

Shri Hajarnavis: As I indicated, a process was developed in the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute by which mica bricks which are used for high insulation have been produced. That is one of the ways in which this mica is being used. Unfortunately, the demand for such bricks has fallen down.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that most of the mica is being wasted because of the wasteful method in which mica is mined in the country, including 1st grade and second grade mica? What action has Government taken to improve the mining method of mica so that this precious mineral would not be wasted, as it is wasted today?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): We are aware that the method of mining of mica is not very efficient in the country. All that we can do is to advise the mining industry from time to time to improve their mining methods. There are some industrialists who have accepted our suggestions, but others have not. Most of them are in private hands. With regard to our effort to find out alternative methods of utilisation of waste mica Government have referred this matter to the national laboratories and they have found out that mica can be powdered and used as fillers in certain industries. But I do hope that as the tempo of industrialisation increases in the country alternative methods will be found out to utilise this material.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Has Government explored the possibility of exporting mica?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Mica is being exported.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Waste mica.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Waste mica is also being exported increasingly.

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आदिम जातीय खंड (ट्राइबल ब्लॉक्स)

*४१. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आदिम जातियों की उन्नति के लिये आदिम जातीय खण्ड (ट्राइबल ब्लॉक्स) खोलने की व्यवस्था की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से नैनीताल जिले की खटीमा तहसील, जहाँ थारू और भुक्सा नामक आदिम जातियों के लोग रहते हैं, के अविकसित क्षेत्रों में कोई विकास योजना चालू करने के लिये कह रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी हां, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए आदिम जाति विकास खण्डों की एक योजना है ।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आवंटित आदिम जाति विकास खण्डों की संख्या की एक सूची संलग्न है । उत्तर प्रदेश को कोई आदिम जाति विकास खण्ड आवंटित नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि उस राज्य में कोई अनुसूचित आदिम जाति नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

[(a) Yes; there is a scheme of Tribal Development Blocks for Scheduled Tribes.

(b) A list showing the number of Tribal Development Blocks allotted to different States/Union territories is enclosed. No Tribal Development Block has been allotted to Uttar Pradesh as there are no Scheduled Tribes in that State.

(c) Does not arise.]

List of Tribal Development blocks

State/Union Territory	No. of Blocks allotted
1. Andhra Pradesh	16
2. Assam	37
3. Bihar	49
4. Gujarat	41
5. Kerala	2
6. Madhya Pradesh	71
7. Madras	2
8. Maharashtra	18
9. Orissa	60
10. Punjab	2
11. Rajasthan	13
12. Himachal Pradesh	5
13. Manipur	7
14. Tripura	4
15. Nagaland	2
16. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
TOTAL	331

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो ब्लाक खोले जा रहे हैं इनकी संख्या क्या है और इन पर कितना रुपया खर्च होगा ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: On the whole we intend to open 331 blocks in the country during the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Visram Prasad: What step is the Government taking to improve the conditions of Tharu, Kol, Majhwar and others which are not considered to be Scheduled Tribes in the Mirzapur District of U.P.?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Though they are not considered to be Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh, the Uttar Pradesh Government have set apart a certain amount, nearly Rs. 190 lakhs, for the other Backward Classes in which these Tribes mentioned by the

hon. Member are also included. They get educational benefits and benefits for economic uplift. Schemes for health and housing are also implemented for them.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासियों के लिए अब तक कितना धन खर्च किया गया है ।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I would not be able to give the amount, but I can say that in Madhya Pradesh 71 Tribal development blocks are to be opened this plan period.

श्री कछवाय : हिन्दी में उत्तर दिलवा दिया जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो मुश्किल है ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही है कि आदिवासियों की जहाँ जहाँ जितनी संख्या है उसके अनुपात से ये विकास खण्ड नहीं खोले जा रहे हैं, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश में ? और जहाँ उनकी संख्या कम है वहाँ पर अधिक विकास खण्ड खोले जा रहे हैं ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have already stated in reply to an earlier question in this House that these Tribal development blocks are to be opened wherever there is a population of 25,000 or more and with a minimum concentration of 66 2/3 per cent. Scheduled tribes in that area of 200 to 250 square miles and where it is possible to have an administrative unit for these Tribal blocks. So, it does not mean that we are going to have Tribal blocks in places where there are going to be lesser number of Tribals, in places like Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh is one of the States which, I should say, has the maximum number of Tribal blocks that we have allowed in the whole of the country.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: For the vast population of Scheduled Tribes in Madras State, specially in the Nilgiris, why has Madras State been sanctioned only two Tribal blocks?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I should say that Madras State has two in view of the lesser number of people that are there. These two blocks have to be opened where their concentration is more. But in West Bengal there is not a single unit because, though there are Scheduled Tribes, they are sparsely populated in any particular area. It is because of their concentration that Madras has got two and we should be thankful for that.

Internment of Chinese Nationals

*42. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese Nationals detained or interned since the proclamation of emergency are allowed higher rates of daily allowance and better diet than Indian citizens detained under the Defence of India Act; and

(b) if so, the details of allowance and diet in each case?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-805/63.]

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: From the statement laid on the Table, it seems that there is some discrimination between the diet provided for the Chinese internees and that for our own citizens detained under the Defence of India Rules. I would not much bother you with the details. But, one of them is, rice and wheat are both allowed for the Chinese while for the Indians, only atta, that is, wheat is allowed. And that too, the quantity allowed for the Chinese is 20 oz. and for the Indians it is only 16 oz. atta. The Chinese can convert their meat ration into fish if fish is available. There is no such provision for the Indian detenus, for the provision of rice or fish if they need it. Also may I know whether the Chinese are allowed to supplement their diet by packets obtained not merely from

inside India but from as far as Peking by air, from the Chinese Government? Is there any similar provision for the Indian detenus also to supplement their diet?

Mr. Speaker: The supplementary should not be so long.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have put both the questions. You allow two questions to the original Member. This is the last question. Time is up.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I think Shri Kamath will agree with me that guests who come from outside. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Guests? They are dangerous people. What attitude is this? They are spies in this country, some of whom who were working in the All India Radio.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should hear the answer.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Mr. Kamath, I am sorry. I thought, would appreciate some humour. However, . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If it is humour it is all right.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I was only going to say that there should be some difference between local guests and outside guests. The hon. Member has to realise that there are certain rules about detention under the Defence of India Act and any one who is put under detention under that Act, whether he is a foreigner or a local person, will be given the same treatment. Here, the position is entirely different. They have not been arrested for any overt action they took. They have just been detained because they are foreigners. There are certain rules and regulations about this even internationally. They have to be complied with. The International Red Cross had to visit that camp. They asked for it. We agreed. They looked into their conditions and they made certain recommendations. We had to go by these things. The hon. Member will see that the difference is so little. It is Re. 1.50 nP. in the case