

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैज्ञानिक-कार्य और
बिस्व मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) :
(क) इस विषय में अभी तक कोई प्रगति
नहीं हुई क्योंकि मौसम के अनुकूल न होने
के कारण रोपवे के लिये खोज करने का काम
गारटी में असम्भव था ।

(ख) अभी तक कुछ खर्चा नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) जब तक खोज करने वालों में
रोपवे के लिये सिफारिश नहीं मिलती तब
तक इस योजना के पूरा होने के लिये कोई
तारीख निश्चित नहीं हो सकती । इस
योजना को प्रायट्टी नहीं दी गई है ।

श्री भक्त बर्षान : श्रीमन्, जब
कि स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी इस गवेषणा केन्द्र
के महत्व को अनुभव करते हैं और उन्हीं
की प्रेरणा से उसकी स्थापना की जा रही है,
में जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय तक जो
प्रगति हो रही है उसमें क्या में मनुष्ट है
और क्या उसको और आगे बढ़ाने का कोई
प्रयत्न किया जायेगा ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मन अभी
आप में कहा कि यह एक आवश्यक
चीज है लेकिन कोई काम जल्दी करने की
आवश्यकता नहीं समझी और उससे जो
अधिक आवश्यक चीजें थी उधर ध्यान दिया
गया और हर मूरत में बड़ा मर्दी के मौसम
में काम नहीं हो सकता ।

श्री भक्त बर्षान : श्रीमन्, इस केन्द्र
की स्थापना में क्या किमी विदेशी सरकार या
विदेशी वैज्ञानिकों की सहायता ली जा रही
है या केवल भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों द्वारा इसका
निर्माण किया जा रहा है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी नहीं,
यह रोपवे बिल्कुल विदेशी लोग बनायेंगे ।
यहां कोई रोपवे नहीं लगता है और किमी
और देश के लोगों को इसका टेका दिया
जायेगा ।

Shri Shivnanjappa: May I know
whether there is a Cosmic Ray Re-
search Branch at the Indian Institute
of Science, Bangalore?

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out
of this.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not
quite understand. These investiga-
tions have to be carried out at various
latitudes and at various altitudes,
apart from the Universities or Insti-
tutes. And this place, Gulmarg, was
chosen because of the accessibility to
a certain height which was not avail-
able at most other places. It was
chosen after a committee had toured
all over India. It is suitable, but
even that cannot be approached in
winter till some kind of a ropeway
is made. It is hoped that when this
ropeway is made there will be a
great convenience not only to the
scientists but to the tourists also.

Occupation of Charland by Pakistan

*920. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the
Prime Minister be pleased to refer to
the reply given to Strated Question
No. 562 on the 27th November, 1957
and state:

(a) whether any reply has been
received from the Pakistan Govern-
ment with regard to the protest lodg-
ed with them against the occupation
of Charland along the Surma River
opposite Levarputa camp near Karim-
ganj by the Pakistanis under armed
protection; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the
Minister of External Affairs (Shri
Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The
Pakistan Government have acknow-
ledged receipt of the protest. Their
final reply has not yet been received.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if
there has been any meeting between
our political officer and on the East
Pakistan side to decide this issue?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes, Sir, on two occasions a meeting was arranged between the Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet, and the Deputy Commissioner on our side at Cachar, in November 1954 and March 1956. Certain agreements were arrived at, but they were broken no sooner they were made, by the Pakistani nationals.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether any part of the Surma river is in the Indian territory and how much of it is in Pakistan territory?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): These difficulties arise annually because the rivers change their course, which is a great nuisance. Sometimes the change of the course is in our favour, sometimes in Pakistan's favour. Sometimes it changes its course in our favour in one place, and in their favour at another place. Naturally, people living on either side of the river either in Pakistan or in India are very much put out if one person's land is covered up. And subsequently when an island or Charland occurs in the middle of the river, he considers it his own. Sometimes both parties consider it as their own. So all these difficulties arise which really are not, if I may say so, international difficulties but border difficulties which frequently occur where these riverine changes take place. They can be settled only locally this way.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that half the portion of the river on the Pakistan side belongs to Pakistan?

Mr. Speaker: He means generally with respect to all navigable rivers. The hon. Member wants to know whether half of the river on the Pakistan side does not belong to Pakistan.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That depends in some cases it may be half, and in some cases it may be that the whole of it belongs to us.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that this Charland occupied by Pakistan serves as a springboard for Pakistan vandalism on the Assam border, which ran into as many as twenty-seven in number during the later half of 1957, may I know if Government have considered a proposal to dislodge them from this unauthorised occupation, if necessary with arms?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The question that arises is whether it is unauthorised or not. It is unauthorised, in our opinion; it may be authorised in the other person's opinion—I am not just talking about this particular case, but there are so many other cases. Every year a new patch of land or new islands appear in the middle of the river. And we have a case about it. Pakistan has a certain demand upon it. We have to appoint some machinery to decide it. We do not decide every question by sending an army, which is rather a crude way of dealing with such things.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the harm, when we have to protect our home and hearth? We are protesting.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is imagining a difficulty and answering. All that the Prime Minister says is that it must first of all be decided to whom it belongs.

Shri Hem Barua: The occupation is unauthorised. That is why we are lodging a protest.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He is referring to places about which in our opinion there is no doubt, they belong to us. But even there we sometimes have check posts, etc. We try to avoid brandishing a lathi or a sword all the time.

Shri Hem Barua: To protect our homes.....

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion.

Shri Goray: Does it mean that our frontiers will always remain unstable?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a difficult question to say. If the hon. Member tells me that in the interior of India there is some insecurity because of dacoity, I hope the dacoity will cease some time—and I hope the international dacoities will also cease. But one cannot guarantee when there will be perfect security.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: In view of the fact that in undivided India, particularly in East and West Bengal, there was a rule in Land Development with regard to possession and occupation of the Charlands, did our Government ever approach the East Pakistan Government with the suggestion that these difficulties or disputes over Charlands which arise both on the Ganga border and also on the Surma border be settled on the basis of these accepted conventions which, I think, are accepted both by the East Pakistan Government and the West Bengal Government in their respective territories, and that was the convention in those days also in undivided India?

Mr. Speaker: How did it arise in undivided India?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Because of the border.

Mr. Speaker: That is between village and village.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: You do not understand it, Sir... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the Minister to answer if he has understood.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Let me explain it a little. My district is suffering. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, I take it that it is on the basis of well-recognised practices that these questions are discussed. I cannot definitely say whether they refer to a particular convention or rule—I mean what the hon. Member has referred to. But the two parties, the two Commissioners or

others on either side discuss it on the basis of the practices in the past with maps and charts.

Shri Hem Barua: But Pakistan breaks them immediately.

Plastic Industry

*921. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories that manufacture dies and moulds required by the processing plastic industries;

(b) their present production; and

(c) what are the present requirements?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Four engineering firms as well as 16 Plastic moulding concerns make moulds for the plastic industry.

(b) Precise information regarding the production by the engineering concerns is not available. The number of moulds manufactured by the plastic moulders is about 250 per annum.

(c) Exact information is not available but some dies still continue to be imported.

Shri Heda: Has the Government made any survey or assessment of our requirement of these moulds and are there any plans to have them manufactured in India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a steady rise in production from about 125 moulds in 1955. But we have produced this year about 250 moulds and the imports are also coming down—about 60 to 80 moulds. I think in the next few years we should be more than self-sufficient.

Shri Heda: In view of the possibilities of export of plastic goods to the surrounding countries, has the Government given some thought to have a planned programme for the production of plastic goods?