

मामलों के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री को एक व्यक्तिगत पत्र लिखा था, जिसमें, और बातों के साथ-साथ गोआ में मैसूर से नियुक्त (डेप्यूटेड) अधिकारियों की सेवा की दशाओं की बात भी लिखी थी। प्रधान मंत्री ने उत्तर में उन्हें लिखा कि अधिकांश नियुक्त अधिकारी अपने-अपने वर्तमान राज्य में वापस भेजे जा रहे हैं और यह भी कि किसी राज्य के अधिकारियों के साथ कोई बेजा बर्ताव किया जाएगा, ऐसा अन्देशा न होना चाहिए।

[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON): (a) and (b) The Chief Minister of Mysore had written a personal letter regarding various matters to the Prime Minister, including, inter alia, the conditions of service in Goa of the officers deputed from Mysore. The Prime Minister replied to him to say that most deputationists were being sent back to their present States and that there should be no apprehension of any unfair treatment to officers belonging to any State.]

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया:
प्रश्न यह है कि जो कर्मचारी, जो अधिकारी वहां पर थे उनके वहां के रहने के काल में उनके साथ जो व्यवहार हुआ उसके बारे में उन्होंने लिखा है। वे वापस भेजे जायेंगे या नहीं भेजे जायेंगे उसके लिये यह प्रश्न नहीं है। तो क्या उनके साथ कोई अन्यायपूर्ण व्यवहार हुआ और अगर हुआ था तो उसके लिये सरकार ने क्या किया ?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: I have said that there is no unfair treatment to any deputationists from any State.

SHRI A. D. MANI: I would like to have an elucidation from the Government on this point that a substantial part of the 'Services in Goa should

be recruited from areas outside Mysore and Maharashtra, both of whom are interested parties in Goa.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: I could not understand the question of the hon. Member.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Is there any proposal under the consideration of the Government under which the Goa administration would be largely manned by officers drawn from outside Mysore and Maharashtra, both of whom are concerned parties in Goa?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: No, Sir, there is no proposal. In fact, the proposal is not to have any people from outside Goa at all from any part of India. Of course, a few might go. But broadly speaking, as it is, when they went, there were from Maharashtra, 33 civil officers, from Mysore 27, from Gujarat 8, from Madhya Pradesh 2. Out of the 33 officers from Maharashtra 26 have been withdrawn; out of the 27 from Mysore 14 have been withdrawn; out of the eight from Gujarat seven have been withdrawn and both the officers from Madhya Pradesh have been withdrawn. None remains there. So, you will see that a very large number of people have been withdrawn. In the balance, there are more Mysore people than anybody else there.

FRESH CHINESE INCURSIONS ON THE NORTHERN BORDER

*166. SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any fresh Chinese incursions on the Northern border; and

(b) if so, whether a statement giving the details of these incursions will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. Subsequent to our protest note dated 15th April, 1962 regarding the Chinese post established at a point 6

miles west of Sumdo, Chinese troops have set up another post on Indian territory at 78- 52 30' East 33* 30' North, approximately 8 to 10 miles south-east of SPANGGUR. This new post set up on Indian territory has been fortuitously admitted by the Chinese in their note dated the 11th May, 1962.

(b) Copies of the Chinese note and our reply thereto are placed on the Table of the House.

CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGED BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENTS OF INDIA AND CHINA
REGARDING A MILITARY POST NEAR
SPANGGUR

Copy of English translation of the Note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China handed over to Dr. P. K. Banerjee, Charge d'Affairs of India in China, on 11th May, 1962 by Deputy Director Chang Tung of the Asian Department regarding alleged intrusion into Chinese territory by Indian troops.

(62) Pu Yi Ya Tzu No. 406

The Ministry of foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Indian Embassy in China and, with reference to another recent case of intrusion and provocation by Indian troops in the western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary, has the honour to state as follows:

Recently, Indian troops, about twenty in number, again intruded into Chinese territory in the area south of the Spanggur Lake in western Tibet, China. On May 2, 1962, they pressed forward to a place (approximately 33° 28' 30" N, 78°50'30" E) only about four kilometres from the Chinese outpost at Jechiung, and there they set up a military post and constructed fortifications in preparation for prolonged entrenchment. Moreover on May 5, 1962 two of the above-mentioned Indian military men continued to sneak deeper into Chinese territory for about 600

metres and from their fired three shots at the Chinese outpost (two shots were fired at 12.11 hours and the third at 12.23 hours). If the Chinese frontier guards had not put themselves on the alert in time and firmly maintained an attitude of cool-headedness and self-restraint, the aforesaid unwarranted provocative firing by the Indian troops would have led to very serious consequences.

The Chinese Government hereby lodges a serious protest with the Indian Government against the above-mentioned intrusion and provocative activities of the Indian troops and demands that India immediately withdraw its aggressive post and put an end to all its intrusions and provocations. As the Chinese Government pointed out in its note of April 30, 1962, India's encroachment on the border of Sinkiang and its provocations against a Chinese post there have already created a very grave situation on the border between the two countries. And now the Indian Government, in disregard of the warning of the Chinese Government, has furthermore stepped up its encroaching and provocative activities in western Tibet, threatening the security of another Chinese outpost. This shows that the Indian Government has set its mind on aggravating tension in the entire western sector of the Sino-Indian boundary and does not scruple to create incidents of bloodshed. The Chinese Government hereby reiterates, if India does not withdraw its aggressive posts and intruding troops from Chinese territory and continues to carry out provocative activities, the Chinese frontier guards will have to defend themselves, and the Indian side will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Indian Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

Peking, May 11, 1962.

Indian Embassy in China PEKING.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS *New Delhi, the 21st May, 1962*

The Ministry of External Affairs present their compliments to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China and have the honour to refer to the note handed over by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Indian Embassy in Peking on May 11, 1962.

The note, under reference, contains certain totally unjustified and baseless allegations. These are:—

- (a) that on 2nd May, 20 Indian troops intruded into a place at 33° 28:30' N, 78° 50:30' E about 4 kms. from a new Chinese military post set up at Jechitung;
- (b) that intruding Indian troops have set up a military outpost in the area; and
- (c) that on 5th May, 2 Indian soldiers advanced 600 metres deeper into the area and-fired three rounds at a Chinese post.

The Government of India firmly repudiate these allegations. Indian troops did not enter the area on 2nd and 5th May as alleged in the Chinese note. Nor have they established any fresh post. On the contrary, Chinese troops moved down south from their post at Spanggur and established a new post at 78° 52:30' E 33° 30' N approximately 8/10 miles south-east of Spanggur on Indian territory. This has been fortuitously admitted in the Chinese note. Furthermore, as the Government of China are aware, Chinese troops are digging in at this new post and are constructing fortifications. As to the allegation that intruding Indian troops resorted to firing on Chinese troops on 5th May, this again is untrue. A similar allegation about firing by Indian troops made in the Chinese note of August

12, 1961, was categorically repudiated in the Government of India's reply

dated October 31, 1961 (*vide* under Allegation I).

In the face of the aggressive activities being systematically pursued by Chinese Forces on Indian territory, it is incongruous for the Government of China to bring up charges against India of "aggravating tension" and "creating incidents of bloodshed". There can be no doubt in any quarter that the Government of China are resorting to these allegations as they had done in the past in order to cover up their fresh sets of aggression on Indian territory.

As the Government of China are aware, the international boundary in this sector of the border cuts across the eastern part of Spanggur lake and follows the northern and eastern water-shed of the Indus. The setting up of the new Chinese military post at 78° 52:30' E 33° 30' N about 8/10 miles south-east of Spanggur constitutes a further serious violation of Indian territory and an act of grave provocation.

The Government of India lodge an emphatic protest with the Government of China for thus continuing their aggressive activities and establishing fresh posts on Indian territory and accusing the Government of India of sending troops to intrude into what is indisputably Indian territory. If the Government of China are at all interested in maintaining the *status quo* and the peace on the border, they would be well-advised to restrain their forces and desist from constantly pushing forward and setting up new military posts on Indian territory. If any breach of the peace results from the unabated pursuit of aggressive ends by China, the responsibility rests solely with the Government of the People's Republic of China. Allegations against the Government of India, totally devoid of any substance whatever, only add to the mischief of aggression, which China, conducts continually.

The Ministry of External Affairs renew to the Embassy of the People's

Republic of China the assurances of their highest consideration.

The Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India, New Delhi.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Am I to understand that no fresh Chinese incursions have taken place apart from what has been stated by the Minister?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: It is obvious from the admission by the Chinese themselves.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Sir, may I draw your attention to part (b) of the question? I asked for a statement giving the details of fresh Chinese incursions but what we have been supplied with are copies of the Notes that have been exchanged between India and China, and there is no mention about the entry of the Chinese personnel into the village Roi, half a mile south of Longju. Am I to understand that it is not a case of Chinese incursion?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: This question deals with Ladakh. It does not deal with Longju because it has nothing to deal with there. Longju is of the least relevance to this question. Longju is situated actually on the border and there is an argument as to which part of Longju is on this side or that side of the so-called McMahon Line. I do not think that there has been any movement on this side of that Line. The argument is as to which part of Longju is on that side of the border or on this side of the border. But still apart from it, Longju had been occupied by the Chinese long ago. It is that part that is discussed, not any other village to the south of Longju.

As for the other matters about Ladakh about which the answer has been given, the correspondence itself states the position. It should be realised that there is a peculiar position where we are making certain advances, small advances—patrol posts and others—and the Chinese are advancing. It

is a game of military chess that is going on in the wide expanses and a few persons, about a dozen or so, come and make a patrol post—patrol post as it is called—or our people go and make a post endangering their positions. In fact, this is largely due to the movements on our side which have induced the Chinese to make some movements on their side to protect themselves. All these things are not said in public but since the hon. Member is going on asking me, I cannot go on saying 'No'. These things are never given out in public, when there is a delicate situation as to what we are doing to inconvenience them. It is well known in knowledgeable circles in the world who follow this that the position in these areas has changed to our advantage somewhat. That does not mean any final thing. That is a continual thing to our advantage and the Chinese themselves are rather concerned about it and are trying to protect their posts because the new posts are to their disadvantage.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: On a point of personal explanation, may I submit that I did not ask for any information that might go to help the Chinese? But it is surprising indeed that when it is a question of sending protest notes to the Chinese, the Government takes one position and when it is a question of replying to supplementaries put by hon. Members, the position taken by the Government is quite different. I fail to understand how these two positions can be reconciled.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I have not understood where the difference is.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: I put a specific question whether the entry of the Chinese troops in the village Roi, half a mile south of Longju, is a case of Chinese incursion or not.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: If it is not south of Longju, how can it be an incursion because north of Longju is Chinese territory?

SHEt A. B. VAJPAYEE: Longju is not Chinese territory.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Half a mile north of Longju is Chinese territory, he said.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: In our protest note we have said that this village is situated well within Indian territory and that is what we have protested against. Now the Prime Minister says that it is not Indian territory.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I am sorry I do not know anything about the village. I have forgotten the names. There are plenty of small villages.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Sir, he should come here prepared.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Territory north of Longju is Chinese territory.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you describe a place north of Longju, the Prime Minister has indicated to you, it is Chinese territory.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: I have got a copy of the protest note which says that the Chinese have made a fresh incursion in this village. This is well within our territory.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: This village Roi or Ruyu, as the Chinese call it, is a place with two households, one and a half miles south of Longju. There was no incursion at all. It was discovered that two officers a patrol leader and some other Chinese, strayed into the village and went back. You would not call this intrusion or invasion.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: I have never called it invasion or intrusion, but it is an incursion. There may be no dispute about it and we have protested against this.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: Certainly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have got the replies.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Sir, the point is that it is a most trivial occurrence and there is nothing to get excited about it.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: May I put a supplementary, Sir? In our note sent on the 6th of June we have protested against the setting up of five military bases by the Chinese on our territory. But, on the 13th June at a New Delhi Press Conference the Prime Minister was pleased to state that China is eager for a settlement. May I know, Sir, how China can be eager for a settlement when military preparations are being made like this?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: We are making military preparations too but we would like a settlement.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Not on Chinese territory. We are not making military preparations on Chinese territory.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: That is what the Chinese say that we are making military preparations on Chinese territory.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Are we to go by what the Chinese say?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: We say something and the Chinese say something else. They say it is Sinkiang territory. It may be immaterial. But they are wrong. The two are mutually contradictory. In fact, one helps the other in order to make a settlement. But one wants to make one's position as strong as possible. However, what I said there was not based on any precise fact but an impression I had got that the Chinese would like a settlement. That does not help very much because the kind of settlement that they may like may be completely objectionable to us. That is a different matter. But I guessed that the mood of the Chinese was in favour of a settlement which would not involve too considerable a loss of face to them.

SHRI NIRANJAN SINGH: Yesterday it had been published that about five posts have been set up by the Chinese any they are constructing new roads in the south. May I know, Sir, how far they are away from the Indian Army posts, or near about or whether they have entered the Indian area which has Indian posts.

SHRI SYED AHMAD: My friend's supplementary does not arise out of this question.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I do not know what the hon. Member means by the Indian border. The Chinese are far inside the Indian border.

SHRI NIRANJAN SINGH: If they are far inside the Indian border, may I know, Sir, whether they have crossed the Indian bases?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I suppose the straight answer would be to say "No". But the whole thing is so crooked not straight, because in some places we are behind the Chinese posts, in some places they are in front. It is a zigzag thing which has developed. And, therefore, to say whether they are beyond or not is not very accurate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a static situation; it is a moving situation. We are moving and they are moving. It is very difficult to state the position at a certain point of time.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: P. S. P. and Jan Sangh are also moving.

INDIAN INTERNEES IN PORTUGAL AND ITS ENCLAVES

*167. SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the latest position with regard to the question of Indian internees in Portugal and its enclaves?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI DINESH SINCH): The Portuguese authorities have released the Indian nationals interned by them in Portugal and Portuguese colonies. Under the terms of Agreement reached between the Governments of India and Portugal these Indian nationals will be given three months' time to wind up their affairs and to repatriate their assets on their departure to India. Any of these Indians who cannot wind up their affairs within the stipulated period of three months can give power of attorney to those remaining behind, who will be allowed to effect the sale of their property and assets and remit the proceeds to India within one year of their departure.

मध्य प्रदेश के डिप्टी इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल,
पुलिस, श्री इन्दरजीत जोहर की मृत्यु

*१६८. { जयश्री ए० बी० वाजपेयी :
श्री महावीर प्रसाद भार्गव :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री ३० अप्रैल, १९६२ को राज्य सभा में तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३२ के दिए गये उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के डिप्टी इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल, पुलिस, श्री इन्दरजीत जोहर की मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध में जांच पूरी हो गई है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जब श्री जोहर का शव भोपाल लाया गया तो उनकी एक टांग कटी हुई थी ?

t [DEATH OF SHRI INDERJIT JOHAR,
D.I.G., MADHYA PRADESH

/ SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: ' \ SHRI M.
P. BHARGAVA;

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer given

f[] English translation.

JThe question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri A. B. Vajpayee.