

(c) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation holds permits under Delhi Minor Minerals Rules, 1969, for quarrying stone and bajari over certain areas. China clay occurs incidentally between layers of stone in isolated pockets in certain parts of these areas. Under these circumstances, the Lt. Governor of Delhi has in exercise of his powers under Section 31 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act allowed DSIDC to dispose of the China clay mined from these areas.

(c) does not arise.

Complaints regarding the working of the trunk lines in Ahmedabad

1105. **SHRI IBRAHIM KALANIYA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Manager, Tele-communications, Gujarat Circle, Ahmedabad has received a telegram dated the 11th November, 1978 from the Mahuva Chamber of Commerce regarding the blocking of the trunk lines of Mahuva-Rajkot, Surendranagar, Ahmedabad, Bombay and Manavadar even during Dewali which has resulted in heavy loss to the business community;

(b) whether the Divisional Engineer, Telephones, Surendranagar, the Sub-Divisional Officer, Telephones at Bhavanagar and the Telephone Supervisor at Mahuva also received telegrams in this connection; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard and what action Government have taken thereon and also to remove the defects in the working of the trunk lines there?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Divisional Engineer Telegraphs Surendranagar had also received a telegram.

(c) The telegram received by General Manager Telecom. was about unsatisfactory working of trunk lines from Mahuva and that by Divisional Engineer Telegraphs regarding routing of trunk calls from Mahuva to Surendranagar. Special maintenance of open wire lines, on which the long distance carrier systems emanating from Mahuva are superimposed, has been carried out to improve the performance. This work has since been completed. Modified routing arrangements of trunk calls from Mahuva to Surendranagar are also under consideration.

Licence fee in respect of Type II quarters at Sarojini Nagar

1106. **SHRI ROSHAN LAL:**

SHRI KALYAN ROY:

SHRI SYED ABDUL MALIK:

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHA-PATRO:

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1751 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 11th August, 1978 and state:

(a) what is the number of type II quarters at Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi, belonging to the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department which have been given in exchange with the Estate Office Pool;

(b) what is the monthly rate of standard licence fee charged by (i) the Directorate of Estates from the non-P. & T. employees in respect of the above mentioned quarters, and (ii) the P & T Department from the P & T Employees in respect of the

same type of P & T quarters in the locality;

(c) what are the reasons for the difference in the rate of standard licence fee charged for the same type of accommodation in the same locality; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Four quarters of Type II at Sarojini Nagar have been given in exchange with the Estate Office Pool.

(b) to (d) This Department has no information regarding the licence fee charged by the Directorate of Estates for Type II quarters under their control. In respect of P&T Pool quarters, the standard licence fee for the Type II quarters varies between Rs. 34 to Rs. 53 depending upon the area of the quarters and the floor in which they are situated. The standard licence fee recovered from the official is 10 per cent of his emoluments or the Pooled Standard Rent fixed whichever is lower. As such, no anomaly has arisen.

Import of high grade coking coal for steel plants

1107. **SHRI N. P. CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 422 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 24th November, 1978 and state the names of the countries from which import of coking coal is proposed to be made for the steel plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): The names of the countries are; Australia and Canada.

Exploration of iron ore deposits

1108. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of a study recently conducted by Government to review the iron ore reserves in the country, consequent on the present policy of increased export of iron ore, the country will be left with no reserve to support the indigenous steel production programme within a period of 60 years;

(b) whether Government have taken or propose to take any steps to find more iron-ore deposits; and

(c) whether Government contemplate any change in the iron ore export policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b) According to the established estimates at present, the total reserves of hematite iron ore in the country are of the order of 10,555 million tonnes, with out-off grade at 57 per cent Fe. Besides, there are well over 5,000 million tonnes of low grade magnetite iron ore whose estimates are only indicative and likely to increase substantially by further geological exploration in due course. The current level of production is around 40 million tonnes of which about 23 million tonnes are exported.

2. Assuming a growth in production of crude steel from the current level of 10 million tonnes per annum to 40 million tonnes per annum by 2000 A.D. and allowing the same growth rate to maintain in order to reach a production capacity of 110 million tonnes per annum by 2030 A.D., and also assuming an increase in iron ore exports from the current level of 23 million tonnes per annum to 54 million tonnes per annum by 2000 A.D. and pegging the export at that level beyond 2000 A.D., our known reser-