

persons who had not been declared as qualified have begun to claim that they were qualified on the previous standards accepted by the U.P.S.C. Therefore, the whole question has to be considered in all its implications and Government are anxious to give a decision as early as possible.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Is it not a fact that the full list of all those who qualified themselves in 1959 has not been published yet?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: That itself again begs the question as to who are the qualified persons. We received a list and we appointed a number of persons. In some cases we exhausted the whole list. Still in respect of the examinations held for certain years, there were some left-overs. And, as I pointed out, the Government are considering as to what would be the equitable manner of dealing with this matter and deciding it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know, Sir, whether the Government has considered the advisability of speedily absorbing all the left-overs who are there waiting, and on the other, of changing the percentage in favour of promotion rather than direct recruitment so that the others can also come up?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: That is one aspect of the question. There are other aspects which will also have to be considered. The principal question of maintaining the highest efficiency has also to be borne in mind.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: May I know, Sir, since how long the Government has been considering this question and how long the Government will take to come to a decision?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: The Government are nearing a final decision.

SHRI NAFISUL HASAN: May I know, Sir, whether at the time these examinations were held in 1959-60, the number of posts for which these

examinations were being held had been announced?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: In two or three cases they had been announced and it was stated that approximately so many people would be required.

श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : जब सरकार से यह पूछा जाता है कि क्वालिफाइंग मार्क्स कितने हैं तो सरकार कहती है कि यू० पी० एस० सी० से पूछा जाये और जब यू० पी० एस० सी० से पूछा जाता है तो वह सरकार की तरफ इशारा कर देते हैं । तो क्या इस चीज को देखते हुए सरकार यह जरूरी समझती है कि क्वालिफाइंग मार्क्स की एक लिमिट मुकर्रर की जाये और वह ऐसी हो जिसको कि माननीय मंत्री जो इस सदन के सामने जाहिर भी कर सकें ? क्या सरकार का ऐसा कोई विचार है ?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Sir, this is a matter more or less for the U.P.S.C. to consider. It is for them to lay down standards and then to apply them to the cases of those who appeared for the examinations.

#### ADVICE SOUGHT FROM FRENCH GOVERNMENT ON MINES AND NATURAL GAS

\*190. SHRI NIRANJAN SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES AND FUEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sought expert advice on mines and natural gas from the French Government;

(b) if so, on what terms this request has been made; and

(c) by when this advice would be available?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND FUEL (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) Yes. Through the good offices of the French Government, expert technical advice has been sought on winning of coal from steeply inclined thick seams in the Karanpura field.

In regard to natural gas, there is no agreement with the French Govern-

ment as such, but an agreement has been entered into by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission with the French Petroleum Institute about exploration for oil in Jaisalmer area—and this will cover exploration for gas also if found.

(b) In regard to coal the agreement is under the Indo-French Technical Cooperation Agreement of January 30, 1961, while the Agreement in regard to the French Petroleum Institute was a part of the 'consortium aid' to this country.

(c) Towards the end of 1962, as far as coal is concerned. A few French oil drilling experts have also arrived for taking up the work of oil exploration.

SHRI NIRANJAN SINGH: May I know why this advice has been sought from the French Government and not from other countries where coal is abundant?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Coal is produced in abundance in France also, especially coal of the type found in Karanpura, and the French know something more of the technology of this particular kind of coal than most others.

SHRI NIRANJAN SINGH: What is the particular advantage which the Government is getting by their advice?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The French experts are likely to give us useful advice in this respect.

SHRI NIRANJAN SINGH: In what respect?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: As I have said just now, the French specialists are known to be experts in such special methods for winning coal from steeply inclined thick seams and in depillaring thick seams in mines where coal has to be taken out by this sub-level caving method. As I said, the French know more about this than others. Therefore, we thought it better to take advice from them.

SHRI SATYACHARAN: May I know whether it is fact that the French experts are more conversant with explorations in desert areas since the Sahara was their territory and that is why their services were requisitioned here in India?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: We were here referring to coal extraction. It is a fact that the French have more experience of desert exploration also in connection with oil.

SHRI JAI NARAIN VYAS: May I know whether they have started the work in the Jaisalmer area, I mean these French experts?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: There is an arrangement between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the French Petroleum Institute in which some French experts and equipment are to arrive here, to advise the Oil and Natural Gas Commission with regard to the work already taken up by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission people. It is true that some experts have arrived from France and an office has been set up in Bikaner and some work has started in the Jaisalmer area.

SHRI JAI NARAIN VYAS: But have any French experts visited Jaisalmer?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: As I have said, some French experts have arrived in Rajasthan and they are discussing matters of exploration with our own people.

SHRI JAI NARAIN VYAS: Arriving in Rajasthan and visiting Jaisalmer are two different things. Setting up an office in Bikaner is not the same thing as going to Jaisalmer. My question is: Has any French expert gone to Jaisalmer up to this time?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: It is a fact that there is obvious difference between reaching Bikaner and visiting Jaisalmer, I agree with the hon. Member. But I do not know whether the necessity has arisen so far for the

French experts going to Jaisalmer and spending money for nothing.

**SHRI N. C. KASLIWAL:** If I understood the hon. Minister correctly, the advice of the French experts was sought also in the matter of transport of coal. What is the problem connected with the transport of coal on which the experts' advice has to be sought?

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:** The matter is under examination between our experts and the French experts and as soon as the terms and conditions regarding the execution of the plans as outlined are decided upon, some of our officers are likely to visit France. A preliminary programme has also been agreed upon between us on the basis of which we shall seek technical advice from them. That is likely to begin very soon.

**SHRI A. D. MANI:** There are already the Rumanian and Soviet experts in India. Why was it necessary for Government to approach the French Government? Does it indicate that the technical advice which the Rumanian and Soviet experts are tendering is not comprehensive or is deficient?

**SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA:** We are coming from coal to gas. The questioner somehow bracketed coal-mining and oil production. With regard to oil and gas, it is a fact that the Russians and the Rumanians are here to advise us. But there is no harm in getting technical assistance and advice from another party which is known to be knowing this work. That is why we have others, other than the Rumanians and the Russians. And we have found that the French are also good, both in financial assistance and equipment and also technical advice.

#### KOLAR GOLD MINING UNDERTAKING

\*191. **SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY:** Will the Minister of Finance be

pleased to state the quantity of gold ore crushed in the nationalised Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking in the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 and the out-turn of gold secured during the same period?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT):** The quantity of ore crushed by the Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking was .53 million tonnes in 1960-61 and .56 million tonnes in 1961-62, yielding 4.35 and 4.25 million grammes of gold respectively.

**SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY:** May I know if any attempts are being made to step up production of gold as well as the crushing in the gold mines?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** It is a fact that the production of gold in the Kolar Gold Mines is declining, both in terms of ore crushing and in terms of gold extraction, for the simple reason that gold being exhausted and also the average grade of the ore is less than what it was in previous years.

**SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY:** At this rate, if the average content of gold is falling and if consequently there are losses incurred by the mining company there in Mysore, why is it considered advisable by the Government of India to take it over as it is being contemplated?

**SHRI B. R. BHAGAT:** It is true that the mine is being taken up by the Government of India. It is also true that in the Third Five Year Plan there is a programme to step up gold production and more particularly from two mines, the Nandidrug Mine and the Hutti Mine. This is to be started later on. There is considerable gold ore there. In the other mines—Mysore and Champion Reef—we have to go deeper and deeper and there production has declined. So we have to make it up by production in the other two mines—Nandidrug and Hutti Reef.