

(c) The forts at items 2, 4 and 10 above are occupied by offices or organisations.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: May I know whether the Government intends to make use of the other forts also for public purposes?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: The normal policy of the Department of Archaeology is not to allow the use of forts except on special occasions.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: From the answer it is seen that some forts are made use of. May I take it that this would not be done in the other cases?

D*. K. L. SHRIMALI: Some forts are made use of.

SHRI KANHAIYALAL D. VAIDYA: May I know when these forts were built?

MK» DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must read the History of Mysore.

SHRI KANHAIYALAL D. VAIDYA: When were they taken over by the Department?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: They were declared as of national importance under the Act of 1951.

SHORT SERVICE REGULAR COMMISSION 1, TECHNICAL)

*609. SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the Minister for DEFENCE be pleased to state whether the officers who are granted Short Service Regular Commission (Technical) in the Army are entitled to any compensation or gratuity on the termination of their Commissions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR DEFENCE (SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA) : Yes, Sir. Officers granted 3 years' Short Service Regular Commissions are eligible for a gratuity of Rs. 900 for each completed year of service up to the contractual period of three years. The rate of gratuity for officers on

7 years' Short Service Regular Commissions is under consideration.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: These officers with five or seven years of service will be sent home but will have to be taken back again. Why should they not be kept in the service?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: The position is that among those officers who opt for Regular Commission, only those who are found suitable are given the Commission after which they are governed by the normal rules.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: When there is shortage of technical people in the grade of signals, engineers—mechanical and electrical—why should they not be given a longer contract instead of being given seven or eight years' contract?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: In the case of certain people, their age comes in the way and so they cannot be given Regular Commissions and we will not get the full amount of service from them which we expect from officers coming at the beginning of their life. Such officers are given Short Service Regular Commissions but those who come within the age group and are found suitable, as I have already said, are given Regular Commissions.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: Are these Commissions entirely confined to the Army alone or are they likely to be extended to the Navy and the Air Force also?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: These specialists come only in the Army and, therefore, the question arose about them. So far as the Navy and the Air Force are concerned, I would require notice.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: Have not some cases of these gratuities been pending disposal for a number of years?

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: These Short Service Commissions came after 1947 and I am very doubtful if cases are pending still.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: I am referring to some of the Short Service Commissions prior to 1947 relating to which some gratuity cases are pending.

SARDAR S. S. MAJITHIA: Prior to that, Sir, there were Emergency Commissioned Officers. This particular type of Commission came in only after 1947.

ZINC CSPBLTBRJ COWMITTU

-610. SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the Minister for NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 312 answered in the House on the 17th March, 1954 and State:

(a) what are the recommendations made by the Zinc (Spelter) Committee; and

(b) which of these recommendations have so far been implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). A statement giving " the information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The main recommendations of the Zinc (Spelter) Committee are as follows:—

(1) The reserves of lead zinc ores at Zawar (Rajasthan) should be proved before a zinc smelter can be established.

(2) The question of establishing and locating the zinc smelter should be taken up after the Zawar mines have been investigated properly. The possibility of erecting the zinc smelter in Rajasthan may be given prior consideration at that time, in view of the Chambal Hydro-electric project being included in the Five-Year Plan.

(3) The mine as well as the smelter, when established, should be under the same overall management.

(4) An organisation, with the backing of Government finance and expert technical advice, should be set up to take over the property and undertake to:

(a) prove the reserves at Zawar;

(b) develop the property on the scale envisaged by the Committee;

(c) provide for adequate water and power supplies, and road and rail transport facilities; and

(d) establish and operate the zinc plant in co-operation with foreign specialist firms who have considerable experience in this industry and under supervision of their experts.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee are in the process of being implemented.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: With regard to question (b), Sir, it is stated: "The recommendations of the Committee are in the process of being implemented." In March 1954 I put the same question and then also the same answer, as is given now, was given. May I know whether any progress has been made in the meantime, within these six months?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Yes, Sir, a lot of progress has been made but still the question is under consideration, the reason being that the present corporation which is exploiting the mines, the Metal Corporation, has still to go on till the end of 1955 and so the whole question is being examined by the Commerce and Industry Ministry whether these people can continue the work or some other arrangement has to be made. It is not a simple job.

SHRI M. VALIULLA: As it is, Sir, the Metal Corporation of India are operating these mines. Is it not so, Sir?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Yes, Sir.