

## KILLING OF INDIAN SOLDIERS BY CHINESE

\*539. { SHRI DEVI SINGH: †  
SHRI RAM SINGH:  
SHRI SUNDAR MANI  
PATEL:  
SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian defence personnel were killed by the Chinese armed personnel on the Indo-Tibetan border last month;

(b) if so, what are the details of the clash; and

(c) whether Government have lodged any protest with the Government of China in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. D. S. RAJU): (a) No Indian defence personnel was killed in October 1965 but one Indian soldier was killed by the Chinese in November, 1965. In addition, three policemen were killed in September 1965 and three Assam Rifles personnel in November 1965.

(b) Details are given in a statement laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

## STATEMENT

S. No.	Date	Place	Brief details
1.	19-9-65	Tsaskur (E7908 N3304) Ladakh	On the afternoon of this day a party of fifty mounted Chinese troops intruded into Indian territory near our civil post at Tsaskur (E7908 N3304) after crossing the 'Line of actual control' and opened heavy fire on an Indian civilian police party patrolling in the area well within Indian territory. Three of the Indian Police personnel were abducted and later murdered. Their bodies were returned on the 10th October, 1965.
2.	13-11-65	Dongchui La (Sikkim)	At 7.00 A.M. this day, a Company of Chinese, soldiers, approximately 100 strong, came up close to two of our out-posts in the Dongchui La area on the Sikkim-Tibet border and opened unprovoked fire of an intense character. The firing continued till 5.00 P.M. Our troops returned the fire. The Chinese had actually crossed over to our side of the border, to a depth of about 50 yards, for a body of a Chinese soldier was found lying at this point, along with the body of one Indian soldier who was also believed killed in the exchange of fire. The Chinese had earlier been observed dragging away one body of a dead Chinese soldier. Our troops made efforts to recover the body of

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Devi Singh.

S. No.	Date	Place	Brief details
			the Indian soldier, but the Chinese kept up a strong barrage of fire throughout the day which precluded this. Later in the evening, when our troops went forward, they discovered that the Chinese had, under cover of darkness dragged away the second body of the Chinese soldier, and also the body of the Indian soldier. The trail of the dragging of the bodies was visible on the snow. Later, on the 16th November, our patrol recovered the body of the Indian soldier from the crest of Dongchui La. It had two bullet wounds and one bayonet mark. This suggests the soldier was only wounded in the firing and was subsequently done to death by the Chinese.
3.	24-11-65	Domla (NEFA)	Three men of the Assam Rifles on a routine patrol near Domla, in the Siang district of NEFA, were ambushed, kidnapped and killed by the Chinese in Indian territory and taken away across the border. Their bodies were returned by the Chinese on 28th November 1965.

**SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR:** From the statement it appears that the Chinese dragged away one soldier under fire. May I know how it was possible for the Chinese to take away the dead soldier? Secondly, it appears that on all occasions the Chinese intruded into Indian territory quite considerably and even then not a single Chinese soldier was killed. Are we to think that the Indian Army is ordered not to shoot the Chinese or are we not prepared for this eventuality? Why has no Chinese soldier been killed in all these three encounters?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN:** The hon. Member has drawn very wrong conclusions. Certainly we have given instructions to meet any intrusion with strength if necessary. It is wrong to say that we have not killed.

We have already made a statement on this on the floor of this House and on the floor of the other House that when this man was killed, we had also killed their two men but naturally they had the advantage because they had their men on this and therefore under the cover of fire, they took away. Under what circumstances they took away I cannot decide nor anybody can decide. It depends on the circumstances on the spot there. It is not true and it would be wrong to suggest that we have given instructions not to fire against them. When it is necessary, our patrols can take positions. I got information only yesterday that one of our patrols has arrested one more soldier.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** Is the Government in a position to confirm if it is a fact that the Chinese intrusions

into our country were brought to the notice of the U.S. and the Russian Ambassadors yesterday and, if so, what were their reactions thereto?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I have no particular information on this point.

SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR: Is the Government in a position to tell this House as to the side of the China-Tibet border where there is heaviest concentration of the Chinese Army and in view of the recurrence of these intrusions lately, can the Government expect any major event from the Chinese on this border?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is a question of making a correct assessment of what the Chinese intentions are in this particular matter and we find that all along the border they are making probes and we cannot rule out the possibility of their taking some limited action a little later. We have to be prepared always for such eventualities.

#### AGRICULTURAL LABOUR COUNCILS

\*540. SHRI D. THENGARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up or encourage the setting up of Agricultural Labour Councils on the State and the District levels; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) and (b). A recommendation was made at the All India Seminar on Agricultural Labour held in August last that for effective implementation of the Rural Manpower Programme, it was desirable to set up a Co-ordinating Agency both at the District and State levels. A recommendation has been made by the Central Advisory Committee on Agricultural Labour for setting up of Labour co-operatives for agricultural labour. These recommendations have been

brought to the notice of the State Governments. There is no proposal to set up "Agricultural Labour Councils".

SHRI D. THENGARI: By what time has the Government advised the States to complete the setting up of Councils at the State and District levels?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA: We have not recommended the setting up of any Councils. We have only brought to the notice of the State Governments the recommendation made in the Seminar on Agricultural Labour and also the recommendations made by the Central Advisory Committee on Agricultural Labour. None of them has recommended the setting up of Agricultural Councils.

SHRI D. THENGARI: Is the Government satisfied with the present co-ordination between peasants and agricultural workers at the block level for higher production?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA: We are not very much satisfied but we will make all possible efforts to see that a satisfactory arrangement is made.

श्री जगन्नाथ प्रसाद : श्रीमन् मन्त्री महोदय ने यह बतलाया कि वे लेबर कौन्सिल नहीं बनायेंगे, लेकिन लेबर कॉन्सल्टेन्स बनायेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि लेबर कॉन्सल्टेन्स बनाने के बाद केवल लोन ही नहीं लैंडलेस लेबरर्स जिन के पास ज़माने नहीं है उनको कुछ जमीनें भी दी जायेंगी ?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA: When co-operatives are formed for the agricultural labour, it is not merely to give them some loans but also to give them some work. May be the labour co-operative societies can lay roads and those giving contract to a contractor can give it to the labour co-operative society. In a similar way they can be entrusted with several works.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: Is it a fact that the Conference considered the present conditions of the landless