

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :
As I said in the very beginning, there is no discrimination against people of Indian origin. It has only sought to make a distinction between citizens and non-citizens. As regards the break-up of people of Indian origin in Kenya, I say subject to correction, there are 95,000 people of Indian origin in Kenya. Out of this only 15 per cent have adopted local citizenship. I have not got the other figures and I can provide them later on. There are very few people who are still holding Indian nationality. A large majority of the people are of British nationality and they are holding British passports.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: May I know from the hon. Minister how many people will be required to take out licences in trade and commerce of Indian origin, and have they made any representation to the High Commissioner to help them because of the difficulties they are facing there?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :
It is difficult to give the actual number, but the licensing authority will go into the cases and will go into all the applications which are made to them and decision will be taken on the ground whether a person who has applied for a licence is a Kenyan citizen or not. It is quite possible that there may be a certain amount of flexibility in the whole measure. In the beginning when they cannot find suitable persons, they may allow non-citizens also, but by and large the policy will be whenever a Kenyan citizen is available to run a particular trade, the licence will be given to him.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : Has the High Commissioner been approached for help?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Not that I know of. If any approach is made, if there is anything that we can do to provide help, we shall do so.

SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA : Has it come to the attention of the Government that a quite a large number of the Indians have already migrated to the U.K. as a result of this policy? If it has come to their notice, what is actually their number, and whether the properties which they have left behind are taken over by the Kenyan Government?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :
It has come to our notice that quite a large number of people have migrated to

the U.K. But the fact of the matter is that those people who have gone to the U.K. were actually U.K. citizens. They were holding British passports. The responsibility to look after their assets in Africa is that of the British Government. We have now and again pointed out to the British Government that it is their responsibility, that they should come forward to rehabilitate them and look after their assets.

SHRI C. D. PANDE : May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that people of Indian origin who have become Kenyan citizens are also having certain handicaps in regard to business etc? What I am telling you is that people of Indian origin who have taken Kenyan citizenship, even they are having difficulties.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:
I am afraid the hon. Member is not correct in making that statement. This is not a fact. As far as we know there is no discrimination against those people of Indian origin who have taken local citizenship.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Next question.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :
Sir, with your permission may I make a correction in the figure that I have given? I now have the correct figure. The total number is 1,83,000, people of Indian origin.

SAINIK SCHOOLS

*334. SHRI R. P. KHAITAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the objective to open Sainik Schools in the country was to produce good Military officers by imparting training on military pattern right from the beginning;

(b) if so, the number of students of Sainik Schools who have taken the examination conducted by the National Academy up to December, 1966; and

(c) the number of students selected for admission to the National Defence Academy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Objectives of Sainik Schools

(a) The principal objectives of the Sainik Schools Scheme are :

- (i) to meet the increasing demand for educationally well equipped young men to fill the officer cadre of the Armed Forces;
- (ii) to help rectify the imbalance in the matter of recruitment from different States to the National Defence Academy; and
- (iii) to provide a public school education of a high standard to boys meriting the same on the basis of a competition, with special reservation for sons of Service personnel and financial assistance for boys coming from low income group families.

(b) 1184.

(c) 375 students have actually been admitted in the National Defence Academy although a larger number qualified for admission. The details of actual admissions are as follows:—

30th Course (July 1963)	.	.	5
31st Course (January 1964)	.	.	8
32nd Course (July 1964)	.	.	29
33rd course (January 1965)	.	.	46
34th Course (July 1965)	.	.	58
35th Course (January 1966)	.	.	51
36th Course (July 1966)	.	.	48
37th Course (January 1967)	.	.	57
38th Course (July 1967)	.	.	73
TOTAL			375

श्री आर० पी० खेतान : मंत्री जी ने यह बतलाया है कि सिर्फ 375 छात्रों को भरती किया गया है। जब कि उनकी संख्या भरती करने के लिये बहुत ज्यादा थी। तो क्या मंत्री जी से मैं यह पूछ सकता हूँ कि इसका क्या कारण है।

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA: The total number of candidates who appeared for this examination is 1184, and there are 375 who have actually qualified to

[enter the Academy. The reason why many are not qualified is it is not only the Academy which has to conduct the selection but it is also the Services Selection Board which has to interview them and find out whether they are fit to join the Academy.

SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR : Is it a fact that some of the State Governments have demanded opening of more Sainik Schools in their States, particularly Madhya Pradesh, and if such a demand has been received by the Government of India, may I know what the Government of India is going to do with regard to that demand?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : To start a Sainik School the State Governments will have to provide building, equipment etc., which would be to the tune of Rs. 60 lakhs. If there are State Governments which are prepared to meet this expenditure, the autonomous Society which is dealing with this will consider such cases.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA : May I know from the hon. Deputy Minister whether he shares my view that the Sainik Schools have failed to fulfil the purpose for which they were established and if he agrees, may I know from him what steps is he taking to see that the Schools fulfil those purposes for which they are established?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : I am not prepared to agree with the hon. Member that the Sainik Schools have failed to meet the requirements. The Sainik Schools have actually been helping the youngsters to get military training and many of them get admission to the Armed Forces, and those who cannot enter into the Armed Forces are still useful to the nation because they can serve in the Territorial Army and in other organisations.

SHRI DALPAT SINGH : What is the normal expense for a student in these Schools, and may I know whether there is any provision for the sons of poor soldiers who cannot afford that expense?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : Most of the students who are admitted in these Sainik Schools are admitted on merit, and the State Governments and the Central Government are extending a lot of scholarship facilities to the meritorious students.