

SHRI M. S. GURUPADA SWAMY: The Kolar Gold Mines were operated by the State Government and it was nationalised some time back. May I know what the extraordinary reasons in the possession of the Government of India are that they should now take over the gold mine and operate it on behalf of the Centre, and not on behalf of the State Government?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Because of our obligations under the International Monetary Fund arrangements for payment. Payments under the financial arrangement between the two Governments were found rather difficult and embarrassing. So as a result of the negotiations between the two Governments it has been decided that the gold mines should be taken over by the Central Government.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADA SWAMY: How does the negotiation come in the way of the operation of the gold mine by the Mysore Government?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The hon. Member is curious to know. The main difficulty was how to pay. Being a member of the International Monetary Fund we cannot pay for the gold a price more than the international price which is very much less than the market price in India—actually half—and if we pay the international parity price to the Mysore Government, very heavy losses would be incurred, and we cannot make it up by other methods, say, by subsidy or by grants, without violating our commitments as member of the International Monetary Fund. So all these obligations led us to his arrangement that this mine should be operated by the Central Government.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: May I know if there is any prospect of finding other gold mines?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: We can only hope.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know, Sir, whether in this connection, the Government of Mysore made a

suggestion that this should be taken over by the Government of India? I can well understand problems between the Government of India and the International Monetary Fund. But what about the Government of Mysore? Did they request the Government of India to take it over?

SHRI MORARJI R. DESAI: It is not a question of any request from the Government of Mysore. It is a question of satisfying our obligations to the International Monetary Fund. We are concerned more with that than with the Mysore Government. The Mysore Government is agreeable to our taking it up and there is no conflict between the Government of Mysore and the Government of India.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: May I know whether there is any exploration programme chalked out in the Third Five Year Plan for gold mining, if so what is that programme?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: During the Third Five Year Plan it is intended to implement a scheme costing Rs. 150 lakhs and the bulk of it will be to develop production in the Nandidurg Mine and the Hutti Mine. In the former, the idea is to step up production from 21,000 tons ore crushed to 28,000 tons and in the second, from 17,000 ounces of gold production to 39,000 ounces, and also to increase the gold production in the existing mines at Kolar and the Champion Reef.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: It is said, Sir, that because we are going deeper down into the lower strata of the earth for taking out this gold the technical personnel available in this country is incompetent to handle this. This is the type of talk. May I know if there is any truth in this?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I do not think, Sir, that technically we are incapable of doing it. Our own personnel is there and there is no difficulty on that account.

IMPORT OF COAL FROM PAKISTAN

*192. SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES AND FUEL be pleased to state whether Government have arranged for the import of coal from Pakistan to the extent of 10,000 tons every month in the new trade agreement proposed to be concluded between Pakistan and India?

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND FUEL (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): At the last Indo-Pakistan Trade Review held in December, 1961, the Government of Pakistan made an offer to export 10,000 tons of brick-burning coal per month to northern parts of India. The offer, however, could not be accepted because of the comparative high cost of Pakistan coal.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Was the Government thinking of importing coal from Pakistan on account of the shortage with regard to our own production or was it as a matter of grace to Pakistan that such an arrangement was talked of?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: There is the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement according to which we were to sell about 1,30,000 tons of coal to them. While we met to review the progress of the Trade Agreement, they themselves offered to supply coal to us in the northern parts of India where transport availability was somewhat difficult but later on when prices could not be settled coal was not supplied at all.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि हमारी क्या अपेक्षा थी कि किस भाव से मिलना चाहिये था और वे किस भाव से दे रहे हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मेरे पास वे आंकड़े नहीं हैं। अब से बातचीत टूट गई है तब से यह रुक हो गया है। यदि आप दूसरे प्रश्न का नोटिस देंगे तो मैं इसके बारे में सूचना दे सकता हूँ।

प्रतिरक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों के श्रम अफसरों के लिये विदेशों में प्रशिक्षण

*१९३. श्री राम सहाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री १९६१-६२ के लिये प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के कार्यों के संक्षिप्त विवरण के पृष्ठ १८ को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रतिरक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों के जो चार श्रम अफसर १९६१-६२ में श्रम प्रशासन कोर्स तथा औद्योगिक सम्पर्क सम्बन्धी प्रशिक्षण के लिये विदेश भेजे गये थे ; क्या वे वापस आ गये हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे किन किन देशों को गये और विदेशों में उनके प्रशिक्षण से क्या लाभ उठाया गया है ?

†[TRAINING ABROAD FOR LABOUR OFFICERS OF DEFENCE INSTALLATIONS]

*193. SHRI RAM SAHAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to page 18 of the Short Statement of Activities of the Ministry of Defence for 1961-62 and state:

(a) whether the four Labour Officers of the Defence Installations, who were sent abroad in 1961-62 for training in Labour Administration Course and Industrial Relations, have come back; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries they visited and the benefit that has been derived from their training abroad?]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Three Labour Officers have come back and the fourth Officers is still undergoing training in the United Kingdom.

(b) Three Labour Officers were sent on deputation to the United Kingdom; and one to the United States of America. Since the three Labour Officers have come back only very recently assessment of the benefit derived from their training abroad in the context of Indian conditions will take some more time.

†[] English translation.