

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN (a) The term minor mineral is defined in section 3 (c) of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 (67 of 1957) as follows

“ ‘minor minerals’ means building stones, gravel, ordinary clay, ordinary sand other than sand used for prescribed purposes, and any other mineral which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be a minor mineral ”

The minerals are declared as ‘minor minerals’ keeping in view the use of purpose for which the mineral is used and/or its importance

(b) Limestone which is used in Kilns for manufacture of lime as building material, is considered as a minor mineral. Limestone which is used for any other purpose like that in cement and sugar industries is not treated as minor mineral

(c) and (d) There is no proposal under consideration to redefine minor minerals but the Central Government is vested with powers to declare any other mineral as a minor mineral. Royalty rate for minor minerals are laid down by the State Governments and it is within their powers to revise the rates of royalty if and when they deem necessary

JORDAN'S PLANES FOR PAKISTAN

138 SHRI LOKANATH MISRA
SHRI K. C. PANDA
SHRI M. K. MOHIA
SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India have been invited to a report appearing in the ‘Motherland’ of the 31st December, 1971, to the effect that Jordan had decided to send aeroplanes to Pakistan, and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir Government have seen reports to this effect

(b) We have raised this matter with the Jordanian Government

लोह खनिज का निर्यात

139 श्री राम सहाय

श्री बलराम दास :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बैलाडिला की खानों से इस समय लगभग 65 प्रतिशत लोहा युक्त उच्च दर्जे और निम्न दर्जे का ही लोह खनिज निर्यात किया जा रहा है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार उच्च दर्जे के लोह खनिज के रक्षण के लिए उच्च दर्जे और निम्न दर्जे के लोह खनिज को मिलाकर निर्यात योग्य बनाने का विचार कर रही है, और यदि नहीं तो क्यों?

† [EXPORT OF IRON ORE]

139 SHRI RAM SAHAJ
SHRI BALRAM DAS

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that only high grade iron ore of about 65 percent iron is being exported at present from Bailadila mines, and

(b) whether Government are likely to consider blending of the high grade and low grade ores to exportable grade in the interest of conservation of high grade ore and if not why not?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खाँ) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) बैलाडिला निक्षेप सं० 14 के भूविज्ञान और लोह अयस्क के निर्यात की सविदाओं के विनिर्देशों पर आधारित, अयस्क बनाने वाले सयत्त में खनन और व्यवहारित करने के लिए अयस्क की कतिपय श्रेणियाँ और कोटियाँ पूर्व-निर्धारित ढग से चयित की जाती हैं। बैंगन-लदान ओर पत्तन स्टाक भंडारों में भी भागतः सम्मिश्रण होता है। उक्त प्रक्रिया के उपरान्त, 65% लोहास वाली पिण्ड अयस्क की आशा की जाती है और इसलिए निम्न ग्रेड के साथ, जो इस निक्षेप पर उपलब्ध नहीं है, ओर सम्मिश्रण का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

† [] English translation

[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on the geology of Bailadila Deposit No. 14, and specifications in the contracts for export of iron ore, certain ore types and qualities are selected in a predetermined manner for mining and treatment in the Ore Preparation Plant. Partial blending also takes place in the wagon loading and port stockpiles. After the above processing, the quality of lump ore expected is of 65% Fe and as such, the question of further blending with lower grade which is not available at this deposit, does not arise.]

ACCIDENTS IN MINES

140. SHRI KAIYAN ROY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of accidents in coal and non-coal mines have declined, and if so, the number of persons killed and seriously injured in such accidents in mines in 1969, 1970 and 1971 ;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to strengthen the Department of the Director General of Mines Safety to reduce the number of accidents ;

(c) whether the scheme of Workmen's Inspectors to inspect the mines on behalf of the miners have been implemented ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and by when the scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The information is given in the Table below.—

	1969	1970	1971
<i>Fatal accidents</i>			
Coal accidents	211	194	199
No. killed	232	212	231
Non-coal Accidents	78	59	66
No. killed	89	67	74
<i>Serious accidents</i>			
Coal accidents	1 650	1 577	1415
No. injured	1,717	1,625	1489
Non-coal accidents	861	787	812
No. injured	836	800	830

(b) Proposals for strengthening the Directorate General of Mines Safety are under consideration.

(c) No.

(d) Action is in hand to amend Mines Act, 1952 for the purpose.

[English translations.]

EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED AND UNORGANISED INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

141. SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what was the strength of employment in organised and unorganised industrial sectors in 1970 and the respective wage bills ; and

(b) what is the minimum and the Maximum wage drawn by Industrial Labour, per month ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) According to the information collected under the Employment Market Information Programme of the Directorate General of Employment and Training, the employment in organised sector stood at about 17 millions as on 31st March, 1970. Information about the unorganised sector and the total wage bill is not available.

(b) The wages differ from industry to industry and from area to area. Further, there are differentials based on skill etc. The Labour Bureau attempts to report all major wage fixations in its monthly publication the 'Indian Labour Journal'.

U. S. NAVAL BASE IN PERSIAN GULF

*142. SHRI S. G. SARDESAI :

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM :

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports of the Government of U. S. A.'s move to set up naval bases in the Persian Gulf islands or the Indian Ocean ; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware that the United States has obtained base facilities at Bahrain in the Persian Gulf. Government is also aware of the facilities to the U. S. Fleet in the island of Diego Garcia as well as the visit of the Seventh Pacific Fleet into the Indian Ocean.

(b) Government policy on the subject has been already indicated in the President's Address to this Session of Parliament. The presence and operation of the fleets of major powers in the Indian Ocean will lead to tension.