

MR. CHAIRMAN : This issue is raised by Shri Sapru and by you. It does not arise out of this question.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA : I want an understanding of the law.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not want you to insist on a reply to this. Next question.

MILITARY TRAINING TO NAGA REBELS IN
EAST PAKISTAN

*218. SHRI RAM SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Naga rebels are, at present, getting military training in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take up the matter with the Government of Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI N. MENON) : (a) Earlier reports indicated that the hostile Naga gangs which had, between May 1962 and June 1964, been to Pakistan and returned, had received some training. There is no reason to doubt that the gang which recently went to Pakistan, would be given the same facilities.

(b) A protest was lodged with the Government of Pakistan in May 1964. That Government denied having provided training and other facilities to Naga rebels.

SHRI RAM SINGH : Is there any action taken by Government so that they may not re-enter India illegally ? What action has been taken to prevent their illegal entry ?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI N. MENON : We have taken all steps to guard our frontiers so that there may not be this free movement of these people from India to Pakistan.

SHRI A. D. MANI : In view of the answer of the Minister to (a) of this ques-

tion, may I ask whether it is the considered opinion of the Government of India that they do not believe in the protest note being rejected by Pakistan ?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI N. MENON : Because we believe that they have been getting training and other facilities we have protested.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : May I ask if between Nagaland and Burma a frontier of 25 miles with the Indian enclave inside Burma remains unmarked ? And is it a fact that Nagas are allowed unrestricted passage across this frontier which is not only undefended but practically unguarded and therefore there is no means of knowing or checking the entry of Chinese and others through this area ?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : Sir, it is not correct to say that there is no method of checking the entry of the Chinese or, in fact, of any foreigners. The frontier is well guarded and there is no question of any Chinese or anybody coming from this border.

SHRI A. D. MANI : I go back to my earlier question. The Minister has said that it is true that the Naga rebels were getting military training in Pakistan and secondly she said that a protest was lodged with the Government of Pakistan and that the Government of Pakistan denied the allegation. I am asking her : In view of the information that she had given under part (a) to this question, is it the opinion of the Government of India that the Government of Pakistan cannot be believed in this matter ? Why cannot she say so in plain terms ?

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE : Yes, it should have been.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI N. MENON : The hon. Member has misquoted me. I only said that the earlier reports indicated that these Nagas were getting training. We were not sure. But because of that indication, we lodged a protest and the Government of Pakistan denied it. That is the answer.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Perhaps my question was not clear. I learn from apparently reliable sources that between Nagaland and Burma there is a frontier of 25 miles with an Indian enclave inside Burma. I am told that according to our treaty with Burma, the Nagas are allowed unrestricted passage across this frontier which is not only undefended but also practically unguarded and therefore there is no means of knowing or checking the entry of the Chinese.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : It is true that there is a common border between India and Burma, Nagaland also is on that border. Now, I am not aware of this enclave. I will have to check it up. It is being mentioned for the first time that there is an Indian enclave there. I must confess that I am not aware that there is any Indian enclave on the Burmese territory. But we are guarding that border with Burma. And it is a fact that there are the Naga tribes on the Burmese side also and there has been this movement of the Nagas to the Burmese territory and to Pakistan. That area is pretty difficult, and it should be appreciated that we can function only at the border, but we cannot function on the Burmese territory.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : Will the hon. Minister furnish the information?

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE : The hon. Minister has claimed that our border is well guarded. Some rebel Nagas are crossing over to Pakistan and are coming back after receiving military training and this has happened a number of times. How is this border well guarded and how do these things happen if the border is really well guarded?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : Sir, it is true that they had crossed over on an earlier occasion also notwithstanding all the efforts. All that I can say is that we redouble our efforts and see that these things do not happen. In spite of our best arrangements, people do contravene, whatever is the arrangement, either at the international border or elsewhere.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI : May I know whether the hon. Minister has seen a report in the Press that during the negotiations with the Nagas, 1,700 Nagas went over to Pakistan for training? And it is also in the Press that these 1,700 Nagas are trying to come back to India.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : The whole question is about this matter. Sir, it is true that there has been a report in the Press, we have seen that. And this is the answer that we are going to check the thing which appeared in the newspapers.

SHRI M. R. SHERVANI : Is there any piece of border between Burma and India which is undefined so far, as has been stated by Shri Dahyabhai Patel?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : I do not think that Shri Dahyabhai Patel said that the border is undefined. That was not the point that he suggested. There is the traditional border which is well known . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is there a border which is not marked or defined? That is what he wants.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL : I pointed out that according to reliable information, there is an Indian enclave inside the Burmese border, which is unguarded and undefended.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : This border is well known and it is a traditional border and there is no dispute about it. Burma is a friendly country and there is no dispute about this border at all.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Lest a wrong impression might prevail, may I ask the hon. Minister to clarify this fact that since the cease-fire has been declared and the peace talks have been going on, no Naga rebels have gone over to Pakistan since that day?

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE : They have.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : Even after the cessation of action against the underground Nagas, I cannot say that no one has crossed over to Burma. Some people might have crossed over.

श्री रामकुमार भुवालका : क्या मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान की जैसी अवस्था है उसको देखते हुए कोई टेरिटररी के लेनदेन की बात चल रही है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : अवस्था जैसी है उसके बगैर भी अवस्था कोई खास ऐसी नहीं जिससे खास परेशानी हो। माननीय डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने पिछले दिन बताया था कि वे क्या कुछ कर रहे हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग देने के और फौजी ताकत बढ़ाने के बारे में।

شری عبدالغنی : کیا وزیر
صاحب فرمائیں گے کہ جیسا
کہ انہوں نے فرمایا اب اپنے
افٹس ڈبل کر دیئے جائیں گے
تو اب تک جو ڈبل نہیں کیا
گیا اور وہ گھستے آئے اس کے
لئے کون ذمہ دار ہے اور
اس پر سرکار کیا ایکشن لینا
چاہتی ہے -

†[**श्री अब्दुल गनी :** क्या वजीर साहब फरमायेंगे कि जैसा कि उन्होंने फरमाया अब अपने अफर्ट्स डबल कर दिये जायेंगे तो अब तक जो डबल नहीं किया गया और वह घुसते आये इसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है, इस पर सरकार क्या एक्शन लेना चाहती है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : कोई एक्शन किसी पर लेने का सवाल नहीं है। रीडकल शब्द हिन्दुस्तानी में शायद डबल कह दिया था। मैंने कहा

† [] Hindi translation.

था कि : our efforts should be redoubled. मेरा मतलब हिन्दुस्तानी में "डबल" से था—रीडबल कर दिया जायेगा।

श्री गिरिराज किशोर कपूर : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने फर्माया कि बर्मा बार्डर पर हमारे सुरक्षा के साधन पूर्ण हैं और तब भी कुछ लोग आते जाते हैं—उन्होंने मन्जूर किया। तो मैं उनसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये 1,700 नागा लोग जब पाकिस्तान में ट्रेनिंग लेने गये थे तो उसके बाद उन्होंने सुरक्षा के साधन वहाँ कितने बढ़ाए हैं और क्या उनके पास कोई ऐसी स्कीम है जिससे वे यहाँ के लोगों को पाकिस्तान और पाकिस्तान के लोगों को भारत में उस बार्डर से आने पर रोक लगा सकें ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : पाकिस्तान से कोई लोग उस बार्डर पर बर्मा के रास्ते हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं आते। पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा कोई 3,000 मील से ज्यादा लम्बा बार्डर है, तो उनको बर्मा में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है इस तरफ आने के लिये। यह एक सवाल है नागाज के मुताल्लिक कि वे वहाँ से कुछ गैर कानूनी ढंग से अपनी कार्यवाहियाँ करते रहे हैं और यह बात ऐसी है जिसके मुताल्लिक यहाँ कई दफा चर्चा हो चुकी है। इसको हमारे आम बार्डर की हिफाजत में कन्फ्यूज नहीं करना चाहिये।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर : जनाबेवाला, मैं आपके जरिये वजीरे खारिजा से दख्खिस्त करना चाहूंगा कि जो खबर इम सिनसिले में देनी चाहिये उसको न देने की वजह से काफी घपला फैल सकता है। हकीकत यह है कि इन्डिया और बर्मा के बीच कोई पहले से संधि है जिसके अनुसार नागालैण्ड की सीमा पर पच्चीस मील के अंदर इधर से उधर लोग बिना किसी रेस्ट्रिक्शन के आ सकते हैं और इधर से उधर बिना किसी रेस्ट्रिक्शन के जा सकते हैं और इसी की आड़ लेकर रिबेल नागा कहते हैं कि हमारे आदमी बर्मा तक

जाते हैं, वे कानून का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं करते और उसके बाद वे पाकिस्तान जाते हैं, चाइना जाते हैं। तो क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इन्डिया और बर्मा के बार्डर पर एक ऐसा एरिया है जिसमें पच्चीस मील तक दोनों तरफ के लोगों को फ्री मूवमेन्ट उस संधि के अंतर्गत गारन्टीड है और इस वजह से कठिनाई पैदा होती है।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : I do not think there is any such legal arrangement by which people other than the tribal people living there could move from one side to the other over a length of 20 miles. I am not aware of any such arrangement at all.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : I shall request the hon. Foreign Minister through you, Sir, to check up this matter. This matter has been raised in the peace talks and our own representative has accepted this view. I wonder how the Foreign Minister says that there is no such legal arrangements. The explanation was given by the rebel Nagas, it was accepted by the representative of the Government of India. When we were in Nagaland and when we actually raised this question, the rebel Nagas gave us this explanation and we had no reply to that. And the hon. Minister says that there is no legal arrangement. I am sorry. Either the information given to us there is wrong or there is something wrong in the information given in the House here.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : I shall certainly check it up. One aspect is, from the terrain and from the other nature of the circumstances, this type of movement has taken place in some customary or traditional manner. That is something entirely different from there being any legal arrangement by which we have undertaken that through this length of 20 miles anybody can cross over from the other side into India or from India across into the other side. I cannot imagine if there is any such arrangement. I will certainly like to repudiate it, there is no such arrangement which has any legal binding. It is another thing that there might be some sort of traditional or customary way for people inhabiting the

border and having fields or relatives immediately across the border . . .

SHRI P. N. SAPRU : Custom has the force of law.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : Not in international matters. Shri Sapru is not fully aware of all these implications. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Mir, I do not like your insistence. But now you may put your question.

SHRI G. M. MIR : May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to the news items appearing in different papers that a large bulk of Nagas who had crossed over to Pakistan last year are coming back towards the Indian border? If so, what measures have been taken to intercept these Nagas?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH : Yes, Sir, I have seen the press report. That information is there. But I would not like to disclose as to what steps we are taking in that respect because I do not want to let the Nagas, who are intending to come back, know what steps we are taking.

श्री गिरिराज किशोर कपूर : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने फरमाया कि उस बार्डर से भारत में आने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। अगर नागालैण्ड में कुछ लोग आये हैं और नागालैण्ड से कुछ लोग जरूर पाकिस्तान गये हैं तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी उस नागालैण्ड को अभी तक भारत में शामिल नहीं कर रहे हैं या वह बार्डर भारत का नहीं है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : मुझे मालूम नहीं पड़ता कि इस बारे में इतनी परेशानी क्यों है। मैंने साफ अर्ज किया है कि नागालैण्ड का जो बार्डर है वह हिन्दुस्तान का बार्डर है। हमने उस बार्डर की हिफाजत के लिए पूरा यत्न किया है और इतने यत्न करने के बावजूद भी अगर कोई आदमी दूसरी तरफ चला जाता है तो

अफसोस की बात है। लेकिन इससे इस किस्म की दलील निकालना मुझे गैर वाजिब बात मालूम पड़ती है।

CHINESE PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON
NON-WITHDRAWAL OF POSTS IN WESTERN
SECTOR

*219, SHRI DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent statement made by the Prime Minister of China to the effect that China would not withdraw any of her posts in the Western Sector of the Sino-Indian border;

(b) if so, what are the details of the statement and whether an official version of the statement has been received; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Government of India thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI LAKSHMI N. MENON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In his report to the first session of the Third National People's Congress held at Peking recently, the Chinese Premier, Chou En-lai, *inter alia*, made a reference to the Indo-China border question. The essence of the Chinese Premier's statement was that China would not withdraw any of the six civilian posts set up by China in the 20 km demilitarized zone in the Western sector of the India-China border. At the same time the Chinese Premier also made it clear that the Chinese Government's claim to 90,000 sq. kilometers of territory in North East Frontier Agency, south of the international border (Mc-Mahon line) still subsists. An official version of the Chinese Premier's statement has been published in the Chinese Press as well as in the Chinese Embassy's publicity bulletin in India. This has not been officially handed over to the Government of India.

(c) A Spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India made a statement on 31st December, 1964 containing the official reaction of the Government. L11RS/65-2

A copy of this statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement by the Spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, dated 31st December, 1964.

The Government of India have seen reports of Mr. Chou En-lai's speech at the National People's Congress at Peking. The tone and content of the Chinese Prime Minister's references to India is a demonstration of China's aggressiveness and arrogance. By refusing to accept the Colombo Proposals China had long ago slammed the door to all prospects of negotiations on the border question. What Mr. Chou En-lai has now done is to bolt and bar the door completely.

The Chinese Premier has asserted that the suggestion to hold talks between the two countries on the basis of no posts of either side in the demilitarized zone in Ladakh is an 'unreasonable Indian precondition' and that China would never withdraw its posts from this area. This is to put facts upside down and reflects an attitude of total intransigence and determination to hold on to the fruits of aggression. It is well-known that the suggestion about the withdrawal of posts was not made by India but by an impartial third party. India reacted to it positively because of her desire to enter into negotiations with China. Mr. Chou En-lai has now finally killed this constructive suggestion and turned his back upon the Colombo proposals. His speech seems to be Peking's *coup de grace* to the Colombo Proposals formulated by the six Non-aligned nations.

It should be clear to the whole world that what stands in the way of talks on the border problem are not Indian preconditions, so called, but China's truculence and arrogance. The Chinese Prime Minister has gone further and once again raised the spectre of China's fantastic claim to 90,000 sq. Kilometres of Indian territory in the Eastern Sector, over and above the 14,500 sq. miles of territory in Ladakh illegally occupied by China. This shows that China's territorial appetite is not yet satisfied and that she has no desire for a