

(c) and (d). During 1970-71, the Corporation produced 0.42 million tonnes of coal from Patharkheda I Colliery and supplied 0.41 million tonnes to Satpura Power Station. In 1964, the Corporation had prepared a project report for a second mine (Patharkheda-II), known as Patharkheda Expansion, with a targetted output of 0.45 million tonnes for achieving a total production of 0.90 million tonnes per annum from both the mines. This was not proceeded with as construction of Power Station lagged behind schedule and there was hardly any demand for coal by the Power Station until 1967-68. Even, the coal raised from Patharkheda-I project was not taken in full by the power station resulting in the accumulation of stocks. It was also considered that Corporation should not go ahead with further investment in the mine without a long term agreement with the power station. This agreement has not yet been signed. However, considering the rising demand of the Satpura Power Station the Government have approved the project report of Patharkheda-II to enable the Corporation to increase their out-put of coal to 0.90 million tonnes per annum.

Wheat Purchased by Food Corporation of India in Haryana

1834. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of wheat purchased by the Food Corporation of India this year in Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The Food Corporation of India do not themselves procure wheat in Haryana as they have not been entrusted this work by Haryana Government. They only take over on behalf of the Central Government the quantity of wheat procured by the Government of Haryana and the State Marketing Federation for the Central pool. During the current marketing season from 1st April to 31st May, 1971, the total quantity of wheat procured in Haryana for the Central Pool was 4.28 lakh tonnes.

Surplus Staff in Hindustan Steel Ltd.

1835. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Ltd. is carrying with it surplus staff ;

(b) if so, the number of such staff ; and

(c) the reasons for their becoming surplus and how Government propose to utilise their services more profitably ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). In the earlier stages, particularly at the Million Tonne Stage of the Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel Limited, manning was based on Project Report estimates and practices followed in the existing Steel Plants in the country. From April, 1968, detailed work measurement studies have, however, been undertaken in the Works Departments of the Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants. Out of a total employment of 66,528 in these Departments, 59,741 persons have been covered by these studies so far and these have revealed a surplus of 2,733 employees in different categories. Efforts are being made to redeploy them against future vacancies in expansion units and in the Bokaro Steel plant to the extent possible.

Location of Resources of non-ferrous Metals

1836. SHRI P. K. DEO :
DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent surveys have located large resources of non-ferrous metals like lead, zinc and Copper in different parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the areas where such deposits have been discovered and the estimated potentiality thereof ; and

(c) the extent to which self-sufficiency in these metals is likely to be achieved as a result of these discoveries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, sizeable reserves of copper at Rakha, Roam Sidheswar, Tamapahar, Turamdih, Ramchandra Pahar in Singhbhum belt, Bihar ; Khetri, Kolihan, Madankundan, Akwali, Satkui,, Bagoni in Khetri copper belt, Rajasthan ; Dhukonda, Nallakonda, Bandalamottu in Agnigundala lead-copper belt in Andhra Pradesh ; and lead-zinc in Zawar mines, Rajasthan, Ambamata lead-zinc-copper belt, Gujarat ; and lead at Sargipalli in Orissa have been located. In addition some promising copper prospects have also been located at Kalyadi in Mysore, Malanjkhand in Madhya Pradesh, Pular Parsori in Maharashtra, Mailaram in Andhra Pradesh, Purdariba in Rajasthan.

The total estimated reserves of the deposits are of the order of 200 million tonnes of copper ore ; 100 million tonnes of lead-zinc ore and 15 million tonnes of lead ore

(c) The demand estimated by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan is of the order of 124,000 tonnes for copper, 142,000 tonnes for zinc and 97,400 tonnes for lead.

The present production capacity of copper is 9,600 tonnes per annum, which is likely to be expanded to 16,500 tonnes by the end of the current year. Besides this, on commissioning of the Khetri copper complex, production capacity is estimated to be further expanded by 31,000 tonnes by 1974-75.

The present production capacity of zinc is 38,000 tonnes per annum of which 20,000 tonnes is based on imported concentrates and 18,000 tonnes on indigenous ore deposits. The production capacity is expected to be doubled by the end of the Fourth Plan. Another Zinc Smelter with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes per annum is also proposed to be set up at Vizag.

With the doubling of the existing two smelters, the new smelter at Vizag and development of the other proved deposits, it may be possible to attain near self-sufficiency in respect of zinc metal by the end of the 5th Five Year Plan or so.

The present installed capacity for lead 5 400 tonnes per annum. The question of modernisation of the only lead smelter at Tundoo (Bihar) is presently under examination. Studies for the development of the other deposits of lead are being taken in hand.

Per Capita Expenditure on East Bengal Refugees

1837. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the *per capita* daily expenditure for the refugees from East Bengal before the commencement of the new influx ;

(b) the *per capita* daily expenditure for the refugees who have migrated since the last week of March, 1971 ;

(c) whether the Government consider the current *per capita* daily expenditure to be adequate ;

(d) if not, whether Government are considering to increase this amount ; and

(e) if so, the extent thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). The *per capita* daily rate of expenditure on supplying food to refugees from East Bengal before the commencement of fresh exodus was 80 paise per head per day. This rate has been increased to Re. 1/- per head per day and the Government of West Bengal have been authorised to incur expenditure on supply of food to refugees from East Bengal in that State at this rate,

The *per capita* daily expenditure on other items of relief and the cost of overhead, for refugees from East Bengal, entering