

statement giving the details of the Scheme?

(c) Have Government come to any decision regarding the Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving the details of the scheme. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 68.]

(c) The Government are in general agreement with the principles of the scheme and the details are being worked out in consultation with the Ministries concerned.

इस रोग से पीड़ित सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये निवास स्थान

१४५०. श्री एस० सी० सिंघल : क्या निर्माण गृह-उपस्था तथा रतब मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अस्वस्थकर निजी मकानों में रहने के कारण श्वेत रोग से पीड़ित सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी मकान देने में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ;

(ख) यदि भाग (क) का उत्तर "हां" है तो १-१-१९५२ से ३१-३-१९५३ तक ऐसे कितने प्रार्थना-पत्र आय हैं और कितने ऐसे व्यक्तियों को सरकारी निवास-स्थान दिये गये हैं ; तथा

(ग) विशेष निवास-स्थान के लिये इसी कालावधि में प्राप्त हुये कुल प्रार्थना-पत्रों में से कितनों के साथ डाक्टरी प्रमाण-पत्र थे जिन में सरकारी निवास-स्थान दिये जान की सिफारिश की गई थी ; और कितने ऐसे व्यक्तियों को वास्तव में सरकारी क्वार्टर दिये गये हैं ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, by considering them for special accommodation intended for out-of-turn allotment.

(b) 6, out of which 5 have been sanctioned and two officials actually allotted accommodation.

(c) All were supported by medical certificate.

RECRUITMENT TO DISPOSALS DEPARTMENT

1451. Shri K. K. Basu: (a) Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the total number of Class II, Class III and Class IV staff recruited during 1940-45 in the Old Disposal Department which is now under the Ministry?

(b) How many of them have been absorbed in the permanent cadre?

(c) How many of them have been retrenched after 1945?

(d) How many were demoted and how many have resigned?

(e) How many of them are still working as temporary?

(f) Were the orders issued for the appointment of the persons referred to in part (a) above considered regular?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Buragohain): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

METALLURGICAL COAL

1452. Shri P. C. Bose: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) the various grades of coal which are considered to be metallurgical coal;

(b) the coal fields where this kind of coal has been found and is being worked; and

(c) the other grades of coal which can be turned into metallurgical coal with the help of washeries?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (c). Only certain types of coal are convertible on carbonisation into metallurgical coke. Normally, low volatile coals of grades upto and including Grade II are suitable for use as metallurgical coal. Selected grade B. and grades I and II would need to be first washed to reduce the ash content. Grade III coal can also be washed and rendered suitable for use as metallurgical coal but the yield of coke is likely to be small and the process rather costly.

(b) Jharia, Raniganj, Giridih and East and West Bokaro Coalfields.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN DAMODAR VALLEY PROJECT AREAS

1453. Shri P. C. Bose: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have lost or are likely to lose their cultiva-

tion lands on account of the Damodar Valley Projects;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to provide these people with facilities for organising cottage industries with electricity which is now available there; and

(c) whether Government have decided to supply electricity in this area at a cheap rate?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) About 60,000 persons would be affected by the Damodar Valley Project.

(b) Under the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948, the overall development of the Damodar Valley, is the responsibility of the D.V.C. The Corporation have not yet formulated any scheme for organising cottage industries in the Damodar Valley area.

(c) Under the D.V.C. Act, 1948, the Corporation cannot undertake supply of electricity at pressures of less than 30,000 volts without the permission of the State Government concerned. The detailed distribution of electricity is a matter for the State Governments concerned.

ISSUE OF ADVERTISEMENTS

1454. Shri Muniswamy: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the policy and procedure adopted by the Central Government in giving advertisements to newspapers;

(b) whether the resolutions passed by the Standing Committee of the AINEC have come to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, what action was taken by Government?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The policy regarding giving advertisements to newspapers is under consideration of Government.

(b) and (c). Government have not received a copy of resolutions passed by the Standing Committee of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference but have seen reports published in the Press.

ARECANUT EXPORTS TO MALAYA

1455. Shri Muniswamy: (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that arecanut dealers in Malaya have asked the Indian Government to increase the present arecanut quota?

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(b) If so, what action was taken by the Government of India?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No such representation has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

MANDI SALT MINES

1456. Shri Hem Raj: (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state whether the core drilling and thermo compression evaporator schemes have been put into operation in the Mandi Rock Salt Mines?

(b) If so, from what date?

(c) How much salt is expected to be obtained yearly by these methods?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Core drilling operations in Mandi Salt Mines are now in progress. The installation of Thermo Compression Evaporators will depend on the results of the core drilling.

(b) The drilling programme was started on the 4th December, 1952.

(c) About 66,000 tons yearly.

SALT PRICES

1457. Shri Hem Raj: (a) Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state the manner of fixation of prices of salt produced in different parts in India?

(b) What is the prevailing price of the Mandi-Rock Salt as compared with salt produced in other parts of India?

(c) How is it computed and fixed for purposes of sale?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The manner of fixing the price of salt varies with the States in which it is produced. In Government factories the price is fixed after taking into consideration the cost of production and the general principle is no-loss no-profit basis. In the case of private salt factories, some State Governments, viz. Madras and Orissa have fixed ceiling ex-factory prices in their areas by the issue of orders under the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 on the basis of cost of production plus some margin of profit. In other States viz. Bombay, Saurashtra, Kutch, Travancore-Cochin and West Bengal, the prices are neither fixed nor controlled by the Government.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of