

article in an American magazine on this subject.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: Sir, I will most humbly invite the attention of the Prime Minister to his own reply to question No. 201 dated 20-2-1953 in the House of the People in which he stated that Mr. Lilienthal of the T.V.A. visited India and wrote an article which was published in an American magazine and which induced the Government of India to refer this matter to the World Bank.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I do not know what was said but I have myself said that Mr. Lilienthal visited India not for that purpose but as a visitor. He visited many of our schemes and he wrote an article and there the matter ended so far as Mr. Lilienthal is concerned except that the Chairman of the World Bank no doubt read that article. We are not concerned with any reference in connection with the article. That article, I may add, was not at all a correct article.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: Sir, may we know how the negotiations are now being carried on? Are they being carried on direct with Pakistan or through the World Bank?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: This is a working party of engineers, Indian engineers, Pakistani engineers and World Bank engineers. They have met, in the course of the last two years in India—in Delhi—in Pakistan and in Washington. At the present moment, they are in Washington; they have been there some time and I presume these are the last stages and that something will be decided this way or that way soon.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: I presume they are sending proposals possibly for the consideration of the two Governments. How are the negotiations being carried on now after these proposals have been received?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The proposals were sent to the two

Governments and the two Governments are supposed to send their own reactions to them.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: To the World Bank, I presume?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: To this working party?

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: And this working party will take the final decision?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: How can they? Governments take a decision and the working party refers the matters.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: What would be the job of the working party now? The working party, as a matter of fact, have already made the recommendations?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: No; recommendations have been made by the engineers, or, if you like, by the World Bank to the working party, no doubt after discussion with the working party, but that does not commit either party, either Pakistan or India. When they were sent to us we sent some broad reactions. They might have sent them to Pakistan and I believe they are waiting for the reactions of Pakistan. That is the position.

SHRI H. C. MATHUR: What is the constitution of the working party?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Some engineers respectively approved by the two countries plus the World Bank engineers.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: May I know if Government have come to know of Pakistan's reactions to the World Bank's proposals and if so whether they are favourable to a solution of the problem?

(No reply).

NEHRU-L IAQUAT PACT OF 1950

*401. SHRI S. MAHANTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Muslims who have so far returned to India

from Pakistan for permanent resettlement here, as a result of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950;

(b) out of them how many came to India in the second half of the year 1953;

(c) the total number of Muslims who are registered by the Pakistan Government for repatriation to India; and

(d) the total number of non-Muslims who have so far returned to Pakistan as a result of the said pact?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA): (a) The question presumably relates to the return of those Indian Muslims who migrated from Uttar Pradesh to West Pakistan during the period from February to May, 1950. In keeping with the spirit of the Prime Ministers' Agreement of the 8th April 1950, it was decided that these migrants would be allowed to return to India on a permanent basis and their immovable property restored to them. The total number of such Muslims who have so far returned to India, under a special procedure established for the purpose, is 25,098.

(b) No migrants were repatriated during 1953.

(c) The Government of India have no definite information.

(d) As far as information is available, only one non-Muslim has so far returned to West Pakistan.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: "Only one non-Muslim has so far returned to West Pakistan." So I want to know, Sir, if the Government tried to ascertain from the Pakistan Government or from the non-Muslims in India why they are not willing to migrate to Pakistan?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: But a large number of non-Muslims went back to East Pakistan. Is the hon. Member referring to West Pakistan?

SHRI S. MAHANTY: Yes.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: If it be so, we have not had any kind of questionnaire issued to that effect.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: I want to know, in view of the strained economy of India, how far is it desirable that one part of the Agreement should be implemented by India while Pakistan is not implementing it?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: As a result of the Agreement of 1950 hundreds of thousands of people went back from West Bengal to East Bengal and a similar number came back to West Bengal from East Bengal. In connection with that Agreement and during that particular period of two or three months large migrations had taken place chiefly from U.P. of Muslims to West Pakistan. This Agreement relates to a particular period, that is, in 1950, may be January to April or something like that, and we applied the Bengal formula to those who migrated from Uttar Pradesh to West Pakistan during that particular period during which large migrations had taken place between East Bengal and West Bengal. We applied the Bengal formula to U.P. and laid down a very detailed and complicated procedure in respect of the Muslims of Uttar Pradesh who migrated to West Pakistan and wanted to come back. It was a procedure of checking and all that and it was in accordance with these checks and counter-checks that these people came back. Quotas were laid down. In fact the last quota was given in 1951 and that quota has not been exhausted yet. All those who came in 1952 came out of the 1951 quota and during 1953 nobody came. The Pakistan Government sends the list. That is checked by our High Commissioner. That is sent to the State Government. The State Government checks it with the help of their District Magistrates. After all these checks are passed then they are allowed to come. So it is no question of economy this way or that way. It is a question of agreement which considers the human element involved in it and¹ is a part of the

other agreement relating to the two Bengals and this small part was also given effect to under that other agreement.

SHRI B. GUPTA: Is the Prime Minister aware that large numbers of Muslims who have returned to West Bengal have not yet been given back their lands?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: May be so.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: The pact does not seem to be alive.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Of course there are large numbers of people who had not gone back. That of course is true but I cannot give the basis for it. It is not a question of the pact being alive or not. The main purpose of the pact was served at that time.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: If the pact for all purposes is dead, why keep the Minority Ministers alive?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The hon. Member is not quite correct. The question is alive. The pact dealt with a particular situation in regard to a particular question. The question is not dead. It is a live question in so far as it dealt with it. Other questions were also discussed from time to time.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: What has happened since to the so-called pact?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: We have had conferences. We have come to new decisions, some at -variance with the so-called pact and some entirely new.

SHRI B. C. GHOSE: Is the Prime Minister not aware that if the pact were alive the introduction of the passport and visa system could not be consistent with terms of the pact?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I just pointed out to the hon. Member that many changes have taken place since then in regard to East Bengal and West Bengal because of various decisions of this Government or tha

Government, some at variance with that pact and some are entirely new. It is not a hard and fast law which could not be changed by mutual agreement later.

COIR BOARD SET UP UNDER COIR INDUSTRIES ACT, 1953

*402. SHRI S. MAHANTY: Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coir Board as envisaged in the Coir Industry Act, 1953, has been set up; and

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Board?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE (SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: Is it not a fact that the Coir Industry Act stipulated the formation of a Board and to that effect, the imposition of a levy?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Yes, Sir, it is stipulated like that. The contents of that Act are obvious.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: If so, Sir, may I know if any section of that Act has been dropped?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: We have no authority to drop any section of the Act.

SHRI S. MAHANTY: This Parliament passed the Indian Coir Industry Act and section 12 of that Act stipulated that a Board should be formed. So I want to know whether section 12 of that Act has been dropped in view of the fact that the Board has not yet been formed.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Section 12 of that Act is fully alive and the Board will be constituted in a short time. The Act came into force on the 9th February. We circularised the State Governments to give us names and we have received panels of names. Rules