

Russia are going to affect this deal about the setting up of the factories or delay it for some time?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How can I say about that?

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister has already made a statement. Shri Tyagi.

श्री त्यागी : एच० ए० एल० फैक्टरी में जो सुपरमोनिक का प्रोटोटाइप तैयार हुआ था और वह फ्लाइट वर्गर्ह में सक्सेसफुल हो गया तो क्या उस का बनाना छोड़ दिया गया है या साथ साथ चलेगा ?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The project is going on. The second prototype has been got ready sometime back.

12.11 hrs.

STATEMENT ON VISIT TO ASSAM AND OTHER MATTERS

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I should like to make a brief statement with regard to my visit to Tezpur and other parts of Assam in the last two days.

First of all, if I may say so, I found both our Army and the people of Assam in very good heart. Yesterday morning, the wounded prisoners, whom the Chinese had returned in the course of the night before last, arrived. It was a long journey for them by road. With our Red Cross people, they arrived at 5 A.M. yesterday in the hospital at Tezpur. I saw them a little later. They were tired after their long journey. Some are seriously wounded; some are less seriously wounded. In the course of yesterday, they were all brought to Delhi. They are in the Delhi hospital now.

Hon. Members have often asked questions about the Chinese withdrawals. I cannot give them any definite information yet. Broadly, news comes to us which is not precise that

in the rear they are withdrawing and from some other points they have withdrawn. But they were still there in the main areas till yesterday, that is to say, it is obvious that this handing over of the wounded prisoners took place at Bomdi La which is one of the front areas. They were there then. But there are some indications that they are withdrawing from various places. More definitely, I cannot say; we have to wait and see.

There are a number of call attention and other notices. I do not know if you have admitted them.

Mr. Speaker: I only sent them on to you so that when you reply to the debate on the cease-fire, you may answer them. That is all.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes. If you will permit me, I shall very briefly say one or two words. There is nothing very much to be said.

There are a number of notices about the reported news of the closure of Indian consulates in Lhasa and Shanghai. That is true. For some time past, we have been thinking of that, and our staff has been gradually moving away from there. Now, finally, they have been closed, and the Chinese authorities have been asked to close their consulates in India—in Calcutta and, I think, Bombay. We have fixed the 15th December for the final closure on both sides of these consulates.

I have stated previously that on the day after the cease-fire announcement, and two days and three days after, there were some incidents of firing by the Chinese soldiers on some of our forces or troops, mostly those who were returning, stragglers and others. I might mention that the process of these people coming back has continued, and it has been much expedited by our air force, helicopters going and tracing them and bringing them back if they are wounded, and otherwise also helping them to come back. Every day some

people come back. There are heavily wooded areas round about, and it is not very easy to spot them. They have had a hard time because sometimes for 12 or 14 days they have been wandering about without any supplies, foot-sore, sometimes somewhat unwell. Those who have come back are recovering well. Some others we hope will also come back.

Last time I stated that in these cases of firing taking place on the 23rd, 24th and 25th November on some of our forces there were no casualties. A further information indicates that there were a few casualties—three; one killed and two wounded; and again at another place one NCO was killed, two officers and other ranks were killed and one other is believed killed and one other rank was wounded. This was in the fourth week of November. We have received no other information of any other breach of the cease-fire.

Then there is a question about what I said, what I am reported to have said in a broadcast given to the British Broadcasting Corporation, something to the effect that the Indian army would drive the Chinese from NEFA and considerable portions of Ladakh, and I am asked why not the whole of Ladakh. I have not seen the whole thing. We had been discussing and talking about the immediate stage, the interim stage rather, not the final stage, chiefly concentrating on that and the consequences of the offer they made about cease-fire and withdrawal. I think there is a question about that too. On that, as I have stated, the Chinese have stated that they will withdraw definitely behind the McMahon Line, they will withdraw altogether behind the McMahon Line. They have stated that they will have some check posts, but even those will be behind the McMahon Line.

As for the other questions, I will not go into them now—matters of controversy between us are about the area from which they have with-

drawn, that is to say, what their position will be, whether we shall put up our check posts or civil administration or police administration etc. All these statements which I have made refer to this interim stage and not to the final position which may arise.

I think I have dealt with all the points. There is something about Kashmir too. I do not think that needs any reply from me. It says that pressures are being brought. As the House knows, we have agreed to meet at a ministerial level with representatives of the Pakistan Government. No date has been fixed yet. I learn today on my return that an enquiry has been made from Pakistan about the date and place of the meeting. We shall consider that and send a reply soon.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshanabad): On a point of clarification.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब को एक दम तो में बुला नहीं सकता हूँ, बारी बारी ही बुला सकता हूँ ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विषयांतर । पहले कृपया मेरी मुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा आप ही पहले कह लीजिये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस समय जो भाषण दिया वह अंग्रेजी में दिया है और अब उन्हें हिन्दी बहुत अच्छी आती है लेकिन वह यहां कभी हिन्दी में नहीं बोलते आखिर इस का क्या कारण है ? इस प्रकार के महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर हिन्दी में भी कहना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये, मैं ने आप को मुन किया ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सुन तो आप ने लिया लेकिन जो मैं ने कहा उस का उत्तर क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे उस के कहने की जरूरत नहीं है इस बारे में मैं कई दफा कह चुका हूँ ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I ask a clarification from the Prime Minister? It is reported that he made a statement at Tezpur to the effect that the Chinese line of November 1959 is not different from our claim line. But Khinzemane and Longju—these areas in NEFA are affected. Over and above that there is a disturbing news item in the *New York Times* which is to the effect that the Prime Minister is ready to concede the Aksai Chin area in Ladakh to China. All these are disturbing news when the Prime Minister says in Tezpur that Ladakh is important and about NEFA there is nothing much. We are naturally disturbed over all these and I should be very happy if the Prime Minister clarifies this position and enlightens us.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are not expected to reply to statements made by newspapers, Indian or foreign, out of their minds. But as I said a little while ago, most of the talks have been about the present situation, that is, about the proposals made by the Chinese and the counter-proposals made by us. They have nothing to do with the final disposition or final settlement, or whatever it may be. In this perhaps there is a confusion. I did say in Tezpur, as far as I remember, that the Chinese proposals are that they will withdraw their forces behind the McMahon line, the ridge. The McMahon line produces a confusion because the Chinese have their own version of the McMahon line.

Shri Hem Barua: There are two McMahon lines.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Their own version is about four or five miles on

this side of the ridge. Therefore, the best thing is to describe it as watershed which is a definite, geographical fact. So, they will be withdrawing according to them behind that watershed I am not sure; not behind the water-shed; they have said the McMahon line; which line they mean I am not quite sure.

In order to remove a good deal of confusion that has arisen we are issuing a pamphlet containing Mr. Chou En-lai's letter and one or two of my letters to him in reply and a number of maps of these various lines, etc. I hope they will be ready by this evening, may be tomorrow. They were really meant to be sent to our Missions abroad. But I am sure they will be available to this House. I may not be able to give enough copies to every Member but some copies will be placed in the Library.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, on a point of order. The other day I said that when Parliament was in session no statement affecting this proposal should be made outside. As an instance, I pointed out Mrs. Lakshmi Menon's statement in Rangoon. Then you were pleased to say that it was a very simple statement about clarification and we were satisfied. But here is another statement made by Mrs. Menon at Colombo on December the 4th. She says "Neither in NEFA nor in Ladakh would India be restrained by the 20 kilometres limit placed by the Chinese cease-fire plan." She says again: "India would not accept the 20 kilometre limit on her advance after the Chinese pull behind the November 7th, 1959 line."

I congratulate her for making such a statement. It is a very bold statement to make. But what disturbs me is this. When Parliament is in session this statement which affects the policies of the Government is not made here. The Government has not so far defined its policies or attitudes so far as Chinese proposals are concerned. When she makes an authoritative pronouncement like that, when the

Parliament is in session, I think a point of order naturally arises and it is up to you to decide what should be done and what should not be done.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand the hon. Member calling this a point of order and objecting to my colleague, Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, making a statement. Here she is in Colombo, speaking to various people, answering questions from the Press, etc. It is obvious she has to say something. Everything she has said is stated in my letters to Mr. Chou En-lai, which have been placed before the House.

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Member says is that this statement of Mrs. Lakshmi Menon is at variance with the general policy mentioned here in Parliament. That is what he is trying to make out, that there is some conflict between the two.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): With regard to the prisoners of war transferred at Bomdi La, is there any information available with the Government, either from the Chinese Government or via the Red Cross as to the total number of Indian prisoners of war with the Chinese, among them how many sick and wounded, and whether the Chinese authorities are proposing to release any more prisoners of war to the Indian Government.

Then, on the same point of order, I submit that the decision to close the Shanghai and Lhasa Consulates should have been conveyed to the House before it was given to the Press. It was a policy decision. We have raised that point very often in the House about severance of diplomatic relations. So far Government had said that they have had made up their mind. Now suddenly they have told the press that they have decided to close the consulates at Shanghai and Lhasa. This at least is a major policy decision which should have been conveyed to the Parliament, when it is in session.

Mr. Speaker: That policy decision was long ago and in pursuance of that, these things have been taking place. There is nothing new in that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Prime Minister said in the House not once or twice, but several times that no decision has been made, with regard to that.

Mr. Speaker: I would request hon. Members—I have requested the hon. Prime Minister also—to remember that we can discuss all these things on the 10th when we take up the discussion on the cease-fire. The Members can raise all these things then. Now the Prime Minister has made a few observations and therefore I allowed two or three questions, but it should not be in such details, because that discussion is coming up and we should not anticipate what that discussion is going to be. The Members have a right and a chance in the very near future to put all these points across. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It may be ruled out as irrelevant to the discussion on the 10th.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी श्री तेजपुर गये थे। हम को यह खबर मिली थी कि कांग्रेस के एक बड़े जिम्मेदार आदमी ने, जो कि इस सदन के भी सदस्य हैं, वहाँ पर कहा कि चीन से लड़ना आसान नहीं है, क्योंकि उसकी तीन करोड़ की पल्टन है और उस के तीन हजार हवाई-जहाज तैयार हैं। उस से लोगों में अविश्वास की भावना और ज्यादा घबराहट बढ़ी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहाँ तक सही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इस का जवाब दे चुके हैं कि वहाँ पर मोराल बहुत हाई है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस के एक भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष ने, जो कि इस सदन के सदस्य हैं, वहाँ पर यह भावना पैदा की है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहाँ तक सही है।

Shri Ranga: I have one or two points to mention in this connection I had taken the occasion to write to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to make it possible for some of us in the House from different parties to go to those areas . . .

Mr. Speaker: That is quite a different thing.

Shri Ranga: (Chittoor): It is not quite so different. What has happened is, it has been made possible—I do not know how—by the Government or by themselves for the representatives of the ruling party to visit that area. But we are not quite sure that if we were to go to those areas, whether similar opportunities or similar facilities should be given to us. We do not want any special facilities or special favours. That was why I made that suggestion, that representatives of the different groups would be given an opportunity of going there, getting in touch with the conditions there and also making our contribution to boost up the morale. We are glad that the Prime Minister has made his visit. Now, I would like to know whether they thought of making any discrimination at all. I am not suggesting anything. If they have not thought like that, I want to know why it is that Government do not take the trouble to take advantage of my offer. It is not as if that we want pleasure-trips anywhere. I am sure other friends also have not gone there merely for a pleasure-trip. They thought it was their duty to go there, and so they have gone there and had the facilities. Would we be given the same facilities? And why is it that Government would not think of providing these facilities to the representatives of the other parties also?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite know to whom the hon. Member is referring. Some little time ago, I read in the newspapers that a considerable number—about 40—of Members of Parliament were going.

Shri Hem Barua: Organised by the AICC.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May be. Immediately I got a telegram from the Chief Minister of Assam and others protesting against this invasion by a large number of Members, for the simple reason that normally they are welcome, but, at the present moment, all those people there are so heavily occupied that it is difficult to provide transport for them; it is difficult to arrange accommodation. There is great difficulty about accommodation in Tezpur, because many things are concentrated there. The Assam Government is functioning at Gauhati and not from Shillong now. They pointed out that they would welcome one or two at a time. So, I ventured to suggest to the Congress President that he better restrain too many people from going there; if one or two people want to go there, they are welcome. If any person wants to go there and live in the villages there for a few months without any responsibility on the Government there, then they are welcome.

Shri Ranga: For a few months?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes; I said "for a few months."

Shri Ranga: Why should they go there for a few months?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I merely mentioned what we said; and what is what they said, and I agreed. There are a number of people doing extraordinarily good work, men and women, living in the villages there, and the administration there has praised them when I went there. They have no responsibility for them. The authorities there do not afford them jeeps. These people simply go there, from village to village, or stay in some village and talk to them. This kind of visit does a great deal of good. But it is physically difficult for them; if a number of people go there, to make arrangements at present, because many things are being re-arranged and stabilised.

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and Other Matters

So far as the military are concerned, if I may say so, that has nothing to do with Members of Parliament. They also felt that if a number of people come there it comes in the way of their work at the present moment. So, any individual can go; there is no ban on anybody going, but in regard to transport and accommodation and all that there, there are certain difficulties.

Shr Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the prisoners of war—whether there is going to be any further transfer; also, what is the position with regard to the closure of our Missions in Lhasa and Shanghai?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The last transfer took place the night before last. The Chinese, as the House knows, offered to hand over a number of injured prisoners. It was their offer. They have not given us any information about the number of prisoners they have and whether they are going to send them back or exchange them. But, they have, as far as I remember, in the course of the proposals, said that when some kind of preliminary arrangement is agreed to, which we have been discussing then, next step should be that some officers of ours and theirs—it is about this very arrangement and not about final matters—should decide where there should be the check-posts, ours and theirs; there, they have said they might also consider the exchange of prisoners etc.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): There have been persistent rumours and reports in the newspapers about the diplomatic excesses and misbehaviour which the Chinese authorities have been perpetrating upon our missions in Lhasa and Shanghai. Would the Prime Minister care to give us some details and the reasons and the circumstances which have led us to close our missions there. Secondly, I want to be clear where we are definitely to resume control of the territories from where the Chinese are to withdraw. We would like to know very clearly

about this. I would like to know very clearly about it.

Mr. Speaker: So far as those Missions are concerned, there have been persistent demands here that we should withdraw.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Rumours and reports have been persisting in the Press. It is not something in the public interest. If that is so, I would like to know it from the Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, as you were pleased to say, this matter of treatment in our Consulates, especially at Lhasa, has repeatedly come up and I have given an answer. They have been in considerable difficulty there and could not perform any useful function. I am not referring to anything particular that happened very recently. But this matter has been a continuing one, and we thought that it was not at all helpful to us for them to continue there. So we decided to ask them gradually to withdraw. By "gradually" I mean, first of all they sent their women folk here and some other things, and then the Consul General himself withdrew.

As far as the second thing is concerned—what was it.

Shri Ranga: About effective control.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Where we are to resume effective control.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is just the point we are arguing about; that is, this effective control can either be by some kind of an agreement or by force—there are only two ways of doing it. Now, we are at present discussing what can be done in this intermediate stage, before we discuss other matters, by some kind of an agreement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I, Sir, by your leave, request the Prime Minister to communicate decisions on important matters to Parliament before they are given to the Press so long as Parliament is in session? That must be done:

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I communicate everything. What are the important matters and what are unimportant?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Closure of Missions.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Speaker, Sir

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We cannot continue indefinitely with this question.

Shri Ranga: It is not the same question. I am not continuing with the same subject, otherwise I could have gone on with all that I wanted to ask. But a specific point was raised and an answer was given, whether it was satisfactory or not. I have another point. The Prime Minister has made a statement. It was published in the Press. He also referred to it. It gives us the impression that so far as he can think about it there would not be so much of difficulty in gaining effective control over the area we had lost recently in NEFA. Therefore, the only outstanding, real, big difficulty would be in the case of Ladakh. Are we to understand that this sort of statements can possibly be made outside the House when the House is in session because it is a very important matter?

The second thing is, the report from the *New York Times* assumes great importance in the light of the statement that the Prime Minister is supposed to have made. There it has been published and given very great prominence in the papers. Is it proper, since the House is going to be given an opportunity of discussing this matter on Monday, for the Prime Minister to make such an important statement? If that is so, even if you hold it as proper what is the justification for the Prime Minister to say that he thinks contrary to all that has happened in the past in NEFA area, that in NEFA area it is not going to be a major problem and the real problem is going to be in the case of Ladakh?

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): May I ask one ques-

tion? Are we to take it that the Government has changed its policy as originally announced? As I understood it, Government said that we would never negotiate with regard to re-occupation of our territory. From what the Prime Minister has just said, I have understood that we are now discussing with the Chinese whether we should re-occupy our own territory in the NEFA area.

Shri Ranga: He used the word "force".

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid if the hon. Members had been carefully reading the documents I have placed on the Table of the House, which must have appeared subsequently in the Press many of the questions they put would be automatically answered.

The hon. Member, Professor Ranga, says something about my saying that the NEFA area does not offer much difficulty. I was referring not to any final decision but to the Chinese offer in which they have said, as the House knows, that they will withdraw behind the McMahon line, or the ridge, or the watershed, whereas about Ladakh they have not said anything like that. In referring to that matter, I said that it does not offer much difficulty in NEFA because there they are prepared to withdraw right away from our territory, while in Ladakh they are not prepared to do that. Therefore, I said that the immediate issue today, though it relates to NEFA somewhat, in the main relates to Ladakh.

Shri Ranga: In 1960 Premier Chou En-lai stated at a conference that they have no claims at all over NEFA and the real trouble was in Ladakh. Yet, they came and occupied that territory by force.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid, the hon. Member has got rather confused.

Shri Ranga: Of course, we are all confused. You lead us the way.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He talks about a conference in which Mr Chou En-lai said something, but nothing was said in a conference of that kind. I am talking of the present proposal in which he has stated that they will withdraw right to their idea of the McMahon line—we leave that out as to where the McMahon line is. Therefore the second question that arises in NEFA is what is going to happen to the area from which they withdraw, whether we go there in armed force, whether we go there in police force or whether we go there in civil administration. These have nothing to do with the final decision—these are temporary arrangements which we may accept, may not accept or may accept with variations, whatever it is.

As for Shri Anthony's question, I am sure when he thinks again he will not accept, he will not agree, that we should never, nobody should, in the middle of war talk with each other, talk with the enemy. That is a position which nobody has adopted at any time. Here is a certain position arising from the withdrawal. It is obvious that nobody in this House wants to tell the Chinese: do not withdraw. That is obvious. (*Interruptions*).

श्री बागड़ी (द्विवार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब वगान दे रहे हैं, उस वक्त माननीय सदस्य खड़े हो जायें, यह तो ठीक नहीं है ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: All these matters of withdrawal, what happens after that are very largely military matters; they are not political matters. Political matters come in when we decide on policies. These are military matters. Therefore, we have to consult our military chiefs etc. on what temporary arrangement is desirable, what we should press for and what we should not press. I cannot discuss all the military implications of any step that we may take.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid, there is no point of order in this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Regarding the point raised by Shri Ranga, both of your predecessors in office, Shri Mavalankar and Shri Ayyangar have upheld the point, and I am sure you will also uphold it, that no policy statements should be made outside the House when Parliament is in session.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब यहां लोग हिन्दी में बोलते हैं तो जवाब इंग्लिश में दिया जाता है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जरा बैठ जाइये ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That was the ruling given by both of your predecessors that policy statements should be made on the floor of the House.

Mr. Speaker: If only he had allowed me, I would have answered that point. But he does not allow me. He goes on standing up. That is the difficulty.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Already, there is a point of order. Let it be disposed of. Then the second one can be taken up.

It is a settled fact, and agreed to by Government as well, that if there is an important statement of policy to be made and the Parliament is in session it has to be made inside the Parliament. There is no dispute about that, and that position has ever been maintained. Government have agreed to that. But the question is whether all the Ministers are precluded from giving any statement anywhere, when they go out and they meet press representatives or other responsible persons, so long as it is not contrary to the declared policy of Government. Certainly, they cannot be prohibited in this way from carrying out discussions or making some statements that do not go

[Mr. Speaker]

against the broad policy that has been laid down. That is the only fact that has to be borne in mind. It has been stated that nothing has been done which is in violation of the broad policy laid down by this Parliament or the policy adopted by the Government itself. Therefore, there was no occasion so far as that is concerned. That is a settled fact and there is no doubt about it. This should not be raised again and again simply on that fact.

What does Shri Ram Sewak Yadav want?

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मेरा सवाल यह था कि अभी श्री कामत ने और श्री रंगा ने यहां जो बात रखी नेफा और लद्दाख को ले कर के कि नेफा के बारे में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह नो में ने समझा ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक आप मेरी पूरी बात नहीं मुनेंगे तब तक उस को समझ नहीं पायेंगे । अगर आप ऐन्टिसिपेट कर लेंगे तो आप कुछ समझेंगे और मेरा मतलब कुछ और होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात ठीक है, लेकिन यहां पर एक दफा कहा जाता है, दूसरी दफा कहा जाता है और फिर कहा जाता है । जब मैं ने एक दफा सुन लिया और आप को मौका दिया, फिर आप ने सवाल भी कर लिया तब भी अगर आप उसी को दोहराये चले जायेंगे तो उससे क्या फायदा होगा ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : न अभी मैं ने अपनी बात कही और न मुझे उसका जवाब मिला । मेरा तो कहना यह है कि नेफा के बारे में तो इस तरह से चीज कही जाती है, लेकिन लद्दाख के बारे में एक तरह से खामोशी है । चीन की तरफ से कब्जा कर के कंभोलिडेट करने की बात है । इस के बारे में हमारी नीति साफ नहीं है । इसी के साथ कांग्रेस के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष, जो कि इस मदन के सदस्य है, असम

में जा कर भ्रम फैलाते हैं कि चीन की पलटन मजबूत है, उसके हवाई जहाज ज्यादा हैं । तो क्या दोनों के दिमाग में कोई मिलावट है ? सरकार ने ऐसा फैमला तो नहीं कर लिया कि वह लद्दाख चीन को दे देगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकार ने साफ तौर पर यह कह दिया है कि कोई फैसला नहीं कर लिया गया है । इस का जवाब भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने दे दिया है । जो उनका बयान है कि नेफा में कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी तो उनका मतलब है कि चूकि चाइना खुद कह रहा है कि वह उस लाइन से पीछे हट जायेगा, इस वास्ते वहां कोई तकलीफ नहीं है । लेकिन चूकि लद्दाख की निस्वत कुछ नहीं कहता, इस वास्ते उसकी निस्वत आर्गुमेंट है ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मेरी मसझ में यह बात नहीं आती है जिसकी चर्चा यहां माननीय सदस्य करते हैं कि हमारे एक सदस्य ने वहां कुछ कहा है । मैं नहीं जानता कि उस में क्या है, कैमा मजमा है और क्या उम्मेद मानें हैं । जो कुछ मैं जानता हूं वह मैं ने कहा यहां पर । एक तो मैं ने शुरू की बात कही थी, अपने नेफा सम्बन्धी बयान में कि मैं ने वहां की हालत बहुत अच्छी पाई, आम जनता की भी फौज की भी । मुझे इत्मीनान है । इस से ज्यादा मैं और क्या कहूं ? मैं तफसील से तो बतला नहीं सकता कि हमारी फौज क्या कर रही है और आम जनता क्या कर रही है ।

दूसरी बात जो नेफा के बारे में कही जाती है उस के सिलसिले में मैं फिर आप से अर्ज करूंगा, जिस के बारे में सवाल हुआ, कि जो चीनी तजवीजें हैं उन की निस्वत कोई फैसले का सवाल नहीं है । चीनी तजवीजों में कहा गया है कि वह मन् १९५९ की लाइन पर जायेंगे । अब सन् १९५९ की लाइन हो, सन् १९६० की लाइन हो, सन् १९७० की

लाइन हो, कभी की हो, वह कभी नेफा की लाइन नहीं थी। इस लिये वह नेफा से बिल्कुल हटेंगे यह उन्होंने कहा है। और बातों को छोड़ दिया जाये, महज विघडाल को लिया जाये तो जो लाइन उन्होंने लदाख में खींची है उस में फर्क है। यानी जो पहले की बतलाते हैं वह बाद की लाइन से आगे है। मैं ने इनना ही कहा था कि यह सवाल, उतना खाम महदूद सवाल, नहीं उटना है नेफा में। और बहुत से सवाल उठ जाते हैं। उन के पीछे हटने का सवाल जहां तक है, वह क्या कर रहे हैं इस को मैं ने साफ किया।

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir, to your ruling that you have given just now. The point I raised was not with regard to some Minister's statement made outside India, but with regard to the decision taken by the Government to close our Missions in Lhasa and Shanghai. That is a policy decision.

Mr. Speaker: I have already said that the demand was being made here. There was no policy statement.

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr. Speaker: Is there another point of order?

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, Sir. I have listened to the hon. Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: It should be framed in the form of a point of order. I would not allow any other statement to be made.

Shri Hem Barua: I will put it like that. I have listened to the hon. Prime Minister and the impression I get is that about NEFA he has already entered into some sort of negotiations with China.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: Do not think that I am intellectually an undeveloped man.

Mr. Speaker: I will request the hon. Member again—I have already requested him once—that he should frame the point of order and let me see.

Shri Hem Barua: When there are interruptions and they take me for a fool. . . .

Mr. Speaker: No, no; he should not have those apprehensions.

Shri Hem Barua: The impression that I have got from what the Prime Minister has said is that he has already entered into some sort of negotiations with the Chinese over the question of re-occupation of certain areas in N.E.F.A whether by civil settlers or others. I think this a reversal of policy so far. Because, we adopted a Resolution here and that Resolution is quite different. That shows determination to resist, to throw the Chinese from every inch of our territory. That is the gist, that is the idea behind the Resolution. Now, what the Prime Minister says about entering into. . . .

Mr. Speaker: He is only making a statement and not formulating the point of order. What is the point of order? (Interruptions) Order, order. He is only making a speech. There is no point of order so far that has been made.

Shri Hem Barua: The point of order lies in the fact that the Prime Minister's statement goes against the spirit of the Resolution that our House adopted.

Mr. Speaker: All right. He says that it is his opinion. It is no point of order at all. Nothing has been reversed.

Shri Priya Gupta: I wanted to know. . . .

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know—then there is no point of order. He might sit down.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): The point of order is, until the House or the Prime Minister decides as to

[Shri Priya Gupta]

which McMahon line, whether the Chinese interpreted McMahon line or this Government's interpreted McMahon line is to be taken, how can the Government decide and stick to the Resolution?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Priya Gupta: The Chinese position, could he call it invasion or aggression? The Prime Minister referred to two McMahon lines. We want a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; would he sit down or not? Is this a point of order?

Shri Priya Gupta: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: No. It is not. Order, order now. Would he leave this to me? Have I to decide or would he decide for himself that this is a point of order?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजनीर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए कि इस अगली दीवार के पीछे वालों की बात आपने सुनी, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन मित्र राष्ट्रों ने इस विपत्ति में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगली दीवार को यह खयाल रखना चाहिये कि यह इल्जाम मेरे ऊपर हो रहा है, और वाक्या है कि जब उनकी दीवार खड़ी हो जाती है तो उससे गुजरना मुश्किल हो जाता है ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : आप तो दीवार से भी ऊंचे हैं । हंसी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर ऐसे रिमार्क्स पर माननीय सदस्य हंसा न करें तो शायद वह दूसरी दफा न हों । क्योंकि मेम्बर साहिबान इन पर हंसते हैं और इनको एजाय करते हैं इसलिए ऐसे रिमार्क्स को दोबारा करने का एनकरेजमेंट मिलता है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन मित्र राष्ट्रों ने इस विपत्ति काल में हमको सहयोग दिया है, जहां हमारे स्वाभिमान के यह अनुकूल है कि इस विपत्ति में हम उनसे गाइड न हों, और अपने सम्बन्ध में स्वयं निर्णय लें, तो क्या वहां यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि जो विपत्ति काल में हमारे साथी हैं, इस युद्ध विराम सम्बन्धी घोषणा में या और इसी प्रकार के निर्णय लेते समय हम अपने उन साथियों की राय लें या उनकी तिन्धिया जाने ? क्योंकि समाचारपत्रों में भी उनकी कुछ प्रतिक्रियायें प्रकाशित हुई हैं । क्या भारत सरकार को उन्होंने अपनी कुछ प्रतिक्रियायें भेजी हैं ? यदि हां, तो सरकार की उस सम्बन्ध में क्या सम्मति है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बिल्कुल अलग सवाल है । इस के जवाब की जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे मौका दिया जाये . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं और मौका नहीं दे सकता ।

शास्त्री जी ने जो सजेशन दिये है उनको गवर्नमेंट ने सुन लिया है और उन पर ध्यान देगी ।

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Sir, under Rule 197, 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:

Transfer of prisoners of war by the Chinese.

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered.

12.54 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
FOURTH REPORT

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Pub-