

removed ultimately by widespread growth of production and one has to lay a certain emphasis, let us say, on the production apparatus first. When we produce, we create the conditions for removing those regional disparities at the same time. The so-called master plan is the second Five Year Plan; all these are part of the second, third or fourth Five Year Plans. I should like the House to consider these matters in an integrated way, and not in an isolated way.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: The hon. Prime Minister stated that this consideration has always been before the Government. May I know what steps have been taken in that direction since the year 1951, when the first Five Year Plan was published?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't think you can answer it now.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Nor can I tomorrow.

*303 and *304. [For answers, vide cols. 3007-08 infra.]

JAPAN'S OFFER TO ASSIST IN THE MANUFACTURE OF FERTILIZERS

*305. **SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY:** Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has offered to assist India with plant and know-how in the manufacture of fertilizers in India;

(b) if so, whether the offer has been accepted; and

(c) what are the particulars of the offer?

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. M. SHAH):
(a) No plant has been offered by Japan for manufacturing fertilisers; the question of offering 'know-how'

does not arise, as we are already producing large quantities.

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

SURVEY REPORT OF TAPTI IRRIGATION PROJECT AT HATNUR

*306. **SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN:** Will the Minister for IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any survey report for the Tapti Irrigation Project at Hatnur; and

(b) if so, what are the possibilities of the scheme being finalised and when it is likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR PLANNING (SHRI S. N. MISHRA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: Is not a survey going on now?

SHRI S. N. MISHRA: We have very inadequate information on that point. One proforma was received in the Commission which said that a storage site was discovered at Hatnur, below the confluence of the Purna and the Tapti rivers. However, as the country is a very gently sloping plane, even a small storage would submerge a town and part of the land there.

INDIANS EMPLOYED IN PAKISTAN

*307. **SHRI B. P. AGARWAL:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total number of Indian nationals employed and working in Pakistan at present?

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON): Exact information is not available, as it is not compulsory for such Indian nationals to register with our Missions in Pakistan. According to available information, there are 98 such persons in West Pakistan. Information regarding East Pakistan is not available.

SHRI B. P. AGARWAL: May I know why it is not possible for the passport authorities to compile and maintain this essential information on the basis of particulars in the applications for passport and checkings at the border? Information has been collected about 98 persons but there are other persons also there.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: The question is about the Indian nationals employed in Pakistan. Visas for such people are issued by the Pakistan Mission in India.

SHRI B. P. AGARWAL: At the time of making the applications, these particulars are mentioned. At the borders also, these are being checked. That being so, why should it not be possible for the authorities to compile this information?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: Applications are made to the Pakistan Mission in India, and there is no compulsory registration as far as our Missions in Pakistan are concerned. Since February 1956, registration has been called for and these are the figures that we got as a result of that.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Is this information, regarding Indian nationals employed in Pakistan, relating to service under the Pakistan Government or in private business?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: We do not know, Sir.

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA: Both.

SHRI B. P. AGARWAL: Have we any information regarding Pakistani nationals working in India?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: That will be a separate question, Sir.

TRANSFER OF MOVABLE PROPERTY FROM INDIA TO WEST PAKISTAN

*308. **SHRI M. VALIULLA:** Will the Minister for REHABILITATION be pleased to state the articles other than machinery, merchandise and bullion

which can be transferred between India and Pakistan (West) under the Indo-Pakistan Movable Property Agreement of July-August 1953?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR REHABILITATION (SHRI J. K. BHONSLE): A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Under the Indo-Pakistan Agreement on Movable Property of June 1950 and July/August, 1953 evacuees were allowed to remove their movable property to the other country without export or import restrictions and without customs duties, except in the case of following types of the movables:—

(a) Machinery and machine parts other than *bonafide* personal and household machinery, like typewriters, sewing machines, bicycles, refrigerators, radios, motor cars, gramophones, electrical goods, musical instruments and professional instruments apparatus and equipment.

(b) Merchandise and trade goods.

(c) Bullion.

(d) Unsewn cloth in excess of what a family may reasonably be deemed to have acquired for normal personal and household use.

(e) Cattle.

(f) Cash.

As a result of the discussions held at Karachi in March 1955, it was decided that the movables, falling under categories (a) to (f) above will also be allowed to be removed to the other country without export or import restrictions and without customs duties, in cases where they were restored by the custodians, or formed part of seized movables, or were recovered from buried treasures, or released under the Transfer of Evacuee Deposits Act, 1954. Instructions for implementing those decisions