

LOK SABHA

Monday, February 25, 1963/Phalgun
6, 1884 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

लद्दाख से चीनियों का हटना

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*१०५. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री हेम बहग्रा :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी लद्दाख से हट गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन क्षेत्रों से ; और

(ग) क्या वहां से चीनियों के हट जाने के बारे में चीन सरकार से अब तक कोई सूचना मिली है ?

बंदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) और (ख). हमें जो सूचना मिली है, उसके अनुसार चीनियों ने दावा किया है कि उनकी सेनायें लद्दाख में उस रेखा के पूर्व में हट गई हैं, जिसे वे 2755 (A) L.S.D.—1

“वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा” (लाइन आफ एक्चुअल कंट्रोल) कहते हैं ।

(ग) चीन की सरकार ने सूचना दी थी कि उनकी सेनायें उन इलाकों से २० किलोमीटर दूर हट गई हैं जो पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में कथित “वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा” के पूर्व में हैं ।

(a) and (b). According to information received, Chinese forces have withdrawn in Ladakh to the east of the so-called “line of actual control” as claimed by them.

(c) The Chinese Government had intimated that their military forces had withdrawn from areas 20 kilometres to the east of the so-called “line of actual control” in the Western sector.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जिस सीमा की रेखा को हमने बताया था कि यहां तक चीन की फौजें रहनी चाहियें, उससे कितनी अधिक सीमा चीनी फौज दबाये हुए हैं और वापिस नहीं गई हैं । एक्चुअल लाइन आफ कंट्रोल जिसे वे कहते हैं वह हमारी सीमा के कितनी भीतर तक है और उससे हटने के लिए चीन सरकार क्या कह रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : मैं समझा नहीं आपकी बात । हमने यह कहा था कि वे ८ सितम्बर की लाइन पर चली जायें । ८ सितम्बर की लाइन कोई एक सीधी लाइन नहीं थी । वह घूमती घामती थी । उसे नापें तो कहीं से तो वे तीस किलोमीटर पीछे चले गये हैं, कहीं से अठारह, कहीं से कम कहीं से ज्यादा । किधर से नापें, देखा जाता है । इस वक्त जो हालत है वह यह है कि कोलम्बो तजवीजों को उन्होंने

मंजूर नहीं किया है। वे हट तो गये हैं उन सब जगहों से लेकिन वे इस पर ऐतराज करते हैं कि हमारे अड्डे वहाँ कायम हों।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : कोलम्बो सम्मेलन ने जिन प्रस्तावों को पेश किया था और जिसे भारत सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया था, इस सम्बन्ध में चीन सरकार के कौन-कौन से ऐतराज बाकी हैं और हमारी सिविल पोस्ट्स कायम हो सकी हैं या नहीं जहाँ से चीनी फौजें हट गई हैं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : लद्दाख की निस्वत आप कह रहे हैं ? इसी का तो मैंने जवाब दिया है।

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that China has obstructed our sending civil or military personnel to this demilitarised zone and if so may I know what is the actual position of these areas vacated by the Chinese in Ladakh? Are they just merely noman's land or we have our civil control there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Chinese have vacated large areas, in fact probably over the whole area it is rather difficult to be quite accurate—which they said they would vacate. But in the southern parts, some patrols of theirs come and in most of those parts vacated by them, we have established no civil post yet.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The question was: are they preventing us? That has to be answered.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The Colombo powers suggested that Chinese forces should withdraw twenty kilometres from the positions in which they were. Do those withdrawals broadly correspond to that suggestion?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They have withdrawn 20 kilometres from there and that withdrawal constitutes the so-called demilitarised corridor; so

they are out of it. But, as I just answered the hon. Member opposite, in most of these areas we have not opened any civil posts yet.

Shri Basumatari: In regard to Ladakh, the Prime Minister said that the Chinese have not accepted the Colombo proposals in writing, but still, may I know whether they have gone up to that extent which the Prime Minister referred to as favourable to us?

Mr. Speaker: Order order.

इसका जवाब दे दिया गया है।

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी भी क्या चीनी लद्दाख से हट रहे हैं या उनका यह हटना अब बन्द हो गया है और अब नहीं हट रहे हैं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जिस जमीन से वे हटने वाले थे बीस किलोमीटर वह तो हट चुके हैं। अब अपनी उस लाइन से पीछे हट रहे हैं या जमे हुए हैं, मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ। वह तो अलग बात है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What are the reasons for adopting a different line in Ladakh, different from that in NEFA area? In NEFA we have occupied those areas; we have sent our civil authorities and patrols to those areas evacuated by the Chinese forces. But in Ladakh the Prime Minister has said we have not done that. What are the reasons for adopting a different line? Have we been prevented from doing as we have done in NEFA?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Nobody has prevented us, actually, physically, and we have actually moved up in some places and it is entirely for the military, the army, to decide their convenience and feasibility—what they should do, the timing, etc.

Shri Ranga: Are we to understand that Government had consulted the military and given them the freedom to occupy the area that has been vacated, and it is only for the military to decide when and to what extent they

can begin to occupy and place our check posts there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is essentially a military matter which they have to decide; I cannot say. There is no question of our giving them freedom or not, but they discuss the matter sometimes with our officials of the External Affairs Ministry, but the decision is theirs.

Shri Ranga: We are not able to follow.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Am I to understand that the present non-occupation of certain areas is due to military considerations and there is no kind of undertaking given by us to anybody that we shall not occupy that place during the intervening period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): There are two reservations as far as the Chinese are concerned with regard to the Colombo proposals. One was the movement of military, armed forces, up to the MacMahon order and the other is the control of the posts in the area that is vacated by them in Ladakh. The Chinese want their actual posts to be maintained because they say they were there before 1959, and the other posts that were established by us were established after 1959 and therefore we should abandon them. It is on this basis that the Chinese are not accepting the Colombo proposals. So, it is really the point at dispute.

Shri Ranga: I would like to have a clarification. Have we made it very clear to our military, barring considerations of weather, that they should take the earliest possible opportunity of reoccupying the areas that have been vacated by the Chinese even if we are not strong enough to go even far beyond?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have moved forward and occupied and established civil posts in many places, but it is largely a military matter. He has asked, "if it has been made

clear to them." Of course, it is, but these are not matters which are decided in this way. I believe, from time to time, almost every other day, they meet the Foreign Secretary or somebody and discuss it with him. The essential decision lies with the military.

Marmagao Harbour

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*106. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Gokaran Prasad:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some time back Government instituted an enquiry committee to go into the question of the development of Marmagao harbour; and

(b) if so, the outcome of that enquiry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report of the committee is still under consideration by Government.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that the Ministry of Defence have asked the Government of India to hand over this port to them, for the development of the same as a big naval base on the west coast of India?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: A study team consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Transport and Communications and the Ministry of External Affairs studied the matter. The Defence Ministry is anxious to have the port developed as a naval base. But the Transport and Communications Ministry think that it will be more useful for civilian and commercial purposes. So, we are just studying the arguments put forward by both the Ministries to find out in what way we can reconcile the demands of both the Ministries and develop this port.