

ernment. So representations made through the Heads of the Departments to the Secretary, Central Board of Revenue, mean representations to the Government.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Is my friend aware that representations through the Heads of the Departments very often have the tendency to lose their way into the waste-paper baskets and files?

SHRI M. C. SHAH: No, Sir, it is not so.

SHRI B. GUPTA: May I know, Sir, if this procedure is not also meant for intimidating the employees?

SHRI M. C. SHAH: No, Sir.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Can the hon. Minister say if he had any instance in mind which prompted him to change these rules?

SHRI M. C. SHAH: The Home Ministry considered all these questions, taking into consideration all the factors. The Home Ministry prescribed certain conditions, and those conditions are to be enforced so far as income-tax associations are concerned.

DISCONTINUANCE OF COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE

***76. SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR:** Will the Minister for NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH be pleased to refer to my Starred Question No. 248 answered in the Council on 9th March 1954 and state whether any decision has since been taken in the matter of reviving the compensatory allowance that was being paid to the employees of the Fuel Research Institute at Digwadih?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have not sanctioned the grant of any compensatory allowance to the staff of the Fuel Research Institute because the Central Government staff stationed at Sindri

and at Jealgora and Pathardih where the conditions of living are said to be the same as those at Sindri, are not allowed any compensatory allowance.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Is it not a fact, Sir, that the employees stationed at the Digwadih Fuel Research Institute in certain matters such as communications or market facilities, are in a different position from the employees at Sindri?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: A representation from the staff of the Institute was received in September 1953 for the revival of the allowance. The Council considered the matter and took the advice of the Finance Ministry, as we are, in such matters, governed by the rules of the Services. We decided that because the Sindri and other Government Institutes had stopped the compensatory allowance, we should also not continue it.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Is it not a fact, Sir, that the compensatory allowance which the employees at Sindri used to receive was stopped, but later, they were allowed some sort of allowance under another name, though it was a bit reduced in quantity?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The compensatory allowance was stopped. But I am not aware of any other form in which it was given to them.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Will the hon. Minister kindly make an enquiry in the matter?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I shall do it.

FULBRIGHT SCHEME

***77. SHRI D. NARAYAN:** Will the Minister for EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians who have so far been granted scholarships under the "Fulbright Scheme" since its inception;

(b) the number of Americans who have come to India under the scheme during the same period; and

(c) whether Government share any expenditure in respect of the scholars who have been granted scholarships under this scheme?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (DR. K. L. SHRIMALI), (a) 483, as far as Government are aware.

(b) 195, as far as Government are aware.

(c) No.

श्री डी० नारायण : क्या मंत्री महाशय बतला सका है कि इस "फुलब्राइट स्कीम" का उद्देश्य क्या है ?

डा० के० एल० श्रीमाली : इसका उद्देश्य दोनों मुल्कों में, युनाइटेड स्टेट्स और भारतवर्ष में, अच्छी अंडरस्टैंडिंग कायम करना है ।

To create better understanding between our people and the people of the United States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: To foster better understanding between the people of India and the people of the United States.

SHRI B. GUPTA: And to get American

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sit down, Mr. Gupta.

श्री डी० नारायण : यहां से जो उम्मेदवार भेज जाते हैं, वे किन क्वालीफिकेशन के भेज जाते हैं ?

डा० के० एल० श्रीमाली : तरह तरह के लोग जाते हैं, विद्यार्थी भी जाते हैं, प्रोफेसर्स भी जाते हैं और रिसर्च स्कालर्स भी जाते हैं ।

श्री डी० नारायण : यह स्कालरशिप कितनी मित्राद की होती है ?

डा० के० एल० श्रीमाली : छः महीने की, साल भर की, दो साल की और ज्यादा की भी होती है ।

श्री डी० नारायण : उम्मेदवारों का चुनाव कौन करता है ?

डा० के० एल० श्रीमाली : एक कमेटी है, जो कि चुनती है ।

श्री डी० नारायण : किन लोगों की कमेटी है, अमेरिकंस की या इंडियंस की ?

डा० के० एल० श्रीमाली : सारे फाऊंडेशन के प्रबन्ध के लिए एक बोर्ड है, जिस में पांच अमेरिकंस और पांच भारतीय सदस्य हैं ।

श्री डी० नारायण : जो जाने वाले विद्यार्थी होते हैं वे, क्या जो स्कालरशिप दी जाती है, उससे अपना पूरा खर्चा निकाल लेते हैं ?

डा० के० एल० श्रीमाली : जी हां, जो विद्यार्थी जाते हैं उनको ट्रवलिंग ग्रांट दी जाती है और कई बार दूसरी स्कालरशिपें भी मिल जाती हैं । फाऊंडेशन अधिकतर ट्रवलिंग ग्रांट ही देता है ।

श्री डी० नारायण : आज कल जो हिन्दुस्तानी यहां से गये हैं, उनके बारे में क्या यह देखा जाता है कि लौट कर आने के बाद वे वहां से क्या नतीजा ले कर आये हैं ? क्या इस बात को माननीय मंत्री ने देखा है ?

डा० के० एल० श्रीमाली : नतीजा अच्छा है ।

SHRI TAJAMUL HUSAIN: May I know how these scholarships are paid, whether they are paid partly by the U. S. and partly by India?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: I have already explained that the U. S. Educational Foundation gives travel grants

to Indians who go to the U. S. A. for study or for research, but there are also some other scholarships, e. g., the Ford Foundation Awards, which the students get. Usually the U. S. Educational Foundation gives only travel grants, but students can get other scholarships also.

SHRI TAJAMUL HUSAIN: May I know the subjects that are taught to them in America?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: All kinds of subjects—science, technology, the humanities, etc.

SHRI TAJAMUL HUSAIN: Just one last question. Supposing an Indian who has been granted these scholarships goes there, completes his training and then he decides to remain there and become a citizen of the United States, can he do so? What objection will our Government have to that?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: That is for the U. S. Government to consider.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: May I know how many women students have gone so far to the U. S. A. on these scholarships?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the break-up into men and women?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: I do not have it.

SHRI B. GUPTA: Is the Government aware that some of these bright American boys coming here under the Fulbright Scheme are trying to sell here the Dulles-Eisenhower policy among our students?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: No. The Government do not hold that view.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: The Minister replied that under the Fulbright Schemes the number of Indian scholars who have gone to the U. S. A. was 400 but that the number of people coming to India from the U. S. A. has been about 190 or 196. May I know why this difference?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: There is no restriction. We take in as many scho-

lars as are coming here and we send as many scholars as possible.

DIAMOND MINING IN ANDHRA

***78. SHRI GOVINDA REDDY:** Will the Minister for NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH be pleased to state:

(a) whether diamond mining near Ramalakota in Andhra has been recommended by the Indian Bureau of mines;

(b) if so, what are the prospects of such mining; and

(c) when the mining operations will start there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a), (b) and (c). The Indian Bureau of Mines is at present prospecting for diamonds in certain areas of Andhra including southern regions of Ramalakota with a view to assessing the possibilities of mining of diamonds in these areas.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Has not the prospecting work been completed?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: No, Sir, it has not been completed. The Indian Bureau of Mines is at present engaged in prospecting in these areas and the question of further expansion of this prospecting programme is being examined.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Has the prospecting so far yielded any result?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: We already know that this is a diamond area. In 1890 an attempt was made by the Hyderabad Deccan Company to open up the Paritala Mine. The relative sizes of diamonds revealed that the washings of the river gravels in Guntur-Kistna yielded sizeable diamonds.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: In view of the fact that in these places there was diamond mining going on on a commercial scale, would there be any difficulty in starting mining operations now on the basis of that evidence?