

cies. With regard to papers, Sir, both for English and language papers, we have got the break-up figures. But I do not want to tire the House with the figures. I may at this stage point out Rule 7 of the Rules for Accreditation of Press Correspondents at Government of India headquarters which were framed in consultation with the representatives of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference and the Indian Federation of Working Journalists. It reads as follows :—

"Press cards will be issued to each correspondent. Admission to special functions including Press Conferences, however, will be governed by invitation."

There is also a Press Commission recommendation. We thought that in some cases it may not be possible to invite every one. So we must have some sort of *modus operandi*.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : In the matter of briefing we have been given to understand that some kind of pick-and-choose is done either at the instance of the Ministry concerned or by the other Ministries. May I know, Sir, why it should not be possible to invite all the accredited correspondents for these briefings? If there is lack of accommodation, why is this problem not being solved, or it is because some Ministries in the matter of their subjects want to pick-and-choose, specially the Home Ministry? Is it not a fact, and is the hon. Minister aware—that when the Communists were arrested, some pressmen were taken according to the subjective understanding of the Home Ministry and then attempt was made to brief them to toe the Home Ministry's line? May I know, Sir, whether such practices are going to be stopped, and why the hon. Minister should refer this matter to the Ministries concerned? She is also a Cabinet Minister of high rank. She can deal with it herself.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We cannot present any Minister from meeting with any press people. Where these things are restricted sometimes, it is when a Ministry considers that a particular subject is of interest only to a particular correspondent. There may have been cases where this atti-

tude has been taken. But as I said, we try to have these Conferences open to all accredited correspondents. And sometimes when there is something of importance that is said even at a limited gathering, we immediately try to make the information available to all others concerned.

*95. [Postponed to the 2nd March, 1965.]

चीनियों द्वारा सिक्किम की सीमा में बलात् प्रवेश

{ श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी
चौरङ्गिया :†
*96. { श्री सीताराम जयपुरिया :
श्री के० सी० बघेल :
श्री रमेशचन्द्र शंकरराव खांडेकर :
श्री सुरेश जे० देसाई :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः महीनों में चीनियों ने सिक्किम की सीमा में कितनी बार बलात् प्रवेश किया ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने प्रत्येक बार क्या कार्यवाही की ?

‡[CHINESE INTRUSIONS ON SIKKIM BORDER

{ SHRI V. M. CHORDIA :†
SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA :
*96. { SHRI K. C. BAGHEL :
SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR :
SHRI SURESH J. DESAI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many intrusions were made by the Chinese on the Sikkim border during the last six months; and

(b) what action was taken each time by the Government of India in this connection ?].

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. D. S. RAJU) : (a) Four.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri V. M. Chordia.

‡[] English translation.

(b) All necessary precautionary measures were taken. Besides, protests were lodged with the Chinese Government in regard to all these intrusions.

†[रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० डी० एस० राजू) : (क) चार।

(ख) तमाम आवश्यक उपाय कर लिए गए थे। इसके अतिरिक्त इन सब घुसपैठों के संबंध में चीन सरकार को विरोध-पत्र भेजे गये थे।]

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया : क्या श्रीमान् बतलायेंगे कि यह जो चार घटनाएं घटी उनका व्योरा क्या है और सिक्कम की सीमा में कितना नुकसान हुआ तथा हमारी सीमा का कितना अतिक्रमण किया गया।

DR. D. S. RAJU : Regarding details of these intrusions, on the 27th Aug. 1964 a Chinese patrol of 3 men was seen about 150 yards inside Sikkim. Again, a second intrusion took place on the 25th December, 1964 when a Chinese patrol of 9 was seen 1½ miles East-South-East of Nathu La. On the 26th December, 1964 another group of 3 Chinese intruders was seen about 2 miles East-South-East of Nathu La, and the report of last intrusion was on the 19th January 1965 when 30 armed Chinese soldiers in uniform carrying wireless sets, accompanied by 2 civilians were seen 2½ miles inside Sikkim, south of Kangra.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया : क्या श्रीमान् यह बतलायेंगे कि पहले चीनी एक मील घुसे, फिर दो मील घुसे और इसके बाद तीन मील तक घुस आये। जब वे इस तरह से हमारी सीमा में प्रगति करते रहे तो उनको रोकने के बारे में हमारा क्या तरीका है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We have our own patrols and patrol posts at different places. That is how they came to know about it. When they were challenged by our own patrol, they had to go back; otherwise they

could have come in advance. So these steps are taken.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया : क्या श्रीमान् बतलायेंगे कि इतने स्टैप्स लेने के बावजूद भी जैसा कि श्रीमान् ने अपने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि वे पहले एक मील घुस आये, फिर दो मील घुस आये और फिर तीन मील तक घुस आये लेकिन हम उनको नहीं रोक सके और न इसका कोई प्रमाण ही मिलता है। तो ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार वैसा निर्णय क्यों नहीं लेती जैसा कि उसने पाकिस्तान की सीमा के साथ किया है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It depends upon the events and the incidents concerned.

SHRI A. D. MANI : Sir, in 1959 a Chinese Foreign Minister said that the boundary between China and Sikkim had long been formally delimited and there was neither any discrepancy between the maps nor in-discrepancy. May I ask the Minister of Defence whether this matter has been taken up by him with the Ministry of External Affairs and whether he has asked the Ministry of External Affairs to draw the attention of the Chinese Government to the fact that they are going back on assurances which they gave in 1959, namely that the border has been formally delimited and that there is no controversy about it ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as we are concerned, there is no controversy about it. There was no question of my drawing the attention of the External Affairs Ministry.

SHRI A. D. MANI : Why I ask is, this is a matter where the Chinese are trying to go back from what they said in 1959. So, has this matter been taken up by the Ministry of External Affairs with the Chinese Government ?

DR. D. S. RAJU : This is not the only matter . . .

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : Partially the hon. Minister has replied that this is not

†[]Hindi translation.

the only matter on which the Chinese have been shifting their position. On a matter like this, if a separate question is put, I will collect the latest position. Let me make a suggestion to the hon. Member that while dealing with these things, let us make precise statements because anything that is mentioned here is taken undue advantage of by the Chinese.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE : Recently a party of journalists visited Sikkim and they have reported their impressions that the security arrangements on the Sikkim border are not adequate and effective. May I know whether the Defence Minister is in a position to assure the House that in case of any Chinese aggression on Sikkim, we will be in a position to resist that aggression ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not know if a party of journalists went and came back. I must say that that impression is ill-founded. We have taken necessary action and we can certainly meet any aggression attempted by the Chinese.

MISS MARY NAIDU : May I know what our relations are with the Ruler of Sikkim ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Friendliest relation.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA : Is it a fact that the Chinese are preparing on all fronts and, if so, what are our preparations for meeting them ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : When we say that the Chinese army are in a threatening posture, that means their intentions are to do whatever they like but our intention is to meet any aggression wherever they do.

NEGOTIATING MACHINERY FOR DEFENCE EMPLOYEES

*97. **SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to revive the negotiating machinery for defence

employees which was withdrawn in 1960; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. D. S. RAJU) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to revive this machinery pending the implementation of the Joint Consultative and Compulsory Arbitration Scheme formulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs for all Central Government employees.

(b) The question of reviving this machinery was kept pending as the Government were considering the setting of the Joint Consultative and Compulsory Arbitration Scheme for all Central Government employees. Since the implementation of this Scheme may take some time, the All India Defence Employees' Federation and the Indian National Defence Workers Federation have been pressing to revive this machinery.

SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI : What are the salient features of this proposal ?

DR. D. S. RAJU : I do not like to go into the details of this proposal but as the name implies, it is a joint consultative and compulsory arbitration scheme. That should give some idea.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN : The Minister stated that there is a proposal to revive the channel of negotiation. When all the other Departments have restored the channel of negotiations after 1960, why this Ministry alone has delayed so far ?

DR. D. S. RAJU : After the Central Government employees' strike in 1960 a decision was taken that this negotiating machinery should lapse. Since then this is not functioning. After that this new scheme is under the contemplation of the Government and meanwhile the trade union leaders of the Indian Federation have come and discussed the matter with the Government and now they have put up their proposals which are being examined.

SHRI D. THENGARI : Will the Joint Consultative Machinery be introduced with-