

Mr. Speaker: They will consider it. They have five years' time to do it.

Voters' List in Andhra Pradesh

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*222. Shri F. K. Deo:
Shri Seahyan;
Shri G. C. Naik;
Shri K. P. Singh Deo;
Shri A. Dipsa:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some tribal villages known as Ganjaibhadra—Kotiya group and the voters there had been included in the voters' list in Andhra State as well as in Orissa State;

(b) if so, in which of these States the voters were finally allowed to exercise their votes; and

(c) the steps taken to remove this anomaly in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. E. Chavan):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The voters exercised their franchise at either of the States.

(c) The Ministry of Home Affairs have been apprised of the anomalous position for necessary action.

Shri F. K. Deo: It is most unusual that the voters could exercise their franchise in two States. In view of this, may I know if the votes in one State would be invalid, and after the results have been declared how far the anomaly is going to be cured?

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): The matter is very clear. There are a few villages on the borders of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh which are claimed by both Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. The electoral officers in Orissa included the voters in those villages in their electoral rolls and the same thing was done by the electoral officers

of Andhra Pradesh. This enabled them to vote in two places in one and the same general elections. Under the rules as enacted their votes are invalid in both the places if it comes to be questioned.

Shri F. K. Deo: Is it not a fact that the findings of the O'Donnell Committee has been given effect to in demarcating the border between Andhra and Orissa? If so, on which side of the border are these two villages located?

Shri Govinda Menon: That is a matter on which I am not in a position to give an answer here.

Shri G. C. Naik: May I know how many of these villages are situated within Orissa State?

Shri D. E. Chavan: These villages are known as Ganjaibhadra-Kotiya group of tribal villages. The total number of villages is about 31. What happened in this case was that the persons in these villages have been enlisted in the voters' list of both States.

Mr Speaker: That the Minister has already stated. It need not be repeated.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Will the Minister be pleased to state whether this anomalous position existed during the 1962 elections also and, if so, what action had been taken?

Shri D. E. Chavan: In 1962 elections also, these persons voted this side as well as that side.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: In view of these difficulties, may I know whether the Government of Orissa has brought this matter to the notice of the Government of India for the settlement of this border dispute?

Shri D. E. Chavan: As already replied to, the Home Ministry has been apprised of the anomalous position.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The delimitation of constituencies took place after 1962, May I know, when these constituencies were demarcated, whether the delimitation was confined to the administrative control of the areas in respective States or not and how it was that they remained in both the States?

Shri Govinda Menon: These are tribal villages and the boundaries are, probably, not well marked, and I cannot now say how the error crept into the electoral rolls in both the States.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: If the votes cast by the so-called tribal villagers are invalidated on the ground that they were cast in both the States, may I know what will happen to the elections in respect of these constituencies, if these elections are challenged, and what steps do Government propose to take to regularise these elections?

Shri D. R. Chavan: In case the election is challenged and if the election is likely to be materially affected, then that will affect the elections...

Shri Govinda Menon: Suppose in one of the constituencies, say, in Orissa, there is an election petition, then the votes cast by these persons will have to be struck off and it becomes the duty of the election court to determine the party or the person to whom certain voters voted and it is for that purpose that the making is made in the electoral rolls

Shri Chengalraya Naidu: Is it a fact that the villagers under dispute are Telugu-speaking people and, if so, why should there be any dispute?

Mr. Speaker: This is about the elections, not about the language

Shri Govinda Menon: There are Telugu-speaking people in Orissa and Oriya-speaking people in Andhra Pradesh.

श्री महाशवीर कान्ही: कृपया कहें, प्रश्न संख्या 235 की 234 को वाप ले लिया जाए।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: May I submit that Q. 235 has been transferred to the Home Ministry? So, it cannot be taken up with this.

Ban on Cow-Slaughter

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*234. **Shri C. C. Desai:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri P. K. Dee:
Shri K. P. Singh Dee:
Shri G. C. Nalk:
Shri A. Dipa:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri E. Barua:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress of work of the Committee appointed by Government to go into the question of imposing a ban on cow-slaughter in the country; and

(b) when the said Committee is likely to submit its report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri D. Ering): (a) The Committee to go into the question of imposing a ban on cow-slaughter has not yet been formed. Government are seized of the urgency of the matter, State Governments are being consulted and it shall be possible to set up the Committee this month.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri C. C. Desai: Will the Minister be pleased to state what correspondence or conversation took place between the Prime Minister or her emissary and Jagadguru Shankaracharya which led to the termination of the fast and to what extent has that assurance or undertaking been given effect to and, if not, why was it done during the elections?