

12.00 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES
(Query)

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I have to submit a few words about Calling Attention Notices; not on this particular Calling Attention Notice. There are many Calling Attention Notices which are still under consideration, and there are hardly seven to eight days now remaining.

Mr. Speaker: I am not keeping anything under consideration. The only thing is, the time now remaining is limited.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only want to submit that because of this rigidity, because of this particular rule that there should be only one Calling Attention on a day, I am afraid that some of the very important Calling Attention Notices on subjects which are important to us and to the country as a whole may be rejected. So, as a special case, may I request you to allow two Calling Attention Notices a day for at least the remaining days of this session?

Mr. Speaker: The sense of the House was taken the other day; and from now on, one Calling Attention Notice will be taken up on the floor of the House—it will be answered on the floor of the House—and the answer or statement in regard to the other will be placed on the Table of the House.

श्री मधु लिमबे (मुंबई): अगर यह है कि कुछ चीजों का उत्तर सभा पटल पर था सकता है, तो क्या हमारा नहीं आवेगा? विंगनाइट कारपोरेशन, नेपी बैनी...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: दो में ज्यादा नहीं होंगे, एक का जवाब दिया जाएगा, एक मेज पर रखा जाएगा।

श्री मधु लिमबे: जवाब के लिए उसको रखा जाए। नेपी बैनी विंगनाइट कारपोरेशन में 360 इंजीनियरों में से 230 की छंटनी हो रही है।

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT-
ANCECHINESE INTRUSION INTO NORTH SIKKIM
AND NEFA

Shri Linga Reddy (Chikballapur): I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

Reported Chinese intrusion into North Sikkim on the 24th November, 1965 and into NEFA on the 27th November, 1965.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 24th November at 12.15 P.M., 40 armed Chinese soldiers intruded about 1500 yards into north Sikkim territory in the area north-west of Bom Cho. An Indian patrol on routine duty in the area warned the Chinese soldiers and demanded their withdrawal. When the Chinese troop ignored the warning and continued to advance towards our patrol, the Indian personnel opened fire in self-defence. Thereupon the Chinese soldiers withdrew across the Sikkim-Tibet border.

2. On the same day, a three-man Indian patrol of the Assam Rifles which was patrolling as usual within Indian territory was ambushed, kidnapped and killed by the Chinese in Indian territory south of the border in the vicinity of Domla Pass in NEFA. Their bodies were taken across the border by the intruding Chinese troops. The Chinese later put a different version on the incident. According to them, Indian soldiers had intruded into their territory and had fired on their civilian check post personnel. The Chinese version of the incident is fantastic. Firstly, the Indian three-man party was familiar with the Domla Pass and could not have gone

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

beyond the Pass into the Chinese territory by mistake. Secondly, if any intrusion had to be made by Indian personnel, they would not have gone in such a small number.

3. On 27th November a civil police party patrolling near Gilling in the Siang District of NEFA was fired upon by the Chinese in Indian territory as a result of which one Indian policeman received injuries.

4. We have lodged protests with the Chinese on all the incidents. The Chinese have since returned the bodies of the Indian soldiers killed near Domla.

5. The Chinese have ever since August/September, in collusion with Pakistan, started a policy of harassment and aggression on our northern borders. Since 15th September this year, they have intruded across the border or the line of actual control on 33 occasions. They have increased their strength along the border. The House has been given the fullest information about Chinese activity on our borders. Whether we like it or not, we have to live with the Chinese presence along our borders and meet their challenge as best as we can. Our Security Forces have on occasions forced the Chinese intruders out of our territory by their firm stand and they have also returned the Chinese fire on occasions. The Chinese have also suffered casualties. We have taken steps to deal with the Chinese threat in a suitable manner depending upon operational needs and circumstances.

Shri Linga Reddy: Having regard to the repeated intrusions by China into our border and the ineffectiveness of the protests made to them, is it not necessary that we should do something more than verbal protests?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I think we are doing something more than verbal protests.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कराना) : मैं यह सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह से चीनियों द्वारा हमारे सिपाहियों की लाशें बाकायदा वापस की जाती हैं और हमारे लोग पकड़ लिए जाते हैं, तो जो लोग चीन के पकड़े जाते हैं उनकी लाशें और उनको यहाँ साकर के बयान नहीं दिखाया जाता ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Of course, the dead bodies of those people are not in our possession. But recently one Chinese soldier has been arrested by patrol and he is in our possession.

श्री मधु लक्ष्मणे (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एयर मारशल धरजुन सिंह का एक बयान पढ़ा है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि चीन की हवाई ताकत के बारे में अतिरंजित बातें कही जाती हैं। साथ-साथ मैंने जनरल माणिक शा का भी एक बयान पढ़ा है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारी ताकत इतनी ज्यादा हो गयी है कि चीनी हम से डरने लगे हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब अकेले नवम्बर के पखवाड़े में जो सिक्किम में चार दफा, उर्बशीयम (नेफा) में दो दफा चीनियों ने आक्रमण किया और लद्दाख में तो एक नये इलाके पर कब्जा कर लिया है तब उसके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है और इस नए इलाके से चीनियों को खदेड़ने के लिए क्या कदम उठाया गया है या उठाया जाने वाला है, या इसी तरह की कमजोर नीति चलने वाली है ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no question of our following any weak-kneed policy in this matter. We have taken firm action wherever we can. It is not right to say that they have occupied some *itaka*. Certainly in the Daulat Beg Oldi side, they are a few yards on our side. Naturally that is also aggression. We will have to deal

with it according to the circumstances, as they arise.

श्री मधु लिमये : ऐसा होते होते 12 हजार वर्ग मील इलाका तो चला गया।

श्री यशवन्तराव बच्छाण : यह तो प्राय की राय है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : राय का नहीं, बात क्या है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव बच्छाण : मैंने तो प्राय की राय बता दी।

Everybody is entitled to have his own views.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रगर मिनिस्टर साहब उधर बहस में न पड़ें तो अच्छा होगा।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The tempo of Chinese aggressive activities is mounting. Have reports been received that the Chinese occupation army in Tibet is as large as the entire Indian army—I mean the land forces—and more than half of that occupation army is deployed or poised on the borders of NEFA, Bhutan, Sikkim, Nepal and Ladakh, with landing strips, air bases and ammunition dumps etc. on the border? In the event of a massive Chinese attack on India, which friendly countries have promised quick and substantial assistance to us?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member has made certain statements with which I cannot say I agree entirely. Certainly I have made a statement in this House before and even today and I have said that they have increased the strength of their forces on the border. But it would not be correct to say that they are equal in number to the Indian army. It would be a wrong assessment to make.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said, in the whole of Tibet and half of it is poised on the borders.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Let me give my view about it. Certainly they are there in large numbers. Some hon. members have referred to certain statements made by the Chief of Staff or the Commander of that particular area.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not refer to it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am trying to cover this entire question. It is much better we try to understand this entire question. They are there in large numbers no doubt. It is certainly a serious and real threat. I do not want to under-estimate it. At the same time, we must not take a rather inflated view of the danger also. That certainly demoralises our people and our army in particular.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We should be realistic. I am sorry, Sir, he has misunderstood the import of my question. My intention was not to demoralise the people, but to make them vigilant, to alert them against the Chinese menace. He is reported to have said yesterday—it has come in the Press—that we should be prepared for ever against China.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I did say that, and I do want to repeat that thing, that we will have to treat this danger as some sort of a standing danger or a permanent danger.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You did not say that to demoralise the people!

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): While fully realising that these border incidents would not have taken place had there been an independent buffer-State of Tibet, may I know what concrete steps are being thought so that the poor Indians are not victims of the trigger-happy Chinese any more?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister had been trying to say what we are doing.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, he may reply to the point about the independent sta-

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tus of Tibet, what steps we are taking in that regard. That is the only answer to this problem. Let the Prime Minister reply, Sir. I think he is going to reply.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, the Chinese do not respect the actual line of control, they do not respect the international line and they do not respect the demilitarised area. They also do not respect human dignity and human rights. May I know, in view of all this, what efforts the Government is making to step up our preparations against this huge, sinister and cruel enemy?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: For all the reasons that the hon Member has given, with which I entirely agree, we say it is a very serious threat. For all these reasons we have come to the conclusion that it is a very serious threat and we have to make an assessment of the serious threat, make an assessment of their political intentions and then take the necessary steps. I am only assuring the hon. House that we have taken the necessary steps to defend that area if and when it becomes a serious matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I know whether it is fact that from our own military sources it had been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Defence and the Government of India that these intrusions by Chinese forces and the other intrusions by the Pakistani forces is a prelude to a massive attack? I would like to know whether it is a fact that there is going to be a massive attack by the Chinese both from the Chumbi Valley and in the NEFA area by March 1966? I would like to know whether such an information has been received by our Government.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is not a question of anybody giving some information. The hon Member is giving some

information as if it has been given by some *jjyotishi* or somebody. Certainly, we have to be prepared. It is not only that they might come in March, they might come in any time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But astrologers are consulted by some ministers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was about information out of intelligence and not from a *jjyotishi*. Somebody in the Cabinet may believe in *jjyotishi*. I want to know whether such information is available with the Government. If they do not have that information, let them say so. I want to know whether they have this information from our military intelligence or the central intelligence people. They gave information about infiltrators in Kashmir.

Mr. Speaker: Should they be disclosed now?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let them say that they do not have the information; let them not ridicule by saying that the information is from a *jjyotishi*.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I say, I cannot disclose all that intelligence that we have got. But our basis is that they can come any time.

Shri Daji (Indore): In view of the fact that the Chinese threat across the border is continuing and it is a continuous threat, and it has been stepped up in conjunction with Pakistan and at each time of the intrusion they make the plea that it was our armed personnel who intruded a few yards here and there into their border and then resorted to firing and all that, in order to expose them, has the Government of India made an offer for an understanding like the one we had arrived at before the 1962 aggression that if there is a chance intrusion of a few armed men here or there there should not be an immediate firing, they should be detained and an enquiry should be made so that the bad intentions of China can be concretely exposed to the world?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is certainly suggested from time to time and this is really the presumption in the relationship between two countries that if there is a small marginal or accidental intrusion that aspect has to be taken into consideration and some concession should be shown. But here our assessment is that they are not doing it: just by mistake; there seems to be some sort of design behind it.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Barpeta): In 1962 China attacked us on Kameng division of NEFA. Then this time they have selected Siang division. Has the Government any evidence to believe that the repeated attacks by China on this particular division signifies any improvement in their logistic position in the new areas adjoining Siang division and Subansari division?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: About the latter part of the question, we have made an assessment. It is not true that they have tried to make intrusion only in Siang division. They are making intrusions all along the border.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष इस प्रस्ताव पर मेरा नाम भी था। जब आपने इस प्रस्ताव को नहीं माना था, तब इस पर मेरा नाम भी था।

श्री मधु लिवसे : बात यह है कि मैंने जो ध्यान आकर्षण सूचना दी थी उस पर माननीय सदस्य, डा० लोहिया, ने भी हस्ताक्षर किये थे। दो तीन मामले थे, जिनको मिला कर आपने एक कर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० लोहिया अपना सवाल पूछ लें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : 2 जुलाई को मैट्रुटूर में राष्ट्रपति ने एक भाषण दिया, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा :

"It is essential for us to come to terms with our neighbours China and Pakistan—terms with honour and dignity.... We are now spend-

ing a great deal of money on military expenditure—nearly Rs. 900 crores. This is at a time when the internal needs of our country demand so much attention."

क्या मैं मन्त्री जी से पूछ सकता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह के दिमाग में धीर बीन से सफल मुकाबला करने के दिमाग में विरोध होता है या नहीं ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): Sir, on a point of order. Can any question be asked in the House about any statement made by the President? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. All Members are speaking. Nobody seems to want to listen to me. There is no harm in asking such a question. If that is not the policy of the Government the Government can say that it was his statement and that they do not agree with him. If they agree with him, they can say so.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I can only answer the latter part of the question whether it is having any weakness in the resistance to the Chinese intrusions etc. I can assure the House and the hon. Member that it has not weakened any effort on our part.

Shri D. C. Sharma: So far as the policy is concerned, the Prime Minister should say something.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आप को तार भेजे थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तार भी मैं भेजा हूँ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक कॉमिग एन्जान नोटिस था जर्मनी-झोंपड़ी बागों के बारे में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उसको नहीं लिया है।

श्री बागड़ी : उसको लेना चाहिए।