामने रखें कि किसी भी खेल के साथ, जो कि दुनिया के आलिम्पिक्स के मैदान में होता है, हमारी कौम का मुस्तकबल भी वाबस्ता है। जब मैं आपके सामने अपने ये अलफ़ाज़ पेश कर रहा हूँ, मेरे सामने वह वक्त है, वह नक़शा है, जब हमने रेडियो के जरिये यह सुना कि रोम के मैदान में हमारी हाकी की टीम हार गई। यकीनन ये चन्द खिलाड़ी नहीं थे, जो हारे, बल्कि सारी कौम, सारा हिन्दुस्तान हारा। खेल के मैदान में किसी इंडिविडुअल का, किसी फ़र्द का नाम नहीं लिया जाता है बल्कि अफ़सोस का मुकाम था कि पहली बार १९२८ के बाद हमारा कौमी तराना शामिल नहीं था। इसकी जिम्मेदारी खिलाड़ियों पर नहीं है, बल्कि उन लोगों पर है जिन पर हमने इनका इंतज़ाब करने की जिम्मेदारी डाली थी। हमने इस बात का बहुत पहले अंदाज़ा किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान की हाकी टीम अब उस मुकाम पर नहीं है जिस पर कि वह उस वक्त थी जब श्री जयपाल सिंह इसकी रहुनुमाई करते थे और १९२८ में जब उन्होंने इसकी रहुनुमाई की थी। इसके बाद से जिस ढंग से हम खेलते आए हैं, उसका हमें एहसास हो चुका है, लेकिन उस एहसास के बावजूद भी हमने वे तमाम कोशिशें नहीं की हैं जो हमें करनी चाहिये थीं ताकि खेल के मैदान में हम अपने झंडे को फिर से शान के साथ कायम रखते। इसकी वजह क्या है? इसकी वजह है हमारे मुल्क के जिम्मेदार लोगों की जाती स्वाहिशें और साजिशें। जिस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान की टीम कोच की जा रही थी तो नाना कुन्नू हमारे कोच थे। वह श्रीनगर भी गए थे और हैदराबाद भी गए थे। वह बम्बई के सिलैक्शन में भी थे। लेकिन फाइनल

सिलैक्शन के वक्त एक साहब श्री किशनलाल पैदा कर लिये गये। ये कहां से आये, इसका किसी को इल्म नहीं है। वह साहब हमारी हाकी की टीम के साथ जाते हैं। उनकी वह बात मैं इस हाउस के मੈम्बर साहिबान को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वह जाती तौर पर हाकी टीम के किसी खिलाड़ी से भी वाकिफ नहीं थे और न ही उन्होंने उन खिलाड़ियों में से किसी को खेलते हुए ही देख था। उन पर यह बन जिम्मेदारी डाली गई कि वह हमारे कोच बन कर जायें।

इसके साथ ही एक और वाका मैं हाउस के मੈम्बर साहिबान के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारे हाकी के बेहतरीन खिलाड़ी श्री ध्यान चन्द उस वक्त माउंट आबू में थे। उन्हें २४ जून की मीटिंग के लिए जो हैदराबाद में होनी थी जहां पर कि फाइनल सिलैक्शन होना था बुलाया गया और मजे की बात यह है कि २२ तारीख को उनको माउंट आबू में तार जाता है। सिलैक्शन करने वाली इस कमेटी को बख़बी यह इल्म है कि श्री ध्यान चन्द को पहले माउंट आबू से दिल्ली आना है और यहां से फिर हवाई जहाज़ के जरिये हैदराबाद पहुंचना है और इस सब के लिए उनको दो दिन का वक़फा दिया जाता है। कितनी यह अफ़सोसनाक बात है, किस कदर शर्मनाक साजिश है कि दो दिन का वक़फा दिया जाता है और यह जानते हुए दिया जाता है कि दो दिन में वह हैदराबाद नहीं पहुंच सकते हैं। यह भी एक वजह थी कि हमको रोम में शिकस्त हुई। हिन्दुस्तान के अच्छे अच्छे खिलाड़ियों में से किसी की राय नहीं ली गई। जहां तक हाकी का ताल्लुक है, इसकी तरफ हमें तवज्जह देनी चाहिये। इस हाकी की टीम के साथ और इस हाकी के साथ हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की शान वाबस्ता है, इस एवान की शान वाबस्ता है और इस पर हमें पूरा पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा मैं पहलवानों की टीम की तरफ भी आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पिछली बार जब इस एवान में मेरे दोस्त श्री भक्त दर्शन ने यह सवाल उठाया था तो मैंने एक सप्लीमेंटरी में पूछा था कि पहलवानों की जो हमने टीम भेजी, उसके मैनेजर कौन थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम किसी शख्स की भी खातिर कौम का पैसा जाया नहीं कर सकते और अगर सिर्फ पैसा जाया करने का ही सवाल होता तो शायद कुछ हम नर्मी कर देते लेकिन यह कौम की इज्जत का मामला है, इस वास्ते इसको हमें सीरियसली लेना है। एक ऐसे शख्स को इस टीम का मैनेजर बना कर भेजा गया जिस ने अपनी जिन्दगी में कभी बटेर भी नहीं लड़ाये हों, कभी पतंग भी न उड़ाई हो। उसको टीम का मैनेजर बना कर भेज दिया गया। इसमें शक नहीं कि वह बहुत बड़े शायर हैं। लेकिन शायरी और पहलवानी दो मृतजाद चीजें हैं। जो मैं कहने जा रहा हूँ वह मुस्कराने की बात नहीं है बल्कि मातम मनाने की है। जब हमारा एक पहलवान वहाँ जाता है कुश्ती लड़ने तो उसका पांच पाउंड वजन ज्यादा निकलता है और मालूम होता है कि वह कुश्ती लड़ने के काबिल नहीं है। वह कुश्ती के दंगल में पहुँच जाता है। उसको अब स्टीम बाथ दिया जाता है और उसको इस कद्र नाकारा किया जाता है कि चार मिनट में ही वह चारों शानें चित गिर पड़ता है। ये सब ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन पर कि अफसोस का ही इजहार किया जा सकता है।

मैं वजीर तालीम से दरख्वास्त करूँगा कि जिस शिद्दत के साथ उन्होंने जनाना टीम को न भेजे जाने पर जुर्रत का इजहार किया था, उसी शिद्दत के साथ दूसरे मामलों में भी अपनी जुर्रत का इजहार करें।

[عربی اے - ایم - طارق (جموں) تنہا]

کاشمیر: جناب جیورمین صاحب - اس وقت جب کہ ہم پروفیسر مکرچی کے مشن پر - جو ہمارے ملک کے کھیل کے

متعلق ہے - بحث کر رہے ہیں - ہماری بحث کا یہ ملشا نہیں ہے کہ ہم ہارے کیوں - بلکہ ہماری بحث کا ملشا یہ ہے کہ جب ہم کھیل کو کھیلیں - تو اس میں ہم اس بات کو اپنی نظر کے سامنے رکھیں کہ کسی بھی کھیل کے ساتھ - جو کہ دنیا کے الٹیکس کے میدان میں ہوتا ہے - ہماری قوم کا مستقبل بھی وابستہ ہے - جب میں آپ کے سامنے اُنہی یہ الفاظ پڑھ کر دھا ہوں میرے سامنے وہ وقت ہے - وہ نقشہ ہے جب ہم نے ریڈیو کے ذریعہ یہ سنا کہ روم کے میدان میں ہماری ہاکی کی ٹیم ہار گئی - یقیناً یہ جلد کھلاڑی نہیں تھے جو ہارے - بلکہ ساری قوم - سارا ہندوستان ہارا - کھیل کے میدان میں کسی انڈیوٹول کا - کسی فرد کا نام نہیں لیا جاتا ہے - بلکہ افسوس کا مقام تھا کہ پہلی بار ۱۹۲۸ کے بعد ہمارا قومی ترانہ شامل نہیں تھا - اسکی ذمہ داری کھلاڑیوں پر نہیں ہے بلکہ ان لوگوں پر ہے جن پر ہم نے ان کا انتخاب کرنے کی ذمہ داری ڈالی تھی - ہم نے اس بات کا بہت پہلے اندازہ کیا تھا کہ ہندوستان کی ہاکی ٹیم اب اس مقام پر نہیں ہے جس پر وہ اس وقت تھی جب شری جیپال سنگھ اسکی دھنمائی کرتے تھے اور ۱۹۲۸ میں جب انہوں نے اسکی دھنمائی کی تھی - اس کے بعد جس تھلک سے ہم کھیلنے آئے ہیں اس کا ہمیں احساس ہو چکا ہے - لیکن اس احساس کے

[شری اے - ایم طارق]

باوجود بھی ہم نے وہ تمام کوششیں نہیں کیں جو ہمیں کرنی چاہئے تھیں تاکہ کھیل کے میدان میں ہم ابھی جھنڈے کو پہرے سے شان کے ساتھ قائم رکھتے - اس کی وجہ کیا ہے - اس کی وجہ ہے ہمارے ملک کے ذمہ دار لوگوں کی ذاتی خواہشیں اور سازشیں - جس وقت ہندوستان کی ٹیم کوچ کی جا رہی تھی تو نانا کلو ہمارے کوچ تھے - وہ سرینگر بھی گئے تھے اور حیدرآباد بھی گئے تھے - یہ بمبئی کے سلیکشن میں بھی تھے - لیکن فائنل سلیکشن کے وقت لیگ صاحب شری کشن لال پیدا کر لئے گئے - یہ کہاں سے آئے اس کا کسی کو علم نہیں ہے - یہ صاحب ہماری ہاکی ٹیم کے ساتھ جاتے ہوں - ان کی یہ بات میں اس ہاؤس کے ممبر صاحبان کو یاد دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ ذاتی طور پر ہاکی ٹیم کے کسی کھلاڑی سے بھی واقف نہیں تھے اور نہ ہی انہوں نے ان کھلاڑیوں میں سے کسی کو کھیلنے ہوئے ہی دیکھا تھا - ان پر یہ ذمہ داری ڈالی گئی کہ وہ ہمارے کوچ بن کر جائیں -

اس کے ساتھ ہی ایک اور واقعہ میں ہاؤس کے ممبر صاحبان کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں - ہمارے ہاکی کے بہترین کھلاڑی شری: دیان چند اس وقت مارنٹ ابو میں تھے - انہیں ۱۴ جون کی کی مہنگے کے لئے جو حیدرآباد میں ہوئی تھی جہاں پر کہ

فائنل سلیکشن ہونا تھا بلایا گیا اور مزے کی بات یہ ہے کہ ۲۲ تاریخ کو ان کو مارنٹ ابو میں تار جاتا ہے - سلیکشن کرنے والی اس کمیٹی کو بخوبی یہ علم ہے کہ شری دیان چند کو پہلے مارنٹ ابو سے دلی آنا ہے اور یہاں سے پھر ہوائی جہاز کے ذریعہ حیدرآباد پہنچنا ہے اور اس سب کے لئے ان کو دو دن کا وقفہ دیا جاتا ہے - کتنی یہ افسوسناک بات ہے - کس قدر شرمناک ساؤس ہے کہ دو دن کا وقفہ دیا جاتا ہے اور یہ جاتے ہوئے دیا جانا ہے کہ دو دن میں یہ حیدرآباد نہیں پہنچ سکتے ہیں - یہ بھی ایک وجہ تھی کہ روم میں ہم کو شکست ہوئی - ہندوستان کے اچھے اچھے کھلاڑیوں میں سے کسی کی رائے نہیں لی گئی - جہاں تک ہاکی کا تعلق ہے اس کی طرف ہمیں توجہ دینی چاہئے - اس ہاکی کی ٹیم کے ساتھ اور اس ہاکی نے - ساتھ ہمارے ہندوستان کی شان وابستہ ہے - اس ایوان کی شان وابستہ ہے اور اس پر ہمیں پورا پورا دیان دینا چاہئے -

اس کے علاوہ میں پہلوانوں کی ٹیم کی طرف بھی آپ کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں - پچھلی بار اس ایوان میں جب مہارے دوست شری بھکت دوشن نے یہ سوال اٹھایا تھا تو میں نے ایک سہلہ منتری میں پوچھا تھا

کہ پہلوانوں کی جو ہم نے ٹیم بھیجی اس کے مہینچر کون نہ۔ میں کہتا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم کسی شخص کی بھی خاطر قوم کا پیسہ ضائع نہیں کر سکتے اور اگر صرف پیسہ ضائع کرنے کا ہی سوال ہوتا تو شاید کچھ ہم نموسی کر دیتے لیکن یہ قوم کی عزت کا معاملہ ہے اس واسطے اس کو ہمیں سہریسلی لہنا ہے۔ ایک ایسے شخص کو اس ٹیم کا مہینچر بنا کر بھیجا گیا جس نے اپنی زندگی میں کبھی ہتھیر بھی نہیں لڑائے ہوں۔ کبھی پتنگ بھی نہ اڑائی ہو۔ اس کو ٹیم کا مہینچر بنا کر بھیج دیا گیا۔ اس میں شک نہیں کہ وہ بہت بڑے شاعر ہیں۔ لیکن شاعری اور پہلوانی دو متضاد چیزیں ہیں۔ جو میں کہلے جا رہا ہوں وہ مسکرانے کی بات نہیں ہے بلکہ ماتم منانے کی ہے۔ جب ہمارا ایک پہلوان وہاں جاتا ہے کشتی لڑنے تو اس کا پانچ پاؤنڈ وزن زیادہ نکلتا ہے اور معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ وہ کشتی لڑنے کے قابل نہیں ہے وہ کشتی کے فنکل میں پہنچ جاتا ہے۔ اس کو اب سٹیم باتھ دیا جاتا ہے اور اس کو اس قدر ناکارہ کیا جاتا ہے کہ چار ملت میں ہی وہ چاروں شانے چت کر پڑتا ہے۔ یہ سب ایسی چیزیں ہیں جن پر کہ افسوس کا اظہار کیا جا سکتا ہے۔

میں وزیر تعلیم سے درخواست کرونگا کہ جس شدت کے ساتھ انہوں نے

زنانہ ٹیم کو نہ بھیج جانے پر جرأت کا اظہار کیا تھا اسی شدت کے ساتھ دوسرے معاملوں میں بھی اپنی جرأت کا اظہار کریں۔

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South West): Sir, may I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the importance which has been put by many hon. Members on the necessity of catching our youngsters and training them up in time? I would just like to refer to the visit of the junior tennis team to Europe recently. I am sure the Minister is aware of the fact that there is a very big scandal concerning this. I attach particular importance to this, because here are a bunch of young boys, who have been chosen and sent abroad in order to get experience and practice; and, it is reported the manager of this team, who happens to be the Secretary of the All India Lawn Tennis Association and who is visiting Europe for the first time, took advantage of this visit to treat this bunch of boys who were under his care in such a way that many of them have come back totally disgusted and demoralised.

The young boys were put in lodgings where they got scarcely two square meals a day, whereas this gentleman, I believe, was living in one of the luxurious hotels in London, made a couple of trips to Paris and generally enjoyed himself, while the young boys were left entirely to themselves. I think the Minister will see that a probe or inquiry is made into this matter too.

The only other point I wish to make is, because there is no time, there is a general air of depression and demoralisation here because of Hockey defeat at the Rome Olympics. I personally feel we have got to adjust ourselves psychologically to the fact that a whole era of Indian hockey has passed. It will not come back again. We have reached the stage where many other nations have almost reached

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

parity with us, and I think it is all to the good. We have taught them hockey. Do we really want that age to come back when we used to win by 15 goals and 20 goals? That was no contest. This is the real contest where one year Pakistan may win, next year we may win and the third year Holland or somebody else may win. A new age has come. If we do not realise this, we will be demoralised and depressed. It is we who taught them hockey.

Australia and Holland learnt hockey from Penniger and Norris. These are the people who played for our olympic teams, who have gone and migrated and settled down in those countries. Everybody knows that Penniger coached the Dutch team and Norris coached the Australian team. It is the Indian hockey which has taught them how to improve their standard and come up to our standard. It is all to the good. Therefore, we should not think of those old days. We may win or may not. Apart from the question of indiscipline, mismanagement, etc., which has to be looked into, I think our national psychology requires some readjusting to this new position and that is something which we should welcome and not deplore.

श्री जगदीश अबस्यो (बिल्हौर) :

समापति महोदय, मैं एक सवाल करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी को भली भाँति मालूम है कि हमारे देश में जो क्रिकेट के मैच होते हैं, खेल होते हैं, ये खेल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नहीं हैं, यह खेल केवल अंग्रेजी जानने और बोलने वाले मुल्कों में ही खेला जाता है, या जो अंग्रेजों के उपनिवेश हैं या रह चुके हैं, वहीं खेला जाता है। अब हमारा देश आज़ाद हो चुका है। फिर इस खेल को जिसमें कि लाखों रुपये खर्च होते हैं और लाखों आदमी देखने जाते हैं, जिस में कि समय का अपव्यय होता है और उसके अलावा हमारी मानसिक दासता का यह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रतीक साबित हो रहा

है, आप विचार करेंगे कि इसे इस देश में बन्द किया जाये और दूसरे खेल जिन से हमारे देश का, हमारे राष्ट्र का सम्मान ऊँचा हो सकता है, उनको ऊँचे उठाया जाये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में भी सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है।

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Before I reply to the various points that have been raised in regard to this debate I should like to make it clear that we were anxious that this debate should be postponed till we have received the report from the committee which has been appointed by the Sports Council. But in this matter we have to submit to the wishes of the Speaker and since he had admitted this motion, therefore, Government had no alternative but to abide by the wishes of the Speaker.

I am, however, glad that Shri Hiren Mukerjee has brought this matter before the House. The way in which this debate has gone on clearly indicates that there is a growing interest in sports in the country. This, I think, is a very healthy sign. I should, however, like to submit that the whole hockey defeat in Rome should be viewed in the proper perspective.

Recently, in the United Kingdom the Government appointed a committee under Wolfender, which has just submitted its report. U.K. is as much concerned about sports as we are. So, the Wolfender Committee report has gone into this question very thoroughly and for the benefit of everybody, sportsmen, sports' organisations, Government, press who comments on sports, for everybody I think this important document may be of use. I will not take the time of the House by dealing with the various recommendations which this Committee has made.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is a copy available in the library?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is not there, a copy will be sent there. I would

not like to take the time of the House in drawing attention to the various recommendations which this Committee has made. I would only like to say that with regard to selection they have made the declaration that a national team should be composed of the best performers of the country and anything less is a disservice to the nation and an affront to the competing teams.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): If Britain is a loser in international games, why should we follow their approach?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member should have some patience and he should try to understand my point.

I think it is an important statement which they have made and if our sports federations follow this word by word, many of our difficulties will be resolved. When we sent our teams to international competitions, it should be our effort to send the best team, because national prestige is involved and anybody who does any kind of favouritism or nepotism as far as selection of teams is concerned, renders the greatest disservice to the nation. Now I do not like to make any comments with regard to the hockey team, but I would like to say that we should make an effort to send our best teams of contingents to these international competitions.

After having said this I would like to say that our boys have done the best. Recently, we have seen our achievements in cricket. We are all proud of the way in which our boys have played and I am sure they will bring many more glories to this country.

In hockey we have lost. But we should remember that it was undivided India which was winning hockey all these years and after the partition the hockey team was also divided. Pakistan also claims to have some of the good players of olden times and it has also a tradition of hockey as we have in our country. I am not suggesting in any way that we should

not do everything that is possible to improve hockey. I am only trying to analyse the situation and place it before the House so that we may see the whole thing in its proper perspective. We must also remember that hockey is now being played by many European countries and the challenge is coming from other quarters also and we will have to make continuous efforts to improve our hockey if we want to retain our championship.

In this connection, I should like to quote another sentence from this Report, which I think would greatly benefit us. It says:

"It is clearly true that national prestige is to some degree involved in international contests. If it were not, they would lose a great deal of their point; and it is a perfectly proper form of patriotism to want to win them."

In this country there is no one who has not felt disappointed when we heard the news about hockey. Naturally, we lowered our heads and we all felt ashamed that the country lost its crown. But, at the same time, let us remember . . .

Dr. M. S. Aney: We can take pride that Pakistan has won, because they are our disciples. We need not be disappointed of that. शिष्यादिच्छेत् पराजयम् says a Sanskrit poet.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: National prestige is involved. There is no doubt about this matter. Then, it continues:

"But these feelings ought, in a mature and adult society, to be kept within reasonable bounds. It is not the end of the world if British teams are defeated, still less is it a symptom or proof of national decadence."

Shri Kalika Singh: If we follow Britain, we will ever be defeated.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member would kindly have patience. In many respects, we greatly benefit if we follow U.K. sports. At least in the field of sports they have made remarkable achievements and in the whole world today U.K. stands as one producing best sportsmen in the world.

The report continues:

"To talk, as some do, as if sport could properly be used as a major instrument of international diplomacy, or as if a nation's authority and influence in world affairs at large are to be measured by its successes or failures in the Olympic Games, seems to us to reveal a serious lack of sense of proportion."

They go on:

"It is true also that in international contests, even more than in domestic ones, other considerations enter besides the actual result of a match. They are much less clearcut and definable than the sheer winning or losing, but from the point of view of prestige they may be no less important. It is possible to win a match discreditably and to lose it with credit. This attitude in turn can be pressed too far, to the point at which being 'a good loser' becomes almost an end in itself, or at least a polite synonym for defeatism. We should not wish to encourage that. But we do believe that on grounds of prestige alone it is better to lose gracefully and goodhumouredly than to win by sharp practice or unsportsmanlike conduct."

This is very valuable advice which this Committee has given. I am in general agreement with the house that it was a great disappointment to us that we lost in hockey. But when there is an international competition, sometimes we may win and sometimes

we may lose. Let us make greater efforts next time and try to win the game. But we cannot say that for ever we shall never lose. A sportsman who wants to enter the field must be prepared to lose if he is a real and genuine sportsman. It is from that point of view that we should view this situation in its total context.

With regard to the various criticisms that have been levelled against various persons, against the Maharaja of Patiala for having got into the seat of the President and against various persons who had gone without foreign exchange, I do not think the House expects me to go into these details. The probe committee is going into all these matters and they would certainly make recommendations which the Government would consider.

Shri Mukerjee rightly drew the attention of the Government to evolution of a national policy of sports. After Melbourne we knew that sports were not coming up. In fact, there was a big gap after independence. Before independence the princes and various people who had money used to patronise sports. Government had to come in the picture and take their place in order to promote sports. It took some time. I am glad to say that the Patiala Committee has made some very sound recommendations and all our policy at present is based on the recommendations made by the Patiala Committee. What are the recommendations which the Committee made? Broadly they are these. The Committee said that the results cannot be achieved within a day. It will take some time before we can produce sportsmen. We have to dig deeper and deeper to discover talent among our younger children. We have to develop sports in the schools, in the Colleges, and in the rural areas and bring in younger people into the field. It is only then that we shall be able to build up the right type of sportsmen.

Various measures we have taken. We have been giving assistance to the

State Governments for setting playing fields, for setting up stadia, for equipment. Various kinds of assistance, we have given. Our funds are limited. We do not have unlimited funds. Whatever funds we have at our disposal, we are doing our best to promote sports. We consider sports vital for the building up of the nation, for the building up of the youth.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee referred to the national policy and spoke about the various measures which this Committee has recommended. A National Institute of Sports is being set up. In fact, it has already been set up. The Director has been appointed. We are negotiating to get foreign coaches. It is our effort to get the best coaches from all over the world in order that there may be proper coaching. Coaching is the most important item in the improvement of sports. Without coaching, sports cannot be improved. It is our effort to get the best coaches in this Sports Institute. We are hoping that in the near future, before early next year, this Institute will be able to make a start. We are also going to reorganise the Rajkumari Coaching scheme and make it a National coaching scheme. I hope we may be able to have more funds at our disposal for building up stadia, holding of national championship, holding of matching games, etc. As far as Government are concerned, they did their best. We have given all the facilities that were asked for for arranging matching games for sending our boys abroad for matches. Everything that was possible was done. In fact, about a year ago, I told the President of the Hockey Federation that whatever funds they want, will be given to them as far as hockey is concerned.

श्री जयपाल सिंह : वही तो गलती हुई ।

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We did not want to take any risk with hockey. Ultimately, I must say, in this respect, we will have to depend on the people. Everything cannot be done

by the Government. As a sportsman, Shri Jaipal Singh should know that the Government can place funds at the disposal of the people. It is the people who must organise sports ultimately. In a democratic society, we will have to depend on our people.

At present we are very critical of our Sports Federation. It is said that Government should take over the Sports Federation.

Some Hon. Member: No, no.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In fact, our policy is to have minimum interference in sports organisations. We want to develop leadership and initiative among the people. The Sports Council is there to give money, to give advice, to give all assistance. It is however our earnest desire that sports should be organised on a democratic basis. The initiative and leadership should rest in the hands of the people and the Government should not take over all the sports organisations.

We are not happy with many things that are happening which have been pointed out to us. All kinds of things are happening. Sometimes there have been wrong selection committees. Sometimes, selections are made in a wav. We also know that Sports Federations are misusing public funds. Everybody knows about these things. But the remedy that is being suggested is not the right remedy. It was said that we should take over the Sports Federation. But, we have to encourage them to develop responsibility, initiative and leadership. That is, by creating a healthy public opinion. I am glad that Parliament is aware of all this. It will help in building up the sports organisations.

I should say one word more with regard to our achievements in this Olympic. The picture does not seem to be so bleak as is sometimes pointed out. Let us see hockey. It is true that we lost in hockey and we won only the silver medal. Then, take

[Dr. K. L. Shrimali]

foot-ball. Our foot-ball team defeated Afghanistan; and in the zonal ties during the Olympics proper also, it did extremely well, in fact, much better than what it did in the past. As for wrestling our wrestlers also did not fare badly; one of our wrestlers was fifth in the world, and another seventh. As regards shooting, one of our shooters as the House knows, a Member of this House, namely His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner did very well; and he was eighth in the world in clay-pigeon shooting. In athletics it is a great misfortune, and I think it was bad luck that Milkha Singh lost it; he could as well have gained, and it was just chance that he missed it.

Shri Hem Barua: He lost his stamina in the last hundred metre.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: But he did much better than what he did in the past, and, therefore we should feel proud of him.

These are some of the achievements which are there to our credit in spite of all the handicaps which we have, in spite of the inadequate facilities which we have, and in spite of all the difficulties which our sportsmen have to face; these are achievements, and they are no mean achievements. We shall do better in course of time. Let us not do anything which will discourage our people, but let us do everything that is possible to encourage them and to give them all the help and assistance that they need and not criticise them out of place. I do not say that legitimate criticism should be ruled out; certainly, that should be welcomed by everybody, but the whole thing should be viewed in the proper perspective. We may have lost hockey this time but we will win it next time. Let us infuse courage among our people that they have done well in the cricket matches. We are all very proud of them. Defeat is not very significant. The important thing is that—and the Wolfenden report has drawn attention to this—we should

win our matches with credit, and if we lose, we lose with credit. We should not discredit our country in any way.

I am glad to say that so far, our teams have acted in a creditable manner. There may have been shortcomings here and there, but they are minor matters, and the probe committee will look into them. The important thing is to build up sports in this country. In this matter we want the co-operation of everybody, the sportsmen, the sports organisations, the State Governments and the various agencies which we have to create a consciousness among our people that sports are vital for the building up of the nation; it is only then that sports can be built up.

I do not like to take the time of the House any more, and already the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has reminded me twice or thrice that I should finish. I am grateful to all the Members who have participated in this debate and have made valuable contributions. I have no doubt that the All-India Council of Sports, which consists of eminent sportsmen from all over the country will certainly take these suggestions into account.

I would like particularly to thank my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee for having brought this matter before Parliament.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have only one thing to say. My intention was only to focus the attention of Parliament on certain problems which have cropped up. But since Shri Jaipal Singh has suggested that he cannot do the probe which is expected of him, without the application of the Commissions of Enquiry Act in regard to his activities, I would like the hon. Minister to give us some kind of assurance that this matter will be properly examined and that a real probe would take place especially when Shri Jaipal Singh feels that he is not likely to get the evidence which he requires unless there

is the application of the Commissions of Enquiry Act.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Shri Jaipal Singh will have full freedom, and there will be no obstacle before him. He will get full support from Government.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am most grateful to Government for this.

17.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 9th December, 1960|Agrahayana 18, 1882 (Saka).
