Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance

् ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

MINUTES (1955-56) Vol. 5, No. 6

श्री बी • गो • मेहता : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं
एस्टीमेटस समिति ११४४-४६ का
कार्यवाही-सारांश, संड ४ धंक ७ पेंस
करता हं।

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Compensation by Pakistan in Connection with Nekowal Incident

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Saran South): Under Rule 216, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The communique issued by the Pakistan Government on the 4th August, 1956, contradicting the Indian Prime Minister's statement in Parliament re: payment of compensation by Pakistan for the Nekowal incident."

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): May I point out that we had given a Short Notice Question on this? By excluding the Short Notice Question, we are prevented from putting any supplementaries. We sent a Short Notice Question on this.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): So did I.

Mr. Speaker: In certain matters like this, some Short Notice Questions and also motions for attention are tabled. Then I allow the hon, Minister to make a comprehensive statement. If still there are some matters which have to be elucidated, I will allow further questions later on, not today. Let them read the statement and then put questions. I will allow them

Dr. Eams Rao: In such cases, may I submit that along with this motion you may also admit the Short Notice Question so that after the statement, Matter of Urgent
Public Importance

Calling Attention to

some supplementaries may be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: No.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharial Nehru): May I point out that the acceptance or otherwise of a Short Notice Question is the Minister's responsibility and nobody else's? It is for me to accept or not to accept. I very gladly accept them normally, but I am really putting the constitutional position. I have no objection to this matter being brought up again in a Short Notice Question, if the hon. Member wants. should be remembered that a Short Notice Question is a special procedure to get over the normal procedure. It is only done by consent of parties.

Ever since the Nekowal incident, there has been a great deal of correspondence between the Prime Minister of Pakistan and me. We had drawn attention to the U. N. Observers' Report and asked for adequate compensation. The Pakistan Government had refused to admit any liability to pay compensation.

Ultimately on the 19th May, 1956, the Prime Minister of Pakistan wrote a long letter to me in regard to the Nekowal incident. It was a long argumentative letter meeting our arguments and seeking to answer them and saying that they had no responsibility for this.

In the course of this letter, the Prime Minister of Pakistan said as follows:

"While for the reasons given above, I do not consider that my Government is at all liable to pay any compensation in respect of the Nekowal incident, I am personally conscious of the human suffering involved in an incident where a number of lives have been lost. Having regard to this aspect of the matter, we would be prepared to make an ex-gratia contribution of Rs. 100,000/-towards the rehabilitation of the