

मध्य प्रदेश में खनिजों की संभावना का पता लगाने के लिये किये गये सर्वेक्षण

371. श्री अजीत जोगी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1987-88 और 1989 से अब तक मध्य प्रदेश में खनिजों की संभावनाओं की खोज के लिए कराए गए सर्वेक्षणों के परिणाम सामने आए हैं; और

(ख) उपरोक्त सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर खनिजों के दोहन के लिए क्या कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री साथ में विधि और स्थाय मंत्रालय का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री दिनेश गोस्वामी) : (क) इस अवधि में भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण तथा मध्य प्रदेश भूविज्ञान एवं खान निदेशालय ने मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला, आधार-धातुओं, स्वर्ण, फास्फोराइट, मोलिब्डेनम, हीरा, टिन अयस्क, बाक्साइट, लौह अयस्क, चूना पत्थर, डोलोमाइट तथा राँक फास्फेट के लिए प्रारंभिक सर्वेक्षण किये हैं। इन सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर, भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने सुहागपुर, कोरवा, रायगढ़ तथा तन्ना-पानी-रामकोला कोयला क्षेत्रों में कोयले के 1575 मिलियन टन अतिरिक्त भंडारों का आकलन किया है। मध्य प्रदेश भूविज्ञान एवं खान निदेशालय ने रायपुर तथा दुर्ग जिलों में 108 मिलियन टन चूना पत्थर, रायपुर जिले के सोना खान क्षेत्र में 1440 कि० ग्रा० स्वर्ण, मांडला जिले में 60 मिलियन टन बजरी टिन अयस्क और 8 मिलियन टन डोलोमाइट तथा शाहडोल जिले में 24 मिलियन टन कोयला भंडारों का आकलन किया है।

(ख) इस प्रकार के प्रारंभिक सर्वेक्षणों के आधार पर खनिजों के विदोहन की योजना नहीं बनायी जा सकती।

Enhancement of conveyance allowance to the Physically Handicapped Employees

@372. SHRI N. RAJANGAM. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conveyance allowance is given to the physically handicapped persons in Government service;

(b) if so, what is the rate of such allowance; and

(c) whether Government propose to enhance the amount of such allowance ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE). (a) Blind and orthopaedically handicapped Central Government employees having permanent partial disability as well as those suffering from hunchback disability of specified degree are entitled for the grant of conveyance allowance.

(b) As per the existing orders, conveyance allowance is admissible @ 5 per cent of the basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 100/- p. m.

(c) No, Sir.

Irregularities in the Construction of STC Office Building

373. SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction work of office building of STC was awarded to a private company even though the CPWD was willing to undertake the work in accordance with Government rules; if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to the original estimate, the work was estimated to cost Rs. 476. 10 lakhs but in February, 1979 the contract for the civil work done was approved for Rs. 438 lakhs and in December, 1985 the

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estimate was revised to Rs. 2590 lakhs and that the final cost is estimated to be Rs. 3280 lakhs besides there has been a delay of seven years in the completion of the work; if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(o) whether it is also a fact that the CBI is inquiring into the case and if so, what are the details thereof and by when the CBI inquiry is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):  
(a) The civil work of STCs office building was awarded to a private company after its tender was determined to be the lowest amongst nine pre-qualified contractors including public sector undertakings. STC contacted CPWD to ascertain whether it would undertake the building project on contract basis. CPWD, however, stated that it could not enter into a contract as the work could be undertaken as deposit work in accordance with the Government rules and with the specification that the project would be as per the standards laid down for similar Government buildings. STC-therefore, decided not to award the work to CPWD on this basis.

(b) The final cost estimate is expected to be in the region of Rs. 3280 lakhs, as a part of civil works case is still under arbitration. Various reasons for cost escalation/time overrun are as under:

(i) Preliminary - estimate of Rs. 476. 10 lakhs was not correct because of under-estimation in respect of plinth area, area by central air conditioning, extra cost due to structural pattern, aluminium glazing, lifts electrical provisions, fire fighting and fire alarm systems etc.

(ii) Delay of nearly 15 months in handing over the site to civil contractor.

(iii) Non-completion of the work whether cotton textile will be given due months due to inadequate supply of cement and steel etc.

(iv) Claim of civil contractor for revision of rates.

(v) Incorporation of additional fire protection measures.

(o) CBI is inquiring into the case and their report is awaited military stage.

#### Review of the present **Textile Policy**

374. SHRI RAOOF VAUULLAH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to review the textiles policy and whether cotton textiles will be given due emphasis in the new policy as announced by him;

(b) what is the number of textile mills, lying-dosed in the country, State-wise, at present and what efforts are being made to revive them;

(c) whether Government propose to take over closed textile units and reopen them with the help of financial institutions,

(d) if so, what other measures Government propose to take to solve the problem of closed mills; and

(e) whether Government are aware of the 'White Paper' on textile crisis released by Gujarat Government and whether any Central assistance has been sought; if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILE WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV):

(a) The Government had appointed a committee to review the progress of the implementation of the Textile Policy of June 1985 and to assess its impact on the various sector of the textile industry.

(b) to (d) A statement is attached. (See below) Reopening of a closed mill depends on its viability being established before the Nodal Agency/BIFR. These agencies have been advised to expedite examination of such mills and preparation and implementation of rehabilitation packages in respect of the mills found viable. According to the existing Textile Policy, where a unit has no expectation