

(c) No concessions have been allowed except in the following cases:—

- (1) The Kashmiri displaced persons who arrived in Delhi before the 1st July 1949 have been allowed certain rehabilitation concessions in respect of education facilities, allotment of accommodation etc.
- (2) A certain number of Kashmiri displaced persons who were formerly in the Yoj Camp have been rehabilitated in the States other than Jammu and Kashmir owing to paucity of land etc. in that State. All these persons have been given cash doles and rehabilitation loans etc.
- (3) It has been recently decided to extend to Kashmiri displaced persons the concessions regarding the relaxation of age limit in Central Government Offices allowed to displaced persons from Pakistan.

(d) Representations have been received from some of the persons from time to time but for the reasons stated in answer to parts (a) and (b) of this question no action has been taken.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: May I know the total number of persons who left the Jammu and Kashmir State in October 1947 and came to India?

Shri Datar: The number was about two hundred so far as one part was concerned, but the number of those who were ultimately placed in the two camps was large; it was 75,000.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: May I know the number of such persons who registered themselves in different exchanges in India?

Shri Datar: Sir, I have not got that number.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: May I know the number of persons who

were sent back by the Government of India, out of those that came in 1947?

Shri Datar: That is not available with me.

Shri Gidwani: Are Government aware that some of those persons who had been sent to the Bombay State, for instance in Ahmedabad, have not been able to live conveniently on account of the climatic conditions, and some of them have left and some are in a bad plight? If so, will Government consider the question of shifting them?

Shri Datar: Government are not aware of this particular alleged inconvenience, but Government are doing all that is possible for rehabilitating these people also.

नेपाल का भूतत्ववीय तथा खान सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण

*१००८. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन तथा बंज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने नेपाल का भूतत्ववीय तथा खान सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण करने का काम अपने ऊपर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना पर कितना खर्च होगा ; और

(ग) क्या नेपाल सरकार ने यह खर्च देने का वचन दिया है ?

। तिक संसाधन तथा बंज्ञानिक गवेषणा उपमन्त्री (श्री के० डी० सालवीय) : (क) जियालाजीकल और मिनरल सर्वे द्वारा काम च रहा है ।

(ख) खर्च का कोई ठीक अन्दाज़ा इस समय नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि यह कार्यक्रम जियालाजीकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया के सालाना कार्यों में शामिल कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) दोनों गवर्नमेंटों के बीच किस तरह से खर्च का बंटवारा किया जाय इस सम्बन्ध में गौर हो रहा है और बातचीत भी हो रही है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या नेपाल में कोई तेल के पाने की भी सम्भावना है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : अभी यह ठीक तौर से नहीं कहा जा सकता कि तेल पाया ही जायगा हालांकि कहीं कहीं तेल की गैस के भूमि से निकलने की सूचना मिली है ।

Shri Amjad Ali: Arising out of the answer to part (a) of the question, may I know what mode of survey is intended—seismic, gravimetric or aeronautical?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No; mostly terrestrial or ground survey has been undertaken.

Shri Amjad Ali: Only terrestrial?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes.

श्रीमती कमलेंद्रमति शाह : सरकार और किन किन स्थानों का सर्वे कराने की योजना कर रही है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : सरकार का तो एक सालाना प्रोग्राम बनता है । देश भर में जहां से सूचना मिलती है और भौगोलिक दृष्टि से जहां मनासिब होता है वहां के लिए प्रोग्राम बनाया जाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । यह सवाल तो नेपाल के लिये था ।

SHASTRI AWARD

*1009. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether an appeal against the Shastri Award is pending before the Labour Appellate Tribunal;

(b) whether Government have applied naming itself as a party to the dispute; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government appeared in the proceeding before the Appellate Tribunal in exercise of its right under Section 13 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950.

(c) The Government did so in the interest of the development of Banking in rural areas. The application of Government submitted that banking in rural and semi-urban areas having a population of and below 30,000 should be excluded from the scope of the award for a period of two years in case of existing branches and offices and for a period of 4 years in cases of new ones.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether any decision has been made already on this appeal and judgment pronounced?

Shri A. C. Guha: The Tribunal held that the Government can only appear on behalf of the one bank which has filed an appeal. The Government felt it was no use fighting the issue only on behalf of one bank. The Tribunal has dismissed the appeal.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: If the judgment has been pronounced in this case, may I know whether the Government still think that they should press this demand on behalf of banks which are started in rural and semi-urban areas?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the question is premature at this stage.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I am just asking whether the Government is appearing on behalf of all the banks hereafter?

Mr. Speaker: He has clearly stated that the Tribunal did not allow it.

Shri Bansal: May I know, whether in view of the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal, Government are considering any amendment of the Act?