

policy on the import of raw materials for the small-scale industries have resulted in a set-back to the small-scale sector; and

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of the impact of these restrictions on the small-scale industries?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI RAM SEWAK) :** (a) and (b). No restrictions have been recently placed on the import of raw materials for small scale units. The new import policy for 1970-71 provides for a comparatively more liberal treatment for small scale units. The value of import licences for raw materials, components and spares issued to small scale units was Rs. 51.15 crores during the 1969-70 (up to 28-2-1970) as against Rs. 36.72 crores during the full year 1968-69.

**Terms and Conditions of Service for Recruitment of Civilian School Teachers in Defence Departments**

5685. **SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the terms and service conditions on which Civilian School Masters serving in Defence Departments are recruited;

(b) whether these appointments are liable to be made permanent, if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether these teachers are allowed to join or are sent for professional training; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** (a) and (b). Civilian School Masters are temporarily employed in lieu of qualified combatant Unit Education Instructors when the latter are not available. They are replaced when the combatant Instructors become available. Their pay scales are given below:—

Graduates and above—Rs. 130-5-160-8-200-EB-8-256-EB-8-280-10-300.

Undergraduates—Rs. 110-3-131-4-155-EB-4-175-5-180.

In addition, they are entitled to other allowances admissible to the civilians paid from the Defence Services Estimates. All general rules made by the Government

of India for temporary/quasi-permanent civilian employees paid from Defence Services Estimate are applicable to them.

(c) and (d). Being temporary substitutes, Civilian School Masters are not sent for professional training. They can, however, attend local educational courses in the Station where they are serving and may be trained locally in methods of teaching under arrangements of the Educational Officers concerned, for combatants, Civilian School Masters are not sent for professional training.

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**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED DECISION OF USSR TO SUPPLY TANKS TO PAKISTAN**

**DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) :** I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

The reported recent decision of USSR to supply 200 tanks to Pakistan.

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir. The House has been kept informed from time to time of the persistent efforts made by Pakistan to acquire arms from various countries, and of the increased build-up of the armed forces of Pakistan since 1965.

Most of the arms Pakistan has were obtained from USA and China. Since February 1969, Pakistan has also received tanks, 130 mm guns, ammunition, radar sets and other miscellaneous military stores, from the Soviet Union. According to our information about 150 tanks from USSR have been received by Pakistan some time back and there has been no recent arrival of tanks.

Government's views on the supply of arms to Pakistan were conveyed to the House in the statement made by the Prime Minister on 22nd July 1968 on the decision of the Government of USSR to supply arms to Pakistan. While continuing to impress upon the Government of Soviet Union, the serious repercussions of these supplies in regard to our own defence responsibilities and the objective of

[Shri Swaran Singh]

maintaining peace in the sub-continent, we have taken necessary measures of our side.

**DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:** Does the Minister think that the USSR Government is not aware of the implications of their supply of these arms to Pakistan? The USSR Government was the main actor in bringing about the Tashkent Agreement. While the USA some years ago supplied arms to Pakistan, they said that they were meant to fight China. The USSR does not even have that excuse because at present China is an ally of Pakistan. Then, why are they giving these arms to Pakistan for? Is it to encourage Pakistan to take a more belligerent attitude with regard to India or is it that they want some of these arms to be smuggled into India to help their allies in the Communist Party just as Chinese arms are being smuggled via Pakistan into West Bengal?

I must say that it is a very, very serious situation. The Minister is aware that we are relying heavily on the Soviet Union for our defence needs. I would like him to explain to us as to what extent this change of policy and attitude on the part of USSR implies a danger to the defence of our country.

The Minister says that we have taken necessary measures on our side. Would he enlighten us as to what necessary measures we have taken to ensure the safety and security of our country on the one side and the safety and security of our democratic values on the other?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** The USSR is fully aware of the implications of the supply of arms to Pakistan if for no other reason because we have not left them in any doubt about the result of any increase in the arms strength of Pakistan.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** But they do not care.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** Therefore I share the concern of the hon. Member when she poses the question as to whether it is not meant against India. Obviously, according to Pakistan's own statements on various occasions, they have no other enemy except India; so, any arms that Pakistan gets from whatever source they succeed in getting, are surely a matter of concern to us and it very much affects us.

The other question that has been posed by the hon. Member is about the risk of these arms being supplied by Pakistan to the Communist Party in India.

**SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry):** It is nonsense. Why should you reply to it?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** All right, if hon. Members do not want a reply, I will not reply to it.

**SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha):** They have no right to say, do not answer. The question was from our side.

**DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:** Chinese arms are being smuggled into India through Pakistan.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** This question relates to the supply of tanks and I do not think that tanks can easily be smuggled or that the Communist Party can use tanks even if they get those tanks.

The next question that has been asked is about the risk to our defence. I have already answered that question.

About the necessary measures on our side, obviously, any increase in the armed strength of Pakistan has to be taken note of by us. If they get more tanks, we have to get more tanks by purchase and also by manufacture ...

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak):** Not only taken note of; we should be fully prepared.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** Even the preparations cannot be made unless we take due note of it. In the matter of preparations, the action that we have to take is to step up our manufacture of tanks and also to purchase tanks from abroad. We have done both these things.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Bal Raj Madhok.

**DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:** Sir, I want a clarification from him.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No question of clarification now.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi):** Sir, it is well known that every country determines its policies on the basis of its own assessment of its own national

interest. This decision of the Soviet Union to arm Pakistan clearly indicates a shift in the Russian policy. That shift did not begin in a day. In fact, that shift started in 1964 and has continued. That shift is to be seen in so many other matters also, including Kashmir, and the clearest move of the shift is the change in attitude of the C. P. I. in India regarding so many issues concerning Pakistan. Therefore, whenever any proof is needed about the Russian policy, we can get it from the attitude of the C. P. I. here. My assessment is that the Soviet Union is going to get nearer to Pakistan because that has its own policy ...

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): He will be inviting trouble if he continues to speak nonsense (Interruptions).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Anything which goes home is nonsense to him. But the whole House knows I am talking sense because it goes home. (Interruptions) My first question is whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has decided to arm Pakistan to use it as a counter-balance to India which, if such things do not happen, can become a power in its own right. The same policy was followed by U. S. A. to use Pakistan as a counter-balance. If this is the policy of the Soviet Union also, what is the difference between U.S.S.R., and U. S. A.? How is it that you are following the tail of U. S. S. R. all the time ?

My second question is whether it is a fact that the increase in the armed strength of India is not keeping pace with the increase in the armed strength of Pakistan. Since the Tashkent Agreement, Pakistan has increased its armed divisions from 6 to 13, its armoured division from 1 to 2½ and in the matter of tanks Pakistan has more tanks than what we have. Does it mean that it has completely upset the military balance between India and Pakistan which behoves till for the days to come about our security. May I know whether the Government will take steps to step up its own production of tanks and armaments in the country and whether they will take steps to introduce a second shift in the tank factory so that we can produce more tanks than what we are producing at the moment ?

Then, I would like to know whether the Government will take steps to see that the ammunition for the armaments that we get from Russia is also produced in India

because it is a well-known fact that some of the ammunition for the armament that we are getting is still being imported from Russia and that can spell disaster for us in difficulties.

Lastly, I would like to know whether the government will take steps to be more self-reliant in the matter and stop depending too much on U. S. S. R. in all matters.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): He is a misguided missile ! (Interruption).

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Sir, with regard to the first half of the speech of my hon. friend, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, I think, he took out his brief in regard to the foreign affairs debate. That debate is continuing and he can better intervene in the foreign affairs debate ... (Interruption).

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad): Sir, you are requesting us to stick to the point. You should request him also to stick to the points raised. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: I see nothing wrong when you are there.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would not try to make my own assessment of the foreign policy implications or intentions which have been introduced by the hon. Member. I will be content to answer the specific points that have been raised.

With regard to the first question, my reply is in the negative when he said that arms are being supplied to Pakistan to counterbalance the power of India and to ensure that India does not grow strong. I don't accept it. It is not correct.

His accusation that we are depending too much upon USSR is also not correct. It is true that USSR has helped us in supplying equipment of a very vital character and we are thankful to the USSR. We will be thankful to any country which supplies our requirements to us to make us strong.

SHRI M. L. SONDHY (New Delhi) : Israel also ? Take help from Mr. Moshe Dayan.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I will be happy if Mr. Sondhi for instance, helps me. I will be grateful to him.

To the second question the hon. Member asked also my reply is in the negative when he said that tank per tank Pakistan is superior to us. I strongly repudiate that. It is entirely incorrect. (Interruptions).

श्री रवि राय (पुनी) : कम्पेरिटिव फ्रीगसं  
आप दे दीजिये ।

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK** : The military balance has been upset since 1965.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** : About the military balance I have tried to explain on a number of occasions that we should never be caught in this argument of military balance. Military balance has some relevance if we had only Pakistan as our adversary. Now there is no question of military balance. That concept is completely changed. We have to be strong not only against Pakistan but we have also to meet any possible combined threat. Therefore, we should alter our concept of this balance.

The third question is about the Avadi tank factory. They are doing well. We would like to step up the production. We are doing everything to step up the production and I am glad to report that this year's performance of the factory has been reasonably good.

**SHRI RANJEET SINGH** : Reasonably good !

**AN HON. MEMBER** : What else do you want ?

**MR. SPEAKER** : On all questions of Army and military you have become almost an authority, but when somebody is replying, kindly don't interrupt.

**SHRI RAJEET SINGH** : I hope he will also become an authority on it.

**MR. SPEAKER** : It is not so essential.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** : About the fifth question, we are taking steps to start manufacture of ammunition in the country and we have already succeeded to a very large measure and I fully agree that self-reliance is of the utmost importance and that is the direction towards which we are moving.

**SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda)** : Sometime ago the papers reported that the hon. Minister's visit to USSR was successful. Was the supply of these tanks a result of that visit ?

Then, we have a full-fledged embassy in USSR. If our Embassy have not given timely information about the supply to Pakistan of these tanks and other lethal weapons, what is the reason for not giving that information ?

What steps are Government going to take to prevent such supplies ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** : May I request, Sir, that I cannot follow the first part of the hon. Member's question ?

**SHRI HIMATSINGKA** : The papers reported that his visit to USSR was very successful. Was the supply of these tanks a result of that trip ?

**AN HON. MEMBER** : Not trick-

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** : What reply does the hon. Member expect me to give ? I have gone there to arrange supplies of tanks to Pakistan ? It is most unfair for the hon. Member to put the question in that form. It is true that notwithstanding our effort, USSR are supplying arms, armaments and other equipment to Pakistan. But it is most unfair coming as it does from an old colleague that he should say this . . .  
(Interruption)

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyall)** : He did not say anything against the Minister. He only asked whether the Minister's visit was successful.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS** rose—

**MR. SPEAKER** : Why there are so many counsellors? The hon. Member is here.

**SHRI HIMATSINGKA** : It is stated that the trip to USSR is very successful. That is why I put that question.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balraipur)** : Very relevant question.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** : You can call it successful trip but certainly it has nothing to do with this.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore)** : The possibility of supply of tanks by USSR to Pakistan has got to be examined in the context of the overall situation prevailing today *vis-a-vis* Indo-Pakistani relations. There is deployment of Pakistani forces on eastern borders. The other day it has been admitted that United States are considering the proposal of supply of 100 tanks to Turkey. Now, we understand that there is a proposal of supply of 200 tanks by USSR to Pakistan. All this appears to be a peculiar way of explaining the success of our foreign policy. On the one hand Pakistan is successful in obtaining supply of tanks and arms and ammunition from all possible quarters including

Soviet Russia, USA, China, NATO, France, and what not; and on the other hand we have made ourselves so weak that USSR has taken us for granted and they don't take care about any number of protests and representations that we make. May I, therefore, know from the Minister whether it is a fact that USSR have so far ignored all the protests and all the representations made by us with regard to supply of ammunitions to Pakistan and if so, what retaliatory action the Government of India is thinking of taking? Will the Government of India now consider the Tashkent Agreement as a dead agreement and will it consider that agreement to be no more binding so far as India is concerned?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There is nothing that he has asked except that he has given his own assessment of a complex situation. It is true that Pakistan has succeeded in getting arms from many quarters and I would also like to add that we have also succeeded in getting arms from many countries.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Except China.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Yes, I stand corrected. And, let us be quite frank and let us clearly understand this, that no country today can apply a veto for the acquisition of arms by any other country. For any country who is prepared to pay arms are available. It will be a wrong idea for us to have this feeling that we have got the capacity to stop any country from selling arms to Pakistan just as it will be idle for Pakistan to imagine that they can stop any country from selling arms to us. This is a fair assessment. I think there are several countries in the world who are prepared to sell arms to whoever is prepared to pay. We have paid for every weapon that we have acquired and our information is that Pakistan has also paid. We have to understand this basic fact which is a hard reality—may not be a very pleasant reality—because even the combined effort of under-developed countries to dissuade the main arms manufacturers from parting with their arms has not met with success: let us admit that frankly.

Therefore, it is a question of resources—resources for manufacture and to acquire armaments—which will decide the strength of a country like India.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What about Tashkent Declaration?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: You could put this question to the Foreign Minister. There is no question of giving up this Declaration. This is a good agreement. Merely because certain difficulties have arisen we should not take that attitude (*Interruption*).

MR. SEPAKER: Order, order. May I request the hon. lady Member to sit down? Let Shri Patodia not get annoyed. Now, Shri Kothari.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is an indictment of Governments' foreign policy that both the U. S. S. R. and the United States of America are supplying arms to Pakistan with the full knowledge that these would be used against India. The Soviet Union has subordinated the considerations of friendship, political decency, and Tashkent Agreement to the dictates of expediency and narrow self-interest. Even if you allow for that, the relevant point is that there is a clear contradiction in Russian policy: on the one hand, it claims that it gives aid to India for her economic development and on the other hand it supplies military equipment and fighter planes to Pakistan, which would be used against India.

The Indian Government's non-alignment policy is now leaning towards Russia like the leaning tower of Pisa.

MR. SEPAKER: Put your concerned question.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Our policies are Sub-servient to the dictates of Russia. Despite the semi-satellitism of India, Indian protests against supply of arms to Pakistan are just filed. Kremlin's files are full of Indian protests. Perhaps this is the legitimate fate of satellites and there is nothing to be surprised at that.

MRI SPEAKER: What is the fate of your question?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I am coming to that. At the time of Chinese invasion in 1963, we all remember that Russia advised India that they would not be able to help India at all and that it would be regarded as a hostile act if India took arms aid from the U. S. A. I am reminded of Samuel Johnson's letter to Lord Chasterville and I quote :

"Is not a friend who looks with unconcern on a man struggling for life in the water, and when he has reached ground encumbers him with help."

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

This has been the attitude of Russia. Therefore, my question is:

Will the Indian Government effect a basic change in its policy towards Russia, cast off the role of a semi-stallite and warn Russia, that if it persists in its anti Indian role, India would cease to regard it as a friendly country?

My second question is: What is the effect of representations by India to Russia against the supply of armaments to Pakistan?

MR. SPEAKER: Now I am thinking of disallowing any other question than the self-contained question. But, if anybody wants to add on, he may say 'may I add?' And then you may go on asking questions. If you go on asking second, third or fourth question I am not going to allow it.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Sir, with your kind permission, may I ask as to what will be the effect of the past representations by India to Russia against the supply of arms to Pakistan?

Finally, with regard to India's matching measures, I want to know from the Defence Minister whether it is a fact that many new manufactured tanks cannot be put to service because the production of guns for the tanks is not keeping pace.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would dispose of the last question first. We are producing sufficient number of guns and we have also got some guns already with us which can be fitted on to the tanks.

About the remaining part of the question, I would very briefly say that I completely disagree with his long assessment which contains so many strong words and adjectives but did not contain any substance. I strongly repudiate that. Therefore, his entire premise is incorrect and my simple reply to (1) and (2) is no.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Is he going to change the policy?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): On a point of order. The question was asked about the size of the tanks. It is not the quantity that matters but the fire-power. What is the fire-power of these 150 tanks?

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Material information about the calibre of the tanks has been withheld. It makes all the difference. What is the use of telling how many tanks are there? What kind of tanks are they, minor, medium and so on?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Our information is that these tanks are the TU-54 and TU-55.

12.56 Hrs.

RE: PERSONS INJURED IN POLICE LATHI CHARGE AT PATEL CHOWK

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Would you kindly ask the Home Minister to make a statement on the progress of health of the MPs injured on the 6th incidents?

श्री रवि राय (पुरी): उन लोगों का स्वास्थ्य कैसा है? 125 लोग लापता हैं उन के बारे में और तीन एमपीज़ के बारे में मंत्री महोदय को बयान देना चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CAHAVAN): I have some information which I would certainly like to give to the hon. House.

The post-mortem report on the body of Shri Behari who died on the 7th March at 2.15 a.m. under unfortunate circumstances has been received. The cause of death is stated to be due to shock and haemorrhage as a result of head injury by blunt force. The magisterial inquest ordered by the District Magistrate, Delhi, is in progress.

Anxious inquiries were made also about the present condition of the MPs admitted as indoor patients. Shri Geroge Fernandes, Shri Bhadoria and Shri Raj Narain are reported to be progressing and they have developed no complications.

The Delhi Police have received a list of 130 persons who are reported to be missing. Efforts are being made to trace them by setting up a special squad.

श्री रवि राय: कितने बच्चे और कितनी औरतें हैं?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण: इस वक्त डिटेल्स मेरे पास नहीं हैं। लेकिन मैं बाद में दे दूंगा।

If hon. members give me further additional information, I can certainly take it up.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): How many of them are women?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar): It has been publicised that only cane was used. Was the head injury due to a cane charge? Or was any other weapon used?