

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 22, 1959/Vaisakha
2, 1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Maps Published in China and Russia

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*1960. { Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Assar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
of the fact that maps recently pub-
lished in China and Russia show large
chunks of our territory as part of their
territories; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Gov-
ernment of India in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External
Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) and (b). Yes, sir; Instances of
maps, published in China and Russia,
depicting certain parts of Indian ter-
ritory as parts of China, have come to
our notice. The attention of these
two Governments has already been
drawn to the discrepancies.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The hon.
Minister has said that the attention
of the concerned Governments has
been drawn to this matter. May I
know what results have so far been
achieved in this connection?

The Prime Minister and Minister of
External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal

70 L.S.D.—1.

Nehru): So far as the Russian maps
are concerned, I think they had mere-
ly taken those maps or copied them
from the Chinese maps without prob-
ably going into the matter, and when
we addressed them they said they
would enquire into this—look into this.

So far as the Chinese maps are con-
cerned, we are still in correspondence.
As I have previously informed the
House, their answer has been that
“these are old maps and we are not
sure of the exact border and we shall
look into it and that the *status quo*
should continue”. That is not a very
adequate answer, if I may say so,
after so many years. We have point-
ed that out to them. I wrote to them
again on the subject about a month
or so ago, maybe a little more or a
little less. We have not had any
further reply from them.

Shri Assar: May I know whether
any other Communist countries of
eastern Europe have also published
such a map?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have
not got all the maps. I cannot answer.
They have not come to our notice.
The Russian map was not published
separately. It was part of a big atlas
map that came to our notice.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Is the Prime
Minister aware that after he gave this
House an explanation of the Chinese
Government, recently new maps have
been printed in about October, 1958,
which contain the same encroach-
ments as before?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not
exactly know. I have not seen these
new maps, but it may very well be
so. As I said, I am in correspondence
with the Chinese Government on the
subject. If the hon. Member is refer-
ring to what might be called news-
paper maps or magazine maps—

Shri Naushir Bharucha rose—

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I mean is this. Inside a magazine, a page is given broadly, or, it may be regular cartographical maps.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The news which I had got from Kalimpong and Gangtok when I was there was that fresh maps have been published after the explanation of the hon Prime Minister

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know that that has been going on. But what I was saying was that these are types of maps which appear in packs of magazines and others, not the regular atlas maps. But that would not make any difference. I merely wanted to know what type of maps he was referring to.

Shri Dasappa: May I know if during the Kuomintang regime it was found that the Chinese maps drawn up then had included any part of our territory which does not belong to China?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I suppose they did. I do not remember from personal knowledge, because the present Chinese Government's answer has always been that "we are reproducing the old maps".

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if there is any dispute about any border territory or any kind of territory between China and India and, if not, why is it that some parts of India which are obviously in India have been shown as parts of China?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is rather difficult for me to answer that question. We have discussed one or two minor frontier disputes which comprise tiny tracts of territory, maybe a mile this way or a mile that way, in the high mountains where nobody lives and those are pending. We have discussed them and for the present no settlement has been arrived at. No other question has been raised for discussion, except that one sees this map, no other question has been raised that way.

Shri Ham Barua: In view of the fact that these cartographical encroachment on our territory persist and these are periodically reproduced in the periodicals—*People's China*, October, 1954 issue, and in *China Pictorial*, July 1958 issue—and every time the explanation that the Chinese Government is giving to us is that this is the handiwork of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, may I know whether Government propose to demand a correction forthwith of these incorrect maps and at the same time demand the withdrawal of incorrect maps from circulation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is exactly what the Government has done and the reply has been that while these maps may be incorrect largely, but exactly what should be correct is the thing we want to go into before we change them. Therefore, let the *status quo* continue as it is. We cannot correct an incorrect thing by another incorrect thing. I am putting the arguments that they have put forward.

Shri C. D. Pande: Apart from the maps, because after all, the question of the maps is academic, may I know whether there are certain portions of land between India and Tibet where they are encroaching on the basis of these maps,—encroaching into our territory,—particularly in Taklakot which is near the border of Almora? At Taklakot they have come six miles this way, according to their map. It is not a question of map alone. They have actually encroached on our territory; six miles in one pass.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I should like to give a precise answer to such questions. I would not like to venture to give an imprecise answer. Taklakot and another place—Hoti—have been places under argument and sometimes, according to our reports we have received, some Chinese have advanced a mile or two, maybe, in high mountains. It is true. We have been enquiring into it. The difficulty is that in the winter months most of these places are almost inaccessible,

and more inaccessible from our side than from the other side.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Shri Ranga: This is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: Then shall I allow the whole of the Question Hour for this question? I would suggest that hon. Members may have authentic copies of these maps and others—whatever they are able to get—and if it is necessary to have further elucidation, the hon. Prime Minister is willing to have a Half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. You will permit me to say, with all respect, that I am not willing.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: There are 20 hon. Members getting up.

Shri Ranga: If the hon. Prime Minister is not going to have a Half-an-hour discussion, let us have at least two or three minutes more in order to put some more questions on this subject.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in several papers alleging that the Chinese have claimed some 30,000 sq. m. of our territory and they have also disputed the Macmohan line?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir; I would suggest to hon. Members not to pay much attention to news items emanating sometimes from Hong Kong and sometimes from other odd places. We have had no such claim directly or indirectly made on us.

Shri Ranga: What is the usual procedure in regard to these matters in order to come to some kind of settlement between the two Governments? It has been stated that the Chinese Government was pleading an excuse that

these were all old maps. Have they got the latest maps? If they have got the latest maps at all, may I know whether have our diplomatic representative in China made any representations and also had any discussions in order to see that there would be some understanding between them and us in regard to this particular matter? There must be a periodical revision of their own maps. If they are going to take umbrage behind the Chiang Kai-shek's maps, what is the present position in regard to our understanding with that Government about our boundaries?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just ventured to say something which is more or less a reply to Mr. Ranga's question. I think the attitude taken up by the Chinese Government in this matter is not at all an adequate answer. I cannot reply on their behalf. I am merely pointing out, it is not a question of our ambassador raising the matter. I have raised it in personal letters myself continually, apart from the Embassy raising it.

श्री बाजपेयी: अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि चीन सरकार यह तर्क दे रही है कि यह मैप व्यागकार्ड गेक के सम्बन्ध में प्रकाशित किया गया था। क्या हमारी सरकार इस तर्क को स्वीकार करती है और अगर नहीं करती तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में चीन की सरकार को कोई फार्मल प्रोटेस्ट भेजा गया है ?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he has answered

Shri Vajpayee: I want to know whether a formal protest has been launched.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: जी हाँ जितने भी फार्मल तरीके से यह बात उठाई जा सकती थी यह बात उठाई गई है और कई दफे उठाई गई है और वह सिलसिला उठाने की अभी तक जारी है।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Prime Minister told us not to attach much importance to the news items appearing in the papers. May I know whether his attention has been drawn to a reference made by Mr. Chou En-lai in the Chinese National Assembly to the effect that boundaries between China and other countries are to be settled again peacefully. Does it mean and has it been enquired by our ambassador that they do not accept the Macmohan line as the border line between India and China?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did see something, some kind of a report to that effect. What exactly it means, I cannot interpret that. We are actually corresponding on this issue with the Chinese Government. I would like to wait for their answer before I interpret their meanings.

Carpet Industry

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*1961. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to survey the Carpet Industry in India;

(b) if so, what is the object of this survey; and

(c) when it will be undertaken?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The object of this survey is to:—

(i) obtain a first hand knowledge of actual conditions of working in the industry;

(ii) devise suitable measures for putting the industry on a sound footing; and

(iii) formulate measures to increase export potentiality of the carpet industry.

(c) The survey is proposed to be undertaken shortly.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether there is any proposal to send a team of carpet manufacturers abroad to study the market in foreign countries and if so, when that team is leaving and which countries this team is going to visit?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No special delegation or team is proposed to be sent. But whenever export teams are sent for general trade, we try to include representatives of as many industries as possible including the carpet industry.

Shri Venkatasubbalah: Andhra Pradesh is also famous for carpets. Has Andhra been included in this survey?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes; this survey will be specifically for the carpet industry; it is not a general survey.

Shri Thirumala Rao: What are the places to which this survey is extended in India—U.P., Andhra, and what other places?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The places will be mainly Mirzapur, Bhadohi, Banaras, Agra, Andhra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madras, Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad and Bangalore.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the drugget industry also is included in the scope of this survey?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We cannot have any carpet industry without a survey of the drugget industry in Mysore.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the falling exports of carpets due to the indigenous producers not adopting the latest methods of technique, especially in regard to design, may I know what steps Government will take to bring home this fact to the indigenous producers and see that they adjust themselves to the needs of those countries to which we have to export our carpets?