

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 20, 1967/Kartika
29, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

नाथूला में हुए संघर्ष के बारे में पेंकिंग रेडियो
द्वारा प्रसारण

* 121 श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री क्या
रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पेंकिंग रेडियो
ने नितम्बर, 1967 में नाथूला में हुए संघर्ष
के बारे में दावा किया है कि चीन के पास
भारतीय अफमर्गों के हस्ताक्षरों वाले ऐसे दस्ता-
वेज हैं जिनमें उन्हें चीन पर आक्रमण करने
की बात को स्वीकार किया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस झूठे प्रचार का
कव्छन करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या
कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Govern-
ment are aware that Peking Radio
has made some propaganda out of
the so-called possession of documents
from which they would like people to
believe that Indian troops transgressed
into Chinese territory.

(b) Government have made it clear
as has been since brought out in subse-
quent press reports, that when the
Indian Officers deputed for the purpose
received Indian dead bodies at Nathu
La and Cho La, all that they did was
to sign in good faith documents which
they believed to be a token of receipt
of dead bodies only. Besides, when the
Chinese propaganda stunt became
known, at Cho La the Indian officer

concerned made a suitable indication on
the document presented to him to make
clear that all he was acknowledging was
the receipt of the dead bodies given to
him. Government have made clear
their position on this point and no fur-
ther action seems necessary.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री श्रीमन्,
पीकिंग रेडियो और मिफिम-निम्बन सीमा
पर चीन की तरफ में प्रचार करने वाले लाउड-
स्पीकरों की प्रचार-वार्ता प्रायः रोज बदल
जाती है और निरन्तर नहीं होती है।
उस के मुकाबले में भारत की प्रचार-वार्ता
रोज बदलना तो दूर, प्रायः हफ्ते में भी नहीं
बदल पाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त चीन
के लोग अपनी प्रचार-वार्ता केवल एक भाषा
में ही नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि सीमान्त पर शोली
जाने वाली सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में करते
हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम
चीन की उन भाषाओं में प्रचार कर पाते हैं
या नहीं, जो कि उनके मैनिफो और बहू
के लोगों की भाषाएं हैं।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : General-
ly, we are prone to over-assess the effec-
tiveness of broadcasts from the other
side. On the whole, our broadcast
also, which are directed to the Tibetan
side, are quite effective.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री क्या यह
सच है कि नाथूला को जाने वाली सड़क की
मरम्मत में या पत्थर तोड़ने में लगे हुए खम्पा
नोबो में कुछ चीनी भेदिग पाए गए हैं और
क्या तिब्बती शरणार्थियों में भी ऐसे लोग
निकले हैं, जो विश्वसनीय नहीं हैं, यदि हाँ,
तो सरकार ने इस विषय में क्या पहचानाती
कार्यवाहिया की हैं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH The Tibetan refugees have been screened from time to time. I cannot say if any individual who was working on that road actually was an undesirable person. I have no information.

SHRI NATH PAI It is not a question of giving undue importance to Peking's patently vulgar propaganda. We know that our forces stationed there acquitted themselves very creditably against heavy odds, but may I know what is the exact truth regarding the fatal casualties suffered by the Indian forces and when the exchange of the dead took place, how many Indian bodies were exchanged for Chinese? Were there any Chinese bodies in our possession which were transferred or the Chinese dead claimed by the Government of India died only in what is now occupied in Tibet by the Chinese?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH It is a fact that we suffered casualties in the initial stage when the Chinese started firing suddenly at a time when the soldiers and officers who were there did not think that any such firing would take place, because they were not doing anything which was in any way provocative or could be taken exception to. But in the later stage, not only did they wipe off all that but in fact they succeeded in inflicting very sizeable casualties on the other side and as the hon. Member has said they gave a very fine account of their performance.

About the other question the presence of Indian bodies on the Chinese side, there is information in this respect of two types. One is that some of the dead bodies were actually dragged in the cover of the night and they were taken by the Chinese on to their side. It has also come to light that some of our soldiers when they were actually being attacked and after they were attacked, also attacked them in the Chinese bunkers. So they did a heroic job of which all of us should be proud.

SHRI NATH PAI Sir, my question remains unanswered. During the exchange, was there any exchange of the Chinese dead from our side? So far as the casualties of the Chinese

are concerned, it is only a question of surmise that they suffered heavy casualties. I am not ignoring the valiant manner in which our Indian jawans behaved there. I am quite conscious of it and am proud of it. But I am asking, when the actual exchange of the dead took place, how many Chinese were exchanged. I do not like the word "dead bodies" because one feels sorry about them.

That question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER It was dealt with in a general way.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH We did not have any Chinese body, therefore there was no question of handing over any Chinese body.

SHRI NATH PAI So about their dead it is only a surmise.

श्री मधु लिमबे क्या यह सही है कि नाथला के इलाके में चीनियाँ द्वारा जब पहला हमला किया गया तो वह इतना अचानक था कि उसके लिए हमारे लोग नंबर नहीं थे, बहुत से अधिकारी छुट्टी पर गए थे और इस लिए पहली लड़ाई में हमारे लोगों को पीछे हटना पड़ा और बाद में जा कर, तोपें बरसने लगे, म्यिन को सम्भाला गया? मंत्री महोदय न बता है कि हमारे अफमरा न यही समय कर हस्तांतर किया कि वह पब मून-शरीरो के आदान-प्रदान के बारे में है। खैर, आदान-प्रदान का ना सवाल नहीं है, क्योंकि हमारी ओर से कोई चीनी सिपाही मारे ही नहीं गए थे और हमारी भूमि पर कोई मून-शरीरो पाये ही नहीं गए थे—यह तो केवल मून-शरीरो वापस लेने का सवाल था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस कागज़ पर हस्तांतर किया गया, क्या वह चीनी भाषा में था, यदि हाँ, तो क्या हमारी सेना के पास चीनी भाषा जानने वाले कोई लोग नहीं हैं, या चूँकि वे अज्ञेयी जानते हैं और समझते हैं कि वह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा है, इसलिए चीनी जानने या पढ़ने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है?

इस बात का साक्ष्य जवाब दिया जाये कि ऐसे कप्तानों पर क्यों हस्ताक्षर किया गया और अगर वे चीनी भाषा में थे, तो क्या हमारे पास चीनी भाषा जानने वाले कोई दस्तावेज नहीं थे।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH About the first question which has been put by the hon Member, I have already said that our soldiers who were working there were not expecting that they will be attacked suddenly and therefore, at the initial stage a number of casualties were suffered. It is not correct, however, as is implied by the hon Member in the first question that our people were on leave or were absent. That is not correct.

श्री मधु लिवये क्या उस दस्तावेज में कोई अफसर छुट्टी पर नहीं थे ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I cannot say, but that is not relevant at all (श्री मधु लिवये मंत्री महोदय जांच करके बतायें।) It is not a fact that at any stage our people retreated as the hon Member put it. The whole thing is that as soon as the first attack was opened, we suffered casualties and immediately our armed forces replied, and as is appreciated by everyone in the country, they acted in a very firm and brave manner and for that all of us are proud.

The second question that has been put is about the language of the document which was signed by our officer. I will be frank in saying that the officer should have been more careful, he signed in good faith, he need not have presumed, (Interruption) we have got interpreters also but in this particular case—there may be in Chinese also—there was a translation of this also.

श्री मधु लिवये मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। इस तरह काम नहीं चलेगा। मैंने पूछा है कि जिस कागज पर हमारे अफसरों के हस्ताक्षर हैं, वह किस भाषा में था। अनुवाद का सवाल मेरे नहीं उठाया है। मैंने

बहु नहीं पूछा है कि अनुवाद वाला कागज था या नहीं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस कागज पर हमारे अफसरों ने हस्ताक्षर किये, वह किस भाषा में था।

श्री वाष्पाई अगर यह मान लिया जाय कि हस्ताक्षर चीनी कागज पर किये गये, लेकिन उस पर अंग्रेजी तर्जुमा नहीं चलेगा, साफ-साफ बताइये कि उस पर हिन्दी जोड़ी गई या नहीं। When there are international documents they are in the languages of the two countries concerned. Was the translation in Hindi, which is the language of the jawans available or not and if not why not ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I would like to check up this information before making a clear statement about language. But I will give the information that is available with me.

श्री मधु लिवये उसके बाद हमको मवान पूछने का मौका दिया जाय इस तरह मैं नहीं चलेगा अध्यक्ष महोदय।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH In the Chinese newspapers, they have published photographs in which the document is both in Chinese and in Hindi. The signature of the officer below this is in English. The name of the officer who signed this is Major K. V. Chandrasekaran. On the top, there is the Chinese text. Below that is the Hindi text and then the signature of the officer in English. I would like to say that this is not an international document of that type and the same convention that is applicable to solemn documents like treaties etc should not be imported into this. The main motive at that time was to get back the bodies. He has in good faith signed it thinking that it is the receipt for the bodies. He did not know that they will introduce some sentence in the body of it and exploit it later on.

श्री मधु लिवये वाह वाह, अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न का इस तरह जो जवाब आया है वह विचित्र है, इससे काम नहीं चलेगा।

Mr. SPEAKER : He has answered it. If you are not satisfied, I cannot help it.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : In spite of the casualties suffered, our jawana gave a good fight to the Chinese. But it has been reported in some papers—I also wrote about it to the Prime Minister of India—that when the Chinese invaded Nathu La and Cho La passes, they were able to grab some part of the territory of Sikkim. May I know if there is any truth in the speculation which has been going on and which has been in a way confirmed even by a leader of the stature of Shri C. Rajagopalachari?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There is no truth in this statement. No part of the Sikkimese territory has been grabbed by the Chinese during the conflict.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब तक चीनियों के माथ जब-जब हमारी मुठभेड़ हुई है, हम न किमी चीनी को जिन्दा पकड़ सके हैं और न किमी की मरी हुई लाश अपने साथ ला सके हैं। क्या मैं समझूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने हमारी सेना को निर्देश दिया है कि चकि चीनियों को पकड़ने में या उन को लाश माने में ज्यादा जवानों के मरने का खतरा रहना है, इस लिये हम उन्हें जिन्दा पकड़ने की कोशिश न करें और उनकी लाश लाने की भी कोशिश न करें। अगर ऐसा निर्देश नहीं दिया गया है तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या सरकार डम बारे में अपनी नीति पर, अपने दृष्टिकोण पर पुनर्विचार करने जा रही है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रखा मंत्री जी ने जिस जिन्दी टैक्स्ट की बात कही है, जिस पर ह्यारे आफिसर ने दस्खत किये हैं, वह टैक्स्ट क्या है, उसको पढ़कर बताया जाय ? क्या हमारे आफिसर किमी भी बागज पर दस्खत कर सकते हैं ? अगर उनको नाम की रसीद देनी थी तो वे अपने हाथ में लिख कर दे सकते थे, चीनी दस्तावेज पर दस्खत करने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : About the first part, obviously, there cannot be any instruction of the type that the hon. Member has mentioned while framing his question. As to what actually happens when a conflict takes place is a matter for the local commanders to determine and for the combatants to react in any particular manner. This happens to be one of the hazards of conflict. There is no such instruction as the hon. Member has mentioned and, therefore, there is no question of altering any policy or altering any instruction on that point.

About the second question that the hon. Member has put, I will place on the Table of the House the printed document in which both the Hindi and the Chinese texts are there. The hon. Member can study it himself.

श्री नाथपाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम अभी सुनना चाहते हैं, यहाँ पढ़ा जाय। क्या वह बहुत लम्बा है ? हम उसे अभी सुनना चाहते हैं।

Mr SPEAKER : He will place it on the Table of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इन दस्तावेज को टेबल पर रखने की जरूरत नहीं है, इस को पढ़ा जा सकता है, आप नहीं पढ़ सकते तो आप के कोई और सहयोगी पढ़ सकते हैं।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is not necessary to read the contents of the document. I do not know Devnagari script.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर ठीक लिखा है तो हम पढ़ सकते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री हिन्दी पढ़ सकते हैं।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं आपकी मारफत मिनिस्टर साहब में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या चीनियों के प्रोपेगण्डे के खिलाफ हमारी फौज की तरफ से, डिफेंस मद्रकमे की तरफ से, हर रोज सुबह चार बजे में निकर दिन के 10-11 बजे तक चीनी जवानों में जवाब दिया जाता है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि प० जबाहूर साल नेहरू जिस वकत सिक्किम और माथू सा

तमारीक से गये थे और जहाँ उन का मैमोरियल है उस की परती तरफ फेंके जगी हुई हैं और कैमलव-बैक नाथूला शिज के ऊपर जो 40-50 चीकियां हैं और जहाँ पर चीनी कैजुलीज हुई है, उस से दम मूनी कैजुलीज हमारे हरियाणा, पंजाब और शुमाली हिन्दुस्तान के फीजियो ने की है? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि हमारी फीजो का मोराल चीनी फीजो में दम गुना ज्यादा है और हमारे एम० पीज० का डेलीगेशन जो बहा गया था, जिम में मैं भी था, वे चीनी बूजो की तरफ से हम को देख कर अपने बिलो में घुम गये थे ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH The hon Member was in the delegation which visited the place and he has given his own impressions which by and large are correct

Mr. SPEAKER It is complimentary

श्री लखनलाल कपूर मैं रक्षा मंत्री में जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिम जगह चीनिया ने फायरिंग की थी उस की वजह क्या थी? हमारी फीजे सीमा के उस पार जहाँ पहरा देनी है, क्या उन्होंने इस पार आने की कोशिश की थी? क्या हमारी फीजे वहाँ पर अनवरत है? क्या वहाँ पर कोई बर्कम नहीं बनाये गये हैं जिमसे उनकी सुरक्षा हो सके जिमकी वजह से हमारी मना ज्यादा मारी गई।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH Sir, the other day I laid on the Table of the House a statement which gives the sequence of all these events. The attack from the Chinese started when our soldiers were trying to stretch some wire. They could not do that sitting in bunkers. They were in the open, but they were on our territory. We have got, as some of the hon Members who have seen the area, know bunkers and other normal military arrangements for protection and the like.

SHRI E K NAYANAR Sir, I expect an exact reply and not a vague one from the hon Minister. May I know how many dead bodies of Indian

jawans were handed over to us from the Chinese side and how many dead bodies of Chinese soldiers were handed over from the Indian side to the Chinese? I want to have the exact figures from the Defence Minister. I want to know the number of bodies handed over to the Chinese.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH As I have already said we did not hand over the body of any Chinese.

SHRI E K NAYANAR I want to know the exact number.

Mr. SPEAKER The Minister says that we have not handed over any body from our side. India has not handed over any body to the Chinese side.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय ने सूचना मंत्रालय में यह जानने की कोशिश की है कि चीनी हमने के बाद दिल्ली से आकाशवाणी में जो इस प्रकार के समाचार प्रकाशित हुये हैं जिम पर उम समय के प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू और समद में श्री काफ़ी आपत्ति की थी, जिसमें जानबूझ कर प्रचारित कर दिया गया था कि भारत ने चीन पर आक्रमण किया क्या उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ किसी प्रकार की कार्रवाई हुई और क्या इन समाचारों को ना दम में प्रयोग नहीं किया गया कि जो भारत क विपरीत उम समय प्रयोग किए गए।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I am sorry I have not got information about 1962 about which the hon Member is enquiring. On the present occasion I think on the whole the presentation of news was satisfactory.

SHRI S M BANERJEE I would like to know whether it is a fact that while this propaganda was going on it was known to the military intelligence sources that this time the attack was going to come actually from the Chumbi valley supposed to be a very sensitive area. I would like to know whether enough precautions were taken to safeguard any attack on the

Chumbi Valley, as assured by the Defence Minister, Shri Chavan. Were enough precautions against attack taken in the Chumbi Valley?

SHRI NATH PAI : They were proper but inadequate.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Nathu La and Cho La overlook the Chumbi Valley. When an attack takes place, it could be only from that side. Probably, the hon. Member is not familiar with the geography of that area.

SHRI S M BANERJEE : When this question was raised in the year 1964, I pointed out that Chumbi Valley is a sensitive spot where an attack can take place and the Defence Minister assured us that enough safeguards will be taken. Yet the result is that we have suffered such large casualties. Can he assure us now that it is safeguarded?

Mr SPFAKER : It is safeguarded.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Is it a fact that both at Nathu La and Cho La the Chinese attack took our jawans by surprise and the Chinese were able to inflict heavy casualties on our side? Is it also a fact that casualties we suffered at Nathu La amounted to 65 dead and 145 wounded and at Cho La 21 dead and 21 wounded? Is it also a fact that we had an upper hand when our jawans did retaliate and then the Chinese threatened that they will use the air force and then we stopped firing, even though the provocation had come from the Chinese side? If so, may I know why we stopped firing unilaterally, when the initiative had been taken by the Chinese and not by us and we were on the defensive and not on the offensive?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Several questions have been asked and it is not easy to answer each of them separately. About the number of persons dead and the sequence of events, I have already laid a statement on the Table of the House. I have covered this question of surprise attack this morning also. Probably the hon. Member was not present in the House when I made that statement. The latter two questions

relate to the so-called threat from the Chinese side.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : It is not a "so-called" threat; it is a threat.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : When a threat is mentioned by Shri Bal Raj Madhok, it becomes a so-called threat.

SHRI NATH PAI : No, no.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Anyhow, let us not quarrel about words. Let us come to the substance, to the facts, and not be lost in words. It is a fact that the Chinese did speak out through their loudspeakers. I think on the third day or so, saying that if the attack from the Indian side does not come to an end, they will use the air force. But it is very interesting that when this was published in the Indian newspapers, the Peking radio and the Peking newspapers completely contradicted it by saying that this was only an Indian imagination.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Naturally.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Please, let me give the facts. Nothing to that effect was mentioned in the radio. I am mentioning the various ways in which the Chinese organs of publicity function. Somebody says something and others contradict it. Sometimes they confirm it. All this thing goes on like this.

श्री मधु लिमये और आप दब जाते हैं।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am not confused but the hon. Member unnecessarily gets obsessed.

श्री मधु लिमये अवमनन क्या करते का, आप दब जाते हैं।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : By showing this excitement and nervousness, I think, he serves the Chinese cause rather than the Indian cause.

श्री मधु लिमये शम नहीं आनी हम तरह की बात करते हैं ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I refuse to accept this running commentary.

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या बोल रहे हैं ? यह अपनी भूमि का दाग बर रहे हैं और हमको कहते हैं। बेहया और बेशर्म हो गई है यह सरकार

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह आप इतने बेशर्म हो गए हैं (स्वयंभाषण)
It is absolutely incorrect

श्री मधु लिमये आप हो गए हैं। अपनी भूमि दाग रहे हैं आर मूल को कह रहे हैं। आप चुप बैठिए अगर कुछ नहीं बर मनते।

MR SPEAKER Order order

SHRI SWARAN SINGH We have put up with this type of absolutely false and aggressive thing for long. In a situation like this where the Chinese attacked notwithstanding the fact, as Shri Bal Raj Madhok mentioned that it was a surprise attack, our people put up a very good show and on an occasion like this whereas it is the duty of all of us to compliment the great bravery, presence of mind and swift action taken by our soldiers, here are hon. Members who try to belittle us.

SHRI M I SONDHI We are reminding you that people have died in this cause and here you are sitting comfortably. They should be remembered.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I am very glad to know that Shri Sondhi is not sitting comfortably.

SHRI M I SONDHI I am not and I invite you to feel a little unrest also. You are far too complacent.

MR SPEAKER Order order you cannot continue a discussion like this.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH This type of an attitude in such a serious matter is not correct.

SHRI M I SONDHI You call it a so-called threat.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I was answering the question of Shri Bal Raj Madhok. He said that I have said that the Chinese had put out that thing. But there was no question of the Gov-

ernment of India taking the step that it took because of the Chinese broadcast in which they had threatened to use the air force. It might be recalled that from the very beginning we had said that both sides should agree to a cease-fire because we treated this not as a sort of an invasion in which the entire frontier was under attack but as a local incident. Therefore we took the right decision from the very beginning to propose a cease-fire and that was the line which we consistently pursued.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK Sir, the question has not been answered. My question was that when they attacked us it was a planned attack it was not a sporadic affair and when we counter-attacked—we had a right to do so and we compliment whole-heartedly our brave jawans and officers for the brave fight that they put up there—the Chinese threatened because they could not face our attack, that they would use air power and we stopped fighting unilaterally whereas they continued to fight with their artillery and mortars even after that. This has not been answered.

MR SPEAKER This has been answered. It is being repeated over and over again.

SHRI R BARUA With regard to the document that was signed by our army men and their counterparts in China if I understood aright, the hon. Minister was reading from a newspaper published by China. Are we to understand that no authenticated copy was obtained in our office creating complications like that? If it is so, what answer has the Government got for not getting an authenticated copy of a document which was signed by two independent countries?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH It is not an authenticated document of the type which is signed by two countries. It is the normal way in ordinary dealings that the receipt is signed and handed over to the other side. There is no question of the Chinese signing the document. It is not that both sides have to sign the document; it is of the nature of a receipt.

SHRI R. BARUA : Was any copy retained on our side ?

MR SPEAKER : We have taken half an hour over this and have got nowhere (*Interruption*).

AN HON MEMBER We can even spend a day on this (*Interruption*)

SHRI V KRISHNAMOORTHY
Various officers as well as vector commanders in Nathu La area have stated that when the Chinese attacked them on the 11th and 12th September, we had lost heavily and that on 13th and 14th, we had a good victory over them. Now, quite suddenly without any cause from the military side, the Political Officer from New Delhi sent a wire saying that they should stop firing even if the Chinese continued to do so. I want to know from the Government whether they actually studied the situation before sending that instruction. When our jawans were fighting in the high altitude, in spite of difficulties experienced by them under adverse conditions, why should New Delhi instruct our sector commanders in Nathu La area to stop fighting on the 14th in spite of the heavy losses that we had gained over the Chinese.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH It is not correct that we started giving heavy casualties to the Chinese only on the 3rd day. Even on the 1st and 2nd day our soldiers gave a very good account of themselves.

SHRI V KRISHNAMOORTHY
I am talking about the 14th September incident.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH As I have already said, from the very first day we had taken the position. We had proposed cease fire—the sequence is not in the manner suggested by the hon Member—and this took place in pursuance of a policy which we had enunciated on the very 1st or 2nd day.

श्री वल्लभ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा ब्यक्त्या का प्रश्न है ।

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order during the Question Hour. Kindly sit down. Next Question.

TRAINING OF MIZO REBELS IN EAST PAKISTAN

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- *122 **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH**
SHRI K P SINGH DEO .
SHRI MARANDI
SHRI ARIUN SINGH
BHADORIA
SHRI RAM SEWAK
YADAV
SHRI J N HAZARIKA .
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA
CHANDA
SHRI PRAKASH VIR
SHASTRI .

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mizo rebels are being trained in East Pakistan in guerrilla warfare,

(b) whether it is also a fact that about 300 Mizo rebels entered into Mizo Hills District in August, 1967,

(c) if so, whether any protest has been lodged with the Government of Pakistan, and

(d) the further action taken by Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B R BHAGAT)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) About 300 Mizo hostiles are reported to have crossed into Mizo Hills from East Pakistan during July, 1967.

(c) Several protests have been lodged with the Government of Pakistan but Pakistan has repeatedly denied providing any assistance to the Mizo hostiles.

(d) Security measures have been tightened on the border

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार का ध्यान

श्री कबीर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना है यह कि मीजुदा तबाल मिजो