

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether any estimate has been made by the Government as to the requirements of workers for this sort of education in various States, and if so, what is that estimate?

Dr. M. M. Das: The present scheme is only to establish one centre in the Capital—I mean Delhi—and therefore, estimates have been prepared for this one centre in Delhi alone.

Shri S. N. Das: What is the capacity of this centre to train specialists on Fundamental Education?

Dr. M. M. Das: I would require notice, Sir.

SYNTHETIC RICE

*1404. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether attempts have been made at large scale production of synthetic rice; and

(b) if so, the quantity produced till June, 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). So far only experimental samples have been prepared and it is now proposed to produce synthetic rice on a small scale, i.e., about one ton per day, on a pilot plant which is expected to be set up by the end of this year.

Shri K. P. Sinha: What about the cost of production per ton?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That cannot be said just now. The total cost of the plant with accessories comes to about Rs. 1,47,000.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know the necessity for the production of this synthetic rice?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have answered this question several times

but I might inform the hon. Member again that the object of producing this type of rice is to give improved and nutritive type of food in places where mainly tapioca is eaten as staple food and in other poor tracts.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether large quantities of synthetic rice are produced from tapioca and whether machine purchased by the Government for the production of synthetic rice and brought into Travancore-Cochin or Mysore is in working order?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as I know, there is no machine which is producing yet this type of rice either in Mysore or in Travancore-Cochin.

CENTRAL FINGER PRINT BUREAU

*1405. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question No. 1912 asked on the 20th April, 1954 and state:

(a) whether Government have since implemented the decision to establish a Central Finger Print Bureau; and

(b) if so, what are the main functions of the Bureau?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Not yet. Certain details are still being worked out.

(b) The main functions of the Central Finger Print Bureau will be to keep records of the finger prints of criminals and habitual offenders, with a view to help in the identification of criminals and to undertake comparison of finger prints for the purpose of police investigations. The Central Finger Print Bureau will also maintain contact with foreign institutions of the same type.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know where this Bureau will be established?

Shri Datar: It is likely to be established at Kamptee near Nagpur

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know who will bear the expenditure?

Shri Datar: This is a matter of discussion between the Centre and the State Governments.

RATIONALISATION OF MINERAL PRODUCTS

*1407. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mineral Advisory Board has been invited to make suggestions for rationalisation of mineral products in India;

(b) if so, whether the Board has made any suggestion; and

(c) whether the Board has also been asked to suggest amendments to the Mineral Laws and Rules?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). A statement giving the recommendations made by the Mineral Advisory Board at their meeting held on the 3rd June, 1954, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 70.]

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: May I have an idea of the scheme of working of mines after rationalisation? I wish to know whether power will be concentrated in the hands of the Centre, or the State Governments will have exclusive power over the working of these mines?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The State Governments are substantially given the right to work the mines. If I have correctly understood the hon. Member, he perhaps wants to know what would happen after rationalisation. There are only two schemes which are under examination. One is that small mine owners who do not have adequate finances might form their

co-operatives and the Government should encourage them to form these co-operatives. The second is for beneficiation of low-grade minerals by starting a chain of customs mills in suitable areas?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Do Government propose to set up customs mills on the pattern of America so that the small mine owners could have the advantage?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That is the proposal.

इसका आचिकार

*१४१०. श्री जांगड़ : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) १९५२-५४ में विभिन्न राज्यों से, मृत्यु दण्ड पाए हुए अपराधियों द्वारा या उनकी और से अन्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा कितनी दया के लिये याचिकाएँ या क्षमा के लिये प्रार्थनाएँ मिली हैं; और

(ख) उन में से कितने अपराधियों को क्षमा किया गया है ?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 428 petitions for mercy or for the grant of pardon were received from or on behalf of convicts under sentence of death during the period from 1st January, 1953, to 15th September, 1954.

(b) Nil.

Shri Jangde: May I know whether the Governments have got exclusive power for granting pardons or are they consulted; or the Home Ministry grants pardons without consulting anybody?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): The procedure is that the petition is addressed to the President and that is the usual course. The President acts on advice and the advice is tendered to him by the Home Minister.