

India will depend on the future plan of distribution of German reparations by the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, Brussels.

(c) India has waived all claims to reparations from several former "belligerent nations"—Italy, Finland, Roumania, Bulgaria and Hungary—but she is entitled to retain the enemy property now vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property to the extent of her claims against the countries concerned.

Under the Indo-Japanese Peace Treaty, India has waived all reparation claims against that country which according to pre-partition claims amounted to about Rs. 2,800 crores.

REHABILITATION OF THE EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS IN ASSAM

76. SHRI L. BOROOAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of tribals such as Mishmis, Abors and Miris were displaced from their homes in the North-East Frontier of Assam in the Assam earthquake of August 1950 ; and

(b) what steps do the Government propose to take for their rehabilitation?

PRIME MINISTER (SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India have already spent Rs. 6 lakhs during the two financial years 1950-51 and 1951-52, for the relief and rehabilitation of the people of the Abor Hills District and the Mishmi Hills District, affected by earthquake and floods in 1950. The 'Governor's Assam Earthquake Relief Fund' has also allotted a sum of Rs. 1,23,400 to be spent during the financial year 1952-53 on the development of agriculture in the affected areas. A Five Year Scheme (1951-56) for development of agriculture in these areas is being financed from the Governor's Assam Earthquake Relief Fund.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORTS ON THE SUPPLY AND PRICES OF GOODS ACT, 1950.

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS AND TRANSPORT (SHRI LAL BAHADUR) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a summary of the reports received from the State Government regarding the working of the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950 for the year 1951-52. [See Appendix II, Annexure No. 15.]

FORMATION OF ANDHRA STATE

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take up the Resolutions. The first is by Shri P. V. Narayana.

SHRI S. BANERJEE (West Bengal) : Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of information. On the 26th June I sent in a Resolution regarding the Constitution of India which runs as follows...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Banerjee, I don't think it is right for you to read the Resolution which has been disallowed. If you kindly see me, I shall explain the reason why it has been disallowed.

SHRI S. BANERJEE : Thank you, Sir.

SHRI P. V. NARAYANA (Madras) : Mr. Chairman, with your permission I beg to move the Resolution that stands in my name. The Resolution runs thus:

This Council is of opinion that Government should take speedy steps for the formation of an ANDHRA State from out of the existing territories of the State of Madras, giving it the status of a Part A State, and that a Bill for the purpose should be introduced by the Government, on the recommendation of the President, after ascertaining the views of the Madras State Legislature with respect to the proposal and to the provisions of the Bill.

Mr. Chairman, no doubt the Resolution is very lengthy and it should not be misunderstood that it is a complicated one. It is a very simple one and I shall explain how. For constituting any new States or for changing boundaries of an existing State the provisions of Article 3 of the Constitution of India