

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Are Government informed of the progress of the research that is being done in this connection from time to time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is another department.

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: Yes, it is another department.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Natural Resources and Scientific Research. The Calcutta Institute of Nuclear Physics is essentially a technical institute doing theoretical work.

DR. D. H. VARIAVA: Have the Cancer Institute which has been newly established at Bombay and the Cancer Institute of Patna which is there for the last 30 years imported any isotopes collected from the atomic piles in America and England for the cure of cancer and other malignant diseases?

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR: I have no information.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: In view of the fact that the Institute of Nuclear Physics obviously, apart from advising about cancer, is also engaged in other researches, would the Government please see that there is no conflict between making atom bombs and preventing diseases?

(No reply.)

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC TRAFFIC

*62. SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Will the Minister for COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the systems now used for disposal of foreign telegraph traffic from India;

(b) whether a high speed tape relay system is proposed to be used or is being used for the purpose;

(c) the time normally taken for relaying a telegraphic message from India to London; and

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(d) whether any saving in time could possibly be effected by using a more efficient system of despatch?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) High speed automatic cable code on submarine cables and high speed automatic double current cable code or Morse Reperforator/Printer, Morse Undulator on Wireless Telegraph Circuits.

(b) It is already in use.

(c) It depends on the state of congestion of traffic, i.e. number of telegrams awaiting transmission and the class of message i.e. whether it is Most Immediate, Immediate, Urgent or Ordinary. The actual transmission of a message is done at a speed varying between 100 to 200 words a minute according to the volume of traffic to be disposed of and depending on radio conditions.

(d) The equipment which is at present in use with the O.C.S. compares favourably with the type of equipment in use in other parts of the world. No significant saving in time will become available merely by the installation of other types of equipment.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: I have not been able to understand the despatch systems that were explained. But I would like to know if the system that is used in our post offices, and telegraph offices is the latest?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: It is one of the latest.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Have the Government observed from papers that there was a complaint that the telegraph system used here was not the latest and that messages reaching foreign countries took more time than messages from the same distance from other countries.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I am not aware of the specific complaint to which the hon. Member has referred to. but I am sure that that is not the case.

SHRI GOVINDA REDDY: Are the Government taking note of complaints that are appearing in papers, or are they leaving it to the Department?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Definitely, Government is taking quite a good deal of note of complaints appearing in the papers and also of compliments being showered, one of which was that a letter dropped on 29th from U.K. reached here on 31st.

TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE ON TEA INDUSTRY

*&3. SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Will the Minister for LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what are the terms of the bipartite agreement between the representatives of tea garden labourers and employers arrived at during the recent tripartite conference on tea industry; and

(b) whether the terms of the said agreement are being implemented.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR LABOUR (SHRI ABID ALI): (a) A copy of the resolution containing the agreement between representatives of employers and workers in the meeting of the Industrial Committee on Plantations held at Calcutta in December, 1952, is laid on the Table of the Council.

(b) Government have since announced their decisions on the proposals contained in the resolution. The question of implementation of the other terms of the agreement does not arise, as the proposal in regard to refund of the excise duty has not been accepted by Government.

Copy of the Resolution adopted by the Industrial Committee on Plantations.

"This committee is of the view that the report of the Official Team is unsatisfactory in that it has failed to furnish adequate statistical data relating to the industry and labour and that no decisions can be taken on the basis of this report. The committee, therefore, suggests that a

tripartite commission with regional sub-committees be appointed by the Central Government immediately to investigate into the cost structure of the industry. The committee requests that the commission should be asked to report by the 15th February 1953, and that the Government may be pleased to pass orders thereon by the 15th March 1953. Pending the report of the tripartite commission, the committee recommends as an emergency measure that relief by way of refund of the duty collected by the Central Government may be given as follows:—

Cachar, Darjeeling and Tripura— 3 as. per lb.

Dooars, Terai and Central Travancore (Low-grown area)—2 as. per lb.

Assam and Madras States—1 anna per lb.

The committee is of opinion that the refund should be granted on tea despatched from the gardens in the abovesaid areas with effect from the 1st April 1952, until further notice. Provided that no such refund shall be made to gardens which have closed down and do not reopen immediately after the announcement of relief by the Central Government. The gardens which have suffered loss during the year 1951 and/ or 1952 should be granted relief by way of long-term loans on puisne mortgages of the block assets to the extent of the short fall which they had during the said period.

Where Government are satisfied that any of the gardens had not suffered loss during the financial year 1952-53 Government may direct that the amount refunded shall be spent on labour welfare such as housing, health, education, etc.

Should relief be granted by the Government, producers feel that there will be no further closure or retrenchment or reduction in the earnings of labour till the tripartite commission reports, and it is further