

श्री राम सहाय : क्या मैं यह जान सकूँगा कि कितने कितने विषयों में, कितने कितने स्कॉलरशिप में यह स्कॉलरशिप दी जा रही है ?

श्री एम० सी० चागला : यह स्कॉलरशिप बी० ए०, बी० एम० सी० एकीकृत, बी० कामर्स में जो है उनको दी जाती है, जो विद्यार्थी बी० ए० के बाद एम० ए०, एम० एम० सी० में जाने का तैयार है, या एम० ए० के बाद पी० एच० डी० में जाने है उनको दी जाती है ।

FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

*142. SHRI M. C. SHAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign students studying in various colleges and universities of India from Africa and other countries of Asia; and

(b) the total number of scholarships and the amounts therefrom sanctioned during 1961, 1962 and 1963 by the Government of India for the benefit of such foreign students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(SHRI M. C. CHAGLA): (a) 3726.

(b)	Scholarships	Total value
1961	250	Rs. 18,00,000
1962	205	Rs. 23,55,200
1963	159	Rs. 20,79,000

SHRI M. C. SHAH: May I know whether any percentage has been fixed for the admission of these foreign students in the colleges and universities?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: There is no specific percentage, but the attempt is to send these students to different institutions and different colleges. I have got a list here of those who have been sent.

SHRI M. C. SHAH: May I know whether any educational standard is required to be maintained by the students, whether it is 60 per cent marks or 65 per cent marks. Has any percentage of marks been fixed?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: They have to be post-matriculates. A selection is made and as far as possible we get good students. If the hon. Member will realise it, the object is to improve relations between this country and other Asian and African countries. We cannot ask for very high standards. The idea is that students should come to our country and get the benefit of the education that we can give, but they have got to be post-matriculates.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: May I know whether the fact has come to the notice of the Government that some of these students who generally come from African countries return home with a feeling of being neglected while they were in this country and there have been complaints that they were not well received in Indian homes and that there is some sort of colour prejudice in this country? May I know whether Government is going to do anything to remove this impression and create an impression that they are treated as equals in this country?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Yes, Sir, I have heard this report. It is most unfortunate that in a country (like ours which prides itself in its secularism, there should be anything like racial or colour prejudice. We are trying to see—in Delhi itself there are organisations—that African students are received in Indian homes and we are doing our best.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The hon. Minister has stated that the main purpose behind these scholarships is to improve the relationship between our country and the countries from which these students come. Would the Government undertake some sort of pro-

gramme to assess the impact these scholarships and the scheme are having on the students who are studying here and on the countries which are sending the students here?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: As far as I know, the countries which send students here very much appreciate what we are doing and they are impressed by the high educational standards which prevail in this country. We have not taken any review of the general impact of this scheme, but perhaps we might think of doing so.

COL. B. H. ZAIDI: Have some representations been received about the inadequacy of the amount of scholarships given to foreign students and, secondly, how is it that some countries have been left out completely? For instance, so far as I know no scholarship has been offered to students in Somalia, although there is a brisk demand for these scholarships and students want to come to India to study here.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: In respect of Somalia, my hon. friend is not right. As a matter of fact, on a request made by the Prime Minister of Somalia to our Prime Minister in August 1963, ten scholarships have been offered to the Government of Somalia for the study of their nationals in India. Nominations from the Somalia Government are awaited. Somali students are expected to join their studies during 1964-65. I think the hon. Member is misinformed.

DR. NIHAR RANJAN RAY: May I know whether many students have complained that the amount sanctioned to them is very small and not adequate?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I have not heard any such complaints. If that is so, we will certainly look into it and see if we can revise the scholarships.

327 RSD—2.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the hon. Minister that when these students are dealing with Government officers the treatment these students receive is not good? It affects them adversely and so they have a very bad opinion about our country and it is a sort of ground for creating anti-Indian feelings among these students.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I have not heard of any complaint of any officials of the Ministry not treating the students well.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD: May I know whether the selection of these students is made by the Indian Government or by the countries concerned; secondly, whether the scholarships are given on the basis of merit or on the basis of poverty and, thirdly, may I know what courses generally these students take in India?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I did not hear all the questions. One part of the question was whether they are given scholarships on the basis of poverty or on merit. They are given on the basis of merit. I did not hear the other parts of the question.

SHRI B. K. GAIKWAD: If the scholarships are given on merit, may I know whether the students are selected by our people, by our Government? How do we find their merit?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: The selection is made by a Committee here. The names are submitted by the country concerned and then we decide who should come.

श्री देवी सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री
जी वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विदेशों
से जो छात्र यहाँ आते हैं उनके बारे में अक्सर
यह सुनने में आया है कि उन्हें हमारे हिन्दु-
स्तान की एम्बेसीज गलत खबरें देते हैं
जिसके कारण उनको यहाँ आने के बाद
बहुत दिक्कतें होती हैं—नम्बर पहला यह,

और नम्बर दूसरा यह कि वे यह मान कर आते हैं कि वे यहां अच्छी यूनिवर्सिटीज में शिक्षा लेने के लिये आये हैं लेकिन उनको ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटीज में भेजा जाता है जिनको वे बिली-स्टैंडर्ड मानते हैं और जिसके कारण उनमें बड़ा असंतोष होता है ?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I am sorry, I could not follow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: On account of wrong information given to the countries concerned, when they go back they are disappointed—he says.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I am not aware of that. I do not know what possible wrong information can be given about India in the countries concerned. We do our best to receive them, we do our best to place them in proper institutions, we do our best to give them good education in the hope that when they go back to their country they carry a good impression of our country. What more can we do?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The hon. Minister stated that the selection is made on the basis of nominations made to the Government of India and the Government of India makes the selections really. If that is so, why in other cases, for example, in the case of the Friendship University in the Soviet Union, it is not done? I understand there is a Joint Board here of representatives of the Government of India and of representatives of the University there who make the selection of the students who go to study in the Friendship University. Now, we find the Government of India using one type of rules with regard to the students they send outside, whereas with regard to students they bring in from other countries they have another set of rules. Why this discrepancy? Why should not uniform rules be worked out?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: As far as I know, in the case of Commonwealth scholarships also, we have got Joint Boards. With regard to students coming from different countries there are different machineries adopted. With my hon. friend wants details about it, I will let him know. It may not be possible to have the same scheme that is adopted in the case of the USSR applied to every country. It depends. Now, take, for example, Somalia. They want to send ten scholars here, whom we will accept

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question. Hour is over.

12 NOON

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में डा० लोहिया की गिरफ्तारी

२. श्री प्यारेलाल कुरील 'तालिब' : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में हाल में डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया संसद सदस्य की गिरफ्तारी के सम्बंध में भारत सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

■j- [ARREST OF DR. LOHIA IN U.S.A.]

2. SHRI P. L. KUREEL *URF* TALIB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the action taken by the Government of India in connection with the recent arrest of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, M.P. in the United States of America?]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA) : On the afternoon of 28th May, the Charge d' Affaires, Indian Embassy, Washington came to know of the detention of Dr. Lohia at Jackson, Mississippi. He immediately took up the matter with the U.S. State Department. Dr. Lohia was, meanwhile, released and

f t] English translation.

the State Department tendered an apology for the brief detention of Dr. Lohia.

†[प्रधान मंत्री (श्री गुलजारीलाल नन्दा) : २८ मई को दोपहर में भारतीय राजदूतावास, वाशिंगटन के कार्यालय को यह पता चला कि जेक्सन, मिसिसिपी, में डा० लोहिया को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। उन्होंने कौरन ही इस मामले को अमरीका के राज्य विभाग (स्टेट डिपार्टमेंट) के साथ उठाया। इसी बीच डा० लोहिया को रिहा कर दिया गया था और राज्य विभाग ने डा० लोहिया के थोड़े समय के निरोध के लिए क्षमा याचना की है।]

SHRI P. L. KUREEL *URF* TALIB: Dr. Lohia is a distinguished Indian. He is the leader of the Socialist Party of India which is a recognised political party. His being turned out from a public cafeteria amounts to a public insult of Indians as a whole. Have Government lodged any protest with the United States Government in this connection?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: I would like to inform the House that the Embassy took up the matter immediately. The same evening the State Department sent the following formal note to the Embassy requesting them to convey the U.S. Government's sincere apologies to Dr. Lohia. I shall read out the text:

"The Acting Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of India and regrets to inform him that Dr. Rani Manohar Lohia, a Member of the Lok Sabha, was involved in an unfortunate incident May 28 in Jackson, Mississippi, during which Dr. Lohia was briefly detained by the local authorities. The Department of State understands that Dr. Lohia is spending the night with

f[] Hindi translation.

friends and plans to fly to New York tomorrow May 29.

The Acting Secretary expresses his deep regrets regarding this unpleasant occurrence and requests that the Charge d'Affaires convey this Government's sincere apologies to Dr. Lohia."

SHRI P. L. KUREEL *URF* TALIB: May I know whether all this happened in the State in which Mr. Kennedy was murdered and whether all Indians and all other blacks are treated similarly like the Negroes in U.S.A.?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That does not arise out of this.

DR. GOPAL SINGH: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the dirty remarks that Dr. Lohia has made about our late lamented Prime Minister . . .

HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame.

DR. GOPAL SINGH: Will Dr. Lohia be asked to tender an apology to the Indian people and to the Parliament for what he has stated in the United States?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This does not arise out of this.

SHRI P. L. KUREEL *URF* TALIB: Sir, these remarks of Dr. Gopal Singh should be expunged from the record.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: In view of the fact that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia made a statement which has injured the feelings of Indians, is it not Government's opinion that Dr. Lohia is capable of many indiscreet acts . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: This does not arise out of this question. Will you please sit down? I will not allow this question.

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