[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: The list is there in the main answer.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: When Goa became independent in 1961 we had thought that more and more iron-ore would be utilised in this country, but still it has not been done. May I ask the Government whether the Ministry of Commerce in collaboration with the Ministry of Industry has got any scheme to utilise more and more iron-ore indigenously so that export is not done to that extent and iron-ore is available in the country?

SHRIP. A. SANGMA: Our annual production in the country is 38 to 40 million tonnes. And the steel plants that we have in the country can consume only 16 to 17 million tonnes. Therefore, the ironore which is not being consumed by the indigenous industry is exported.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Is the MMTC not purchasing iron-ore which has got Fe content of more than 58 per cent and very less silica content? Due to difficulty in exporting iron-ore from Paradip, will the Ministry channelise its export of iron-ore from some other Orissa ? Has he received any proposal from South Africa regarding which Mr. Vasant Sathe was telling the other day? People are very much interested to know about that proposal. Will the Government purchase iron-ore from Keonjar which is the Rhur of India where all types of minerals with higher contents of basic raw materials are preserved?

So, I would like to know whether he has got some substantial proposal or not.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: In fact, our exports from Paradeep Port have increased. In 1983-84 we exported to the tune of 16.29 million tonnes and in 1984-85 to the tune of 19.81 million tonnes.

As far as the Paradeep Port is concerned, we have a problem there. It can carry only ships of 55,000 DWT. There is a proposal from South Korea to deepen it to accommodate ships of about 2,00,000 DWI. This matter is being processed by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

Misutilisation of Banks funds under I.R.D.P.

356 PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether misutilisation of bank funds is reported in several areas of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (I.R.D.P.);
- (b) whether the reasons given for the misuse are defective indentification of beneficiaries, wrong design of schemes and misjudgement of their viability; and
- (c) if so, the steps Government are considering to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) A Statement is given below:

Statement

Studies conducted to evaluate the performance of Integrated Rural Development Programme have revealed quite a few short-comings responsible for improper utilisation of bank funds. The major deficiencies brought out are lack of coordination among various departments and agencies, lack of infrastructure and marketing linkages, wrong design of schemes, faulty appraisal of projects, defective identification of beneficiaries and inadequate supervision.

The shortcomings have been brought to the notice of the respective State Governments for taking corrective steps.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Hon. Speaker, Sir, from the reply given by the hon. Minister, it is fundoubtedly clear that we have not been able to achieve the objective with which I.R.D.P. was started and the hon. Minister has himself admitted a number of shortcomings in this programme. I want to know from the hon. Minister how much

money has been misutilised under the I.R.D.P., who are the authorities responsible for it and what action is being taken against them. The second supplementary that I want to ask from the hon. Minister is whether Government propose to make any change in the basic structure of this I.R.D. Programme?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir NABARD has conducted a study in which 1.498 beneficiaries have been examined. That study reveals that out of the 1.498 beneficiaries, 14 beneficiaries have sold their assets and hence the loans were misutilised. In the case of 9 beneficiaries out of 1,498 beneficiaries, assets were in defective condition. The target during the Sixth Five Year Plan was to disburse loans to the extent of Rs. 3,000 crores and this amount was to come from the banks and the cooperative banks. One and a half crore familes were to be identified during the Sixth Plan. We have reached the target and we have been able to help 1.64 crore beneficiaries during the Sixth Plan, and instead of giving Rs. 3,000 crores, Rs. 3080 crores have been provided to them during the Sixth Plan.

As regards the action taken, wherever specific instances have been brought to our notice, action has been taken. In the last meeting of the Chief Executives, we have brought to their notice the shortcomings that have been found, and we have told them that action should be taken so far as the disbursement and the identification of beneficiaries is concerned. But here I have to say one thing that here also the role of the State Government is there. Identification is done by the State Govern-So, we have written to the State Governments that identification should be done expeditiously.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not replied to my main question. What I mean to ask is whether you are contemplating any radical change in the I.R.D.P. in the near future during the Seventh Five Year Plan in view of the

shortcomings noticed by you in this Programme; if so the nature thereof? My second supplementary is that though this programme is meant for the poor, yet they are not getting any benefit of this programme. Do Government have under consideration any scheme so as to ensure that benefits of I.R.D.P. reach all people living below the poverty line?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, here some change is contemplated regarding the dose of assistance that has to be given to the people who were given It has been brought to the notice earlier. of the Government that the assistance given to them during the Sixth Five Year Plan was not adequate. So, during the Seventh Five-Year Plan it is contemplated that Second dose of assistance should be given to those poorest among the poor people, who were not able to cross the poverty line. The hon. Member is correct in her submission that it has to be given to the poorest among the poor. people who are identified should be the poorest among the poor, who living below the proverty line. Here also the role of the State Government has to be taken into consideration. They have to identify the right type of people when they are submitting their applications to the State Governments.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, I complement on behalf of all of us to the Government and the banks specially for carrying corruption so meticulously to the village level.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, I strongly refute it. There may be corruption, but I refute the charge strongly that the Government is carrying corruption to the village level.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I strongly assert Mr. Minister that your Banks have carried corruption to the village level.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: You are saying Government has carried corruption, that is wrong. That is all.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Don't shout. Your shouting will not make truth false. Therefore, I would like to know...

MR. SPEAKER: That is all. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

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Modernisation of Vizag Steel Plant

*345. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether modernisation of Vizag Steel Plant is considered necessary to enable the plant to be economically viable and to achieve its target of production; and
- (b) if so, when Government propose to take up the modernisation programme and whether adequate funds would be made available by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL (SHRI VASANT SATHE):

(a) and (b) Construction of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant Project is based on adoption of most modern technologies. The position is reviewed continuously and more advanced technologies to improve the economic viability of the project further, are being adopted, wherever feasible. Cost in this regard are met from the approved construction cost of the project.

Precious and semi-precious stone and gold bearing tracks in Karnataka

*346. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJES-WARI: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware

that Karnataka is having eight tracks identified recently where precious and semiprecious stones are available;

- (b) whether a Committee consisting of the representatives of Mysore Minerals, Geological Survey of India and the Department of Mines and Geology was formed during 1982;
- (c) if so, the findings of the Committee:
- (d) whether the Geological Survey of India has taken up a survey of prospective gold bearing tracks in the State; and
- (e) if so, the regions where gold is found?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL (SHRI VASANT SATHE):
(a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware that precious and semi-precious stones occur along 8 tracts in Karnataka State.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- The Committee recommended the formulation of investigation scheme backed by adequate personnel and financial resources on joint venture basis by the Geological Survey of India and the Department of Mines and Geology of the State Government. It also recommended the establishment of a lapidary unit for testing and polishing samples with skilled personnel and suitable equipment along with evaluation unit for evaluating the samples. The other recommendations of the Committee were to associate Hindustan Diamond Corporation and some other organisations with its activities; modification of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, and Mineral Concession Rules suitably to avoid pilferage etc.
- (d) and (e) Yes, Sir. As a result of these surveys, gold mineralisation has been located in the following areas of the State:—
 - (i) Hutti, Raichur district
 - (ii) Gadag, Dharwar district.
 - (iii) Shimoga, Shimoga district.