

discussion of the Budget proposals there. Not only that much, but four out of this body will be Executive Councillors nominated by the President. These Councillors will not again be advisers only, but they will be acutally in charge of certain departments of the administration. That means that they will be. ...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : Like the people in charge of departmental stores.

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI : They will be actually something like Ministers. They will be in charge of the department! themselves, not stores but departments. Law and order, and some other subjects will he with the Administrator—you may call him Lieutenant-Governor—but the other departments will be with thea, Therefore, it is not that they are going to be simply advisers, but they will be actually in charge of departments.

Then the question would arise : Why not then give them a Council of Ministers and the Statehood ? Now, that is the basic question which I have explained, the full background of it, but short of that, there will hi; Executive Councillors with the Lieutenant-Governor at the head, and certain subjects will be given to them and put in chargin; of them, and they will be different niusubers who will be nominated from amon^ the elected members of the Metropolitan Council. Then clause 3 provides that there shall be a Metropolitan Council consisting of forty-two members, and clauses 4 to 20 deal with matters like delimitation of constituencies, qualifications for membership of the Metropolitan Council, piyparation of electoral rolls, conduct of elections, etc. Clause 21 is an important clause which specifies the matters which the Metropolitan Council may dis-■ 1 in respect of which it may also make •recommendations. It includes matters enumerated in the State and Concuir-ent Lists, and also provides for legislation regarding matters being considered in the Metropolitan Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How long will you t3ke?

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI : A couple of minutes The third part of the Bill

deals with the constitution of the Executive Council and its powers and functions, and the manner in which the Lieutenant-Governor will transact business with the members of the Executive Council. And the fourth part of the Bill contains Miscellaneous and Transitional Provisions, but I would not like to take the time of the House on the details of these clauses, because it has after all to bo considered by the Joint Committee.

Sir, I move.

The question was proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will take it up later. Now the Prme Minister will make a statement.

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER ~~RE~~ HIS PROPOSED MEETING WITH PRESIDENT AYUB KHAN OF PAKISTAN AT TASHKENT IN THE U.S.S.R.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI LAL BAHADUR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on 18th September I received a communication from the Chairman of the Council of Minis ers of the U.S.S.R., Mr. Kosygin, proposing a meeting in Tashkent between President Ayub Khan and myself under the good, offices of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. if the parties so desired, for the re-establishment of peace between India and Pakistan. I sent a reply on 22nd September to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. in which I agreed to his proposal for a meeting between President Ayub Khan and myself in Tashkent to discuss the question of restoration of peaceful relations between India and Pakistan. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. had sent a similar communication to President Ayub Khan. As could be gathered from President Ayub Khan's communication to Mr. Kosygin, a summary of which was later published in the Soviet press, the Pakistan President thanked the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. for his proposal, and made reservations to the effect that the talks could only be held after the ground had been prepared, and that this

ISHRI La] Bahadur.]

could be done first in the Security Council. I informed the House on 22nd September of Mr. Kosygin's proposal and our acceptance of it.

On November 16 I was informed by Mr. Kosygin that he had received a communication from the Pakistan Foreign Minister, on behalf of the President of Pakistan, urging that talks between President Ayub and myself should take place in Tashkent as proposed by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. The Chairman asked for my views on the proposed meeting, and as I stated in the House on November 23, I did not say 'No' to the proposal. At the same time I made it clear that so far as the Kashmir question was concerned it was not possible for us to deviate from the position that Kashmir was a part of India and that there was no question of parting with our territories.

Following upon this there were informal consultations in Moscow between our Ambassador and the Soviet Government, and I was also met by the Soviet Ambassador. I received a communication on November 27 from Mr. Kosygin, in which I was informed that the Pakistan President was prepared to have the proposed talks in Tashkent without any pre-conditions. Certain tentative suggestions were communicated to me about the date of the meeting. I replied to Mr. Kosygin agreeing to a meeting in the first week of January 1966, and it has since been announced that this meeting will commence on January 4, 1966. ! !

We on our part have agreed to the Tashkent meeting as we believe in establishing peaceful and good neighbourly relations through discussions. I have made it clear that our discussions in Tashkent should cover the totality of relations between India and Pakistan so that the two countries can live on the basis of enduring peace and mutual co-operation.

The facts of history and geography make it imperative that India and Pakistan should have harmonious and mutually co-operative relations. We have always believed that war and military conflicts cannot provide a real solution to any problem between nations. If Pakistan has agreed to these talks with the genuine realisation that peace is preferable to conflict, the

coming meeting at Tashkent may be worthwhile.

I would like, Sir, to take this opportunity also to make a brief report to the House about the present situation on our borders and to inform the House about certain visits abroad which I am scheduled to undertake during the coming week*.

A situation of uneasy truce still continues on our western borders with Pakistan and despite the cease-fire agreement, Pakistan is committing violations at different places at different times. Our armed forces have been dealing with this situation with considerable restraint, though naturally they have defended their positions.

In Rajasthan sector, as the House is aware, Pakistan has occupied certain isolated posts subsequent to the cease-fire becoming effective, in complete disregard of the agreement which she had accepted. This situation could not possibly be countenanced. Accordingly, action has been taken to rectify the situation, and some progress has been made.

The Chinese also have stepped up their activities on our frontiers. They have attempted intrusions at a number of places. What their real objectives are it is difficult to say. It is apparent, however, that they want to maintain an atmosphere of tension all the time and to keep up their pressure.

Altogether, the situation on our frontiers is such as to call for continuous vigilance and the country must remain on guard against the collusive activities of Pakistan and China. Our armed forces are alert and vigilant. We must remember, however, that the situation that we face will not be short-lived.

I would like to inform the House that in the coming weeks I propose to visit the United States of America and the Union of Burma, at the invitation of the governments of these two friendly countries. I am looking forward to meeting President Johnson and the friendly American people. Between India and the United States of America, there are many things in common. I am confident that my forthcoming talk* with President Johnson, which are scheduled to commence on February, 1, 1966, would lead to a close:

understanding between our two countries and to a better appreciation of each other's point of view. I should like to express my sincere thanks to President Johnson whose decision in regard to accelerate J food aid would help us substantially in tiding over the present difficult food situation.

The House would recall that, some months ago, we were honoured by the visit of Gen. Ne Win, President of the Union of Burma. At that time, the President had very kindly invited me to visit Burma, and ever since then I have been looking forward to visiting this friendly neighbour of ours. I am very glad, therefore, that I would now have an opportunity of doing so very shortly. I shall leave for Burma on the morning of Monday, December 20, and will return to India on the morning of Thursday, December, 23.

Important tasks lie ahead, and I have no doubt that I shall carry with me the goodwishes of all the hon. Members of this august House. To the people of the countries that I visit I shall convey the warm goodwishes of the people of India. It is our duty and our responsibility to explain our attitudes and our policies to the people of the world in an endeavour to gain their understanding. I think it is necessary for us to reiterate that India stands firmly for peace and for international amity. We seek friendship with all, more especially with our neighbours. We want to devote our energies to the vital task of developing our economy and improving the living standards of our people. The moneys that we spend today on defence, we would much rather spend on fighting poverty, were it not for the serious threat to our territorial integrity all along our frontiers. The problems that will arise will be challenging and these, I need hardly tell the House, will be attended to with every caution and care.

The country is still passing through critical days. We have to face and overcome difficult internal problems of our own on the food front and also in the matter of resources. I have no doubt that this challenge of the time provides an opportunity for us all to put forth our best. There is a fresh thinking everywhere, on the part of individuals and also on the part of the nation as a whole. There is a new realisation that we must do on our

own as much and as far as possible. Recent months have shown that our greater strength is the unity of our people. Where national problems are involved, the people of India stand together as one man. I am very thankful indeed to all the political parties for the very co-operative attitude they have adopted in these difficult times. It is my sincere hope that this feeling will continue to be sustained. Let us continue to work together and thus shape our common destiny.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :

सभापति जी, हमारी शुभ कामनाएं प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ हैं। उनकी यात्रा सफल हो यह हम चाहते हैं। वे बड़े कठिन काम के लिये जा रहे हैं। देश ने युद्ध के मैदान में विजय पायी है, लेकिन अब कूटनीति की लड़ाई चल रही है और हमें उस मोर्चे पर भी सफलता प्राप्त करनी है। जैसे आसार दिखाई देते हैं। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दबाव पड़ेंगे। भारत बड़ा है, भारत शान्ति चाहता है, इसके लिये हमसे कुछ त्याग करने के लिये कहा जायेगा। आज के अखबारों में वाशिंगटन पोस्ट की जो खबर छपी है उससे मेरी आशंकाएं और बढ़ गई हैं। जम्मू और काश्मीर का शेष भारत के साथ क्या संबंध हो, यह तय हो चुका है। इस संविधान की धारा 370 को खत्म करने के लिये आगे बढ़ सकते हैं, मगर उससे पीछे हटने का तो सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। मुझे विश्वास है, अपनी यात्रा में प्रधान मंत्री जी जहां विश्व शान्ति की खोज करेंगे वहां अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दबाव के सामने वज्र की दृढ़ता का परिचय देंगे और जब अगले सत्र में उनसे मिलेंगे तो फिर उनकी कूटनीतिक विजय के लिये उन्हें बधाइयां दे सकेंगे।

र. ४४

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : I associate myself with the sentiments which were expressed by the hon. Prime Minister in regard to his visit to Tashkent. I think it was an extremely wise decision made in last September when the Prime Minister, before anybody else, announced that he was going to accept the

[Shri Bhiupesh Gupta.]

offer of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. We know it has heightened our prestige in world affairs. Naturally, when he is going to Tashkent, our sympathies and good wishes go with him and we all wish him all success. If we have upheld our honour and national self-respect on the frontiers, let us not be apprehensive that we are going to lose it at the conference table. I am sure that at the Tashkent meeting India will be shown in its finest traditions as a nation which not only loves its own territorial integrity, self-respect and honour but is interested in peaceful and good neighbourly relations with its neighbours and I think in that spirit the discussions will continue. Mr. Chairman, it gave us satisfaction today, on the eve of his departure, to note another statement, namely, that India has offered a "No War Pact" to Pakistan. That is an earnest of our sincerity that we seek solution of all problems with Pakistan however difficult and intricate they may be through peaceful means. I think that spirit will dominate the discussions. Mr. Chairman, naturally now we may be all concerned at the very beginning of the talks to secure the stabilisation of the cease-fire as well as the restoration of relations that obtained before August this year. Now, these are necessary in order to create the climate and to promote a better atmosphere for discussing the larger question that will be before them.

Once again, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of my Party—and I am sure the entire country shares it—we are signifying our full support and full solidarity to the Prime Minister in the pursuit of peace between two neighbours.

Finally, before I sit down, I think I shall not be completing this thing if we do not note one fact. Mr. Kosygin's offer has made it possible for bilateral talks and we want these talks to be done in the bilateral spirit and the problems to be settled without the interference of any interested party.

Once again we wish him all success and God speed. Thank you.

PROF. M. B. LAL (Uttar Pradesh) : On behalf of the Praja Socialist Party, I wish to extend my good wishes to the Prime Minister in his Mission to Tashkent

and his visits to Burma and the United States of America. I am sure that his visit to Burma will further strengthen our friendly relations with the people of that country, and I am equally sure that his visit to the United States of America will contribute to the development of good relations between the two countries. I am happy, Sir, to note in today's papers that the President of the United States of America has realised our difficulties with regard to food and has extended to us aid which we badly needed at this juncture. I am sure, Sir, when our forces were able to withstand the military pressure of Pakistan, when our diplomats were able to withstand Pakistan's diplomatic pressure at the United Nations, our Prime Minister would be able to withstand unreasonable pressures of the President of Pakistan at Tashkent. Nothing would please us more than having good relations between India and Pakistan. We are blood brothers of the people of Pakistan and nothing really makes us more unhappy than any conflict with Pakistan and we would be very glad if the President of Pakistan responds to our hand of friendship and good friendly relations are restored between these two countries.

Willi these words, I once again extend my good wishes to the Prime Minister in the missions that he is going to undertake in the months of December, January and February.

SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL (Ouja-rat I : Sir, I would like to associate myself with my colleagues in the good wishes that have been extended to the Prime Minister on his visits abroad in pursuit of his efforts to maintain peace and good neighbourliness. I am sure the wishes not only of this country but of everybody in the world will go with him in his effort to prevent an escalation of war anywhere. The Prime Minister has shown firmness where it was necessary and I think we can depend upon him to do so in future also.

Sir, before I sit down, may I say that the Prime Minister's first visit is to Burma. I hope he will discuss with the Government of Burma the plight of people from India who have suffered very gravely. I will not say anything more about the other visits but just one thing more. I hope he:

will carry the good wishes of the people of this country to the friendly people, to the democracy and the President of the United States and thank him for the very timely gesture shown in the difficult situation that we are facing on the food front.

شری عبدالغنی (پنجاب) : جناب چیرمین صاحب—اس وقت جہاں دیش کے کروڑوں بہن بھائی اپنی دعائیں پردھان منتری کو دیں گے میری بھی دعا شامل ہے۔ لیکن اس موقع پر مجھے ایک عرض کرنی ہے پوری ہمت کے ساتھ۔ خدا کرے کہ صبح کا بھولا اگر شام کو آئے تو اس کو بھولا نہیں کہنا چاہئے۔ امریکہ نے پھر سے دوستی کا ہاتھ بڑھایا ہے اور مجھے خوشی ہے کہ پردھان منتری جی نے اسی شان کے ساتھ، جو پچھلے دنوں خاصی گرمی پیدا ہو گئی تھی اس کو بھلانے ہوئے امریکہ کے ساتھ دوستی کا ہاتھ بڑھایا ہے جو دونوں دیش ڈیموکریسی کے علم بردار ہیں ان میں دوستی کا ہاتھ مضبوط ہوگا، ایسی میری آشا ہے۔

لیکن ایک بات چیرمین صاحب میری سمجھ میں نہیں آئی کہ پاکستان اور ہندوستان کے درمیان کیسے امن ہو سکتا ہے جب تک کہ بنیادی بات جو پاکستان نے ہندوستان کے اس علاقہ پر جو ہندوستان کا انگ ہے یعنی کشمیر پر جب تک کہ وہ اپنا حق نہیں چھوڑتا میں نہیں سمجھتا۔ میرا یقین نہیں ہے چاہے میرے سارے

لیڈر صاحبان نے یقین کیا ہے اور یقین کرتے ہیں کہ پاکستان اور ہندوستان کے درمیان امن ہو سکے گا۔ کیوں کہ بنیادی جو جھگڑا ہے وہ تو کشمیر اور ہندوستان کا ہے۔ ٹھیک ہے، ہم نے اس کو خاص انگ سے، امتیازی حیثیت دی تھی لیکن وہ تو ہمارے اپنے گہر کی مصلحت تھی۔ اس لئے مجھے حیرت ہوئی جب میں نے دیکھا کہ اگر جنرل ایوب یہ کہتے ہیں کہ کشمیر کے مسئلے پر ہم بات چیت نہیں کریں گے تو میری سمجھ میں آ سکتا تھا کیوں کہ وہ غاصب تھے۔ لیکن شاستری جی یہ کہیں کہ جب کہ ایک ایسا موقعہ دیا ہمارے شری کونسلنگ یو۔ ایس۔ ایس۔ آر۔ کے کونسل آف منسٹر کے چیرمین نے ہم ان سے کہیں کہ اصل جھگڑا تو یہ پاکستان نے پہلے غاصبانہ طور سے ہمارے علاقہ کو دبا رکھا ہے جب تک وہ علاقہ اور اس میں بسنے والے ایک ایک بھائی اور بہن کو آزاد نہیں کرا لیتے۔ اپنی ایک ایک زمین کو آزاد نہیں کرا لیتے تب تک امن کس صورت میں پیدا ہو سکتا ہے۔ ہم اس وقت اس بات کا قائل نہیں ہو سکتے ہیں۔ مجھے اس بات کا احساس ہے جہاں میں پوری دعا دیتا ہوں اپنا پورا دلی مہمبوگ دیتا ہوں اور میری پوری دعا ہے کہ وہ کامیاب ہوں وہاں میری

[شری عبدالغنی]

سمجھ میں یہ بات نہیں آئی کہ ابھی بھی میں کہتا ہوں کہ کوئی موقع پیدا ہو کہ وہ خود اس بات کو چھیڑنا چاہیں۔ چونکہ ہمارا کاز سچ ہے اور ہم حق پر ہیں ہم بالکل اس معاملہ میں ساری دنیا کے سامنے یہ ثابت کر سکتے ہیں کہ ہم نے جو قانون بنایا تھا اس میں راجہ نے ہمارے ساتھ اتفاق کیا، کشمیر کی جنتا نے ہمارے ساتھ اتفاق کیا، تو پھر کوئی وجہ نہیں کہ ہم کیوں اس بات سے شرمائیں کہ ہم بات نہیں کرینگے۔ اس بات کے سوا اب بھی میں کہتا ہوں کہ موقع ملے تو ہمارے لال بہادر جی کو کھلم کھلا ان سے کہنا چاہئے کہ امن چاہتے ہو تو امن کی صورت پیدا کرو اور امن کی صورت یہ ہے کہ غاصبانہ جو قبضہ کیا ہے اس سے ہٹ جاؤ۔ اگر یہ بات ہمارے پرہان منتری جی کے دل اور دماغ میں کوئی جگہ پائے کی تو پھر میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ دوامی امن ہو سکتا ہے دونوں دیشوں کے درمیان۔ ورنہ یہ وقتی جو ہے اس میں پہلے بھی ہم نے ایک دفعہ سیز فائر کیا تھا اور اس کا ہم نے نقصان اٹھایا تھا اور اب پھر اگر کوئی بات ہوتی ہے کہ ہانچ اگست والی لائن پر چلے جاؤ، اس طرح سے کر لو یہ بیچ بچاؤ کی بات جو ہے

یہ دونوں دیشوں کے درمیان امن پیدا نہیں کریگی اور میں پردھان منتری جی سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہاں ہانچ کروڑ مسلمان جو بستے ہیں ان نے چاروں کے لئے آئے دن کوئی نہ کوئی مشکل پیدا ہوتی ہے اور پاکستان جان بوجھ کر مشکل پیدا کرتا ہے کہ یہاں وہ پریشان ہوں تو ہماری درخواست ہے کہ پردھان منتری جی کو موقع ملے تو وہ یہ بالکل صاف کریں کہ اگر امن چاہتے ہو تو امن کی ایک ہی صورت ہے کہ کشمیر سے پیچھے ہٹ جاؤ اور اس کے سوا باقی سب معاملوں میں میری دعائیں پردھان منتری کے ساتھ ہیں۔

†[श्री अब्दुल गनी (पंजाब): जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, इस वक्त जहां देश के करोड़ों बहिन-भाई अपनी दुआएं प्रधान मंत्री को देंगे, मेरी भी दुआ शामिल है। लेकिन इस मोके पर मुझे एक अर्ज करनी है पूरी हिम्मत के साथ। खुदा करे कि सुबह का भूला अगर शाम को आए तो उसको भूला नहीं कहना चाहिए। अमेरिका ने फिर से दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाया है और मुझे खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी उसी शान के साथ, जो पिछले दिनों खासी गर्मी पैदा हो गई थी उसको भुलाते हुए, अमेरिका के साथ दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाया है। जो दोनों देश डेमोक्रेसी के अलम-बरदार हैं उनमें दोस्ती का हाथ मजबूत होगा, ऐसी मेरी आशा है।

लेकिन एक बात चेयरमेन साहब, मेरी समझ में नहीं आई कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के दरमियान कैसे अमन हो सकता

†[] Hindi transliteration.

है जब तक कि बुनियादी बात जो पाकिस्तान ने हिन्दुस्तान के इस इलाके पर जो हिन्दुस्तान का अंग है यानी कश्मीर पर जब तक वह अपना हक नहीं छोड़ता मैं नहीं समझता, मेरा यकीन नहीं है, चाहे मेरे सारे लीडर साहबान ने यकीन किया है और यकीन करते हैं कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के दरमियान अमन हो सकेगा। क्योंकि बुनियादी जो झगड़ा है वह तो कश्मीर और हिन्दुस्तान का है। ठीक है, हमने उसको एक खास, अलग से इम्तियाजी हैसियत दी थी लेकिन वह तो हमारे अपने घर की मसलहत थी इसलिए मुझे हैरत हुई जब मैंने देखा कि अगर जनरल अयूब यह कहते हैं कि कश्मीर के मसले पर हम बातचीत नहीं करेंगे तो मेरी समझ में आ सकता था क्योंकि वह ग़ासब थे लेकिन शास्त्री जी यह कहें कि जब कि एक ऐसा मौका दिया हमारे श्री कोसीजिन यू० एस० एस० आर० के कौंसिल आफ मिनिस्टर के चेयरमैन ने, हम उनसे कहें कि असल झगड़ा तो यह है कि पाकिस्तान ने पहले ग़ासबाना तौर से हमारे इलाके को दबा रखा है जब तक वह इलाका और उसमें बसने वाले एक-एक भाई और बहिन को आज़ाद नहीं करा लेते, अपनी एक-एक इंच ज़मीन को आज़ाद नहीं करा लेते तब तक अमन किस सूरत में पैदा हो सकता है। हम इस वक़्त इस बात का फायदा उठा सकते हैं। मुझे इस बात का ज़रूर एहसास है जहाँ मैं पूरी दुआ देता हूँ अपना पूरा दिली सहयोग देता हूँ और मेरी पूरी दुआ है कि वह कामयाब हों वहाँ मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आई कि अभी भी मैं कहता हूँ कि कोई मौका पैदा हो कि वह खुद इस बात को छोड़ना चाहें चूँकि हमारा काज़ सच है और हम हक पर हैं। हम बिल्कुल इस मामले में सारी दुनिया के सामने यह साबित कर सकते हैं कि हमने जो क़ानून बनाया था उसमें राजा ने हमारे साथ इत्तफ़ाक किया, कश्मीर की जनता ने हमारे साथ इत्तफ़ाक किया तो फिर कोई वजह नहीं कि हम क्यों इस बात से शर्माएँ कि हम

बात नहीं करेंगे। इस बात के सिवा अब भी मैं कहता हूँ कि मौका मिले तो हमारे लाल बहादुर जी को खुलमखुला उनसे कहना चाहिए कि अमन चाहते हो तो अमन की सूरत पैदा करो और अमन की सूरत यह है कि ग़ासबाना जो कब्ज़ा किया है उससे हट जाओ। अगर यह बात हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के दिल और दिमाग में कोई जगह पाएगी तो फिर मैं समझता हूँ कि दवामी अमन हो सकता है दोनों देशों के दरमियान। बरना यह वक़्ती जो है उसमें पहले भी हमने एक दफा सीज फ़ायर किया था और उसका हमने नुक़सान उठाया था और अब फिर अगर कोई बात होती है कि पाँच अगस्त वाली लाइन पर चले जाओ, इस तरह से कर लो, यह बीच-बचाव की बात जो है यह दोनों देशों के दर-मियान अमन पैदा नहीं करेगी और मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पाँच करोड़ मुसलमान जो बसते हैं उन बेचारों के लिए आए दिन कोई न कोई मुश्किल पैदा होती है और पाकिस्तान जान बूझ कर मुश्किल पैदा करता है कि यहाँ वह परेशान हों। तो हमारी दरखास्त है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को मौका मिले तो वह यह बिल्कुल साफ़ करें कि अगर अमन चाहते हो तो अमन की एक ही सूरत है कि कश्मीर से पीछे हट जाओ और इसके सिवा बाकी सब मामलों में मेरी दुआएँ प्रधान मंत्री के साथ हैं।

श्री गंगाशरण सिंह (बिहार) : जनाब चैयरमैन साहब, आज इस मौके पर सारे देश का सहानुभूति, सारे देश का समर्थन हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर के साथ है और रहेगा। पिछले महीनों में जो कुछ हुआ है, जो दुड़ता उन्होंने दिखलाई है और उस आपत्ति के ज़माने में जो एकता कायम हुई और जो सारा देश एक व्यक्ति की तरह उठ खड़ा हुआ उसके लिये हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर को बहुत बड़ा श्रेय है। जो कदम उन्होंने उठाया उस कदम ने इतना ही नहीं किया कि हमारी इज्जत को वापस दिलाया बल्कि हम में एकता का संचार भी किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस

[श्री गंगाशरण सिंह]

लड़ाई के जरिये पाकिस्तान ने हम को तंग करने के लिये हम पर आक्रमण किया था, लेकिन इस लड़ाई के दो नतीजे अच्छे हुए। एक तो यह हुआ कि हमारे देश में छोटी-छोटी बातों को भुला कर एकता का संचार हुआ, एक नई लहर आई जो आज भी कायम है। दूसरा यह हुआ कि हमारे देश ने एक नये तरह का आत्मविश्वास, एक नये तरह का आत्मसम्मान और एक नई तरह की इज्जत हासिल की और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने इस बीच जिस तरह का नेतृत्व दिया और ये चीजें हासिल हुई हैं, मैं यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि ताशकन्द में जो बातें होंगी उनसे इस एकता में और इस इज्जत में और तरक्की होगी और इसमें कमी नहीं होगी, मेरी ऐसी आशा है। मुझे बार-बार इस बात के कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, वे स्वयं यह जानते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर जब वहाँ बात करें तो उस समय वे सिर्फ किसी दल के नेता की तरह नहीं बल्कि सारे देश के नेता की तरह और एकता के प्रतीक के रूप में बात करें और जो एकता आज हमारे देश में कायम हुई है उसका एहसास उनको बराबर रहना चाहिये कि वे सिर्फ एक प्राइम मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से नहीं बोल रहे हैं बल्कि हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेता की हैसियत से बोल रहे हैं और सारा देश उनके साथ है और जो इज्जत और एकता हासिल हुई है उसे वे आगे बढ़ा सकेंगे। आज कोई शर्त का सवाल नहीं है। मैं आज कोई शर्त नहीं रखना चाहता। मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि जिस तरह से इन महीनों में उन्होंने दिखलाया है अपनी मृदुता, अपनी कोमलता और अपनी दृढ़ता और इनका जो उदाहरण हमारे सामने पेश किया है, उसी तरह आगे भी वे ऐसा ही करते रहेंगे। उनको जब मैं देखता हूँ, जब गौर करता हूँ तो एक लाइन मुझे बराबर याद आती है :

MR. CHAIRMAN . I am sure I am voicing

"शुक्लानो है हमारी आजिजी सरकश की गर्दन को"

मुझे विश्वास है कि वहाँ आजिजी उनकी कायम रहेगी और वहाँ न्याय और इज्जत
 دیدہ سحری و دل همراه تست
 نامنداری کہ تنها می روی

†[दादा-म-माजदो-व-दिल हमराहे तुम्ह ।
 ता न पिन्दारी कि तरह मी रख ॥

The Prime Minister understands it; so I will not translate it.

और फिर हमका उनका यहाँ मुबारकबाद देने का, बधाई देने का, मौका मिलेगा।

the feelings of everyone of you i when I assure the P.im; Minister that he / has the heartiest good wishes and prayers of every Member of this House with him. i He is no; going alone. He is going with I the good wishes and prayers of all of us.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION RE ! GOVERNMENTS DECISION TO DE- CONTROL CEMENT FROM JANUARY I, 1966

SHRI S. N. MISHRA (Bihar) : Mr. Chairman, now it appears that lime is on the 'ide of the Government'* decision because we have already cut into this one-hour discussion. We have hardly 45 minuses left. However, I would be racing agains! time to place my point of view.

During fifteen years or more of my parliamentary life, Mr. Chairman, I had not asked for any opportunity to raise any discussion on any subject. If I have raised a discussion on this it is only because I am aware of the implications, the far-| reaching implications of the decision taken I by the Government with regard to this vital

t[] Hindi translation.