

pathology; another for the Campaigns in the Western Theatre and so on.

SHRI B. GUPTA: The history in question is not to set off official rules 1 and lessons meant for the soldiers and others concerned with the department. "Therefore, we would be intensely interested in the history. Will the hon. Minister kindly place it on the Table of the House so that in our time we can read them? It is very essential.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a suggestion for action.

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: It is in the library already.

SHRI KANHAIYALAL D. VAIDYA: Is it in the English language?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: Yes, in English.

SHRI KANHAIYALAL D. VAIDYA: Is it not desirable that it should be in other languages like Hindi, Urdu, etc., so that all the army men may be benefited by that.

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: That suggestion will be considered.

SHRI B. GUPTA: May I know if any British officers were associated with the writing of the history?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: Yes, they were to begin with, but they hardly did any work.

PUBLICATION OF MAPS OF INDIA IN HINDI

•614. DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: Will the Minister for NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the preparation and printing of maps of India in Hindi; and

(b) whether maps in Hindi are expected to be published in the near future; if so, what are those maps and when they are expected to be published?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) *Progress made in the preparation and printing of maps of India in Hindi*

The 70-mile political map of India was published in July 1952.

(b) *Maps of India in Hindi which are expected to be published in the near future and when they are expected to be published.*

Description of map in Hindi.	Approximate date of Publication
70-mile physical map of India in Hindi.	November, 1954.
192-mile map of India in Hindi.	November, 1954.
128-mile map of India in Hindi.	December, 1954.
40-mile wall map of India and adjacent countries.	February, 1956.
i-mile State map of U.P.	December, 1955.
i-mile State map of Punjab, Delhi, P.E.P.S.U. and Pradesh.	November, 1955.
i-mile State map of Rajasthan and Ajmer.	January, 1956.
i-mile State map of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal.	February, 1956.
i-mile State map of Madhya Pradesh.	March 1956.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: May I know, Sir, if the publication of these maps by the Government of India has been sufficiently advertised?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I do not know whether they have been sufficiently advertised or not, but we are just now engaged in printing the maps.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: May I know, Sir, what attempts are being made to have them printed in other Indian languages also?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The main difficulty which is delaying even Hindi maps and which will delay the maps in other languages is the non-availability of proper types, which are known as founts. So, as soon as we get those Hindi or other language founts we shall certainly print them, in other languages also.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: What steps are the Government taking to overcome this difficulty regarding the founts?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: We are trying to get them from outside.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: I find from the statement that, in Hindi, the 70-mile political map of India was published in July, 1952. May I know how this was printed if the founts have not been received?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: More than one variety of types is required, for example, slope founts for all the maps. The different types of founts are required because there are many more maps which have to be printed.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: May I know, Sir, whether the Government propose to print any copies of the Hindi State map of Bombay?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Besides the list that I have put on the Table, there are others also in which Bombay, Saurashtra and Cutch are also included.

श्री बी० बी० शर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतला सकते हैं कि इसके पहले हिन्दी में नक्शे बने थे या नहीं ?

श्री कै० डी० मालवीय : जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा, पहला नक्शा जो हिन्दी में बना था वह पोलिटिकल नक्शा था और वह सन् १९५२ ई० के जुलाई में छपा था ।

SHRI B. GUPTA: Sir, the map prepared by the British in old days was red. May I know whether in view of the surrenders that the Government is making to the British, the colour of the map is white?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI T. R. DEOGIRIKAR: Is the hon. Minister aware that this type of work is done in litho and not
(Interruptions.)

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I am not aware of it, Sir. I think—I am subject to correction—it is not correct.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: May I know from the hon. Minister whether, as this map printing is done by offset printing or by litho printing, there is no need for these types and how

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is the same question as that of Mr. Deogirkar.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA: May I know if Part A, Part B and Part C States have been shown in different colours in these maps?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I do not know, Sir. That is a suggestion which I will pass on.

SHRI BASAPPA SHETTY: May I know whether after the division of India into Hindusthan and Pakistan wall maps have been printed and supplied to the various schools and colleges in India and are the Government aware of the fact that there is a dearth of such maps?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The Government are aware of that and that is why we are expediting the printing of maps.

श्री कन्हैयालाल डी० वेंच : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत के स्वतंत्र होने के बाद जो पार्ट "बी" के नये स्टेट्स बने हैं उनके भी इस तरह के नक्शे बनाने की कोई व्यवस्था हुई है ?

श्री कै० डी० मालवीय : जो मैंने फेहरिस्त दी है उसमें पाठ "बी" और "सी" स्टैंड्स भी हैं, जैसे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश और पंजाब वगैरह हैं ।

श्री कन्हैयालाल डी० बच्च : क्या मध्य भारत का भी कोई नक्शा छापने की व्यवस्था हो रही है ?

श्री कै० डी० मालवीय : जी हाँ ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You had some question, Mr. Dwivedy.

SHRI S. N. DWIVEDY: May I know whether Mysore has been included in the map?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SRNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE STUDY OF LANGUAGES

5. DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: Will the Minister for EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the persons who have been granted scholarships by the Government of India for the study of Pah/Sanskrit and Arabic/Persian during the year 1953-54 and so far in the year 1954-55, and what are the terms under which those scholarships have been granted; and

(b) the names of persons who have been awarded prizes by the Government of India for the study of regional languages during the year 1953* 54 and so far in the year 1954-55, and the basis on which those prizes have been awarded.'

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (DR. K. L. SHRIMALI): (a) and (b). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, Annexure No. 180.]

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: May I draw the attention of the Parliamentary Secretary to the fact that in the statement in answer to part (a) of the question the name against item 8, that is, Shri Mujeeb-ul-Rehman, is the same as shown against item 1 down

below on the same page? I want to know whether these are two separate scholarships or are they the same?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: Item No. 1 is a scholarship intended for advanced research in Humanities while item No. 8 is a scholarship which the Central Government are giving for the study of Arabic or Persian and Pali or Sanskrit.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: I am only asking one specific question. Shri Mujeeb-ul-Rehman has been shown in two places as item No. 8 and item No. 1. Is one only a continuation of the other?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have you given two scholarships for the same person? That is the question.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: I shall examine that, Sir.

DR. P. C. MITRA: I want to know whether there is any institution in the country to teach all the regional languages.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: I am not aware of any such institution.

DR. P. C. MITRA: May I know whether these prize-winners have studied several regional languages other than their own?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: These scholarships are meant for the study of languages in the Sanskrit group and the Dravidian group.

DR. P. C. MITRA: My question is whether the prize-winners have studied several regional languages other than their own.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: The idea underlying this scholarship is that a candidate whose mother tongue is one falling in the group of Dravidian languages can choose only languages falling in the Sanskrit group and candidates whose mother tongue is one falling in the Sanskrit group can choose only languages of the Dravidian group.