

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: For some time, the person was occupying the post honorarily while he was holding a substantive post in the Government of India. Now, he has been appointed as Director of that Institute by the Delhi University on contract basis and, therefore, he is no longer honorary.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Was this post advertised?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: It was advertised and three applicants had applied.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has given the answer under (d): "The post was advertised by the University of Delhi in Indian newspapers and applications were called for from abroad. . . ." (e) Three applications were received."

ADMISSION TO ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

•290. DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governing Body of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi, refused to admit forty men students to the Institute even as an emergency concession and if so, what was the reason for the refusal; and

(b) how many students admitted to the Institute last year had (i) first class, (ii) second class and (iii) third class, qualifications?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences expressed its inability to admit forty men students in the Institute due to inadequate facilities of staff, equipment and accommodation.

(b) Of the fifty students admitted to the Institute last year 12 students had obtained first class, 36 second class and 2 (belonging to Backward

Classes) third class in their I.Sc. Examination.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Is this Institute meant for only first class research students and if so, why is it that first class students were not admitted?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: The idea is that this institution should be of a high level. The minimum marks required is 50 per cent, but in respect of the backward classes, we have relaxed this, and if students are not available, then even third class students are admitted.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARMANAND: Thirty-six students of the second class were admitted. My question is why more first classes were not taken, if it is meant to be a really first class institution for research.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will look into it. The question hour is over.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

MANGLA DAM PROJECT

5. SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: WUI the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has commenced execution of the Mangla Dam Project in the Pak-occupied territory of Jammu and Kashmir for the sole benefit of the people of Pakistan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Resolution of the Security Council of January 17, 1948 and the Resolutions of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan expressly prohibits such methods of consolidation in the occupied territory; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU) : (a) The Permanent Representative of the Government of India in the United Nations addressed a communication to the President of the Security Council recently in regard to the Mangla Dam Project. A copy of this communication is being laid on the Table of the House. With this communication is attached a note giving some details about this project.

(b) It is clear that this action of the Pakistan Government is a clear violation of the Resolutions of the Security Council and the assurances given by the Chairman of the United Nations Commission on Kashmir to the Prime Minister.

(c) Government do not propose to take any further action in this matter at this stage.

STATEMENT

Excellency,

Under instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your Excellency's notice and through you to the notice of the members of the Security Council the following report regarding the commencement of execution of the Mangla Dam Project by the Government of Pakistan which appeared in the "DAWN" newspaper of Karachi on 26th June, 1957.

"RAWALPINDI, June 25: The Azad Kashmir Government have issued necessary notification to acquire land in Mirpur District for the Mangla Dam Project.

The Project, which will involve an expenditure of 1,000 million rupees, will cover an area of a hundred square miles.

About 122 villages, in Azad Kashmir territory will be affected with a total area of about 42,000 acres.

Out of this nearly 22,000 acres are at present under cultivation. The

rest is barren and those who will be affected by the construction of the dam will be adequately compensated with cash payment or canal irrigated land—Radio Pakistan."

The details of the project are given in the attached note.

2. The execution of this Dam Project is a further instance of consolidation by the Government of Pakistan of their authority over the Indian territory of Jammu and Kashmir which they continue to occupy by force and of the exploitation of the resources of the territory to the disadvantage of the people of Jammu and Kashmir and for the benefit of the people of Pakistan.

3. My Government have asked me to invite your attention and through you the attention of the members of the Council to this further instance of violation by the Government of Pakistan of the Security Council Resolution of 17th January, 1948 which calls upon both the Governments of India and Pakistan "to refrain from making any statements and from doing or causing to be done or permitting any acts which might aggravate the situation".

4. The members of the Security Council are aware of the categorical assurances given to the Prime Minister of India by the Chairman of the U.N. Commission that Pakistan Government will not be allowed to consolidate their position in the territory they had unlawfully occupied, of clause A 1 of Part II of the UNCIP Resolution of 13th August 1948 under which Pakistan troops are required to vacate the territory unlawfully occupied by them and of the recognition of the Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir as the only lawful Government of the State underlying the Resolutions of 13th August, 1948 and 5th January, 1949. The commencement of the execution of the Mangla Dam project by the Government of Pakistan violates not only the provisions of the Security Council Resolution of 17 January, 1948 but also

the assurances given to the Prime Minister of India by the Chairman of the UNCIP and the provisions of the two UNCIP Resolutions.

5. I request that this communication may kindly be circulated as a Security Council Document and be brought to the notice of the Members of the Security Council.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

The Mangla Dam Project

The Upper Jhelum Canal takes off from the river Jhelum at Mangla and irrigates areas in the West Punjab. The Mangla Headworks and the first 19 miles of the Upper Jhelum Canal lie in the territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The land required for the Upper Jhelum Canal and the Head-works was given by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir to the Punjab Government in 1904, free of cost, but on condition "that it shall always remain the property of the Darbar."

2. The details of the Mangla Dam Project given by Chaudhury Abdul Hamid, Superintending Engineer, Mangla Dam Circle, in September last were published in the *Pakistan Times*, Lahore, on September, 17, 1956, and according to these "the Dam will be located across the Jhelum river, about 2 miles upstream of the Upper Jhelum Canal regulator." The location of the Dam is thus in the Indian territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

3. The report gave the following further particulars of the project: "The main structure will be an earth embankment almost two miles long at the crest the elevation of which is 1,200 feet above the sea level Its height at the deepest section from rock to crest will be about 360 feet. The reservoir so created will have an effective capacity of 3'5 million acre feet"

"The Dam will be flanked by a power plant on the left and a spillway

structure on the right. The power house will have an installed capacity of 300,000 k.w. (four sets of 75,000 k.w. each), the power head varying between 180 to 315 feet. The tail race will outfall into the Upper Jhelum Canal."

"The spillway for flood water will be of one million cusecs capacity. It will be fitted with automatic gates. The water will shoot from the end of the structure and after falling in the trajectory about 200 feet vertically will flow back into the river Jhelum."

"The Jhelum drains an area of about 13,000 square miles above the Dam site. It has been found", continues the Superintending Engineer, "that the use of water originating in the Jhelum River is now about 10 million acre feet per year and that the remainder of the river flow, approximating 13 million acre feet in an average year, is wasted during the floods, which usually coincide with floods in other provincial rivers."

"A reservoir of 3'5 million acre feet effective storage capacity would control a release aggregating 16 million acre feet in every year. The initial gain in the supply of water from Jhelum River will thus be six million acre feet per year even in a period of drought."

"Practically all this supply of water, available for expanded irrigation use will be transferred to Chenab River through the Upper Jhelum Canal after its enlargement and would mingle with the Chenab water."

"The total indirect supply of the Mangla Dam will be nine million acre feet which will bring an additional area of 3,000,000 acres under irrigation."

4. The benefits accruing from the Dam after completion are stated to be:

- (i) Supply of six million acre feet water from the Jhelum River and an additional three million acre feet

from the flood flows of the Chenab River.

(ii) The installed capacity of 300,000 k.w. (all firm).

(iii) Improvement in communications.

5. "The construction of the Dam", asserts the Superintending Engineer, "will have a healthy effect on the Pakistan economy." "The distance between Mirpur and Muzzaffarabad will be cut down by 25 miles" by a new road which will be constructed. This road will also "shorten the distance between Jhelum and Mangla by five miles." With the help of cheap power Pakistan hopes to exploit bauxite deposits from which aluminium is extracted.

6. Last year, when there were protests against this Project from the people of the area, Chaudhri Ghulam Abbas, once President of the so-called Azad Kashmir Government, made the following significant statement in which he tried to persuade them to accept the Project: —

"I, therefore, feel it is my duty to exhort the people to be realistic and to accept gracefully and patriotically this position which no doubt will seek a great amount of sacrifice on their part. But it must be realised that the larger interests of Pakistan have in any case to be kept in view and that the entire economy as well as the stability of Pakistan now depends mainly on the Mangla Dam Project."

(*Pakistan Times*, Lahore, March 31, 1956).

7. That the construction of this Project in Indian territory is intended to help Pakistan in a big way is clear from an editorial which was published in "DAWN", Karachi, of September 22, 1956. The editorial states: —

"For a country, which is under a severe pressure to develop its land, water and power resources to cope with its growing population and economy, it is a welcome relief to know

that the detailed investigations and designs of its largest multipurpose project, Mangla Dam are nearing completion and that construction work may start early next year ----- The huge cost of the project, which will be spread over five years, is well worth the far-reaching benefits that are expected to accrue to the economy of West Pakistan. The additional acreage which, for want of ample water, produces little or nothing, promises an impressive step-up in agricultural produce, more particularly foodgrains which a combination of natural and man-made causes compels the Government to import at a disconcerting loss of foreign exchange urgently needed for development programmes. No less welcome will be the substantial accretion to West Pakistan's power potential which, despite the commendable advance in recent years, is still so far behind the consumption needs of the Province that a not inconsiderable amount of electric energy is purchased every year from East Punjab."

8. A report published earlier this year stated that the Government of Pakistan had already sanctioned Rs. 58 million for preliminary work, including construction of roads and quarters for the staff.

(*Pakistan Times*, Lahore, January 7, 1957).

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: Is it a fact that the location of the Dam is inside the territory of Jammu and Kashmir, inside Indian territory?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: It is because it is in our territory that this question has arisen; otherwise, it does not arise. It is in the Pakistan-occupied part of Jammu and Kashmir territory.

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: May I know whether this secret consolidation on the part of Pakistan is in contravention of the cease-fire resolution of 1948?

SHRI JAWAHAKLAL NEHRU: I do not know exactly what secret he refers to. It is not terribly secret. It is being discussed in the Pakistan papers. I have mentioned that we consider it a violation of the U.N. resolutions, etc.

SHRI H. D. RAJAH: If in spite of the protests of our Government Pakistan continues to carry on with the project, what is our attitude in the matter?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a hypothetical question. It does not require an immediate answer.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I am not prepared to answer hypothetical questions.

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: How is it that the letter addressed by our representative at the United Nations to the President of the Security Council does not call for any action by the Security Council but that it should be brought only to the notice of the Members of the Security Council?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: This question is not an isolated question standing by itself. It is intimately related to certain other broader questions and it has to be considered in relation thereto when the time comes, but nothing in the near future; the dam is not going to rise suddenly. It takes a long time to do that.

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: How many people are going to be affected and how many towns are going to be submerged by the construction of this dam?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I do not know, but the Pakistan newspapers have said that one hundred thousand persons are likely to be affected or dislodged.

SHRI D. A. MIRZA: Does not the construction of a dam in our territory amount to aggression?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: There is continuing aggression by the occupation of our territory by Pakistan.

SHRI D. A. MIRZA: Should not aggression be met by aggression?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, Order.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: The Prime Minister said that a letter has been addressed by our Permanent Representative at the U.N. to the President of the Security Council that the construction of this dam is against the assurances given to us. May I know if any communication has been received in reply?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I do not think. No reply has so far been received.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

DEMANDS OF TWO-SEATER AUTO-RICKSHAW UNION

*277. MOULANA M. FARUQI: Will the Minister of TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-man committee was set up to consider the demands of the Delhi Two-Seater Auto-Rickshaw Union;

(b) if so, whether it has since submitted its report; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what are the recommendations of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) A statement showing the recommendations of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House