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THE  
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

2175

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Monday, 28th July, 1952

The House met at a Quarter Past  
Eight of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PATENTS

\*2156. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state whether any applications for securing patents in foreign countries as a result of work carried out in the National Laboratories in India were filed during the year 1951-52?

(b) If so, what was the number of such applications, and which were the countries where the patents have been filed?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Eight applications for securing patents in foreign countries were filed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research during 1951-52. Of these, four were filed in the U.S.A., three in the U.K. and one in France.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** May I know what are these items for which applications have been filed in the U.S.A.?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** The inventions in respect of which applications for foreign patents have been filed in the U.S.A. are:

- (1) Air drying wrinkle finish coating composition.
- (2) Utilization of the seed oil of Malloten.

(3) A process for the recovery of Beryllium Oxide.

(4) Process of extracting oil from oil bearing material.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Have these reached a stage when they can be put to commercial purposes or are they still in an experimental stage?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** The applications for patents have been filed in these countries and as soon as the patents are sealed their full commercial exploitation should start.

DEFENCE SERVICES

\*2157. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether any students were sent abroad during 1951-52 for training in Defence services?

(b) If so, what was the number and which were the countries where they were sent?

(c) Did any students from other countries participate in our courses of training during this period?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Gopalswami):** (a) Yes.

(b) I lay a statement on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, annexure No. 31.]

(c) Yes.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Were there any special subjects that were studied there?

**Shri Gopalswami:** They were sent for a number of different courses of study: Staff college courses, engineering courses, signals courses, etc.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Do those countries send their students also to our country?

**Shri Gopalswami:** Yes, Sir.

**Sardar Hukam Singh:** Have they sent any during the last year?

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** There were about 79 persons from Burma alone who came over here for Air Force training and there were two or three who came to our Staff College in Wellington. Then there were candidates for two or three months' training in a number of Indian institutions, for instance, in the National Defence Academy, the Infantry School, the College of Military Engineering, the School of Mechanical Engineering and so on.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Has it already been decided that after return these students will be employed by the Department and their achievements could be utilised for the good of the country?

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** After return from training?

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Yes.

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** Yes, certainly. After return from training they are used in posts which are intended for the good of the country.

**Shri Velayudhan:** May I know whether the total expenditure on these students is being borne by the Defence Ministry alone or only partly by them?

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** We bear the expenditure on those of our Army, Air Force and Naval personnel whom we send out.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know how many were sent abroad for studying aeronautical and radar engineering?

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** We sent out two for radar training. That is about all.

#### CENTRAL AGENCY SECTION

\*2158. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working of the Central Agency Section created under his Ministry has been examined with a view to find whether the Section will remain as a permanent part of the Ministry;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments have not participated in the scheme;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for their non-participation; and

(d) the total number of cases dealt with by this Agency so far giving separate figures for the States and the Central Government?

**The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) So far as the Government of India are aware, for reasons of convenience they prefer to work through their own Agents for the present.

(d) The number of cases including Petitions and Habeas Corpus matters dealt with by this Section upto 10th May, 1952, are as follows:

(1) Union of India	113 Cases
(2) Bombay	87 "
(3) Madras	65 "
(4) Punjab	154 "
(5) Madhya Pradesh...	65 "
(6) Bihar	35 "
(7) Orissa	25 "
(8) Rajasthan	18 "
(9) Saurashtra	5 "
(10) Hyderabad	24 "
(11) Mysore	20 "
(12) Madhya Bharat ...	6 "
(13) Travancore-Cochin	36 "
(14) Vindhya Pradesh	3 "
(15) Himachal Pradesh	5 "
(16) Delhi	12 "
(17) Manipur	4 "
(18) Kutch	2 "
(19) Pepsu	7 "
(20) Tripura	1 Case.

Total ... 687 Cases.

**Shri S. N. Das:** May I know whether, if those Governments who were so far not participating in the scheme now participate, the strength of the section will have to be increased or it will remain as it is?

**Shri Biswas:** There are three States which are not participating at present, namely Uttar Pradesh, Assam and West Bengal. All the other States are participating and the volume of work has increased considerably. In fact, there has been an increase in the staff. From time to time the working of the section is reviewed to consider to what extent the staff should be increased. The Section started with one Government Agent and one Assistant Agent. In 1951 the post of Deputy Government Agent was filled due to increased pressure of work. Again in 1952 two