of the two countries themselves or is there intervention on the governmental level?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no fixed rule for it. These disputes often take place in particular areas where the Naga tribes live. Some times one section of the Nagas may have a dispute with another section, they may come and raid, and then the other might go back to pay a return visit, you might say. These kinds of things have to be dealt with by the local authority. We send somebody to try to deal with the matter or the Burma Government sends somebody, or we address the Burma Government. Every incident has to be dealt with separately.

Shri Sarangadhar Das : May I know if cases of cattle lifting are very frequent in that area?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I suppose no—I imagine there are hardly any cattle there—probably none.

Shri A. C. Guha: The area on the other side being mostly unadministered, may I know if there is any proper boundary demarcation between Burma and India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are certain parts of the Indo-Burmese frontier which have not been properly demarcated—that is so. I do not know which particular parts these cisputes might refer to. It is also true that on the other side the administration is not very firm at the present moment.

INVITATION BY NAGA NATIONAL COUNCIL

*1686. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has been invited by the Naga National Council to visit Naga Hills to meet the people and acquaint himself of the situation; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what reply he has given to the Naga National Council?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal **Nehru**): (a) Yes. A letter to this effect was received.

reply that was sent on (b) The behalf of the Prime Minister was to the effect that this matter had been discussed on two recent occasions with the representatives of the Naga National Council and there was nothing further to be said about it. The demand for Naga independence was completely unwise, impracticable and unacceptable.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know if the Prime Minister is of opinion that the Naga national movement for independence is dying out?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I should have used, different language—fading out, I should have said.

Shri Rishang Keishing: I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister if this movement is gaining ground in the Naga tribal areas.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not to my knowledge.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Has the Government received any representa-tion from a section of the Nagas disapproving the present activities of the Naga National Council?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, we have received representations sometimes

Shri Rishang Keishing : May I know from which party?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not say off-hand.

Shri K. K. Basu: In view of the fact that there is a strong demand for the independence of the Naga people, does the Government propose to grant them greater regional autonomy?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Under the Constitution they do have a considerable measure of autonomy and Government would gladly consider any extension of it, within the onstitution, of course.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if the Nagas of the Manipur Hills are in any way connected with this movement in Assam?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as I know they are not.

GOVERNMENT POOLS FOR COTTON

*1687. Shri K. G. Deshmukh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Indus-try be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government pools were arranged for the stocking of pure raw cotton under the categories of No. 420 and No. 396 respectively;

number and the (b) if so, their total quantity of cotton stocked therein; and

(c) whether Government received any complaints regarding the mixture of inferior cotton in the cotton stocked in the pools?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b) The pooling of pure

varieties of raw cotton under the categories No. 420 and No. 396 and disposal thereof is the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture of the Government of Madhya Pradesh under whose supervision this cotton is grown. It is understood from that Government that the pooling of these varieties was undertaken at 29 centres and 36,171 candies of H;420 and 2.570 candies of Buri 0394 raw cotton collected.

(c) The Madhya Pradesh Government had received a complaint but on investigations it was found to be false.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know whether the pooling of this type of cotton is the sole responsibility of the State Government or has the Central Government any control over it?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I thought I made the position very clear-my statement is fairly categorical.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know whether the responsibility for fixing prices is a matter for the Central Government and, if so, may I know whether the Central Government has fixed greater price for this kind of pure cotton?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The responsibility for the administration of details in this regard is that of the Department of Agriculture of the State Government. The responsibility for grading is that of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and we only come in in regard to ultimate fixation of prices. So there is a graded responsibility spread out as between a number of authorities. But I am afraid I cannot agree to the responsibility being brought home unilaterally to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in this matter.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the Government aware that even these better varieties of cotton were sold sometimes at very low prices and what were the steps taken by Government to support adequate prices in this regard?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We have agreed on certain floor prices. By and large as the hon. Member is aware the quality that is grown in Madhya Pradesh is supposed to be jharilla and the prices of other categories are related to it. The floor price of jharilla cotton is fixed at Rs. 550 and the other prices are related to it. If the price falls below Rs. 550 then the Government's responsibility is immediately invoked.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Does the Government know that in spite of the

fact that Government tries to encourage these better varieties the cultivators who grew this cotton this year did not receive adequate support and assistance?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I must confess that in Delhi we are not aware of the nuances of trade and the proclavities of cultivators to the extent the hon. Member is aware of, but generally I think the position is fairly satisfactory—and we have to depend upon what the Madhya Pradesh Government could do in this matter.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

*1688. Shri Krishna Chandra: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start forty or so urban-rural development areas under 50 million dollars agreement signed between India and U.S.A. in January 1952;

(b) whether any schemes have been finalised in this connection; and

(c) where these areas have been selected?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) and (c). Attention is invited to Articles 1 and 2 of Operational Agreement No. 8 on Community Development Programme, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Shri K. D. Malaviya's Starred Question No. 461 on 4th June, 1952.

(b) The work on the projects is expected to commence by 1st October, 1952, in time for the Rabi season.

Shri Krishna Chandra: May I know whether these Development areas are included in the scheme of community projects?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh : Yes, Sir.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

REVISED SIX-YEAR PROGRAMME UNDER COLOMBO PLAN

*1668. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: (a) Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state what is now finally the amount of expenditure involved in the revised six-year programme of India under the Colombo Plan?

(b) What was the amount originally fixed?

(c) What, if any, additional works have been included in the Plan?

(d) What is the amount set apart for Community Projects?