

during the Third Plan period from the following parties:—

- (i) Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd., Bombay for substantial expansion of their aluminium smelter at Rihand, now under construction, from 20,000 tons to 50,000 tons per annum;
- (ii) Shri Murarji J. Vaidya of Bombay to set up a 30,000 tonnes p.a. aluminium smelter in Mysore State with the technical and financial collaboration of Reynolds of U.S.A.; and
- (iii) M/s. J. K. Industries (P) Ltd., Calcutta, for establishment of a 20,000 tonnes p.a. aluminium smelter in Madhya Pradesh with Swiss collaboration.

The applications are under consideration.

Shri Kunhan: May I know whether there is any proposal to extend the capacity of the Aluminium Factory in Alwaye in Kerala in the Third Plan and, if so, what is the amount that has been provided for that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a proposal. The Canadian Aluminium Factory, which has a plant in Kerala, wants to double its capacity. The actual details of the proposal are awaited.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that though during the Second Plan the target fixed was 83,000 tons the achievement was only 27,000 tons, may I know whether Government is hopeful of getting the target fulfilled by 1965 or 1966?

Shri Manubhai Shah: What my hon. friend has really stated is the capacity which has already been established in the Second Plan. For the Third Plan, as I have stated in the statement, a public sector project is being started with Hungarian collaboration. Over and above that, there are three

other proposals which will more than over-reach the target stipulated for aluminium in the Third Plan.

Shri Assar: There was a proposal to set up an aluminium plant near Chiplun, Koyna and Maharashtra. What happened to that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Koyna project is going through. It was already approved in the Second Plan. It is not included in the three. Licence has been issued to a party which is trying to secure proper collaboration. Practically, the collaboration is now through. They are coming up very soon for finalisation of the terms. But otherwise, they have already been approved in capacity and a licence has been granted to them already.

Visit of Sikkim Maharajkumar

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+986.	{	Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
		Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
		Shri P. C. Borooah:
		Shri Hem Barua:
		Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that talks between the Maharajkumar of Sikkim and the Government of India were recently held in regard to the citizenship law and electoral rolls of Sikkim;

(b) if so, the progress made in connection therewith; and

(c) what other subjects were discussed with him and what decisions, if any, were taken?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) Yes, Sir, talks took place in June 1961 on the Sikkim Subjects Regulation.

(b) This Regulation was promulgated by H.H. the Maharaja of Sikkim on the 3rd July, 1961.

(c) A statement is placed on the table.

STATEMENT

Subjects discussed with the Maharajkumar of Sikkim in June, 1961.

1. The Sikkim Subjects Regulation:

This was a measure proposed by the Sikkim Government to define by legislation the status of Sikkim subjects and to provide for the acquisition and loss of such status. It is essentially an internal matter for the Sikkim Government, but the Government of India were consulted, as Sikkim subjects are Indian protected persons and furthermore are entitled, on a reciprocal basis, to certain rights belonging to Indian citizens. These aspects of the Regulation were discussed with the Maharajkumar.

II. Roads in Sikkim:

The Maharajkumar had informed the Government of India that their P.W.D. was now in a position to undertake the maintenance of some of the roads and tracks which had so far been maintained by the Central P.W.D. Following discussions with him the Government of India have agreed to hand over the maintenance of certain roads and tracks to the Sikkim P.W.D.

III. Tibetan Refugees:

The Maharajkumar offered to settle in western Sikkim a few hundred Tibetan refugees, and the Government of India accepted the offer and have requested the Sikkim Durbar to formulate a settlement scheme. Following discussions with the Maharajkumar, the Sikkim Durbar have set up a Committee to deal with relief measures connected with Tibetan refugees in Sikkim. The Government of India have agreed to provide, at their expense, some administrative staff to assist the Relief Committee.

IV. Palace Guards:

The Maharajkumar had requested that the Palace Guards in Sikkim might be suitably expanded and the Government of India have agreed, if requested, to assist in the matter of

recruitment, and to lend Indian Army officers to command, train and equip two companies of Guards. One company by rotation would be on Palace duty, while the other would be attached to the Indian Army in Sikkim for border security work.

V. Development Plan:

The Second Sikkim Plan (1961—66) formulated by the Sikkim Durbar with the assistance of our Planning Commission was discussed with the Maharajkumar. Following the discussions, the Government of India have agreed to lend the services of some officers to assist in implementing the Plan. A statement regarding the Plan was placed on the Table of the House in reply to starred question No. 879.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it a fact that the acquiring of citizenship needs 15 years' stay in Sikkim? In that case, how will it affect the election laws about which there is no mention in the statement laid on the Table?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: All citizens are enfranchised. Therefore the 15 years' qualification affects franchise also.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it not a fact that 70 per cent. of the people in Sikkim are Nepalese? How will this law affect them now?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It only lays down the rule in regard to citizenship. Anybody who was domiciled in Sikkim and had 15 years' stay there from the time of the promulgation of the rule will be eligible for citizenship. It will affect the Nepalese in the sense that if they have been there for 15 years before the promulgation, they are entitled to citizenship and franchise.

Shri Banga: When did this promulgation take place?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As I said in the original answer, on the 3rd July, 1961.

Shri Ranga: Does it mean that it will not have any retrospective effect in regard to people who have already settled down there?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: What is the retrospective effect, I do not understand.

Mr. Speaker: Those who have been there for 15 years up to that date will be covered.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether the Government of Sikkim is entitled to stipulate its own rules and all that the Government of India can do or can be expected to do is to offer advice only when asked for?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): They are completely free to pass any legislation or anything. They consult us sometimes and we give them our advice.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I just ask whether any definite formula has been evolved and whether definite advice has been given on this point?

Mr. Speaker: Formula for what?

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: About citizenship rights of Indians there.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: They are clearly stated in the regulations.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member will look into it.

Shri Hem Barua: Among other things did the question of depiction of Sikkim as a sovereign State in Russian maps also come up for discussion with the Maharajkumar of Sikkim? If so, what was his reaction?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Will the hon. Member kindly repeat his question?

Shri Hem Barua: Part (c) of the question is:

"what other subjects were discussed with him and what decisions, if any, were taken?"

That is why I am interested in it because the Russian maps depict Sikkim as a sovereign State.

Mr. Speaker: Did the question of sovereignty come up?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No. Sikkim is a protected State. The relations are regulated by a treaty.

Mr. Speaker: It did not crop up. Or, was it also a subject matter of the talks?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No.

'Chain Letters' Scheme

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*987. { **Shri Bibhut Mishra:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued a Circular discouraging 'chain letters' schemes run by private companies; and

(b) if so, whether any such companies were registered in the past under the Companies Act?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes.

(b) Three companies were registered in Rajasthan.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस को दिसवरेज क्यों कर रही है?

Shri Kanungo: Because the ultimate effect of these schemes is cheating.

Development of Bhutan

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*989. { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Amar Singh Damar:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shrimati Mahmooda Sultan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Technical team which visited Bhutan recently