

if so, whether this matter was taken up during the recent visit of Mr. Talbot?

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** No, Sir.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether the Government have considered the possibility of obtaining similar aircraft from any other country except the United States of America and, if so, the name of that country?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** No, Sir; there is no proposal of that kind at present.

**Shri Ranga:** What are the countries wherefrom these aircraft are available, if they are willing to sell and if we are willing to buy, and at what cost approximately?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Soviet Russia and the United States of America are the countries from which we can certainly try to secure supersonic aircraft.

**Shri Majithia:** In view of the fact that these high-speed aircraft require a highly developed ground radar system, is equal attention being given to the ground equipment also?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Yes, Sir.

#### Merger of Goa

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\*603. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Bade:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has been made for the merger of Goa, Daman and Diu with any State; and

(b) if so, from whom this demand has come and what reply has been given to them?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) and (b). Various individuals and organisations, including the party which has formed the Government, have proposed merger of the Union Territory with the neighbouring States. The Government of India's policy on the question of merger has been stated time and again by the Prime Minister.

The Government of India hope that the Government and Legislative Assembly of Goa, established under the Government of Union Territories Act 1963, will work for the betterment of this Union Territory.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** May I know, as the general impression goes, whether the Government of India is throwing its weight for the *status quo*; if so, why it is being done when the party which has won the elections as also the parties which have been rooted out have, by and large, voted for the merger except those who are pro-Portuguese?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** The Government of India will certainly maintain the *status quo*. That is the promise given, and the Prime Minister has expressed that view. As for the rest, we find that although this was an issue fought in the recent elections there is no majority opinion in favour of merger.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The promise given was about the wishes of the people, and the wishes of the people have been expressed. If the Government of India thinks that the wishes of the people have not been expressed fully, may I know what are the reasons for such a thinking and what steps they are going to take to ascertain the wishes of the people now?

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** The Government of India feel that the present is not the time

to do it. Whether it is desirable or not desirable is another question. It is not the time to do it, soon after the liberation of Goa, the elections there etc. In any event it requires some time to quieten down, for feelings not to be excited there. There is a very strong party there—maybe it is not a majority but just nearly half—which is very much opposed to merger. So, raising the question now creates difficulties, creates trouble and diverts people's attention from the work of consolidation in Goa, and it is better for a few years to elapse. Then the matter may be taken up and let them decide as they choose.

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** जब प्रधान मंत्री जो और भारत सरकार बार बार इस बात को कहते हैं कि जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य में कोई जनमत की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि वहाँ का विधान सभा का निर्माण इसी आधार पर हुआ था तो जब इसी आधार पर गोवा की विधान सभा का भी निर्माण हुआ है और वहाँ पर बहुमत में वह पार्टी आई है जोकि गोवा का महाराष्ट्र में विलय चाहती है तो भारत सरकार उसी नीति का पालन करते हुए इस बात की साहसपूर्वक घोषणा करे कि सिद्धान्त रूप में गोवा का महाराष्ट्र में विलय भारत सरकार स्वीकार करती है, अभी नहीं तो चाहे फिर, लेकिन इसकी घोषणा तो कर दे कि वह सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार करती है या नहीं ?

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू :** किसी सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार करने या न स्वीकार करने का तो सवाल वहाँ उठता नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि अगर जरूरत हुई और अगर लोगों ने इसे मांगा तो उसे हम बाद में कर देंगे ।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि जम्मू काश्मीर प्रसेम्बली के निर्वाचनों के बाद आप ने कहा कि वहाँ प्लैबिसिटो की कोई जरूरत नहीं है तो वही सिद्धान्त गोवा

में क्यों नहीं एप्लाइ किया जाता ? जब गोवा की जनता ने अपना यह राय प्रकट कर दी कि गोवा का महाराष्ट्र में विलय किया जाय तो भारत सरकार सिद्धान्त रूप से उसे स्वीकार क्यों नहीं कर लती ?

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू :** समझ में नहीं आता कि कौन सा नीति जम्मू काश्मीर के बारे में हम ने स्वीकार की जिसे कि हम यहाँ स्वीकार नहीं करते ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जो पार्टी वहाँ मेजरिटी में आई है उसका ख्याल यह है कि गोवा को महाराष्ट्र में मर्ज किया जाना चाहिये तो वह चाहते हैं कि भारत-सरकार गोवा को महाराष्ट्र में मर्ज करने के उमूल को एक्सप्ट कर ले ।

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू :** इससे उसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । किसी तरोके से उसमें यह मिलता जुलता नहीं है ।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** ताल्लुक यह है पंडित जी . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप आगुमेंट कर रहे हैं । आप ने सवाल किया और उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया ।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** प्रधान मंत्री जो ने कहा कि दोनों का आपस में कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है तो मैं उन्हें यह बतलाना चाहूंगा कि जनता को राय जो होती है वह जनतंत्र में सर्वोपरि होती है और जिस तरह से जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य की जनता की राय यह है कि वह भारत के साथ रहेगी उसी तरह से गोवा की जनता की राय यह है कि वह महाराष्ट्र के साथ रहेगी तो वही जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य वाला सिद्धान्त यहाँ गोवा में क्यों नहीं एप्लाइ होता है ?

**Shrimati Lakshmi Menon:** Out of the 30 members only 14 are representatives of the party which favours the merger, and in the votes polled

also only 1,09,126 voted for the Maharashtra Gomandak Mandāḷ and the rest, which is more than this number, did not vote for the merger. It shows the wishes of the people.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** What period in the opinion of the Government is long enough for the situation to quieten down and for the emergence of the issues more clearly so that the Government of India may take a decision either in principle or in actual practice?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The Government of India does not see any need for any hurry in this matter. It is immaterial whether it is done after five years' or ten years' time.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Demarcation of Indo-Pak Border

\*590. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the length of the border with Pakistan which has not yet been demarcated;

(b) the area of the territory that is under dispute because of this; and

(c) how much of this disputed area is under the occupation of Pakistanis?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

Exclusive of the border of Jammu and Kashmir with West Pakistan, the length of the undemarcated Indo-Pakistan border is as follows, State-wise:

- (i) West Bengal-East Pakistan border 186.86 miles
- (ii) Assam-East Pakistan border 198 miles

(iii) Tripura-East Pakistan border 358 miles

(iv) Gujarat-West Pakistan border 285 miles.

Disputes arise not only because certain areas of the border have not yet been demarcated, but also because Pakistan is unable or unwilling to respect agreed decisions on the maintenance of peace and tranquility on the border. Broadly, the following are the main undemarcated areas where Pakistan has raised some dispute:—

(i) Boundary along Hankar Khal and Baikari Khal in the 24 Parganas of West Bengal.

(ii) Five villages south of Patharia forest and Umapati village in Assam.

(iii) Area known as "disputed area" at the headwaters of the Fenny River, in Tripura.

Roughly 500 bighas of land in the Lathitila group of villages in Assam and about 5 square miles in the "disputed area" at the headwaters of the Fenny river in Tripura, are now under the 'de facto' control of Pakistan, in contravention of the agreements for the maintenance of "Status quo" in these areas, pending final demarcation.

##### Shaktiman Trucks

\*591. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 452 on the 9th December, 1963 and state:

(a) the reasons for the cost of indigenously produced components being higher than that of imported ones; and

(b) the steps being taken to increase the production and reduce the cost of the Shaktiman Trucks?

**The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah):** (a) 1. The cost of