

ARMS SUPPLY TO PAKISTAN BY RUSSIA

W SHRI M. K. MOHTA: SHRI K. C. PANDA: SHRI SUNDAR MANI PATEL: SHRI RAJNARAIN: SHRI SRI KANT MISHRA: SHRI SUNDAR SINGH
 BHANDARI : SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: SHRI MAN SINGH VARMA: SHRI J P. YADAV: SHRI PREM MANOHAR: SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP
 SINHA: SHRI KRISHAN KANT: DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: SHRI BANKA BEHARY
 DAS: SHRI LOKANATH MISRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lt has come to the notice of Government that the Soviet Union has decided recently to sell SU-7 bombers and missile boats and other sophisticated lethal weapons to Pakistan:

(b) if so, the nature of such Soviet arms supply to Pakistan and whether this poses a threat to Indian security:

(c) whether this question was taken up by the Indian delegation led by the Foreign Secretary Shri T. N. Kaul, during hfe recent visit to Moscow and if so, the reaction of the Soviet Government in this regard: and

(d) what other action Government propose to take to offset the military imbalance between India and Pakistan on account of arms supply from all possible sources to Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Gov-vernment have no information to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the bilateral consultations held in Moscow in May 1970, I

the Indian delegation raised with the Soviet side all questions of mutual interest, including the question of Soviet arms supply to Pakistan. Our points of view on all these questions were made clear to thfe Soviet delegation. The Soviet side expressed understanding of our position.

(d) Government are alive to the situation created by the arms build up by Pakistan and its repercussions in regard to our defence responsibilities and have taken suitable measures on our side.

भारतीय भू-भाग को चीनी तथा पाकिस्तानी भू-भाग प्रदर्शित करने वाले रूसी मानचित्र

207. श्री जगवम्बी प्रसाद यादव :

श्री गनेशी लाल चौधरी :

चौधरी ए० मोहम्मद :

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र :

श्री नवल किशोर :

श्री ना० कृ० शेजवलकर :

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी :

श्री प्रेम मनोहर :

श्री महेन्द्र कुमरा मोहता :

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर :

श्री बांका बिहारी दास :

क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सोवियत रूस द्वारा तैयार किये गये ऐसे मानचित्रों के संस्करणों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनमें भारतीय भू-भाग को चीनी अथवा पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्र दिखाया गया है ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक संस्करण में किस-किस भारतीय भू-भाग को चीनी और पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्र दिखाया गया है और प्रत्येक मामले में भारत सरकार ने अब तक क्या-क्या कार्यावाही की है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

**RUSSIAN MAPS SHOWING INDIAN TERRITORY
AS CHINESE AND PAKISTANI TERRITORY**

207. SHRI J. P. YADAV:

SHRI GANESH LAL CHAT
DHARY:

CHAULHARY A MOHAMMAD:

SHRI SIYAM DHAR MIS-RA:

SHRI IAWAL KISHORE:

SHRI L. K. SHEJWALKAR:

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH

BHANDARI:

SHRI PREM MANOHAR:

SHRI M. K. MOHTA:

SHRI IAGDISH PRASAD

MAT] [UR:

SHRI BANKA BEHARY
DAS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the detail; of the issues of the maps prepared in the USSR in which parts of Indian territory have been shown as parts of Chinese or Pakistani territory; and

(b) the name; of the parts of the Indian territories which have been shown as Chinese and Pakistani territory in each issue together with the details of the actions so far taken by the government of India in each case and the outcome thereof?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) ऐसा कोई सोवियत मानचित्र नहीं है, जिसमें भारत के भागों को पाकिस्तानी क्षेत्र में दिखाया गया हो।

लेकिन कम से कम पिछले 15 वर्षों में सोवियत संघ में भारत के जितने मानचित्र छपे हैं, उन सभी में भारतीय प्रदेश के कुछ भागों को चीन का दिखाया गया है। कुछ अधिक महत्वपूर्ण उदाहरण इस प्रकार हैं :

(1) एटलस मिरे (विश्व मानचित्र) के सभी संस्करण—कम से कम 1954 से।

(2) 1956 में इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ दि एकेडेमी आफ साइन्सेज, यू० एस० एस० आर० द्वारा प्रकाशित भारत का मानचित्र।

(3) मिडिल स्कूल के बच्चों के लिए मानचित्र। हालांकि 1969 में इसका प्रकाशन हुआ था। लेकिन इसमें लिखा है कि यह 1967 में तैयार किया गया था।

(4) भित्ति मानचित्र। इसमें यह लिखा है कि यह 1961 के सर्वेक्षण पर आधारित है।

(5) शिक्षकों के प्रयोग के लिए मानचित्र। यह उस मानचित्र का तीसरा संस्करण है जो मूलतः 1967 में तैयार किया गया था।

(ख) सोवियत मानचित्रों में जो भारत-चीन सीमा दिखाई गई है, वह चीनी मानचित्रों में दिखाए गए सर्वेक्षण के अनुरूप है। विशिष्ट रूप से, अकसाइ चिन, डेमचोक, नीलंग जादंग तथा पूर्वोत्तर सीमांत एजेन्सी को चीन का भाग दिखाया गया है। भारत सरकार सोवियत प्राधिकारियों के साथ इस सम्पूर्ण प्रश्न को समय-समय पर उठा रही है। उन्होंने इस मामले की जांच करने का वायदा किया है।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) There are no Soviet maps which show parts of India as Pakistani territory.

However, all Soviet maps of India at least over the last 15 years have been showing parts of Indian territory as belonging to China. Some of the more important instances are:

(1) All editions of Atlas Mira (World Atlas)—at least since 1954.

(2) Map of India published in 1956 by the Institute of the Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R.

(3) An atlas for Middle School Children. Though published in 1969, it carries a legend saying that it was prepared in 1967.

(4) A wall map. This carries a legend that is based on a survey conducted in 1961.

(5) An atlas for the use of teachers. This is the third edition of an Atlas originally prepared in 1967.

(b) The Soviet maps depict India-China boundary more or less in accordance with the alignment shown in Chinese maps. Specifically, Aksai Chin, Damchok, Nilang Jadhang and the North East Frontier Agency are shown as being parts of China. Government of India have been raising from time to time this entire question with the Soviet authorities. They have promised to look into the matter.]

INDIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT TO Moscow

208. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: SHRI LOKANATH MISRA: SHRI N. G. GORAY: SHRI K. C. PANDA: SHRI S. S. MARISWAMY: SHRI SUNDAR MANI PATEL: SHRI KRISHAN KANT: SHRI ARJUN ARORA: SHRI A. D. MANI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Indian officials recently visited the Soviet Union and had talks with the Soviet Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the joint press statement issued is attached.

JOINT PRESS STATEMENT

A regular session of bilateral consultative meetings between representatives of the Foreign Office of the USSR headed by Mr. N. P. Firyubin, Deputy Foreign Minister, and representatives of the Foreign Office of India headed by Mr. T. N. Kaul, Foreign Secretary, was held in Moscow from 25th May to 29th May, 1970. In the talks, from the Indian side Mr. Kewal Singh, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. D. P. Dhar, Ambassador of India to the

USSR, Mr. R. D. Sathe and Missi C. B. Muthamma, Joint Secretaries in the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. R. Bhandari, Minister, Mr. H. K. Singh and Mr. A. K. Damodaran, Counsellors, Embassy of India, Moscow and Mr. S.M. Hashmi, Director, Ministry of External Affairs, and, on the Soviet side, Mr. N. M. Pegov, the USSR Ambassador to India, Mr. M. G. Gribanov and Mr. A. A. Fomin, Heads of the Departments in the USSR Foreign Ministry and other senior officials of the Ministry participated.

During their stay in Moscow Indian representatives were received by Mr. A. N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and discussed questions of Soviet-Indian relations of mutual interest. The Indian side also had talks on subjects of direct concern to the two countries with Mr. A. A. Gromyko, Foreign Minister of the USSR, Mr. P. V. Dementiev, Minister of Aviation Industry, USSR, Madame E. A. Furtseva, Minister of Culture, USSR, Mr. A. M. Petrosyants, Chairman of State Committee for Atomic Energy, Mr. M. R. Kuzmin, First Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr. I. V. Arkhinov, First Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, and Madame Nina Popova, Chairman of the Union of Friendship Societies.

In the course of discussions relating to bilateral relations the two sides noted with satisfaction that there has been a marked strengthening of cooperation in all fields and particularly in those of trade, industry, education, science and technology : this was in accordance with the mutual desire of the two governments to expand the relations and to bring them to a higher level. They agreed that in many areas cooperation can be enlarged and there were several others in which bilateral cooperation could be developed to mutual benefit. Experts on both sides would meet with a view to realise the above objectives. The two sides reviewed a number of international issues. On important issues they noted with satisfaction that there was an identity of views