

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

जो वातावरण उत्पन्न हो गया है उस से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हमारे देश में राष्ट्रीय प्रयत्न भावात्मक एकता की कमी नहीं है। हमारे जवानों ने पाकिस्तानी चुनौती का जिस साहस के साथ, जिस बोरता के साथ, जवाब दिया है और इस खतरे का मुकाबला करने में हम जिस हद तक सफल हुए हैं, उस से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि वस्तुतः हमारे देश में एकता की जड़ें काफी गहरी हैं :। फिर भी इस से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि मीके मीके पर ऐसा वातावरण उत्पन्न हो जाता है, ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं जिन की वजह से इस एकता में कहीं न कहीं कोई दरार पड़ जाती है और ऐसे खतरे उपस्थित हो जाते हैं जिन की वजह से ऐसा मान्य पड़ता है कि हमें राष्ट्रीय और भावात्मक एकता के लिए और भी गहराई तक जा कर प्रयत्न करना पड़ेगा।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is too much noise in the House. If it is only my responsibility and of the Reporters to listen to the hon. member who is speaking, then we might be allowed to listen to him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Members are getting impatient to hear the Prime Minister's statement.

Mr. Speaker: I thought the hon. member would finish.

Shri Siddheshwar Prasad: I have just begun.

Mr. Speaker: He might resume his seat now.

16 hrs.

PROPOSED MEETING OF THE  
PRIME MINISTER WITH PRESI-  
DENT AYUB KHAN AT TASH-  
KENT AND OTHER MATTERS

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, on 18th September, I received a communication from the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, 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 USSR, 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 USSR 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 USSR 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 USSR 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 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 USSR.

The Chairman asked for my views on the proposed meeting and as I stated in the House on 16th November. 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 cooperation.

The facts of history and geography make it imperative that India and Pakistan should have harmonious and mutually cooperative relations. We have always believed that war and military conflict cannot provide a real solution to any problem between nations. If Pakistan has agreed to these talks with a genuine realisation that peace is preferable to conflict, the coming meeting at Tashkent may be worthwhile.

I would like 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 weeks.

A situation of uneasy truce still continues on our western borders with Pakistan and, despite a ceasefire 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 ceasefire 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 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

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

of America, there are many things in common. I am confident that my forthcoming talks with President Johnson, which are scheduled to commence on February 1, 1966, would lead to a closer 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 accelerated food aid would help substantially in tiding over the present difficult food situation.

The House would recall that, some months ago, we were honoured by the visit of General 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 the 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 good wishes of all the Honourable Members of this august House. To the people of the countries that I visit, I shall convey the warm good wishes of the people of India. It is our duty and our responsibility to explain our attitudes and our policies to the peoples 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 monies 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 fresh thinking every where 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 greatest 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 cooperative 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.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I had certain calling-attention notices also. Now, either I can treat it as a call-attention notice and call only those Members who gave notice or, if it is so desired, I can give chance to one Member from each party, whoever likes.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Would not you rather think it appropriate for Parliament as a whole, as far as the groups are concerned, to express themselves very shortly in regard to the statement, because if it is a matter of calling attention, I do not know—you can put it that way.....

Mr. Speaker: I would endorse the views expressed by Shri Hiren Mukerjee. It would be much better if we

Parliament as a whole body and as representative of the people, just express our own views so far as the statement and the visits that are just going to be made are concerned. Therefore I would be very happy if we can just in few words express ourselves on behalf of all the people.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** Wish him all success.

**Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi):** Sir, while fully appreciating the effort of the Soviet Premier to bring about the talk between our Prime Minister and the Pakistan President, we sincerely hope that the talk in Tashkent will be crowned with success and that it will open the gate for a permanent solution of this problem and would bring about permanent peace between these two neighbours.

So far as the Prime Minister's visit to the United States is concerned, we sincerely hope that it will further strengthen the friendship between the two great democracies. We fully appreciate the timely food aid under PL-480 which has been announced just today. We sincerely hope that the Prime Minister's visit to Burma will be able to solve many of our unsolved problems.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I am sure that Parliament would wish godspeed to the Prime Minister as he goes on his journeys to different countries on behalf of our country. The Prime Minister is growing into a peripatetic philosopher. As far as the peripateticism is concerned, it is already there, but I have a feeling that we would have to develop a great deal more of the philosophy in himself before he can be really successful. I feel, for instance, that it needs a great deal of philosophy to be able to reconcile ourselves to a visit which the Prime Minister is going to make—and I do not mind—to the United States, because without the consolations of philosophy, perhaps it would not have been possible for us to accept this invitation in the manner in which the Prime Minister has done as even as I

have noted today, in the telegrams that the United States Government has condescended to relax the ban to a certain limited extent on the filtration of aid to us, I have felt slightly regretful about the whole proceeding and I have wished things would have developed in a very different way. But I am not going to press that matter. He is going to that country and I wish him all success. As a self-respecting representative of the Indian Republic, I wish he has his way.

I wish him success also in relation to the visit to the historic city of Tashkent which is historic as an Asian centre of culture. It is very appropriate that India and Pakistan are being represented in that city so near Bukhara and Samarkand. In regard to that, I am sure, as **Shri Shastri** has himself pointed out, that we have always wanted peace and understanding. I do wish we can get a stabilisation of the cease-fire line and peace to follow. But I wish, however, to say at this particular point of time that occasionally I have been a little disturbed to notice that the Prime Minister says that he is willing and ready to discuss the totality of Indo-Pakistan relations but he makes an exception in regard to Kashmir. I want to make myself clear. We are all behind him when he says that Kashmir is not negotiable. We are all with him when he says that Kashmir is a part of our country and shall remain so and, therefore, we are not going to discuss this matter on the bargaining counter. But, when we discuss the totality of Indo-Pakistan relationship, it appears rather odd to countries outside, not to us who understand the limitations of the situation, who have a say in this matter, that we make a differentiation. I do hope that the Prime Minister by his conduct would be able to eliminate whatever misgivings might have appeared in the minds of many people overseas.

I wish only to add one word and that that we have noticed with much

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

pleasure, particularly in some speeches of the President in recent weeks where he has stressed the idea of India taking the initiative in regard to the restoration of peaceful relations with those countries which are our neighbours. I know the difficulties of the situation, but whatever the difficulties it is for India to overcome those difficulties. I do hope that with the new found strength which the Prime Minister has got in the support of his people he would go ahead in a manner which would really and truly bring about peaceful conditions and restore the initiative which India has had in her relations with her neighbours.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi** (Mandsaur): Sir, there is absolutely no doubt in the mind of the country and of any Member in this House that we all do desire godspeed to our Prime Minister when he goes to Tashkent. It is very wise on his part to have set at rest doubts that existed in the minds of some that opportunity might be available for the question of Kashmir and our hold on Kashmir being discussed. This doubt having been set at rest we all feel that there must be an amicable settlement between Pakistan and India. Nothing could be more desirable than the avoidance of the horrors of war. None of us wants war and every effort in that direction would be a welcome effort. We shall be and have always been thankful to Russia for the kindness which it has extended to us from time to time; but the country cannot also forget for that matter the kindness that has been extended to our country by America. We appreciate the timely help that America was able to render to us at the time of the Chinese aggression and in our various difficulties. We have received vast amounts of aid and our country is not a country of ungrateful people. As a nation we have always expressed ourselves in grateful terms in favour of all those who have been kind to us.

This also is a welcome sign that our Prime Minister has agreed to visit Burma. Our relations with Burma have not been as desirable as they were before. Anyhow, General Ne Win had visited us and our Prime Minister has agreed to go there. I wish that he will be able to judge for himself the conditions that exist there and without in any manner harming the present interests as they exist or the past interests of those who had been made to leave that country, our Prime Minister will be able to talk on friendly terms with the Burmese Government.

It is indeed a matter of pride for us that our Prime Minister has been able to build up a good reputation of a big statesman and we do hope that that reputation grows from day to day.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** (Kendrapara): The Prime Minister has taken the most unusual step in agreeing to a meeting at Tashkent in spite of the fact that Pakistan still continues to violate the Cease-fire and still occupies a large territory of our country. But this has been done obviously to show once again to the world that this country is always prepared to explore all avenues of peaceful settlement so far as our neighbour Pakistan is concerned. I would not like to speak on the other matters which the Prime Minister has mentioned in his statement. I do not like this procedure of making statements on important problems on the last day of the session, at the fag end of the day. I will confine my remarks only to the Tashkent meeting. I would like to have his clarifications on these points.

Firstly, he has been repeating, as has been mentioned, in recent days, that he is not going to discuss Kashmir but he is going to discuss Indo-Pakistan problems in its totality. I want to know whether this totality excludes Kashmir.

Secondly, I would like to know this. Whatever letter he may have received from the Prime Minister of Soviet Russia in November, on the 1st December, the President of Pakistan, in his broadcast, has said:

"Foreign Minister has had very useful talks in Moscow with Soviet leaders. Our relations with U.S.S.R. are developing favourably. As you know, we have accepted Premier Kosygin's offer of good offices in settling the Kashmir dispute in all sincerity and in hope that his efforts will bear fruit."

This is the assertion of Mr. Ayub Khan on the 1st December that Kashmir is going to be discussed.

Thirdly, I want to know whether, in the letter that he received from Mr. Kosygin in September or in a latter communication which he has received from him, it has been mentioned anywhere that Kashmir would either be discussed or not be discussed in this meeting. There is already a report in the Press that Soviet Russia has mooted some proposals, i.e., they would like Kashmir to be an autonomous State. There is some such publication in the Press also. Before the Prime Minister decides these matters, this country will be obliged if he will clear this misunderstanding or apprehension, i.e., whether by extending its good offices, Soviet Russia is going to play a mediatory role or it is going to put forward any proposals which the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan would discuss; how far its good offices will be utilised for this purpose because as it appears, although in the beginning it was stated that Mr. Kosygin will not be present in the meeting, now it seems that he may be present in the meeting also. Therefore, while I wish success to the Prime Minister's mission not only in Tashkent but also in Burma and other places, I would like him, before he goes for this meeting, to clarify the points which I have raised.

Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya (Serampore): On behalf of my party in the Parliament....

An hon. Member: Which party?

Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya: The Communist Party.

Mr. Speaker: Marxist-Leninist; he is the only member here.

Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya: I express our good wishes for a happy end of the meeting at Tashkent, i.e., the establishment of peace between Pakistan and India, and I take this opportunity to congratulate the Soviet Prime Minister, who has taken the initiative to arrange this meeting between India and Pakistan in order to settle their disputes peacefully. While appreciating this, while wishing success of this Tashkent meeting, I will urge upon the Prime Minister to avail himself of every opportunity to see that a peaceful settlement is reached in respect of our dispute with China because there are friends outside India (Interruptions) who are ready to offer, to bring about, a settlement between India and China, who is our neighbour. This is what I would like to remind him. I will express my gratitude to the Prime Minister as well as to the Soviet Prime Minister for making a sincere effort to end this dispute.

Mr. Speaker: Will Dr. Lohia speak?

श्री बलराम सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो लोग यहाँ एक एक मिनट बैठे रहते हैं, हर वक्त पार्लियामेंटेशन नोटिस देते हैं और जो एक एक मिनट पार्लियामेंटरो वर्क को डिवांट करते हैं, उन्हें कब चाम मिलेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हा० नाहिया ।

श्री बलराम सिंह : जो लोग यन्त्रह या बीस दिन में एक दफा घाते हैं, वे चाम ले लेते हैं, लेकिन जो एक एक मिनट यहाँ बैठे रहते हैं और जिन्होंने कालिय एटेंशन नोटिस दिये हैं, उन को चाम नहीं मिलता है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** तो फिर हम पार्टी सिस्टम को छोड़ देते हैं, युप्स को डी-रेकगनाइज कर देते हैं और सब माननीय सदस्यों को इंडिविजुअल्ज की तरह ट्रीट करते हैं। माननीय सदस्य युप्स में भी शामिल हों और उन को डिफाई भी करें, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** तो फिर इनसेसेन्ट वर्क का क्या क्रेडिट हुआ? जेलखाने में भी अगर हम अच्छा काम करते थे, तो हम को रेमिशन मिलता था।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फरुखाबाद) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, कि आप ने हम लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की तरफ से बोलने के लिए कहा है। तो मेरी पहली बात यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता शायद इस वक्त कुछ कह कर प्रधान मंत्री जी पर बोझ नहीं डालना चाहती। जो कुछ कहना है उसे, वह रूस के प्रधान मंत्री जी को और अमरीका तथा पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्र-पतियों को।

तो रूस के प्रधान मंत्री जी को मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब काश्मीर के ऊपर अकेले समझौता सम्भव नहीं है, तो खाली एक रास्ता रह जाता है। वह रास्ता सुरक्षा परिषद वाला नहीं, यानी गोलीबन्दी, फिर 5 अग्रस्त वाले स्थानों पर बापसी और फिर आपस में काश्मीर की बातचीत, बल्कि दोनों देशों का किसी न किसी प्रकार का संघ, चाहे एक लचीला महासंघ। इस के अलावा कोई और रास्ता नहीं रह जाता है। और रूस के प्रधान मंत्री जी, कासिजिन साहब, यह बात जरूर ध्यान में रखें कि इस का उल्टा फिर अंगा होना है—और कोई रास्ता नहीं रह जाता है।

इसी तरह से मैं पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति जी को बड़े ध्रुव से कहूंगा कि अगर वह पिछले अठारह बरसों की धारा को पलटा दें, तो फिर पूरे एशिया में, शायद दुनिया में, हमारा इलाका बड़ा जबर्दस्त इलाका हो जायेगा। वह इस तरह से भी देखें कि यह देश दुनिया में सब से बड़ा इस्लामी देश भी हो जायेगा, क्योंकि यहां के पंद्रह करोड़ दुनिया के किसी भी इस्लामी देश से ज्यादा होंगे। यह बात मैं राष्ट्रपति अध्यक्षों को और उन के यहां की जनता को भी कहना चाहता हूँ।

इस के साथ साथ मैं अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति, जानसन साहब, से एक अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में कोई किसी तरह की होड़ न लगा कर के उन की यह कोशिश हो—वह सब से शक्तिशाली देश है संसार का, इस में कोई शक नहीं है—कि किसी तरह से अठारह बरस के पहले की धारा को पलटा कर इस इलाके में कम से कम इतनी समृद्धि हो कि दुनिया कहे कि अमरीका के जनतंत्र ने और रूस के साम्यवाद ने सचमुच सह-अस्तित्व शान्तिपूर्ण सह-अस्तित्व चला कर दुनिया में कोई अच्छी जगह बनाई है और गालीपूर्ण सह-अस्तित्व को खत्म कर के एक मिसाल रखी है कि दुनिया उस रास्ते पर चले।

बस मुझे यही कहना है।

**श्री प्रकाशचंद शारदा (बिजनौर) :** अध्यक्ष जी, भारत सरकार ने बड़ा बुद्धिमत्ता का निर्णय लिया उस समय जिस समय अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ पुराने सम्बन्धों को घनिष्ठ करने के लिए अपने परबे हुए राजनीतिज्ञ राजदूत के रूप में वहां भेजे। मेरा अभिप्राय नेपाल और श्रीलंका से है। हमारे कुशल राजदूतों ने जा कर जो वहां भारत के अनुकूल वातावरण बनाने के कार्य किये हैं उस के लिए भारत सरकार बधाई की पात्र है। प्रधान मंत्री की बर्मा यात्रा भी उसी ऋंखला की एक कड़ी है। इस से यह प्रतीत होता,

है कि दक्षिण पूर्वी एशिया के जो अब तक उपेक्षा चलती रही, भारत सरकार दक्षिण पूर्वी एशिया के साथ अपने सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक सम्बन्धों की कड़ी को मजबूत बनाने की दिशा में प्रधान मंत्री की इस बर्मा यात्रा का प्रारम्भ कर रही है।

दूसरी बात—जहां तक अमेरिका और ताशकन्द की यात्रा का सम्बन्ध है प्रधान मंत्री जी के लिए यह दोनों यात्राओं उन की प्रतिभा की कसौटी भी मानी जायेंगी। क्योंकि इन दोनों ही देशों में प्रधान मंत्री जिन समस्याओं पर अपने दृष्टिकोण उपस्थित करने जा रहे हैं वह साथ ही साथ उन देशों के जनमत को अपने दृष्टिकोण से परिचित कराने भी जा रहे हैं। अमेरिका के सम्बन्ध में मैं इस देश की जनता की ओर से प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि अमेरिकन राजनीतियों को विशेषकर अमेरिकन प्रजीडेंट श्री जानसन को आप भविष्य के लिए एक अनुरोध अवश्य करें कि वह भारत का अध्ययन करने के लिए ब्रिटेन का चरम न लगायें। हमें अपनी आंखों से पढ़ें। दुर्भाग्य से अमेरिका में भारत को अध्ययन करने के लिए ब्रिटेन को प्रमाणित मान लिया गया है। जब कि ब्रिटेन की मनोवृत्ति भारत के सम्बन्ध में उतनी पवित्र नहीं रही है जितनी कि होनी चाहिए थी, पिछले कुछ अनुभव, इस बात के साक्षी हैं।

दूसरी बात जो ब्रिटेन की ओर से यह कही जाती है कि कश्मीर में जनमत लिया जाये, इस सम्बन्ध में अमेरिकन राष्ट्रपति से आप इतना अवश्य कहें जैसा कि हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते थे कि कश्मीर में जनमत का अध्ययन प्रारम्भ करके हम दूसरी भारतीय रियासतों से जनमत का अध्ययन खुलवाना नहीं चाहते और दूसरी रियासतों में यह अध्ययन खोल कर हम यह कभी नहीं चाहते कि सारे भारत को सन् 47 के पहले का भारत मान कर एक बार फिर जनमत के दरवाजे पर लाकर खड़ा करें कि वह देश का विभाजन स्वीकार करते हैं या नहीं ?

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अमेरिका से यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कह देना चाहिए कि हाजीपीर, उड़ी और पूंठ के प्रतिरिक्त कश्मीर का वह भाग जो अभी भी पाकिस्तान के पास रह गया है उस को सुरक्षा परिषद् और अमरीकी तथा रूसी नेता बिना किसी पक्षपात के हम को वापस करायेंगे अथवा श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण और जनरल चौधरी को उसे वापस लेना पड़ेगा। यह बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट ढंग से कह देनी चाहिए।

तीसरी बात जहां तक ताशकन्द के सम्बन्ध में है, मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देश के सन्देह को कई स्थानों पर निराकरण कर दिया कि ताशकन्द बार्ता में कश्मीर के प्रश्न पर कोई बार्ता नहीं होगी।

शास्त्री जी विदेश जा रहे हैं, उन्हें बधाई सब दलों की ओर से दी जा रही है। लेकिन एक शास्त्री की शास्त्री को बधाई ज्यादा कीमती होगी। शास्त्री की शास्त्री को बधाई इन शब्दों में देना चाहता हूं।

शुभास्तं पन्यायः सन्तु ।

परमात्मा आप का मार्ग मंगलम करे ।

Shri Shinkre rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Shinkre represents the IPG?

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta rose—

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): No, I represent the UPPG.

Mr. Speaker: But there is another hon. Member from the UPPG also standing behind him. The two Members might decide among themselves.

Shri Shinkre: Undoubtedly, the whole country is behind the Prime Minister in his great endeavours to restore peace in this region or in this part of the world.

[Shri Shinkre]

At the same time, we are also sure that the Prime Minister will not do or allow himself to do anything that is not becoming to the self-respect and dignity of this country.

With these words, I would only say in conclusion that may God bless him with the success that he so richly deserves.

**Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri):** We heartily endorse the programme which the Prime Minister has announced before us and we wholeheartedly wish him god-speed and satisfying and brilliant success in his endeavours in his visit to the various countries.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आया कि जब कि कल रात के 9 बजे तक पाकिस्तान रेडियो ने यह एलान किया है कि सिर्फ काश्मीर के मसले पर वार्ता करने के लिए ताशकन्द की यह मीटिंग हो रही है और आज तक पाकिस्तान के रवैये में कोई फर्क नहीं आया है, पाकिस्तान ने हमारे सरस्वती नामक जहाज को जम्त किया, फिर उसको डिस फिगर करके उसके ऊपर रजिया नाम लिख लिया, तो इस हालत में जो मसला संगीनों के द्वारा हल होना है वह ताशकन्द को कोठियों में कैसे हल हो जायेगा ?

**Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:** Sir, I have nothing much to say, except that I would like to express my gratefulness to hon. Members for the kind sentiments expressed by them. I am also glad to notice that generally our stand has been endorsed by all the Leaders of the Opposition.

In regard to Kashmir, I need not say anything at all, because I have made my position and the position of the Government absolutely clear. But if you will permit me, I would say that I am specially grateful to Dr. Lohia for the constructive suggestions he has made.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** जरा एक शब्द और कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रयुक्त साहब से हिन्दी में बात काजिगा।

**Mr. Speaker:** I am glad that, by and large, every party has extended support to our Prime Minister in his mission and has wished him success. On behalf of those who have not spoken, I extend our support to him and wish him god-speed. On behalf of those in the country outside also, I wish him every success in the mission he is undertaking. He carries with him the support of everyone in the country.

16.37 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NATIONAL AND EMOTIONAL INTEGRATION—  
contd.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** श्रीमन्, मैं इस बात का निवेदन कर रहा था कि जब हमारे देश पर मुसौबत घाती है तो एक प्रकार की ऊपरी एकता दिखाई पड़ती है। उसकी वजह से हम कुछ भ्रम में पड़ जाते हैं कि हमारे देश में वस्तुतः एकता उत्पन्न हो गई है। एकता दो प्रकार की हो सकती है। एक नारंगी जैसी जो ऊपर से देखने में तो एक मान्य पड़ती है लेकिन उसके भीतर फाँके भ्रम-भ्रमलगी होती हैं और दूसरी खरबूजे जैसी एकता जिसमें ऊपर तो भ्रम भ्रमलगी धारियाँ दिखाई पड़ती हैं लेकिन वस्तुतः वह भीतर से एक है। अभी हमारे देश की जो एकता है वह कई मानों में नारंगी जैसी एकता है। लेकिन हमारा यह धादश होना चाहिये, कि हम अपने देश के भीतर वास्तविक एकता उत्पन्न करने की कोशिश करें।

16.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्रीमन्, मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करन चाहता हूँ।