

### Translation of Kannada Books

2380. { Shri Agadi:  
Shri Sugandhi:

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

(a) the names of the Kannada books, the translation of which into other modern Indian languages is pending in Sahitya Akademi for more than a year; and

(b) the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): ((a) and (b). Selections are being made of the following six books which will be translated into suitable modern Indian languages after they have first been published in Kannada:

- (1) Anthology of Short Stories.
- (2) Anthology of Essays.
- (3) Anthology of One-act plays.
- (4) Selections from Purandara-dasa.
- (5) Selected Vachanas of Basavanna.
- (6) Selections from Bharatesha Vaibhava.

### Laying of Pipelines

2381. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 762 on the 7th December, 1960 and state:

(a) who is entrusted with the actual work of laying pipelines from Nahorkatiya oil fields to Noonmati;

(b) whether global tenders were invited for this work; and

(c) what was the basis of considering the tenders?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) M/s. Mannesmann-Saipem.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The prices quoted and the competency of the firm to handle a project of this nature formed the basis of consideration of the tender.

### Foreign Post Office, New Delhi

2382. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three files and four thousand four hundred rupees were lost from the Foreign Post Office, New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any person has been arrested in this connection?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) Indian currency amounting to four hundred rupees confiscated to the Government and the concerned files were found missing on 5-12-1960 from the steel admirah in the office of the Principal Postal Appraiser, New Delhi.

(c) A case has been registered with the Police who are making investigations. No arrest has been made.

### Mineral Survey of Himachal Pradesh

2383. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether mineral survey of Himachal Pradesh and the hilly areas of Punjab has been conducted so far during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details of the mineral investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India in the Himachal Pradesh and the hilly areas of Punjab so far during the Second Five Year Plan period are as follows:

#### Himachal Pradesh:

*Alum.*—Occurs in Jakhri and in a road cutting near Tatal. Both the occurrences are very small and are

not considered of any economic significance.

**Pyrite and Chalcopyrite.**—Investigation of pyrite deposits near Matiana, Mahasu district, was undertaken during 1956-57 and again in 1957-58. A preliminary surface examination of these deposits shows that mineralisation has taken place over a fairly large area.

**Salt.**—The saline spring near Pati, Mandi district was found to be too small to be of any economic significance.

**Asbestos.**—Investigation of asbestos near Mandhan, Mahasu district was undertaken during 1957-58. A small vein of tremolite about a foot in thickness and traceable from a length of about 8—10 feet is seen on the top of the ridge and it shows development of asbestos fibres. There are also veins of Serpentine and the country rock is re-crystallised limestone. The occurrence is of no economic significance.

**Coal.**—Investigation of alleged coal occurrences near Khairi and Sirmuri Tal in Paonta Tahsil, Sirmur district was undertaken during 1957-58. The localities do not indicate any hope of finding coal in good quantity.

The occurrences of coal in Sundernagar area of Mandi district were examined during 1959-60. The occurrences are of no economic value as they occur as small stringers and lenses.

**Gold.**—Investigation of gold occurrence in Khad Soon near Dharampur, Mandi district was undertaken during 1957-58. In view of the high cost of labour and poor concentration of gold there does not appear to be any future for these deposits.

**Limestone-Bilaspur district.**—Investigation of limestone deposits for new township, Bilaspur was undertaken during 1957-58. A fairly large tufa deposit was examined near Binaura on the new motor road to Mandi, about 6 miles from new township. It is calculated to have an ap-

proximate reserve of about 10,000 tons. It is a very high grade limestone containing 53.86 CaO (Calcium oxide) and only 1.40 MgO (Magnesium oxide) and therefore is recommended to be reserved for chemical use like leather tanning, sugar refining, etc.

**Mandi district.**—Investigation of limestone deposits in Mandi district was undertaken during 1957-58. Three localities of calcareous tufa deposits and three areas of Krol limestone in Mandi, Sundernagar and Jaginder-nagar Tahsil of Mandi district were examined for finding the possibility of starting a lime industry in the district.

The limestone occurrences in Sundernagar area, Mandi district were examined during 1959-60 and it was found to be generally dolomitic excepting the pink purple variety seen in the Bumkanala.

**Clay.**—Investigation of clay deposits in Paonta tahsil, Sirmur district was undertaken in 1958-59. Reserves have not been estimated so far.

**Iron ore.**—Occurrences of iron ore deposits in Chichot Tahsil, Mandi district were examined during 1958-59. The deposits consist of disseminated magnetite and hematite in Phyllites and is not of any economic importance.

**Sulphur.**—The possibility of obtaining sulphur from the hot water spring west of Seoni was examined during 1958-59. It was found that there was no possibility of finding any sulphur deposits in the vicinity.

**Punjab:**

**Calc-Tufa.**—A search for limestone in Kangra district, Kulu Valley was made during 1956-67 for neutralising the acidity of the soils. No limestone was found and it was recommended that the small quantity of calc tufa found around Sheobagh could be utilised for the purpose.

**Clays.**—The clays in Pinjaur area, Patiala district were examined during 1956-67 and found to be highly

calcareous and ferruginous and as such not suitable for use in pottery.

**Copper.**—Reported occurrence of copper ore near Narol, Kangra district, was examined during 1956-57. Small encrustations of azurite are seen on the surface of Chail quartzites that form the local country rock. No lode of copper was found.

**Felspar.**—Occurs at Mandi Hills Pachnota and Musnota hills in Narnaul, Mahendragarh district and is used mainly for ceramic purposes.

**Glass Sand.**—Glass sand was worked sometime ago in Jaijon Doabha, Hoshiarpur district but now these are not worked. Similar material occurs in the bed of the Sutlej river near Gujarka Nangal, Hoshiarpur district. Sandstone suitable for manufacture of Sheet glass is recorded near Thala 4 miles south of Narnaul, Mahendragarh district. Friable quartzites are recorded from Atala Mahendragarh district and about 2000 tons of reserves are estimated.

**Iron ore.**—The reported occurrence of iron ore at Khol was examined during 1956-57. The occurrence was found to be of no economic significance.

**Oil.**—The reported occurrence of films of oil in the well sides of Badhera, Hoshiarpur district was examined during 1956-57. It was found that the films were not due to oil but due to vegetable material.

**Quartz.**—Quartz deposits suitable for ceramic purposes were noted in the Mohindergarh district during 1956-57. They can be used for ceramic purposes after suitable beneficiation.

The reported occurrence of rock crystals near Jari in Mauza Harkandi, Kangra district was examined during 1956-57. The occurrence does not appear to be of economic value.

**Saltpetre.**—Occurs in the districts of Ferozepur, Amritsar, Hissar and Rohtak. Ferozepur leads with a production of 8—10 thousand maunds per year.

**Rock salt.**—The alleged occurrence of rock salt near Behna was examined during 1956-57. The dominant country rock there consists of calcareous quartzites. There is no chance of finding any large deposit of rock salt in this area.

**Silver.**—A preliminary survey of the abandoned silver mine below Uchich, Kangra district was carried out during 1956-57. The old workings of silver near Uchich and Manikaran were examined and further work is in progress.

**Limestone.**—17.6 million tons, enough to sustain a 700 tons per day plant, for 25 years has been recorded at Dharamkot (3 miles north of Dharamsala), Kangra district.

**Slate.**—Investigation for slate deposits was carried out near Basai Meo, Gurgaon district during 1957-58 where a 10—15 feet thick workable zone was observed. Slate is of lightly poor quality. Slate quarries in the North Dharamsala area, Kangra district were examined during 1959-60. The 4 important occurrences in the area are (1) about a mile north of Bhatti (2) Bhagsu north (3) Thatri and (4) Khas-Kaniahara.

**Glass sand.**—Several new quarries were examined near Badarpur in Gurgaon district during 1958-59. Occasional bands of white angular sand or soft friable quartzite, suitable for glass manufacture, which can be worked economically by sorting the suitable material were observed.

**Kankar.**—Beds of Kankar occur in Gurgaon district in lenticular patches of various dimensions ranging from a few acres only to several square miles and of variable thickness. It is usually not exposed on surface but is seen to be very widely distributed in the district. The thickness of the beds varies from one foot to three feet. Estimated reserves of Kankar in the different areas are about 1,03,84,704 tons.

**China Clay.**—Investigations of China clay and friable quartz were under-

taken in the Gurgaon district during 1959-60 and the area of 50 square miles was covered to South West of Gurgaon district and deposits of China clay were noticed in Alipur and Natapur.

### Monuments in Punjab

**2384. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the Punjab Government to take over any of the Centrally-protected ancient monuments for repairs and maintenance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### Ground Water Resources in Punjab

**2385. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed survey of ground water resources in Punjab has been conducted; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Survey of ground water resources in selected areas has been carried out by exploratory drilling in Gurgaon, Mahendragarh, Hissar, Ambala and Hoshiarpur districts. An area of about 20,720 sq. kilometers has been covered.

38 exploratory boreholes were drilled in collaboration with the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation. The maximum depth of drilling was 304.8 kilometers or bed rock whichever was earlier. The district-wise

distribution of these boreholes is given below:—

District	Total number of boreholes drilled.	Holes converted into production wells.
Gurgaon . . .	15	3
Rohtak . . .	4	Nil.
Mahendragarh . . .	5	Nil.
Hissar . . .	4	Nil.
Ambala . . .	6	5
Hoshiarpur . . .	4	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9</b>

Out of these 38 boreholes, 9 were converted into production or test-wells and the others did not warrant the construction of test-wells as the granular zones (i.e. water bearing zones) encountered were not adequate enough and secondly, the quality of water obtained in some wells was highly saline. The yield from these test-wells ranges from 368 to 863 U.S. gallons per minute.

On the basis of the investigation carried out, the following areas in Punjab State were tentatively recommended for large scale groundwater development for irrigation and other uses by heavy duty tube-wells:—

Shamaspur, Dahina and Darauli (Gurgaon district); Ambala (Ambala district) and Nariala (Hoshiarpur district).

### Tribe of Lepchas

**2386. Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the population of the Lepchas, a tribe living on the border of West Bengal and Sikkim, is declining; and

(b) if so, what measures Government propose to take to save this tribe from extinction?

**The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva):** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.