

Differential Rate of Interest, is one per cent; but the all India average which had reached 1.2 as at December end 1983, has now crossed 1.17. Regarding DRI scheme, the amount that is outstanding is Rs. 368 crores. The Banks have given assistance to more than 37 lakhs of people. Out of that, about 18.5 lakh beneficiaries belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is the position, and wherever there is any scope for improvement, definitely that will be looked into. That is why, we have set up a Working Group; after receiving the report of the Working Group definitely we will make some improvement in the entire system.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Poojary, after listening to his plea I need some clarification. Does NABARD differentiate between farmers—big or small—while sanctioning loans ?

[English]

Do they differentiate between farmers—who is big and who is small ? When we have put a ceiling of 12 acres and 17 acres, who is big and who is small ? Do they differentiate between them ? Why should they do it ? Everywhere there is a ceiling in India. How can they differentiate between farmers ? Why this discrimination to-day ? Can you explain ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : About your suggestion, I will definitely ask them to look into it.

MR. SPEAKER : People have to go to the court and bifurcate and get the 12 acres distributed among 3 sons spending money unnecessarily because they cannot get the loan otherwise. This is an unnecessary burden on them. This is too terrible a thing. I have seen the people. I go to them and ask them.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I will look into that aspect, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : This does not concern this but they do it in getting electric connections. between those who have got

12 acres and who have got 6 acres, they do not give it to the 12 acre farmer. You please look into it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY
So far as the role of RRB is concerned, it is to give assistance to small and marginal farmers and also to rural artisans and poor people whose income does not exceed Rs. 6500 per year.

(Translation)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : The working of banks should be discussed. Mr. SPEAKER : We shall see.

(English)

Survey of Mineral Deposits in Maharashtra

*510. SARI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the survey of mineral deposits in Maharashtra has been made ;

(b) the district-wise results of such surveys ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal before the Union Government to make an intensive survey of rich mineral resources available in Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Upto 1984, about 55% area of Maharashtra state has been covered by systematic geological mapping and the work is still continuing on a more detailed scale. Based on these surveys, sizeable important minerals located so far, include, coal, iron ore, vendiferous magnetite, manganese ore, chromite, limestone, bauxite, dolomite, zinc ore, copper ore, tungston etc.

(b) In the course of surveys, GSI and State Government have located sizeable deposits of minerals, the district-wise details of which are as follows :—

| Name of district | Minerals | Reserves |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ahmednagar | Limestone | 5,40,000 tonnes |
| Amravati | Chinaclay | 5,36,000 tonnes |
| | Fireclay | 17,26,000 tonnes |
| Bhandara | Chromite | 54,000 tonnes |
| | Corundum (Industrial) | 7,937 tonnes |
| | Kyanite | 22,29,000 tonnes |
| | Manganese | 1,08,00,000 tonnes |
| | Silimanite | 2,35,000 tonnes |
| | Talc/Steatite/Soapstone | 26,000 tonnes |
| | Vanadium Ore | 62,00,000 tonnes |
| | Zinc (metal) | 2,75,000 tonnes |
| | (Total for Bhandara and Nagpur) | |
| Chandrapur | Barytes | 44,000 tonnes |
| | Copper (metal) | 2,45,000 tonnes |
| | Dolomite | 8,40,00,000 tonnes |
| | Fireclay | 10,26,000 tonnes |
| | Iron Ore | 16,23,00,000 tonnes |
| | Quartz/Silica Sand | 6,89,000 tonnes |
| | Limestone | 1,74,55,00,000 tonnes |
| | Tungston | Not estimated |
| Dhulia | Limestone | 4,01,00,000 tonnes |
| Kolhapur | Bauxite | 6,54,00,000 tonnes |
| | Quartz/Silica Sand | 5,49,000 tonnes |
| Kolaba | Bauxite | 2,14,00,000 tonnes |
| Nagpur | Copper (metal) | 38,000 tonnes |
| | Dolomite | 13,86,00,000 tonnes |
| | Fireclay | 5,51,000 tonnes |
| | Limestone | 3,17,00,000 tonnes |
| | Manganese ore | 54,00,000 tonnes |
| | Tungston (WO ₃ content) | 1,860 tonnes |
| Nanded | Limestone | 21,20,000 tonnes |
| Ratnagiri | Bauxite | 52,00,000 tonnes |
| | Chinaclay | 20,39,000 tonnes |
| | Felspar | 1,750 tonnes |
| | Illmenite sand | 41,29,000 tonnes |
| | Quartz/Silica Sand | 5,80,94,000 tonnes |
| | Talc/Stontite/Soapstone | 79,70,000 tonnes |
| | Chromite | 1,32,000 tonnes |
| | Iron ore | 6,32,00,000 tonnes |
| Sangli | Limestone | 15,00,000 tonnes |
| Satara | Bauxite | 92,00,000 tonnes |
| Thana | Bauxite | 9,00,000 tonnes |
| | Chinaclay | 66,000 tonnes |
| Yavatmal | Dolomite | 3,75,00,000 tonnes |
| | Limestone | 1,66,33,00,000 tonnes |
| Chandrapur and Yavatmal | Coal | 22,077.8 lakh tonnes |
| Nagpur and Chandrapur | Coal | 883.8 lakh tonnes |
| Chandrapur | Coal | 900.6 lakh tonnes |
| Nagpur and part of Chhindwara district of MP of Kamphos Coalfields | Coal | 7,972.1 lakh tonnes |

(c) Survey and exploration of minerals is a continuous process and is being continued in Maharashtra also. During the field season 1984-85, investigation for tungsten, placer gold and base metal ore in Nagpur, Bhandara and Chandrapur districts ; zine ore in Nagpur district ; coal resources below the cover of Deccan Trap in Nagpur district and for industrial minerals in Ratnagiri (Sindh-Durg) district have been proposed and are continued.

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : I want to know whether a private agency has surveyed the coastal belt of Ratnagiri district and found rich deposits of minerals from which uranium can be produced and it approached the Government of Maharashtra as also the Government of India to allow it to explore the minerals but permission was denied on the ground that the Government of India itself would take up the matter. So far no action has been taken by the Government in this matter. As a matter of fact we are finding great difficulty to run our atomic reactors for want of enriched uranium. When such rich deposits are available, why is the Government of India delaying taking a decision ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As far as atomic minerals are concerned, their exploration does not come under our Ministry. I am not aware of any application made. Probably because it does not come under my Ministry, therefore, it is not addressed to my Ministry. But if the hon. Member addresses it to the Ministry dealing with atomic energy, probably they would have full information about this mineral being explored, I will not be able to answer that.

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : I would like to ask the hon. Minister when there were rich deposits of bauxites in Maharashtra and on the basis of which in the Fifth Five Year Plan an aluminium factory was proposed to be established at Ratnagiri after getting the assent from the Planning Commission as well as financial sanction from the Government of India and it was continued in the Sixth Five Year Plan also and so far 2 crores have been spent both by the Government of India and the Maharashtra Government on this project but nothing has been done except acquiring the land from the farmers. This is a very

serious question of accountability. When the Planning Commission and this House also sanctioned the scheme which was carried in two plans, why was no action taken and no actual results achieved? This is a serious matter and the Government of India should explain what is the position and why they are not exploiting such rich minerals.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is true than in the western region and particularly in Ratnagiri district and also in the Kolhapur district rich bauxite deposits have been found. But these bauxite deposits are not useful for producing aluminium. It can produce a certain type of alumina. This is what I learnt. I myself had asked this question as to what happened to that aluminium plant that was sanctioned.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Like Saraswati river it has disappeared.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : My good friend, Mr. Dandavate, comes from that region. I thought at least with his incarnation in the government probably something might have been done about that but I made an inquiry and I was told that the aluminium plant is not being found feasible. If for production of alumina the State government or any private party also is interested we will be having an open mind. I am willing to consider any proposal coming from the State Government and whatever assistance is possible we will give to set up the plant to use the type of bauxite available there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the Government has said because adequate power supply is not available the aluminium plant is not feasible but in case of alumina plant the power requirement will be considerably less. Will you consider setting up an alumina plant ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That is what I have said. Let the government come forward.

[Translation]

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are rich coal deposits in Wardha. The production target fixed so far is meant to feed the power plants only. Other coal-based industries can also be set up. I would like to know what

objection Government have in setting up other coal-based industries at places where there are rich deposits of coal.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is true that there are rich coal deposits in the Wardha Valley and these have been exploited also. In this respect a big scheme has been incorporated in the Seventh Five Year Plan. So far as coal-based industries are concerned, the best use to which coal can be put is power generation. Our coal is good for power generation. In several countries, coal-based minerals are used for fertilizer production. If people want to set up these industries in the private sector, we are ready to give them full encouragement.

[English]

Income Tax Raids in Bangalore City

*511. **SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Income Tax raids conducted from January 1985 to the end of February 1985 in Bangalore city; and

(b) the amount realised out of these raids ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) and (b) Income Tax Department conducted 8 searches during January and February, 1985 in Bangalore City resulting in seizure of prima facie unaccounted assets valued at Rs. 9.04 lakhs approximately.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : May I know the follow-up action taken in each case and has anyone been found guilty ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The documents seized are being scrutinised. The investigation is in progress and the hon. Member knows whenever the seizure takes place there is seizure in respect of documents. The incriminating evidence will be found out. The will lead to further disclosures also. It takes time. Here also when the investigation progresses so many things will come to light. It will lead to further disclosure.

So, this investigation is in progress.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : My question is very simple. I want to elicit from the Government—particularly from the present Government—one important information. That is why I asked for the specific period January-February, 1985, because, the Prime Minister has said that he is determined and his Government is determined to unearth black money. My experience is that in the previous cases where seizures have been made, afterwards nobody knows what has happened. Many have become more respectable citizens afterwards ! This is what has happened. So, Sir, I want to know from the Government as to what action has been taken in this regard. If a person commits a theft of Rs. 10 he will be jailed; and if he is in service, he will be dismissed.

MR. SPEAKER : That has been answered.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : I want to know what follow-up action has been taken. They should take the matter to its logical conclusion. Tax evasion is a national crime. To avoid payment of tax is national crime.

MR. SPEAKER : Can he give any more answer than what he has given ?

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : They are not taking it to its logical conclusion. There are number of cases.....

MR. SPEAKER : What is the fun in it ? You are only taking the time of the House.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, I only want the Government to take necessary follow-up action in the matter in accordance with law, however V.V.I.P. he may be.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I can assure the hon. Member that action is being taken. Government will spare no efforts whoever the person may be, to award the necessary punishment.

Mineral Survey in Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh

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*512. **SHRI VIRDHJI CHANDER JAIN :**

SHRI HARISH RAWAT :