

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :**

(a) and (b) With the exception of Bhagalpur village, all these territories have been in Pakistan's possession prior to the joint demarcation of the international boundary in these areas. They, however, legally became Indian territories as a result of the joint demarcation. Presently, they are under the administration of the Government of Pakistan. They are to be exchanged with areas similarly held by India after the demarcation of the borders is completed. In the statement laid on the Table of the House on 31-7-1967, the year of demarcation of each area has been given as the date of its adverse possession since it is only on those dates that such adverse possessions following demarcation became established.

The area near the Bhagalpur village is not in the same category as the areas mentioned above. The Nehru-Noon Agreement of 1958 gave in perpetual right to Pakistan the land belonging to the Tripura State to the west of the railway line as well as the land appurtenant to the railway line at Bhagalpur. A disagreement has crept in over the interpretation of the agreement. The area has not yet been demarcated. Under a military working boundary agreement, Pakistan is at present in possession of about .006 sq. miles of Indian territory in this area. This is purely a temporary arrangement and does not prejudice India's claim to the territory.

(c) These areas which legally became Indian territory only as a result of the joint demarcation are eventually to be transferred to India. The present *de facto* control of Pakistan over these areas is purely temporary, and has been agreed to under temporary working arrangements for avoiding tension on the border. No Indian territory has been ceded to Pakistan and as such the question of taking the sanction of the Parliament for doing so does not arise.

(d) Every effort is being made to expedite the demarcation of the border

so that the adversely held areas both by India and Pakistan are exchanged before long.

#### PRODUCTION IN ORDNANCE FACTORIES

3735. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a move to set up the Defence Production Board under his Ministry to step up production in Ordnance Factories;

(b) if so, when the Board is likely to be setup; and

(c) the composition of the Board ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) :** (a) to (c). A Defence Production Board was setup on 20-5-1964. The functions of the Board are to examine, advise upon and make recommendation to Government on proposals relating to :—

- (i) Future plans in Defence Production;
- (ii) Provisioning procedure of the Services and the executive organisations e.g., D.G.O.F. etc. in so far as it affects production;
- (iii) Policy for stocking raw materials, particularly strategic materials;
- (iv) Establishment of production of new items required for Defence Services;
- (v) Defence Stores at present being imported with a view to establishing indigenous manufacture; and
- (vi) Such other problems as may be referred to it in the field of Defence production, repair, maintenance and repair activities by the concerned executive authorities e.g., D.G.O.F., D.G.I. etc.

There is no proposal at present to set up any other Production Board regarding production in Ordnance Factories.

#### ALLOY STEEL PLANT IN KANPUR

3736. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to set up a special Alloy Steel Plant in Kanpur; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No final decision has been taken.

(b) The scope and size of the plant which may have to be set up are under examination.

#### MANUFACTURE OF FERTILIZER WITH ATOMIC ENERGY

3737. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new technique for the manufacture of fertilizer with the help of atomic energy has been developed by the Department of Atomic Energy;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the action being taken to utilize this technique ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### CHANDA COMMITTEE REPORTS

3738. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of recommendations of the Reports of

Chanda Committee on the Media of Information and Broadcasting accepted and adopted by the Government and the number and details of those rejected;

(b) the exact results achieved so far by adoption of these recommendations and the nature and description of the difference it has made in the daily broadcasting service;

(c) whether Government propose to adopt the remaining recommendations; and

(d) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : (a) to (d). The Government have finalised consideration of 197 out of a total of 219 recommendations contained in the Chanda Committee's Report on "Radio and Television" and four statements indicating Government's decisions in regard to their acceptance or otherwise have already been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 24th August, 1966, 29th November, 1966, 21st March, 1967 and 21st November, 1967. The remaining 22 recommendations are still under consideration.

Consideration of the bulk of the recommendations contained in the other four Reports of the Chanda Committee is likely to be finalised soon and statements indicating the Government's decisions in regard to the acceptance or otherwise of these recommendations will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) The major changes affected in the broadcasting service as a result of the adoption of the Chanda Committee's recommendations may be summarised as :—

- (1) There has been progressive decentralisation, particularly in programme matters and the All India Radio Stations have been given the liberty to take or not to take some of the National Programmes and other centrally produced programmes.