

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how the quality of the curd prepared by this plant compares with the natural curd from milk?

Shri M. M. Das: It is very difficult to answer that question, but because this curd was first prepared in our research laboratory on food we think that the nutritive elements of this curd are fair.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how much can be produced daily and how the production will be utilised.

Shri M. M. Das: The information with regard to the first part of the question, what is the maximum production, is not at my disposal at present. The plant is now being erected in the premises of the Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, Perianaicken Palayam, and the production will be taken by the students of that Vidyalaya.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: What is the selling price of this curd?

Shri M. M. Das: This much I can say, that the cost of this vegetable curd is less than the cost of curd prepared from natural milk, but it is more than the cost of curd prepared from imported skimmed milk powder.

Shri Goray: Can this curd be taken with the artificial rice that we are producing?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Minister will have to prepare dahi-bath.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: If it is so sweet let us taste and then ask questions. After all it only costs Rs. 6,000; any hon. Member can afford to purchase.

Survey for Mica and Manganese

*1453. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been undertaken recently for mica and manganese deposits in the country; and

(b) if so, the agency under which it is being done and the results thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India has been carrying on investigation into the occurrences of Manganese and Mica in various parts of the country.

As a result of the detailed survey of the manganese belt in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay, the reserves in the region of Nagpur-Bhandara and Balaghat have been estimated at 100 million tons.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know the quality of the material obtained?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I could not follow the question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the quality of the mica that has been recovered from that particular area.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The quality of the mica is just the average. There is no special quality of mica discovered in this area, but there are various types which have been surveyed and discovered blocks, condensed form and all that. There is nothing special which I can say with regard to this question.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether any survey has been done in Gujerat; if so, at what places?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: As I said the Geological Survey of India has an annual programme which is spread throughout the country. In Gujerat also there is a programme of survey. If the hon. Member tables a separate question I will answer that.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Am I to allow a question on survey with respect to each State? If there is any general question I will allow that to be put.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: The hon. Minister just said that the estimated deposit of manganese in the area surveyed is about 100 million tons. May

I know whether these ore deposits have been proved by borings and all that?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There are three types of investigations in order to prove reserves. Detailed investigations have not been carried out. Generally, they are carried out only when somebody is willing to exploit the mines. The Geological Survey of India is interested in mapping out the area and establishing the reserves of that area in a general way. Our estimates in respect of this area previously were to the extent of 80 million tons. As against this, now we find that we can produce about 100 million tons.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Am I to understand that this is only as a result of surface survey?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The hon. Member is right generally.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister has stated that the deposits that have been proved in Madhya Pradesh are about 100 million tons. What about the other areas like Andhra Pradesh, Mysore etc? What is the total quantity of manganese available in India?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The question put was whether any survey has been undertaken recently for mica and manganese deposits. In answer to that question I said that recently a detailed survey of manganese belt of Madhya Pradesh and Bombay was undertaken

Shri Ranga: How many years do Government propose to take in order to complete this survey?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is a continuous process. It may take 20 years, 30 years or, perhaps, more in order to establish the reserves of all the mineral ores that we have.

Shri Ranga: Is that the practice followed in all other countries, or at least most other countries?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far this is the usual practice followed in almost all parts of the world. Recently aerial method of survey have been introduced, which have to a certain extent expedited and economised survey pro-

cesses. We have introduced this system at one or two places, but because it is too expensive just now for us we are hesitating to adopt this in a general way.

Shri Jangde: What are the percentages of the present output of mica and manganese ores that are used in various industries of India, and what are the percentages that are exported outside India?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as manganese is concerned, more than 80 per cent of the production is exported, and very little quantity is used here by steel plants that exist here.

सरदार अ० वि० लक्ष्मण : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने यह बतलाया कि उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश में माइका और मंगनीज डिपॉजिट्स का सर्वे कराया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में सर्वे के दौरान में क्या उन्होंने वस्तर में भी सर्वे कराया, और यदि कराया, तो उस में उन को कितने परसेन्ट माइका और कितने परसेन्ट मंगनीज मिला ?

Mr. Speaker: In what mines of Bastar and how much percentage may also be asked. How is it possible to....

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Bastar is full of mica and iron ores. I want to know whether any survey has been made there. The hon. Minister said that they have surveyed Madhya Pradesh, and that is why I have put this question, and I want to know it.

Mr. Speaker: I shall avoid further trouble by allowing the hon. Minister to give the answer.

श्री के० दे० मलवीय : हम को नहीं मालूम है कि वस्तर क्षेत्र में माइका बड़ी तादाद में है या नहीं। परसेन्टेज का प्रश्न तो बाद में आया। लेकिन वस्तर क्षेत्र में भी सर्वे करने का गवर्नमेंट का इरादा है।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if this survey will be slow down so that we can save Rs. 1 crore by postponing the drilling operations during this year?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We are not postponing the drilling operations

anywhere if we know that we can earn foreign exchange. It is a question of exploiting it and finding out the parties and finding out the finances.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I want to put one question.

Mr. Speaker: Why did he not rise in his seat earlier?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Sir, your ruling is that the Member who tables the question would get the last chance. I thought you would stick to that ruling.

Mr. Speaker: I also watch the interest with which the hon. Member who puts the question gets up.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The hon. Minister said that if any agency comes forward for drilling purposes, then they will know the exact nature of the manganese. Is it the intention of the Government to wait until such an agency comes up, or, will there be any governmental agency to find out the specific nature of the manganese ore available?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The areas are so vast that Government cannot take up the entire work of detailed investigation in a short time. We have adopted a programme and we go according to that programme. If, out of turn, somebody wants a detailed exploitation in a particular area, he is either free to do the investigation himself or negotiate with the Government to carry out the detailed investigation by the Government. We can go out of our way only when there is a certain extraordinary demand on us.

Girls High School in Andamans

†

*1455. { **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
 { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
 { **Sardar A. S. Saigal:**

Will the Minister of Education and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any separate Girls High School in the Andamans;

(b) whether there is any Intermediate College in the island; and

(c) if not, whether any representations have been received by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know, in view of the fact that if a girl in the Andamans wants to study in a high school or a college she will have to come all the way out to India, what is the opinion of the Government about the representation that was made in this respect and may I know whether any allotment has been made for it in the second Five Year Plan?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: A girls' school is being opened.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether this is for the south islanders or for the north islanders?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I am afraid I cannot give that information, but I expect this is for both the islands.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether the recommendations of the Government of India Secondary Education Committee have since been implemented and, if so, the details may kindly be given.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: There were about 50 to 60 recommendations as far as I can see. About the Andamans, a committee was appointed and it had made several recommendations. Most of the recommendations have been implemented. If the hon. Member is interested, I will place the whole statement on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: He will place it in the Library. Whatever is placed in the Table of the Lok Sabha will have to be printed as an appendix.