

भी शिक्षा प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि शिक्षा शुल्क बहुत अधिक बढ़ा दी गई है, और

(ख) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में हाई स्कूल तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, जबकि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने पहले ही ऐसा कर दिया है ?

शिक्षा तथा युवक सेवा मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव) : (क) सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि समाज के गरीब वर्ग के लिए जिसमें भूमिहीन मजदूर, भी शामिल हैं, अक्सर अपने बच्चों को माध्यमिक स्कूलों में भेजना कठिन होता है, इसका एक आंशिक कारण उनकी गरीबी है जिससे वे अपने बच्चों की भ्रामदनी को छोड़ने में असमर्थ रहते हैं और दूसरा आंशिक कारण ट्यूशन फीस तथा अन्य आकस्मिक खर्च है। इस पर ट्यूशन फीसों में बढ़ोतरी का असर, जो कुछ हद तक हो गई है, केवल आंशिक है।

(ख) देश के सभी भागों में अनुसूचित जातियों, तथा अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिये स्कूल शिक्षा निःशुल्क है। आंध्र प्रदेश, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, केरल, मैसूर, नागालैंड तथा तमिल नाडू में माध्यमिक शिक्षा सभी बच्चों के लिये निःशुल्क है। मध्य प्रदेश उड़ीसा, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में माध्यमिक स्तर तक लड़कियों की शिक्षा निःशुल्क है। महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में, ऐसे सभी माता-पिता के बच्चों के लिए माध्यमिक शिक्षा निःशुल्क है, जिनकी वार्षिक आय 1200 रुपये से कम है। अन्य राज्यों में, गरीब और योग्य विद्यार्थियों के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में फीसों में रियायतें दी जाती हैं।

माध्यमिक शिक्षा को निःशुल्क करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। मुख्य कठिनाई साधनों की कमी है और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना सम्भव न होगा। भारत सरकार की सलाह यह है कि सभी जरूरत मन्द विद्यार्थियों के

लिए माध्यमिक स्तर पर शिक्षा को यथा सम्भव निःशुल्क कर देना चाहिये और जिसका अन्ततः उद्देश्य माध्यमिक शिक्षा को सभी विद्यार्थियों के निःशुल्क करना हो।

मध्य प्रदेश ने माध्यमिक शिक्षा को सभी बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क नहीं किया है। यह सुविधा केवल लड़कियों और पिछड़े वर्गों के बच्चों के लिए उपलब्ध है।

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12 44 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Visit of Soviet Defence Minister

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : 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 :—

"The recent visit of the Soviet Defence Minister to India and his talks with the Government of India".

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister of Defence of USSR, Marshal A.A. Grechko, along with senior Service Officers and a representative of the USSR Foreign Office, visited India from 2nd to 9th March 1969. The visit was at my invitation and in reciprocation of my visit to the USSR in October 1968, along with senior Service and Defence Ministry officers.

The visit was in the nature of a goodwill visit, in the course of which opportunities were provided to Marshal Grechko and his party to see something of the life and culture of India. The visit of Marshal Grechko to some Defence Establishments and the contacts made between senior officers of the Armed Forces of the two countries, have helped in developing the mutual regard of the Armed Forces of one country for the other. The talks at the Delegation level and at Service Officers' levels, apart from being concerned with normal courtesies provided an opportunity for exchange of views on some aspects of the Defence problems of the two countries.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapura) : Did they come to see Manipuri dances ?

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Kathak and Bharat Natyam.

AN HON. MEMBER : Bhangra.

SHRI S. KUNDU : This is a matter with which the nation and the House have been concerned for a long time. We have expressed our anger and anguish on this matter. But it is disappointing to find that the hon. Minister has dismissed such a serious matter in a few lines and has treated the subject in such a cavalier fashion, as has been suggested by Shri Dwivedy. When serious political and military implications are involved, he says they were introduced to the cultural life of India, i.e. Manipuri dances, Odissi dances etc. But not a single word has been mentioned whether vis-a-vis Pakistan, military and political relations were discussed and whether the new confrontation of the Chinese Government with Soviet Russia and its implications to India were also discussed. Nothing of this sort has been disclosed, though the call attention notice has pointedly directed attention to that.

MR. SPEAKER : Now let him ask 'may I know'...

SHRI S. KUNDU : We have been repeatedly demanding that the hon. Minister must come out openly and say openly what exactly their stand is...

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta North-West) : On a point of order. What is the question ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : They must state their stand so far as the questions of arms aid by Soviet Russia to Pakistan is concerned. Various problems arising out of this.

MR. SPEAKER : The Defence Demands are coming up for discussion. All these things could appropriately be discussed then. Now let him ask a question.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The most important thing is this. It has appeared in the press that recently 40—50 tanks have been given to Pakistan. It has also been reported that the Soviet Defence Minister has stated

there is no danger from Pakistan to India as regards invasion. May I point out that recently the Air Marshal of Pakistan said that Agra, Kanpur and Punjab are parts of Pakistan.

AN HON. MEMBER : Delhi also.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Bhutto has also said that Assam belongs to Pakistan.

A new political development is taking place. In view of this, what is the Minister's stand in the context of the Soviet Defence Minister's statement that there is no danger of invasion to India from Pakistan ?

My second question is this. In the last two or three months, some important military equipment, electronic equipment, anti-tank missiles etc., has been made over to Pakistan. Here I would quote an extract of what appeared in the Aero Club Magazine. *Flight* of London. In an article in *Flight*, the official publication of the Royal Aero Club, London, Mr. Fricker says :

"...the Pakistan Air Force now being modernised will be in a unique position in the world when the Soviet-supplied Mig-31S and Sukhoi SU-7S join it".

In view of this situation and when the Air Marshal of Pakistan goes to the US and also gets arms aid in addition to such aid from China, I would like to ask this question.

MR. SPEAKER : You can raise all this at the time of the defence debate.

SHRI S. KUNDU : For the tanks which Pakistan got from China, the spare-parts have been supplied by Soviet Russia and the people of Soviet Russia have stated that by such supplies the military balance has not tilted in favour of Pakistan. May I know how far this aspect was discussed and how far this fear was conveyed to the Defence Minister ? There are also press reports—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. You will have to sit down now. I am on my legs.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I am putting my last question.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I have been requesting you and requesting you. But you have been making a speech. The defence demand is coming and you can then certainly make a speech. My requests to you have absolutely fallen on deaf ears. I do not know what to do.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Now he can frame his questions.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. Put your question.

SHRI S. KUNDU : There has been a report now that when the Minister met the Defence Minister of the Soviet Union, they did not discuss the problem of Pakistan. This is one question. My second question is this ; whether they talked among themselves that in case there is any aggression from China on India, both of them will retaliate against China. The third question is this : whether the hon. Minister discussed with him and tried to find out what is the nature of the equipment, what is the nature of the military hardware that was given by China. (*Interruption*) This is my last question : whether the Minister of Defence has told Soviet Russia that their intention is hypocritical when they say that their friendship with us will remain and, at the same time, they could help our aggressor, Pakistan. May I know if the Minister will understand this stand of the Soviet Union as hypocritical ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not easy to answer this because that will mean another speech, and during a Call Attention Notice, I cannot make a speech. I have only to confine myself to certain specific questions. I can understand the anxiety of the House with respect to the supply by the Soviet Union of arms to Pakistan.

AN HON. MEMBER : Tanks. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have also seen the report to the effect that some equipment has already arrived in Pakistan. It is wrong to suggest that this matter was not discussed. This matter did come up in the course of my talks with the Defence Minister of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's intention of supplying arms had been

communicated to us quite some months ago, and there has been a statement made to this effect by the Prime Minister, and there was some discussion and some debate also on that point. The present supplies are really an implementation of what had then been indicated by the Soviet Union, namely, their decision to supply some arms to Pakistan. We have to take it as a decision by their Government. So far as we are concerned, we have left the Soviet Union in no doubt about our grave concern in this respect, because we feel that any accrual to the armed strength of Pakistan is a direct threat to us. And this is so particularly in view of the fact that Pakistan itself does not say that they have got any particular enemies. But it is a decision by USSR Government. We have again repeated that it is a matter of concern for us. But this may be substantially correct: that some equipment has already arrived in Pakistan, may be tanks, may be some other equipment. I have not got the details. This is what happens in another country. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. KUNDU : You ask for details.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If you do not hear, what can I do ? No details were given by them and no details are expected to be given,—let us be quite clear—just as no details about arms supplied to us are given by Soviet Union to any other country—

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Tashkent agreement ? (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not answer the interruptions. Only the points raised by Mr. Kundu should be answered. No interruptions need be answered. Once you start replying to interruptions, there will be no end to it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am thankful to you, but I hope it will fall on their ears also and they will not interrupt. Some supplies of equipment have taken place. I cannot give details. The Soviet Union will not give us the details of the arms they supplied to Pakistan, just as they are expected not to give details of the arms that they supply to India. That is the hard reality and we should accept that position. This really answer all the questions. There

may be difference of opinion, but the factual position is what I have stated.

SHRI S. KUNDU : The newspaper report is that the Soviet Defence Minister said that there is no danger from Pakistan to India. What is the assessment of the hon. Minister? Did he protest about the new developments taking place in Pakistan?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The Defence Minister of Soviet Union never said that we have no danger from Pakistan. Whatever may be his assessment, his assessment is not the assessment we take. We have got our own method of assessing the danger that we face. It is nobody's business—whosoever he may be—to make any comment upon that. You cannot ask me what his assessment is. Whatever may be his assessment, he never mentioned it to me. I do not take the assessment from any outside quarter.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : It is a well-known truth that defence and foreign policies are very intimately connected. It was, therefore, right on the part of the Soviet Defence Minister that he brought a Foreign Affairs expert also with him. His visit took place at a time when certain developments were taking place, which have great importance and impact on India from the military point of view, viz., the confrontation between Russia and China, the developments in Tibet, the developments in Pakistan. They all have an impact not only on Russian defence, but on Indian defence also. Certain developments that have taken place must have been known to the Defence Minister also. In Tibet, Liu Shao-chi, the deposed of Head of the State in China, is reported to have said...

MR. SPEAKER : We are talking about Russian aid to Pakistan.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : This is very relevant, Sir.

"The radio quoted an editorial in the official newspaper 'Tibet Daily' which said :

"Chon Jen-shan and Wang Chi-meo, the agents of the traitor, renegade and scab Liu Shao-chi, have been expelled.

But not all their followers in Tibet have been eliminated. These elements are promoting factionalism, creating dissension

among the ranks of proletarian revolutionaries and inciting clashes between the proletarian revolutionary groups of Tibet. What they aim at is to establish an 'independent kingdom' in Tibet. Their sinister plan has made some headway",

That means, a move is going forward to establish an independent kingdom of Tibet by Lao Liu Shao-chi, the ex-Head of State of China. Then there is the fighting that has almost broken out between Russia and China. The developments in the eastern wing of Pakistan are clear. There are the increased activities of the Chinese in Pakistan and the increased supply of arms by Russia to Pakistan. In the light of these geo-political development in the fields of defence and foreign affairs. I want to put three specific questions. May I know whether the question of Tibet, in the context of Sino-Soviet confrontation also came up and whether USSR is now inclined to support the cause of Tibetan independence and its restoration to the status of a buffer State, which may act as a cushion in Central Asia and also in establishing peace in the area? May I know whether the question of stepped-up military aid to Pakistan was also considered and whether his attention was drawn to the growing influence of China and Chinese agents in Pakistan, particularly in its eastern wing? May I know whether the Soviet Defence Minister's attention was drawn to the rising tempo of anti-India hysteria that is sought to be worked up in Pakistan, as in clear from the recent statements of Mr. Bhutto and Maj. Gen. Akhbar Khan, who led the Pakistan Army into Kashmir in 1947 who is reported to have said that not only Kashmir, but Agra and Delhi will be occupied by Pakistan? May I know whether the Soviet Defence Minister was convinced about the inadvisability of arming Pakistan? What was his response to the anti-India hysteria worked up by Mr. Bhutto and others? May I know whether these things were brought to the notice of the Soviet Defence Minister and what was his reaction? Can we expect that in view of these developments, Soviet Russia will stop supporting Pakistan and develop some kind of liaison with India in respect of the defence needs not only of India but the whole Central Asian region, particularly Tibet?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We want a written answer to this.

13 00 hrs.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, the political status of Tibet or the happenings inside Tibet was not a matter which came up for discussion and it is not a matter in which I was concerned (*Interruption*). The assessment that hon. Member has made of the situation in Tibet or what the ex-chief of State of China is planning about Tibet are matters which cannot be taken up by us with any seriousness. We should not really go by these views which are aired by people who are not in authority. There was nothing so be discussed about the political question relating to Tibet.

His second question was about USSR's military aid to Pakistan. This I have already attempted to reply and I have nothing more to add. I would only like to say that this matter was also pointed out that Pakistan is getting military aid from China and they also at one time got very massive military aid from USA and several other West European countries. Knowing all that, it appears, that the decision of the Soviet Union does stand that they will supply some arms. What is the quantity I cannot say, but they are generally at pains to point out that it is much less than what is given to India.

His third point was about anti-India hysteria that is being whipped up by certain politicians in Pakistan which is a well known fact. The internal situation in Pakistan so far as it relates to a military, threat, is a matter which is constantly under consideration by us. It is not clear to me as to what is gained by pointing this out to a visiting dignitary, what the politicians there are saying to each other. But it is a matter which concerns us and the defence implications of the happenings in Pakistan is a matter which is always under consideration by us and we go by our assessment of the happenings in Pakistan, the danger that we face from Pakistan and also on account of the collusion between Pakistan and China.

As the hon. Member said, defence policy and foreign policy are connected very much. Therefore, we are constantly in touch with the foreign office and we exchange views. We assess the situation, the political happenings and their implications. That is a process which goes on continuously within our Government.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad) : Sir, over the past one year there has been a great inflow of Soviet leaders into India. A few delegations did go from here also including our President and the Prime Minister. Our present Minister of External Affairs, who was then the Minister of Commerce, our then State Minister of External Affairs and so many others topped by the Presidents visit to that country. In January, 1965, as you will remember, Mr. Kosygin visited India. He was present here on the 26th of January.

Then he made a very significant statement, which has a bearing on all his visits and whatever outcome there may be of the talks held with him recently and with his Defence Minister. That statement was only a small paragraph of only four or five lines :

"The present situation persistently demands from all who cherish peace and security of people to take united action aimed at curbing aggressive forces of imperialism and colonialism."

Then he says :

"It goes without saying that further implementation of such a foreign policy, therefore, will contribute to the development of fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and India in all spheres."

In plain words it means—if you do not support us in all our foreign policy, we will not support you in regard to arms aid or any of your policy. From then on there has been a change of course of their policy—aid to Pakistan, military aid to Pakistan, and the Soviet representative saying that a plebiscite in Kashmir would be justified. From then on, the entire course, the entire stand *vis-a-vis* Indo-Soviet relations changed. Then came a very important factor concerning India's defence and foreign policy, and that was the nuclear non-proliferation treaty which we said we would not sign. Even then all of us have said that the Soviet Union would pressurize us, the big powers would pressurize us. Then came the events of Czechoslovakia which were not to our liking. We were against their policy and yet we wanted arms aid from them. Now, arising out of all these things, during the last visit of their Defence Minister, certain pertinent questions should have been asked and certain defence problems posed and discussed. I do not want from the Defence Minister an

answer as to what was the outcome of the discussion, but I would like to know, and I am sure everybody is concerned with it, whether discussion on the following points took place. Firstly in view of the present Sino-Soviet relations, did we at all discuss the grand strategy of containing China? Secondly, in view of the strained relations between China and Soviet Russia, and in view of that alone, did we discuss aid jointly to oppressed nations, nations bordering China which are at the moment being aided or being helped by the Soviet Union, like we ourselves? The Defence Minister says that certain of these things were beyond the purview of defence. I would like to remind him that the Foreign Secretary was present throughout these discussions. Naturally, he was present to give some data on points relating to external affairs. Lastly, during those discussions, was any pressure brought on us again to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty? Then, did we discuss with the Soviet Defence Chief the question of ammunition for the equipments, tanks and guns that have been supplied to us, with which they do not have the capability of war because they do not have the ammunition here? We do not manufacture them here, because we are not permitted to manufacture them here. Were these things discussed or not?

SHRI NAMBIAR : (Tiruchurappalli) : Is it the policy of the Government of India to contain China?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : (Noudyal): Contain Nambiar.

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : पाकिस्तान को जो अमेरिका ने आर्म्स सप्लाई किए हैं उस के मुताल्लिक मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : My duty is to contain you all ; not China.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Without going into the merits of the long perambulatory opening part of the question, statement or comment, I would confine myself very briefly to three or four points that came at the end of his rather long speech. In view of the Sino-Soviet conflict he asked whether the question of containing China was discussed,

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN : Grand strategy.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Yes, grand strategy or something, We are not thinking in terms of such a grand strategy.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There is no question of containing China. We have our own problems in relation to China. We are not thinking in terms to, any such grand strategy of containing China. Therefore, naturally, this was not discussed. It is not our policy.

The second question was whether there should be joint aid by USSR and India to certain countries in South-east Asia. This was not discussed because there is no question of our joining the Soviet Union or any other country in giving joint aid to any country in the South-east Asia region. We have our own bilateral relations with several South-east Asian countries and this policy continues that we deal with those countries on a bilateral basis. We do not want to join any other power in a joint effort to aid these countries in the South-east Asian region (*Interruption*).

Then, there was the third question as to whether the question of the treaty about non-proliferation of atomic weapons was discussed. This was not discussed. There is no question of any pressure being mounted against us to sign the treaty. Some of the friends in the Opposition do not know that country can pressurise us today on any matter and there is no question of our being pressurised to sign or not to sign anything.

The fourth question was whether the question of ammunition etc was discussed. I would appeal to hon. Members not to repeat that we have not got ammunition. The hon. Member is not informed on that issue and he should not raise something on which his information is incorrect. This is absolutely wrong. This is bad for us and for our armed forces, if a feeling is created that we have not got enough of ammunition to meet our defence requirements.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : I never said that.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We have got enough of ammunition and there is no question of any bar on our manufacturing anything. We are free to manufacture anything that we like. The premise of this question is absolutely incorrect and there is nothing for me to reply.....(*Interruption*).

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13.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of University Grants Commission for 1967-68 and Uttar Pradesh Universities (Amendment) Act, 1969

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRIMATI JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH) : Sir, on behalf of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission for the year 1967-68 under section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [*Place in Library See No. LT-329/69*]
- (2) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Universities (Amendment) Act, 1969 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 7 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1969 under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-330/69*]

SHRI HEM BARUA (Maugaldhn) : Sir, what happened to the *chappal*-throwing incident against the Bihar..... (*Interruption*)

Notifications under All India Services Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, I beg

(1) to re-lay on the Table—

- (a) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of

section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

- (i) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1968, published Notification No. G.S.R. 2026 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1968. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-2557/68*]
- (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1968 published in Notification No. GSR 2027 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1968. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-2558/68*]
- (iii) The Indian Forest Service (Released Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2031 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1968. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-2558/68.*]
- (iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2070 in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1968. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2676/68.*]
- (v) The Indian Police Services (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2071 in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1968. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-2676/68*]
- (vi) The All India Services (Provident Fund Second Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2135 in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1968.
- (vii) The Indian Civil Service Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2136 in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1968.
- (viii) The Indian Civil Service (Non European Members Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S.