

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

देश के पांच बड़े बड़े जोन बनाये। उस समय कुछ भाइयों की यह भावना थी कि जो गवर्नर हैं उन को कम कर के पांच जोनल गवर्नर बनाये जायें ताकि देश में एकीकरण प्राये। लेकिन भ्रब होता यह है कि एक साल में दो तीन दफे जोन्स की बैठक हो जाती है। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर उस पर प्रेजाइड कर लेने है और बात सत्य हो जानी है। नतीजा होता है कि जो जोनल सिस्टम है उस से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर प्रदेशों के बजाय जोन्स का प्राधार हो तो हमारा उद्देश्य बहुत कुछ पूरा हो सकता है।

15.29 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

अभी नदी के बारे में बंगलोर कांग्रेस में प्रस्ताव प्राया था कि नदियों के पानी को ले कर राज्यों में भगड़ा होता है इसको कैसे मिटाया जाये। ऐसा लगता है कि हर एक राज्य अपने अपने को स्वतंत्र मानने लगा है और नदियों का भगड़ा ऐसे होता है जैसे कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान का भगड़ा हुआ था, जिसमें बलूच बैंक प्राया था, उसने रुपया दिया था और हम को भी रुपया देना पड़ा था। आज जो लाहौर के सामने नहर बनी हुई है, कहा जाता है कि वह उसी रुपये से बनी है और एंटी टैंक केनाल के रूप में काम कर रही है।

पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान का यह भगड़ा तो समझ में आता है क्योंकि ये अलग अलग देश हैं, लेकिन देश के अन्दर एक राज्य जैसे मद्रास अपना पानी आन्ध्र में न जाने दे या मैसूर अपना पानी आन्ध्र में न जाने दे, इस प्रकार के भगड़े तो नहीं होने चाहिए। इन को रोकने की कोई व्यवस्था अवश्य होनी चाहिए।

15.30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: CHINESE NOTE.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur

Shastri): I want to inform the House that this morning we received a communication from the Chinese Government demanding that within three days we should dismantle our defence installations which they allege are located on their side of the border in Tibet across the Sikkim border. I might for the benefit of the House, read out the relevant portions of the communication, although I would be placing the communication and our reply on the Table of the House.

"In its notes the Indian Government continues to resort to its usual subterfuges in an attempt to deny the intruding activities of Indian troops along the Sino-Indian boundary and the China-Sikkim boundary. This attempt cannot possibly succeed. Since ceasefire and troop withdrawal were effected along the Sino-Indian border by China on her own initiative in 1962, Indian troops have never stopped their provocations and there have been more than 300 intrusions into China either by ground or by air. The Chinese Government has repeatedly lodged protests with the Indian Government and served warnings to it, and has successively notified some friendly countries. The facts are there, and they cannot be denied by the Indian Government by mere quibbling. Moreover, the Chinese Government has four times proposed the Sino-Indian Joint Investigation into India's illegal construction of military works for aggression on the Chinese side of the China-Sikkim boundary, but has each time been refused by the Indian Government. Now the Indian Government pretentiously says that the matter can be settled if only an independent and neutral observer should go to the border to see for himself. It further shamelessly asserts that Indian troops have never crossed the Sikkim-China boundary which has been formally delimited, and that India has not built any military works either on the Chinese side of the border or on the border itself. This is a bare-faced lie. How can it hope to deceive anyone?"

"As is known to everybody, the Indian Government has long been using the territory of Sikkim against China. Since September 1962, not to mention earlier times, Indian troops have crossed the China-Sikkim boundary, which was delimited long ago, and have built a large number of military works for aggression either on the Chinese side of the China-Sikkim boundary or on the boundary itself. There are now fifty six such military works, large and small, which they have built in the past few years all over the important passes along the China-Sikkim boundary, thus want only encroaching upon China territory and violating her sovereignty. In these years the Chinese Government has made thirteen representations to the Indian Government. But the Indian Government has all along turned a deaf ear to them and does not have the slightest respect for China's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Far from stopping its acts of aggression, the Indian Government has intensified them by ordering its troops to intrude into Chinese territory for reconnaissance and provocations."

We are sending a reply to all those points and as I said I shall place the reply on the table of the House. I will read out the relevant portions of our reply.

"Ever since the Sino-Indian border problem was raised by the Chinese Government, the Government of India had made strenuous attempts to settle the question peacefully and with honour. Even after the unprovoked Chinese attack across the border in October-November, 1962, the Government of India consistently followed the policy of seeking a peaceful settlement honourable to both the parties concerned.

As has been pointed out in various notes to the Chinese Government in the past, the Government of India has given strict instructions to its armed forces and personnel not to cross the international boundary in

the Eastern and the Middle Sectors and the so-called 'line of actual control' in the Western Sector. The Government of India are satisfied after careful and detailed investigations, that Indian personnel as well as aircraft have fully carried out their instructions and have not transgressed the international boundary and the 'line of actual control' in the Western Sector at any time at any place. The Government of India are, therefore, absolutely convinced that the allegations contained in the Chinese note under reply are completely groundless. The Government of India are constrained to reject these allegations and to reassert emphatically that they do not accept the claims to vast areas of Indian territory in the Western, Middle and Eastern Sectors of the border put forward in the Chinese note under reply. As regards China's stand on Kashmir and on the present unfortunate conflict between India and Pakistan, it is nothing but interference on the part of China calculated to prolong and to enlarge the conflict."

The background of the matter is that in September 1962 some defence structures were constructed on the Sikkim side of the Sino-Indian frontier. These structures have not been in occupation since the cessation of hostilities in November, 1962. Since the Chinese Government alleged that some of these structures were on their side of the border, India had in its note of September 12, 1965 gone to the extent of suggesting that an Independent Observer be allowed to go to this border to see for himself the actual state of affairs. The Chinese Government has not unfortunately, accepted this reasonable proposal and has reiterated its proposal for joint inspection. In our reply which is being sent today, we are informing the Chinese Government that their contention is entirely incorrect. Nevertheless, as an earnest of our desire to give no ground to the Chinese for making this a pretext for aggressive action, we are

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informing them that we have no objection to a joint inspection of those points of the Sikkim-Tibet border where Indian personnel are alleged to have set up military structures in Tibetan territory. The Government of India on their part are prepared to arrange such an inspection as early as possible, at an appropriate official level, on a mutually convenient date.

We have sent a reply to the Chinese note accordingly and hope that Chinese Government would agree to action being taken as proposed. Copies of the Chinese note and of our reply have been placed on the table of the House.

I know the House would feel concerned about the intentions of the Chinese Government. We do hope that China would not take advantage of the present situation and attack India. The House may rest assured that we are fully vigilant and that if we are attacked, we shall fight for our freedom with grim determination. The might of China will not deter us from defending our territorial integrity. I shall keep the House informed of further developments.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** On a point of clarification. You said you would take up the Calling Attention Notices at 3.30 p.m. (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. In regard to the taking up of the Calling Attention Notices, I said that in the meanwhile I had received intimation that the Prime Minister would be making a statement on that subject.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You have established a convention—(Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I can call one Member from each group only to speak for a couple of minutes if he likes. (Interruption). Order, order. No questions and answers; I would not ask the Prime Minister to give individual answers.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** A clarification.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think that is necessary.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** We are not going to probe into it. Only a clarification. (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I think that we should not, at this moment do anything. That should be better. I would say that it is even more advisable that we should desist from putting any question or making any further enquiries. Let us now wait and see, after this statement has been made. That would be better. I think that is the sense of the House.

Now, would the House like to take up the non-official business?

**Some Hon. Members:** No no.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then we shall adjourn.

15.42 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Ten of the Clock on Monday, September 20, 1965/Bhadra 29, 1887 (Saka).