

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति प्रमाण-पत्र केवल पुलिस की जांच के आधार पर ही दिये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रक्रिया से प्रमाण-पत्र लेने में काफी देर लगती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह देर कम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन से स्थिति मालूम की जा रही है ; प्राप्त होने पर एक विवरण पत्र सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति आयुक्त का पद

४०५. { श्री बाल्मीकी :  
श्री अच्युतन :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले कई मास से अनुसूचित जाति तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के आयुक्त का पद खाली पड़ा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आयुक्त का पद १-४-१९६२ को खाली हुआ । पहले इस पद पर श्री श्रीकान्त नियुक्त थे । ३१-१२-६१ को उन्होंने अपने पद का कार्यभार दे दिया किन्तु वे ३१-३-१९६२ तक अवसान छुट्टी पर थे ।

श्री अनिल के० चन्दा, श्री एल० एम० श्रीकान्त के उत्तराधिकारी के रूप में अनुसूचित

जाति व अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के आयुक्त नियुक्त हुए । उन्होंने २५-४-१९६२ को कार्यभार संभाला ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

#### Chief Ministers' Meetings on Safeguards for Linguistic Minorities

406. **Shri Mohsin:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what steps have been taken to see that the decision taken in the meetings of the Chief Ministers of the States held on the 31st May and 1st June, 1961 and on other dates regarding safeguards to linguistic minorities are implemented?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** The decisions have been communicated to all the State Governments and other concerned authorities, and a Committee of Vice-Chairmen of Zonal Councils, has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Union Home Minister to keep in touch with the working of the safeguards. The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is also looking into the matter.

#### Production of Iron and Steel

407. { **Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:**  
**Shri Warior:**  
**Shri Vasudhavan Nair:**  
**Shri Daji:**

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the production of iron and steel in the three Steel Plants in the public sector during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan against the targets laid down in this behalf;

(b) the production of iron and steel in the private sector and how does it compare with the allocation of targets made for them during the Third Five Year Plan (upto-date); and

(c) whether the rated capacity of all these plants (both in the public

and private sectors) is being fully utilised?

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) and (b). The production of iron and steel in 1961-62 was as below:

|                        | Pig iron<br>for sale | Steel<br>ingots |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
|                        | (in tonnes)          |                 |
| Bhilai Steel Project . | 446,000              | 789,000         |
| Rourkela Steel Project | 117,000              | 354,000         |
| Durgapur Steel Project | 290,000              | 463,000         |
| TISCO . . . . .        | ..                   | 1,650,000       |
| IISCO . . . . .        | 240,000              | 930,000         |
|                        | 1,093,000            | 4,186,000       |

The above production was against the target for production of 4.8 million tons of steel ingots in the first year (1961-62) of the Third Five Year Plan.

(c) No, Sir. The rated capacity of the plants is 1 million ton of ingots, except TISCO where the rated capacity is 2 million tons. By the end of the year 1961-62, the steel plants of TATAS, IISCO and Bhilai Steel Project had achieved a rate of production of more than 90% of the rated capacity; the production of the Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Projects is still below the full rated capacity. Their production is expected to come up after all the units of these two plants are fully commissioned.

#### Scrap Committee

**408. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the committee which was appointed to examine the scrap problem in the country; and

(b) by what time Government are likely to complete the examination of these recommendations?

**The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) and (b). The Scrap Committee's Report is being examined and Government's decisions will be announced shortly.

#### Iron Ore Fines

**409. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of iron ore fines available in India;

(b) what are the possible uses of the above; and

(c) what quantity is exported?

**The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) Pieces of iron ore of less than  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in size are generally known as iron ore fines because, as such, they cannot generally be charged into blast furnaces. The percentage production of such fines in iron-ore mining was limited so long mining was mainly by manual methods and of boulders and such float ore. The substantial expansion of iron-ore production required lately has necessitated, however, large scale mining of massive deposits including removal of overburden and increasing use of mechanised equipment for the purpose; under these changed conditions, depending particularly on the nature of the deposits, the production of such fines ranges between 25 to 40 p.c. of the run off mine ore. Though no exact statistics are available for all iron-ore mines, a special study was made little over a year ago of the large mines using mechanical equipment in the Bihar-Orissa area and it was found that already dumps totalling about 6 million tons of such fines had accumulated; the available quantity of such fines, further, is increasing as iron-ore production expands and mechanical mining of massive deposits has to be done.

(b) The economic utilisation of such fines, therefore, is already being contemplated. Sintering is the most common process used elsewhere; in this country, sintering plants have already been installed in the Steel Plants at Jamshedpur, Bhadravti, and Bhilai; a