

आश्वासन दिया था कि नर्मदा जल विवाद पंच फैसले को सौंपने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है, यदि 'हां', तो ऐसा आश्वासन किस आधार पर दिया गया था ; और

(ख) इस प्रसंग में उनकी मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के साथ किस प्रकार की बातचीत हुई और किन-किन मुद्दों पर सहमति अथवा असहमति रही ?

NARMADA WATER DISPUTE

258. PT. BHAWANIPRASAD TI-WARI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister gave any assurance to the Chief Minister of Gujarat to the effect that there was no difficulty in referring the Narmada water dispute to arbitration, if so, on what basis such an assurance was given; and

(b) the nature of the talks held by her with the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh in this regard and the issues on which there was agreement or disagreement?]

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रोफेसर सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :

(क) तथा (ख) भारत सरकार छः वर्षों से नर्मदा जल-विवाद का बातचीत द्वारा हल करने का प्रयत्न कर रही है और जैसे कि ये प्रयत्न सफल नहीं हो पाए हैं, यह निर्णय किया गया है कि नर्मदा जल विवाद को अन्तर्राज्यीय जल-विवाद अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत न्याय निर्णय के लिए निर्दिष्ट किया जाए।

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. SFD-DESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Government of India have been trying for a negotiable settlement on Narmada waters for six years and as these attempts have not succeeded,

It has been decided to refer the Narmada Water Dispute for adjudication under the later-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.]

LEGISLATION FOR FIXING THE MARRIAGEABLE AGE OF GIRLS AND BOYS

303. SHRI R. P. KILALAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since received the replies from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to their circular about the proposal to bring legislation for fixing the marriageable age of girls and boys; and

(b) if so, the views expressed by them in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Replies from all the State Governments and Union Territories have not yet been received.

(b) The views of the State Governments and Union Territories from whom replies have been received so far are given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

States/Union Territories which are in favour of raising the minimum age at marriage to 21 years in the case of males and 18 years in the case of females are—

Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal; and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands.

5th May, 1969.

The Governments of Kerala and Delhi Administration have suggested a Still higher minimum age at marriage for males viz. 25 years. The Government of Kerala have also suggested the minimum age at marriage for Females as 20 years.

The Governments of Assam and Haryana are agreeable to the minimum age at marriage being raised to 20 years and 19 years respectively in the case of males and 16 years in the case of females.

The Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh are in favour of raising the minimum age at marriage to 21 years in the case of males but are not in favour of raising the age at marriage from 18 to 19 years in case of Females.

The Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry are not in favour of making any change.

Nagaland and N.E.F.A. have no comments to make.

RECOGNITION OF PAST SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES FROM PAKISTAN

457. DR. (MRS.) MANGLADEVI TALWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: ^

(a) whether Government have any scheme to recognise past Government service of displaced persons from Pakistan who have had to come to India under compelling circumstances, for the purpose of determining continuity in service for pensioning and other terminal benefits;

(b) if so, how many cases of displaced persons from West Pakistan and East Pakistan have been considered since 1948; and

(c) what steps are being taken to expedite those cases and if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND
MINISTER OF FI

NANCE (SI IRI MORARJI R. DESAI): (a) The permanent displaced

Government servants belonging to the former Provincial Governments of Sind or the N.W.F.P. who migrated to India before 31st December, 1951 owing to peculiar circumstances prevailing after the 15th August, 1947 in Sind and after the 1st March, 1947 in the N.W.F.P. and were appointed in the Government of India before attaining the age of 55 years have been allowed full pension calculated on the basis of qualifying service rendered in Sind or N.W.F.P. combined with the service rendered under the Government of India whether in temporary or permanent capacity.

(b) Government of India have no scheme for admitting to pension displaced Government servants belonging to the former Provincial Government of undivided Bengal who opted for service in Pakistan and who migrated to India on or after 15-8-1947. No information is available in regard to the number of pension cases of displaced Government servants belonging to Sind or N.W.F.P. which were considered since 1948.

(c) The pension cases of displaced Government servants from Sind and the N.W.F.P. are processed by the pension sanctioning authorities in the same manner as pension cases of other Central Government servants are processed. The pension sanctioning authorities are required to follow the procedure and instructions which have been issued by the Ministry of Finance from time to time to ensure expedition* disposal of pension cases.

STATUTES OF FORMER ENGLISH RULERS

412. DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Transferred from the 7th May, 1969.