

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, Mr. Gupta.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I will sit down and all I can say is that you should kindly ask them to make a statement. Let us know the latest position; otherwise a situation will be created, there, I can tell you. People are going to hit back. You will be hit there. The people are restless.

**MOTION OF THANKS ON THE  
PRESIDENTS ADDRESS—*contd.***

SHRI ANAND CHAND (Bihar): Mr. Chairman, it is with some diffidence that I rise to address this august House from this side. I might, before I proceed to place before the hon. Members three or four points, be permitted to draw the attention of the House to the concluding portion of the President's Address wherein he has rightly said that the leadership of the Party and the House—the Prime Ministership—has passed on to one, if I may quote the exact words, "who belongs to the younger generation of freedom fighters". Sir, I welcome this statement and I welcome it all the more because I feel that the election as Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party and as the Prime Minister of India of Shrimati Indira Gandhi is not motivated so much by parentage as some of the people opposite have been saying but mostly on account of the fact that she is a leader of the people in her own right. In the last year and a half, since she took charge of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting she has been in the forefront when there were difficulties in Madras, she was in the forefront when the infiltrators came into Kashmir and she was, I believe, also one of the first leaders of the Cabinet to visit the front when the Pakistani aggression came. I am sure that she will prove her mettle in the months that lie ahead and give a lead to the country which will be as befitting and, if I might be allowed to say so, as dynamic as that given by

her father and the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, whose death we all mourn.

I would now, Sir, with your permission like to take up only three points today in the limited time at my disposal, the Tashkent Agreement *vis-à-vis* the Kashmir issue, China's continuing threat to our border and the threat that Communism poses in South East Asia and the shortage of food and the growing population at home. Sir, I might be pardoned if I may start on a discordant note so far as the Tashkent Agreement is concerned. It has not enthused me. I welcome it as a Declaration but it has not enthused me to the extent to which certain of my friends have been enthused saying that it is a panacea for all evils or that it is the end of all conflict. It is good in so far as it goes, it is good in so far as Pakistan and India have agreed that there will be no recourse to arms for the settlement of the dispute. So far, it is a welcome agreement, it is a welcome Declaration but so far as the crucial issue of Kashmir is concerned, it finds definite mention in the Tashkent Agreement, in the body itself, and I for one am not willing, on the face of it, to accept the proposition that with the drawing up of the Tashkent Agreement the Kashmir problem as such is solved. We have to solve it. To my mind, the Tashkent Agreement fulfils, and rightly so, the first demand of the Resolution of the Security Council adopted on the 20th September, 1965, wherein it was said that the cease-fire should take effect from Wednesday, the 22nd September, 1965 and there should be the withdrawal of all armed personnel back, to the position held by them on the 5th August 1965. Sir, this portion of the Resolution of the Security Council could not be put into effect for the simple reason that there were differences of opinion between India and Pakistan. With the goodwill and the good offices of the Premier of the U.S.S.R., what we have achieved in the Tashkent Agreement is a positive line and a positive date, the 25th February, 1966, by which the Armed