

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: Yes, Sir. All these matters have been brought to the notice of the U. K. Government.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Is it true that the Secretary of State for India—Sir Samuel Hoare,—gave an assurance that this library would be passed on to India?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: Yes, Sir. In his reply to the debate on 20th May 1935, Sir Samuel Hoare stated very definitely that the vesting of the India Office Library in the Crown was only a technical formality and that the Government was acting as trustee for the Government of India.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Is Government thinking of any measure in case the library is not transferred?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a hypothetical question.

SHRI GOPIKRISHNA VIJAIVAR-GIYA: Do Government propose to give some more information to hon. Members as regards the nature of these negotiations?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: On his return from U. K. the hon. Minister held a press conference and also questions have been put in both the Houses, and I think we have given all the information that is with us.

PROF. G. RANGA: Sir, in view of the fact that even today fresh information has been given to us, would it not be an advisable thing if the Government were to issue a White Paper or some such statement and place it in the hands of the public as well as give it to Members of the House?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a suggestion for action.

SHRI D. NARAYAN: What is the attitude of Pakistan so far as this matter is concerned?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: Well, the matter was discussed with the Minister for Education, in Pakistan, and I think there is general agreement that the India Office Library belongs to undivided India.

SHRI TAJAMUL HUSAIN: Sir, I want to put one question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI TAJAMUL HUSAIN: My question is this. We are told that the British Government wishes to retain this library. May I know if the British Government has given any reason for their wishing to retain it and if so what are those reasons? We want to know that.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: They base their argument on the Government of India Act, 1935, which vested the library in the Crown.

SHRI TAJAMUL HUSAIN: But the Crown no longer exists. Does it mean.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. You wanted to put one question and that has been done.

श्री जसपत गय कपूर : इस सम्बन्ध में निकट भविष्य में कोई बातचीत होने की आशा है ?

डा० क० एल० श्रीमाली : बातचीत हो रही है ।

PROF. G. RANGA: Talks are going on.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH: Were any letters exchanged between the Government of India and the Government of U. K. in 1947 at the time of the partition in this respect?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: Yes.

भारत में अफीम की खेती

*१५. श्री किशोरी राम : क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सन् १९५४ में किन किन राज्यों में अफीम की खेती पर रोक लगाई गई थी ; और

(ख) सन् १९५४ में किन किन राज्यों में रोक लगाई जाने वाली है ?

†[OPIUM CULTIVATION IN INDIA

*15. SHRI KISHORI RAM: Will the Minister for FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where opium cultivation was prohibited in 1954; and

(b) the names of the States where its cultivation is proposed to be banned in 1955?]

राजस्व तथा प्रतिरक्षा व्यय मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० गुहा) : (क) १९५४ से हिमाचल प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के देहरादून और टहरी-गढ़वाल जिलों में अफीम के उत्पादन का निषेध कर दिया गया।

(ख) १९५४ में केवल उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्यभारत और राजस्थान में अफीम के उत्पादन की अनुमति दी गयी है ; फलतः अन्य सब राज्यों में इसके उत्पादन का निषेध है।

‡[THE MINISTER FOR REVENUE AND DEFENCE EXPENDITURE (SHRI A. C. GUHA): (a) Production of opium was banned in the State of Himachal Pradesh and the Dehra Dun and Tehri-Garhwal districts of the State of Uttar Pradesh from 1954.

(b) In 1955, production of opium has been permitted only in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan, and consequently it is banned in all other States.]

श्री किशोरी राम : आजकल कौन कौन से राज्यों में अफीम की खेती होती है ?

श्री ए० सी० गुहा : सवाल के जवाब में बतला दिया गया है कि केवल तीन राज्यों यानी उत्तर

†English translation.

प्रदेश, मध्य भारत और राजस्थान में अफीम के उत्पादन की अनुमति दी गई है।

श्री किशोरी राम : रोक लगाये जाने के बाद भी भारत के किन किन राज्यों में अफीम की खेती होती है ?

श्री ए० सी० गुहा : तीन राज्यों में होती है।

INCOME FROM LIQUOR IN PART C STATES

*16. SHRI D. NARAYAN: Will the Minister for HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how much excise revenue was derived from foreign liquors and desi wines in Part C States (State-wise) during the years 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954-55; and

(b) whether prohibition has been introduced in any of the Part C States; if not, why not?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): (a) and (b). A statement showing the position is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix X, Annexure No. 1.]

श्री दुषकीनन्दन : मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट में कछ नं० १ दिया है, उससे यह पता चलता है कि वहां पर गैजुअल प्रोहिबिशन तो शुरू हो गया है पर अंकों से यह दिखाई देता है कि वहां पर दंडी दारु की खपत बढ़ रही है। क्या प्रोहिबिशन करने का यही इगदा है कि वहां पर दंडी दारु की खपत बढ़ती रहे ?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: What the hon. Member says is partly correct. It is decreasing in one direction and increasing in the other.

श्री दुषकीनन्दन : यहां पर अंकों से तो दिखाई दे रहा है कि यह बढ़ रहा है, कम नहीं हो रहा है।

SHRI B. N. DATAR: It is increasing in certain areas and decreasing in