

| देश का नाम | निर्यात की गई मात्रा (टनों में) |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| अमेरिका | १८४ |
| ब्रिटेन | १८३ |
| सोवियत समाजवादी जन- तंत्र संघ | ६० |
| फ्रांस | ६० |
| पश्चिम जर्मनी | १८ |
| जापान | १० |
| इटली | ६ |
| बेल्जियम | ५ |
| अर्जेंटीना | ४ |
| पाकिस्तान | २ |
| | ----- |
| जोड़ | ५६५ |
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लगभग ६० डिग्री घनत्व वाली अफीम की वट्टियों का मौजूदा बुनियादी निर्यात मूल्य, जिसमें कलकत्ते में जहाज पर पहुंचाने का खर्च शामिल है, प्रति किलो प्रति एकक मारफीन १.५५ डालर या ७.३६ रुपया है।

Primary Education for Tribal Children

708. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what the number of tribal students have been during the First and Second Five Year Plans and the first two years of the Third Five Year Plan, State-wise, for the whole of India;

(b) what expenditure, if any, has been incurred by the Central Government and State Governments during

the same period to see that the tribal children get the benefit of being imparted primary education in their own tribal languages; and

(c) whether Government propose to re-orient syllabus to suit the needs of tribal children?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territories and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

Oil Refinery in Cauvery Basin

709. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the starting of an oil refinery in the Cauvery basin of Madras State to be included in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Geological Survey in Ramanathapuram

710. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geological survey has been undertaken in Ramanathapuram District of Madras State; and

(b) if so, its details and the result so far?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Systematic geological mapping of Ramanathapuram district was completed by the Geological Survey of India during 1948 to 1956. The following minerals were recorded.

Building Stones.

The following occurrences were located:

Quartzite occurrence near Kumudi; gneisses from Kaviadipatti; Calcareous

sandstone at Terka Narippaiyur; gneisses at Manamadurai; gneisses at Varappur granite and gneisses at Poonamararavatti granite and gneiss at Pulangurichi; gneiss at Thenimalai; gneiss around Kunnakkurli and Pillayarpati; charnockites at Kambanus.

Kanpur:

The following kankar occurrences are recorded:—

Kovilankulam; Pullandai; Perunali.

Gypsum:

Near Avattandai, Kokkadi, Peraiyur and Appanur gypsum occurs in minor quantities in the saline black soils. The reserves of Kokkadi-Avattandi area were estimated at 23,000 tonnes and that of Periyar area at 350 tonnes. The occurrences at Ariyanavaram, Appanur, Oppilan, Muttuchellayyapuram and Krishnapuram are not of economic importance.

Tile Clay:

Small occurrences of tile clays are recorded south-east of Manamadurai. They are locally used for the manufacture of earthen ware.

Coral Limestone deposits:

Coral reef limestone deposits are noted in the northern portion of Rameswaram island. The minimum reserves are estimated at 5 million tonnes of limestone suitable for cement manufacture.

Ochres:

Yellow and red clays are being dug from many small pits north of Anavari village. These clays are gritty and are not suitable for the manufacture of paints.

The yellow shales near Sivaganga are found to be suitable as ochres in the manufacture of paints. The reserves are estimated at 2.78 million tonnes. Yellow and red shales also occur at Ramachandrapuram, Uruli, Nattarasankottai, Kusvan Udaippur and at Vittanerpudukkudi.

Tourmaline:

Tourmaline bearing pegmatites are recorded at Pudur and Varappur. But they are of no use.

Clays:

White and buff clays near Muttupatti and Madalampatti are worth bearing considered for ceramic materials.

Iron ore:

Small lenses and pockets of magnetite (iron ore) occurring in gneisses are recorded at 2.5 kilometres south-west of Elayirampennai. These are uneconomic.

Limestone:

The following crystalline limestone deposits were noticed.

| Locality | Reserves | Quality |
|--------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| tons | tonnes | |
| Pandalkudi | 340,000 | 345,000—Cement grade |
| Alangulam | 200,000 | 203,000—Grade not available |
| Kallamanikkanpatti | 100,000 | 101,000— |

Geological Survey in Maharashtra.

711. Shri D. R. Chavan: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether geological survey has been undertaken in the District of Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Kolhapur of the Maharashtra State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No. 86

Labour in Tea Gardens of Assam

712. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state: