

requires a great lot of expansion in order to meet the needs of the country.

*131 and *132. [For answers, vide cols. 1384-88 infra.]

*133. [The questioner (Shri Ratanlal Kishorilal Malviya) was absent. For answer, vide col. 1395 infra.]

TRAINING OF PERSONNEL FOR HEAVY ELECTRICAL PLANT

*134. SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Will the Minister for PRODUCTION be pleased to state the steps so far taken by the Technical Consultants for the training of the personnel for the proposed Heavy Electrical Equipment Factory?

THE MINISTER FOR PRODUCTION (SHRI K. C. REDDY): A team of experts deputed by the Consultants visited various technological institutions and industrial establishments in the country to study the existing facilities for the training of technical personnel required for the factory.

They are expected to submit a detailed scheme before November 1956 for the establishment of a suitable training centre, specifying the number of trainees in different categories and the type of training to be imparted.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: How many centres has this team visited so far?

SHRI K. C. REDDY: Quite a large number, Sir. I have a list here which runs to over two or three pages—quite a number of centres, Calcutta-, Chittaranjan, Tata Iron & Steel Co., Jamshedpur, Dhanbad, Jamalpur, Banaras, Nagpur, Bilaspur, Raipur, Vizagapatam, etc.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: May I know whether the team is the same which was appointed to locate the factory?

SHRI K. C. REDDY: No, Sir. The team belongs to the same company but the persons are different; they are Messrs. Adams and Baيمان,

SHRI M GOVINDA REDDY: May I know when this team, is going to submit its report?

SHRI K. C. REDDY: I have already indicated, Sir, that the scheme for training will be available to us by about November 1955.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: May I know whether it is not a fact that facilities, for higher training in the heavy electrical industry are very meagre in India?

SHRI K. C. REDDY: As that is the fact, we have gone for this project. An integral part of this project, is the training of personnel.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: May I know what facilities are now available for training in heavy electrical industry?

SHRI K. C. REDDY: I do not know what exactly the hon. Member has in mind. We have various training institutions in our country—both colleges and training institutes—and it is possible that we may be able to train some people required for this purpose in the existing institutions. It will, doubtless, become necessary to train some more people, apart from those who can be trained in the existing institutions, as part of the training scheme.

SHRI MAHESWAR NAIK: May I know the names of the centres, if any, decided to be established?

SHRI K. C. REDDY: It is premature, Sir, to say anything definitely now. We are awaiting the report of the Consultants. We have to take the decision, only after we receive the report.

BSMARCATION OF INDO-PAKISTAN BOUNDARY

♦135: SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Will the Minister be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that officers of the Survey Department of Pakistan were recently deputed to discuss with

their counterparts in India the question of demarcation of Indo-Pakistan boundary; and

(b) if so, -what has been the result thereof?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON): (a) and (b). As a result of the correspondence between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan regarding demarcation of the Indo-Pakistan border, the Surveyors General of the two countries met in New Delhi on the 11th April 1956 and agreed to take up immediately the work preliminary to starting field operations on the Punjab-West Pakistan border on the 1st October 1956. In the Eastern Zone, demarcation of the border with East Bengal has been in progress since 1950.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: May I know whether the work of demarcation that is now expected to take place is outside the Radcliffe Award or based on the Radcliffe Award?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: It is based both on the Radcliffe Award and on the pre-partition boundaries between the two States.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: May I know the number of disputed places which this team is going to take up for demarcation?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: I have no information.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: May I know the basis for the procedure which this team would adopt for working— whether they would take up selected places or the whole border distances for demarcation?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: It is based on the agreement reached between the parties concerned as agreed to between the two Surveyors General and the Directors of Land Records of East and West Pakistan.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: They are going to take up the whole border; there is no 'selected place' about it. They naturally have to begin at one end. In fact, they are beginning at two ends, if I may say so. They have decided to take up, to begin with, the border between West Pakistan and India. They will take up both ends and work towards each other. Where there is no dispute, they will demarcate, but where there is dispute, they will refer it to the Governments.

SHRI BASAPPA SHETTY: In view of the frequent border raids, may I know how long it will take to complete the work of demarcation?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I cannot say but I must confess that when I went into this question, I was amazed at the time it takes—all kinds of measurements and all that. I am trying to impress upon them to go ahead as fast as possible.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: In the demarcation of boundaries, has there been any modification of the Radcliffe Award? Secondly, what is the progress of demarcation of boundaries in Eastern India?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: In Eastern Pakistan, 971 miles have been demarcated since partition.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: What is the total length of the border line?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: It is 2,463 miles.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: What accounts for this slow progress during the last six years? The process started in the year 1950.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You heard the answer from the Prime Minister. There are so many difficulties.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: What are the difficulties? May we know them?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: There are two things. The actual

physical measurement and demarcation is a complicated business. As a matter of fact, in the Western Zone, it has hardly been attempted thus far except for a small part. In the Eastern Zone, they have been working at it and have covered a fairly large part; that is to say, the complexity of the physical side of it—measurement; and the other is that it really has not been taken up thus far because of various factors.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: The first part of my question remains unanswered. I wanted to know whether in the process of demarcation of boundaries there has been any departure from the Radcliffe Award.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The agreement between the two Governments in regard to this demarcation is that we should proceed according to the Radcliffe Award but that it will naturally be open to us, by agreement, to vary it here and there; if we agree we will vary it.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: What is the extent of the variation, I mean, in how many cases there was a modification of the Radcliffe Award which was to the disadvantage of India? It was naturally by agreement, but in how many cases it was to the disadvantage of India? If there was a departure from the Radcliffe Award line it was either on the side of India or on the side of Pakistan. I want to know in how many cases it was disadvantageous to India.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The hon. Member is referring not to the demarcation, of course, because it has not taken place, but to the present position, how far the present actual boundary between Pakistan and India deviates from the Radcliffe Award. I cannot give the extent of it; and then there is this test of weighing the disadvantages, which is also a difficult test, but the real difficulty has arisen because sometimes according to the Radcliffe Award a few villages in some places on the other side of the river belong to India, the river being the

normal boundary; in other places a few villages on our side of the river belong to Pakistan according to the Radcliffe Award. Now, this was exceedingly inconvenient to both the parties. We simply could not reach the villages there and they could not reach the villages here easily. So almost automatically what has happened is that the villages on their side of the river are kept by them; the villages on our side are kept by us, and it has been more or less agreed to locally; not by Governments, but locally it has been agreed to. The Governments themselves felt that this was a feasible arrangement but it has not been formally agreed to.

*136, *137 and *138. [For answers, vide cols. 1388-93 infra.]

t[COLLECTION OF REMAINS OF THE JAPANESE WAR DEAD

लड़ाई में मारे गये जापानियों के अवशेषों का एकत्रीकरण

*१३६. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या प्रधान मंत्री अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६० को देखेंगे, जिसका उत्तर राज्य सभा में १ मार्च, १९५६ को दिया गया था, और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछली लड़ाई में मारे गये जापानियों के अवशेषों को एकत्रित करने के लिये जो जापानी प्रतिनिधिमंडल भारत आया था, उसने किन किन स्थानों से कितने अवशेषों को एकत्रित किया ; और

(ख) अवशेषों में क्या क्या वस्तुएं मिलीं ?

M39. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 160 answered in the Rajya Sabha on the 1st March 1956 and state:

(a) the places from where the Japanese delegation that came to India to collect the remains of the Japanese

fEnglish translation.