

[Shri R. K. Malviya]

therefore, there does not seem to be, I think, any lack of support.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): The report says that for the last twelve hours the Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines has been trying to reach the people underneath the fall. May I know what is the latest position?

Shri R. K. Malviya: I have no information yet excepting that which I gave in the statement.

श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री (भीर) : जो इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाएँ दिन ब दिन होती रहती हैं उन को पेशे नजर रखते हुये क्या सरकार जो लोग हलाक होते हैं उनके डिपेंडेंस को तुरन्त नौकरी देने के लिये के लिय कोई संशोधन लाने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्री २० फि० मालवीय : जसे ही एक्स-रेंट होता है और उस का पता हम को चलता है उसी वक्त उन की फैमिली को सपोर्ट के लिये पैसा दिया जाता है, कोल माइन्स बेल्डर आर्गेनाइजेशन अलग से देता है और एम्प्लायर्स से अलग से दिलाया जाता है। इसके साथ साथ जो उन का कम्पेन्सेशन का बलेन होता है वह भी उन्हें दिया जाता है।

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): May I know when last the roofs and cogs were examined by the Mining Inspector?

Shri R. K. Malviya: That information is not available. The only information available is that the roof did not give any warning. Depillaring is a very common operation in the coal mines and when the pillar is removed, it gives creaks. In this case it did not give any such creaks and, therefore, there was no warning given by the roof at the time of the accident.

(ii) CONCENTRATION OF CHINESE TROOPS IN TIBET

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported heavy concentration of Chinese troops in Tibet.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): On the 1st March the Ministry of National Defence of the People's Government of China issued a statement that their troops had withdrawn along the entire India-China border on China's own initiative and that this withdrawal had been completed by the end of February, 1963. The withdrawal was to points 20 Kms beyond what the Chinese claimed as the 'Line of Actual Control'. The statement added that the Chinese forces were "now far behind their positions on September 8, 1962."

On 3rd March, I received a message from Prime Minister Chou En-lai referring to this unilateral action by the Chinese Government and stating, "In order to promote direct Sino-Indian negotiations, the Chinese Government has done all that is possible for it to do. Therefore, I do not think that there should be any more reason to delay the holding of talks between Chinese and Indian officials." I sent a reply to Prime Minister Chou En-lai on 5th March in which I pointed out that "the obvious thing if the Government of China are sincere in their professions regarding peaceful settlement, is to accept the Colombo Conference proposals without reservations just as the Government of India had done. We can go to the second stage of talks and discussions only thereafter."

Since these exchanges took place, certain other developments have

occurred. One was the signing of the Sino-Pakistan Border Agreement in Peking on 2nd March. During the last fortnight we received several notes from the Government of China. Despite their peaceful professions, the Government of China chose to use sharp and provocative language in these notes, one or two of them being actually scurrilous in tone. We have replied to these notes and contradicted the false allegations made.

We have also received reliable information of additional induction of troops into Tibet, of projects of further road construction along our borders and of the requisition of Tibetan villagers, pack animals etc., by Chinese Armed Forces in Tibetan areas to the north of our border. Though the Chinese forces have withdrawn 20 Kms from what they call the line of actual control, their concentration beyond this narrow strip continues unchanged.

There are other factors of recent developments which make it difficult to believe in repeated Chinese professions of their desire for peaceful settlement. The Chinese Government have, so far, declined to accept the Colombo proposals. The statement made by the Ministry of National Defence of China of 1st March referred to earlier, ends up with a warning that "Although the Chinese Frontier Guards have withdrawn from the line of actual control as of November 7, 1959, we have not given up our right to self-defence." This reference to "self-defence" in the context of what happened in October and November, 1962, coupled with Marshal Chen Yi's statement in a television interview to the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation that "judging from the present attitude of the Indian Government, provocative actions on the part of Indian troops will occur from time to time," may as well mean that the Chinese authorities are contemplating further aggressive action at a time of their own choosing.

We have therefore to be prepared to meet any eventuality that may arise. I hope, however, that the Government of China will, consistent with their peaceful professions, respond to the unanimous proposals made by the Colombo countries and accept the Colombo proposals without reservations as a first step towards the resolving of the India-China border differences by peaceful means.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : तिब्बत की रक्षा करना हमारा नैतिक कर्त्तव्य है और राजनीतिक कर्त्तव्य भी है, और यह हमारे डिफेंस के लिये भी जरूरी है। तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार इस मामले में तिब्बत की दलाईलामा सरकार को कोई आश्वासन दे रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह भ्रलाहिदा सवाल है। इससे इसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

श्री किशन पटनायक (स्मबलपुर) : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि हमारे मिलिटरी इंटेरीजेंस की कुछ तरक्की हुई है जो कि पहले तीसरे दर्जे की थी ? और दूसरी बात यह है कि अब अगर चीन का हमला हुआ तो क्या हम अपनी हवाई शक्ति का भी प्रयोग करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कैसे बतलाया जा सकता है पहले से कि हवाई शक्ति का प्रयोग करेंगे या नहीं। सवाल के पहले हिस्से का जवाब दे सकते हैं कि क्या हमारे मिलिटरी इंटेरीजेंस ने इतला दी है कि वहां क्या कुछ हो रहा है।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : ग्राम तौर से मिलिटरी इंटेरीजेंस को इतला बतायी नहीं जाती। लेकिन जाहिर है कि जो कुछ मैंने बताया है उन्नी जरिये से बताया है, और कोई खबर तो हमारे पास नहीं है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या मिलिटरी इंटेरीजेंस में कुछ तरक्की हुई ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं क्या भर्ज करूँ, हमारी तरक्की तो जारी है।

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): It is gathered that the Chinese troops before withdrawing from NEFA in certain places created some good atmosphere by harvesting the crops of the people and collecting them for the people in their absence, and before going they stated that they were not against the people of India in the border areas, particularly, but against the present sarkar of India. . .

Mr. Speaker: What is the question now for clarification?

Shri P. C. Borooah: I am coming to that.

May I know whether this concentration in Tibet has any relevance to that statement of the Chinese troops?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether this concentration in Tibet has any relevance to NEFA? I could not follow the question.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The Chinese troops before withdrawing from NEFA in certain areas have created some good impression about themselves, that means they harvested the crops and collected them and said that they were not against the people of India particularly . . .

Mr. Speaker: This is not clarification of any statement that has been made about the concentration in Tibet.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I want to know whether that concentration has any relevance to the statement that they are coming again; they said that they would be coming again.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what exact relevance there is. Of course, everything may be connected. But the stories that the hon. Member has heard have reached us too, that is, such statements were made by some Chinese officers before withdrawing.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरबा (कोटा) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नेफा में चीनी फौजों ने जो इलाके खाली किए हैं उनमें हमारे प्रशासन की क्या स्थिति है, और प्रशासन के अधिकारियों की सुरक्षा के लिये सरकार ने क्या क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा सवाल है ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): In view of these recent developments, namely the concentration of troops in the Tibet area etc., may I know whether any special attention is being paid to the areas in Indian territories adjoining these places to put a check to the activities of espionage and sabotage, especially to curb the activities of elements who have extra-territorial loyalty?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Naturally, we try to pay every attention to any possibility of espionage and take action where we discover it. I do not know what the hon. Member meant by the last sentence, especially 'extra-territorial'. I do not know whom he means.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There are parties and persons who have extra-territorial loyalties. I want to know whether their activities are put in check, especially in these areas, in view of the fact that they are nearer to the border.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am still unable to understand whom he calls 'extra-territorial'.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I mean the Communist Party and persons who hold loyalty to Russia.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member should know that Government has taken action in regard to many persons who may be, who probably are, Members of the Communist Party; but they do not proceed on the basis of membership of the Communist Party itself necessarily leading to that, for, there are many members of

the Communist Party who have expressed themselves and acted in a helpful manner in regard to this Chinese aggression—helpful to Government.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that one of the reasons for this massive Chinese troop concentration on our borders might be to force the Colombo Powers to force us to accept the Colombo proposals as adumbrated by China, may I know whether our Prime Minister is prepared to give us an assurance here and now that our stand on the Colombo proposals will not be diluted, whatever the consequences?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. The hon. Member wants me to give all kinds of assurances.

Shri Hem Barua: A very simple assurance.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I will give no assurance of any kind except that our stand is there and we intend standing by it. What other assurance does he want me to give? Does he want me to take an oath on some sacred book?

Shri Hem Barua: No, no. I did not have that in mind. I believe in the integrity of the country as much as the Prime Minister believes. Therefore, I wanted him to reiterate our stand of firmness, in regard to the Colombo proposals, against this heavy Chinese troop concentration.

Mr. Speaker: All that is contained in the statement itself.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हमारे देश की हिफाजत के लिये यह जानना जरूरी है कि हमारी सरहद पर चाइना की एअर फोर्स का आफेंसिव पोर्टेंशियल क्या है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने पता लगाया है कि हमारी सरहद पर चाइना ने कितनी एअरफोर्स इकट्ठा कर रखी है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : कुछ न कुछ मालूम तो जमा किया ही करते हैं, लेकिन

जो कुछ मालूम जमा की है उनको मैं यहां आपके सामने अर्ज करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ।

Shrimati Laxmi Bai (Vicarabad):
 rose—

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT re. KRISHNA-GODAVARI
 WATERS

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding Krishna-Godavari Waters. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1023/63.]

Shrimati Laxmi Bai rose—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीया सदस्य क्यों खड़ी हो रही हैं ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसकी इजाजत अब नहीं दी जा सकती।

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): On behalf of Shri A. M. Thomas, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Uttar Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Restriction on Movement) Amendment Order, 1963, published in Notification No. GSR 462 dated the 16th March 1963 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1024/63].