

(b) 19,366 ex-servicemen have been employed since 1951 as under:—

Departments	Number employed
Police	... 17,101
Excise	... 300
Customs	... Nil
Watch and Ward	... 750
Forest	... , 635
Community Projects	... 580
Total	... , 19,366

SHRI M. VALIULLA: What are the concessions shown to these persons regarding age, application fee, etc., when they are appointed in these departments?

SAKDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: So far as age is concerned, their service in the Armed Forces is taken account of plus a grace period of three years.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Is it not a fact that every year more or less, ten to fifteen thousand soldiers are sent away because of their short-service, though they were for nearly about 12 years or so?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: I am not too sure of the figures. But naturally some of these short-service people who have completed their service in the normal course of events would go back.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: May I know the total number of ex-servicemen out of this number that are given reemployment? What is the percentage of people that were thrown out?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: I have not got the total number of people who have been thrown out. But I should like to add that besides these 19,366 ex-servicemen who have found employment in the Central Government, there are others in other

departments to the extent of 26,173 making a total of 45,539.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: How many of these ex-servicemen who are employed are officers?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: I have not got the figures.

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: May I know whether this preferential treatment applies to I.N.A. personnel also, and if not, why not?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: Preferential treatment in what?

SHRI JASPAT ROY KAPOOR: In the matter of employment.

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: These people are treated as ex-Army personnel as they joined the I.N.A. from the Indian Army. Besides, as the hon. Member might know, a number of civilians also joined I.N.A. who do not come under this category.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Have the Government any information regarding the position before 1951?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: Before 1951, it is believed about 2,85,433 ex-servicemen were settled in both Government and private enterprise.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Can I have the statewise break-up?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: It is a large statement. If you like, I shall lay it on the Table of the House.

Khadi REQUIREMENTS OF THE DEFENCE SERVICES

*442. SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the Minister for DEFENCE be pleased to state the average quantity of khadi and mill-made cloth that is required annually for the different branches of the Defence Services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR DEFENCE (SARBAR S. S. MAJITHIA): Annual requirements of *khadi* cloth for those items which have been accepted for use in khadi are estimated at 9 lakh yards. As it is necessary to consume existing stocks of manufactured items as well as of surplus mill cloth available for this purpose, it has not been possible to place any indents for khadi so far, but specifications of the *khadi* material to be used for such supplies are being finalised.

Annual requirements of mill-made cloth are approximately 115 lakh yards mainly for uniform for which purpose *khadi* has not been considered suitable.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: May I know, whether the Government have got any figures regarding the requirements of hand-loom cloth, apart from this mill cloth?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: I am afraid I have not got the figures for hand-loom cloth separately.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: May I know why Government have not purchased any *khadi* cloth, when their requirement is 9 lakh yards?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: We have got surplus cloth and it is only after we have used this, that we will place orders for *khadi*.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Is this *khadi* or mill cloth?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: It is mill cloth, because *khadi* is unsuitable for the Army uniform.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: May I know whether the Army or the Defence Department has not purchased any mill cloth during the last three or four years and if they have, why should they not think of placing orders for *khadi* cloth also?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: The Army has purchased mill cloth, as I said, mainly for the uniforms for

which *khadi* cloth is not suitable. I think the Air Headquarters did buy certain *khadi* cloth. That figure I have not got.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: Is it not the practice of the Defence Department to keep some cloth in stock? The hon. Minister, I understood, told us that since there was surplus stock, no further requisition was being made. Is it not wise and proper to have some extra cloth?

DR. K. N. KATJU: What cloth?

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: The cloth that you consume.

DR. K. N. KATJU: We have got cloth in stock, before we make any new purchase, mill cloth or *khadi*.

SHRI D. NARAYAN: What for do the Government propose to use *khadi* in the Defence Department?

DR. K. N. KATJU: As soon as our present stocks are exhausted, *khadi* will be purchased and this.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is still on his feet; he is finding out the answer.

श्रीमती सावित्री दूबी निगम : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि खादी उनकी ड्रेस के लिए, यूनीफार्म के लिए, उपयुक्त नहीं होता। तो क्या हैंडलूम के कपड़े को भी कभी इस दृष्टि से देखकर परीक्षा की गई है कि वह उपयुक्त हो सकता है या नहीं ?

डा० कै० एन० काटजू : इस दृष्टि से हैंडलूम के कपड़े को भी देखेंगे।

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: The *khadi* material is found suitable for table cloth, for aprons for cooks, dusters, tea cloth, tray cloth, teapoy cloth, napkins, hand-towels etc.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: How long will it take for the Government to purchase the cloth?

SARDAR S. S. MAJTHIA: I shall require notice of this.

श्री ब० कि० प्र० सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि किस कारणों से खादी को वर्दी के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं समझा गया है ?

डा० कै० एन० काटजू : बड़ी जल्दी मँला हो जाता है, बड़ी जल्दी फट जाता है, उसको कई बार धुलाना पड़ता है जो बड़ा मुश्किल काम है।

INVESTIGATIONS OF MANGANESE, IRON ORE AND CHROME DUMPS

*443. MOULANA M. FARUQI: Will the Minister for ^NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations have been completed with regard to the estimation of the grades and quantities of manganese, chrome and iron ore in the dumps at mines in the various States;

(b) if so, what percentage of the yearly requirements can be met with the ores that may be available from this source; and

(c) whether the extraction of the ores from this source will be sufficiently cheap so as to make the process a profitable business?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR EDUCATION (DR. K. L. SHRIMALI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The entire domestic requirements for manganese can be met from the ore available in the dumps at various mines for several years, but most of these ores are of low grade. The dumps of iron and chrome ores are enough to supply about a year's requirement of each ore.

(c) In the case of manganese it can be said that the extraction of this ore from the dumps will be economical given the present market conditions. Regarding iron and chrome ores details have not been worked out. It

is, therefore, not possible to state definitely that the extraction of these ores will be an economical proposition.

مولانا ایم فاروقی : صاف کرانے کے کلم کو کون کون کمپنیاں اسوقت کو دیتی ہیں ؟

[مولانا ایم० فاروقی : صاف کرانے کے کام کو کون کون کمپنیاں اس وقت کر رہی ہیں ؟]

डा० कै० एल० श्रीमाली : यह जो मँगनीज की ओर्स हैं वह सेंट्रल प्रॉविसेज मँगनीज ओर्स कंपनी लिमिटेड, नागपुर, गंगावाडी ग्रुप आफ माइन्स, आन्ध्र, मँगनीज माइन्स, मैसूर, शिवराजपुर माइन्स, बम्बई की जिम्मेदारी हैं।

مولانا ایم : فاروقی : کیا ان کمپنیوں کو گورنمنٹ کوئی گرانٹ یا لون دیتی ہے ؟

[مولانا ایم० फारुकी : क्या इन कंपनियों को गवर्नमेंट कोई ग्रांट या लोन देती है ?]

डा० कै० एल० श्रीमाली : इसकी तफसील तो मैं अभी नहीं बता सकता हूँ।

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: How many of these companies are foreign companies?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: As far as I know, regarding manganese ore, they are all local companies. I speak subject to correction, I have not got details.

DIWAN CHAMAN LALL: Are not the Shivrajpur Mines a concern which belongs to Killick Nixons?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: I am afraid I cannot give that information.

SHRI J. V. K. VALLABHARAO: May I know if the Government have got any idea as to the extent of the ore that is available in the dumsos?

tHindi transliteration.