

property of the Assam Oil Company which receives the net proceeds after deduction of the Commission payable to the Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited. The cost of crude to Assam Oil Company and charges incurred by Assam Oil Company on refining its crude are not separately determined. In respect of the three coastal refineries (two in Bombay and one in Visakhapatnam) the difference of the cost of crude oil and the cost of refined products at import parity represents the refiners margin, which may differ from refinery to refinery depending on the type of crude oil processed and the production pattern thereof.

(c) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 76].

(d) No Sir. The products conform to standard specifications and do not differ in quality.

Attempted Suicide by Army Officer

1530. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 473 on the 30th November, 1961 regarding the attempted suicide by an Army Officer and state:

(a) the progress made in the consideration of the report of the Court of Inquiry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Officer involved was sent to the mental ward of Military Hospital, Delhi Cantt.; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The report has since been examined by Government and it is established that—

(i) the injury sustained by the officer was selfinflicted by a sharp-edged instrument like a knife or a razor; and

(ii) the officer was of unsound mind at the time of the incident, and as such he had no control over his actions.

(b) Yes.

(c) In the course of treatment for the wound on his neck he was examined by the psychiatrist of the Military Hospital as he was not found to be quite normal mentally. He was kept under his treatment for some days after which it became necessary to transfer him to the psychiatric ward where further treatment for his depressive illness (unsoundness of mind) was given till he recovered.

Coal Mining

1531. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Mines And Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of licensing of small coal mines;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry do not grant the licences in case of coal mines with less than 50 workers while the Coal Board insists on the production of licence; and

(c) if so, what steps are going to be taken for removing the anomaly so that small areas, in which the public sector is not obviously interested, may be developed?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). The Government's policy, by and large, is not to encourage development of small uneconomic collieries, which cannot raise the production to 10,000 tons per month or whose area is less than 100 acres. Under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, factories which employ less than 50 workers, working with the aid of power, or less than 100 workers, working without the aid of power, are not required to obtain any licence under the Act. In order, however, to regulate opening/reopening of coal mines on a scientific basis the production of a licence under the Act is insisted upon by the Coal Board in the case of coal mines. The proposal to amend the Act making it applicable

to collieries irrespective of the number of workers employed is at present under consideration.

Acquisition of Land for Colliery Purposes

1532. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent judgment of the Supreme Court that lands could be acquired only for the purpose of public benefit, like a hospital and public reading room, etc.; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce special legislation enabling the acquisition of land for colliery purposes, for housing scheme and depillaring?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to a judgement of the Supreme Court to the effect that under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 relating to acquisition of land for companies, the purpose should be of public benefit like a hospital, a public reading room, a library or an educational institution or such other work as the public might directly use.

(b) As it is, there is no legal impediment to the acquisition of land for building dwelling houses for workmen. No acquisition of land seems to be necessary for depillaring purposes; so the question in this regard does not arise. However, steps to overcome practical difficulties in acquiring land for other public purposes are under consideration.

Loans Given by Rehabilitation Finance Administration

1533. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of the loans issued by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration since its inception upto the end of 1961 to displaced persons from East Bengal under different heads;

(b) the terms of re-payment of the loans advanced to them; and

(c) the amount realised so far and the steps taken by the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation to realise the balance?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Upto the date of dissolution as to the close of business on the 31st December, 1960 the Rehabilitation Finance Administration disbursed loans aggregating to Rs. 394 lakhs approximately to displaced persons from East Pakistan. The break-up of these loans under different heads is not readily available.

(b) The principal amount of the loan together with interest accrued thereon is repayable within a maximum period of 15 years. First instalment of interest alone becomes due after 24 to 30 months from the date of advance. The instalment of principal, generally repayable in 12 equal yearly instalments, together with interest for subsequent period becomes due after 12 months from the date on which first instalment of interest falls due.

(c) A sum of Rs. 95 lakhs (approximately) was realised till 31-12-1961 from displaced persons from East Pakistan. Steps to recover the balance dues are being taken under the provisions of Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948, due consideration being given to cases where recovery proceedings are likely to cause hardship.

Untrained Teachers in Manipur Schools

1534. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of untrained graduates now serving in Government aided Middle English, High and Higher Secondary Schools in Manipur;

(b) whether it is the policy of Government to train all these untrained graduates; and