

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Large areas of lands containing Limestone, Dolomite, Manganese and Bauxite reserves have been reserved in Madhya Pradesh for exploitation through public sector undertakings.

(b) to (d) Public Sector Undertakings have large areas under mining leases which they are mining at present. In respect of other areas not covered by such mining leases, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent proposals for dereservation of such areas which are currently under consideration of the Central Government. After dereservation of such areas, the private entrepreneurs will be able to obtain mining leases.

Marble Reserves in Rajasthan

4226. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to make use of the high marble reserves in Rajasthan which is 99 per cent of the total reserves in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) Marble is a minor mineral and hence development thereof is the concern of the State Governments. Mining of marble is mainly taken up in the private sector.

At present the Central Government have no such proposal under its consideration for making use of the marble reserves in Rajasthan.

Transfer of Chrome Plant

4227. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Orissa has transferred chrome plant of

Orissa Mining Corporation to Tata Undertaking last year;

(b) whether concessions were given by the State Government to Tata Unit in the deal; and

(c) what were the reasons for the said chrome plant being handed over to Tatas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) and (c) According to information received from the Government of Orissa, the State Government agreed to recommend the renewal of Sukinda chromite mining lease in favour of Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) to Government of India when it becomes due as per the Acts & Rules. The State Government has also informed that heavy accumulated losses and the poor likelihood of matters improving in the near future persuaded them to seek alternative ways of running the plant, and of the parties contacted, TISCO alone had come up with a concrete proposal which was for out-right sale of the plant and machinery.

Production of Zinc and Lead Metals

4228. DR. SANJAYA SINH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that present indigenous production of Zinc and lead metals is not sufficient to meet the demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what steps Government propose to take to increase the production of Zinc and lead metals in the country;

(d) the names of the private sector firms which are engaged in the production of Zinc in the country and what is their total capacity and production at present; and

(e) whether these private sector firms also propose to increase their production; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) Against an estimated demand of 1,30,000 tonnes of Zinc and 78,000 tonnes of Lead in 1991-92, the indigenous production of primary producers is estimated at 1,04,950 tonnes of Zinc and 53,400 tonnes of Lead.

(c) Hindustan Zinc Limited has commissioned the Integrated Zinc-Lead Project in 1991-92 with an annual capacity of 70,000 tonnes of Zinc and 35,000 tonnes of Lead.

(d) and (e) Binani Zinc Limited (BZL) having an annual capacity of 20,000 TPA of Zinc, is the only primary producer of Zinc in the country in the private sector. In 1991-92 Binani Zinc Limited produced 14,634 tonnes of Zinc upto February, 1992 against the annual target of 16,000 tonnes and proposes to increase its annual capacity from 20,000 tonnes to 25,000 tonnes.

मध्य प्रदेश कराधान अधिनियम, 1982 और उपकर अधिनियम, 1981 का कार्यान्वयन

4229. श्री कैलाश नारायण सारंग : क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने खनिजों के खनन का विकास करके उनसे अधिक राजस्व अर्जित करने के उद्देश्य से मध्य प्रदेश कराधान अधिनियम, 1982 और उपकर अधिनियम, 1981 के अधीन उपकर लगाया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उच्चतम न्यायालय ने ये निर्णय दिया है कि राज्य-सरकार को खनिजों पर कर लगाने का प्राधिकार नहीं है और उक्त न्यायालय ने यह निर्णय भी दिया है कि दोनों अधिनियम असंवैधानिक हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इस निर्णय के फलस्वरूप राज्य सरकार को कितनी धनराशि लौटानी पड़ेगी ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त कानूनों को पुनः वैध बनाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की

गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है जिससे कि राज्य सरकार को उक्त राशि न लौटानी पड़े ?

खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलराम सिंह यादव) : (क) जी हाँ, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश उपकर अधिनियम, 1981 तथा मध्य प्रदेश कराधान अधिनियम, 1982 के अंतर्गत अधिक राजस्व अर्जित करने के लिए उपकर लगाए थे ।

(ख) जी हाँ, क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दिनांक 4 अप्रैल, 1991 के फैसले के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उपकर के रूप में वसूल किए गए लगभग 186 करोड़ रुपए लौटाने थे ।

(ग) उक्त कानूनों को पुनः विधिमाम्यकरण करने की दृष्टि से, ताकि राज्य सरकारों को वसूली की गई उपकर की राशि लौटानी न पड़े, राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 15 फरवरी, 1992 को खनिज उपकर और अन्य कर (विधिमाम्यकरण) अध्यादेश, 1992 (1992 का संख्या 7) प्रख्यापित किया है । इस अध्यादेश को संसद के अधिनियम द्वारा प्रति-स्थापित करने के लिए लोक सभा में एक विधेयक भी प्रस्तुत किया गया है ।

Amendment in MMRD Act, 1957

4230. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision with regard to amending the Mines and Minerals Regulation and Development (MMRD) Act, 1957;