

copy of the Report of the Commission on Hill Areas of Assam. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5999/66].

Annual Plan, 1966-67. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6002/66].

NOTIFICATIONS IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF KERALA

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 345 of the Kerala Municipalities Act, 1960, read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala:—

- (i) S.R.O. No. 192/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 11th May, 1965.

- (ii) S.R.O. No. 423/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 30th November, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See LT-6000/66].

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Guruvayur Township Act, 1961, read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President in relation to the State of Kerala:—

- (i) S.R.O. No. 136/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 30th March, 1965.

- (ii) S.R.O. No. 15/1966 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 25th January, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See LT-6001/66].

ANNUAL PLAN 1966-67

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the

12.02 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the table following five Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the Houses on the 1st April, 1966:—

- (1) The Appropriation Bill, 1966.

- (2) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1966.

- (3) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1966.

- (4) The Kerala Appropriation Bill, 1966.

- (5) The Kerala Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1966.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, today is a very happy day. Some good word should be mentioned about the first Indian . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; I am not allowing him.

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENT RE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT ABROAD

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Sir, as the House is aware, I paid an official visit to the United States from 28th March to 1st April in response to an invitation from President Johnson. On the way, I broke journey at Paris, where I met President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Pompidou. On the return journey, I met Prime Minister Wilson in the

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi.]

course of a brief stop-over in London. I also made a halt at Moscow, where I had discussions with Chairman Kossygin.

2. In Paris, I was received with much warmth and cordiality. President de Gaulle showed deep interest in our economic problems and assured me of the earnest desire of the French Government and people to help us in dealing with them. In particular, the French Government is ready to help develop further cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between our two countries. A team of French technical experts is visiting India soon in pursuance of this objective. My talks with the French President revealed a full understanding of our position on various international issues and a substantial area of agreement between France and India on many issues. I feel sure that my meeting with President de Gaulle will further strengthen the close and friendly relations between our two countries. Our President has already invited President de Gaulle. The House will recall that some time back (towards the end of last year) Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit personally conveyed the invitation from the President when she visited France as our special envoy. I hope President de Gaulle will find it convenient to visit our country. He will be a very welcome and honoured guest.

3. Before coming to the main points of discussion with President Johnson and the impressions of my visit to the United States, I should like to take this opportunity to tell the House of the great warmth and graciousness of the hospitality and courtesy shown to me by President Johnson and the American people, and to express my sincere thanks to them for it. I had full and frank discussions with President Johnson, and his colleagues and the broad substance of our discussions is set out in the joint communique issued at the end of the visit. A copy of the communique is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8003/66].

I should perhaps mention briefly the general spirit in which our talks took place. In the fast changing world of today such meetings are necessary even between friends who share many values in common. Our object was primarily to establish a close rapport and understanding and not to exchange advice or favours. I believe that in this we succeeded in full measure—an outcome which owes much to the complete candour and mutual confidence with which we approached our task. The conversations ranged over a wide field. President Johnson expressed understanding and appreciation of our own massive efforts to raise the living standards of our people. He assured me of the deep interest of his Government in continuing to assist us in our efforts to promote such development, by playing its full part in the Consortium which has existed for some years to mobilise external support for our plans under the auspices of the World Bank.

4. On our emergency needs for food, President Johnson sent an urgent message to the U.S. Congress immediately after our discussions, seeking Congressional approval for generous additional supplies of foodgrains, cotton and other agricultural commodities. The message set our economic progress and current problems in perspective. I am sure the House would like to join me in expressing our appreciation at its speedy passage through the U.S. Congress. During our talks on India's food problem, President Johnson likewise displayed a sympathetic understanding and appreciation of our efforts to help ourselves, of the promise of our plans for increasing agricultural production and of our programmes for population control.

5. The President also announced the establishment of an Indo-U.S. Foundation to help develop new techniques in farm and factory, to advance science and to extend research facilities.

Such a proposal had in fact been under consideration for quite some time and was approved by Government about a year ago. The Foundation will be administered in a manner consistent with the Government of India's educational plans and programmes and with a view to further the national interest and the health of the economy.

6. As the House is aware, we view external assistance only as a means of supplementing our own efforts and as an aid towards achieving self-reliance in the shortest possible time. In the course of our talks, President Johnson repeatedly stated that the United States views its assistance to us in the same spirit of promoting self-help and early self-reliance on our part without interfering with our policies or our plans.

7. There was reference to India's relations with Pakistan during the talks. I reiterated India's desire to promote the friendliest of relations with Pakistan in keeping with the Tashkent spirit, despite the difficulties created. We agreed that the peaceful processes set in motion by the Tashkent Declaration should be continued. President Johnson expressed his strong support for the Tashkent Declaration and his desire that there should be friendship between India and Pakistan. Reference was also made to the threat posed to India's security by China's aggressive designs and postures. Apart from reaffirming our determination to defend our freedom and territorial integrity against any threat, from whatever quarter it may come, I emphasised the fact that the long range challenge of China is as much political and economic as military. I also explained that India's gigantic effort to attain the goal of democratic socialism and of achievements in the field of development, in conditions of stability, was itself a notable contribution to peace.

8. The situation in Viet Nam was briefly discussed. I reiterated India's

continuing desire to see a just and peaceful solution of this problem.

9. I have extended an invitation to President and Mrs. Johnson to visit India and the President has expressed the hope that it would be possible for him to visit India again.

10. In New York, I had a useful meeting with Secretary General U Thant at the United Nations and I took this opportunity to address the Afro-Asian group.

11. Besides the discussions which I had with President Johnson and his colleagues, I had occasion during my stay in the United States to meet and share my thoughts with a large number of distinguished American citizens in the course of various public engagements. I reiterated our stand on Kashmir and its wider implications. These contacts have, I think, helped promote a better understanding of our views by the American people.

12. On my way back from the United States, I had a meeting with Prime Minister Wilson in London. Our talks covered many subjects and were held in a friendly atmosphere. They have resulted in a better understanding of India's position. Mr. Wilson expressed the British Government's readiness to join other countries in giving urgent consideration to immediate steps for providing further economic assistance to India as soon as possible. I have invited Mr. Wilson to visit India and he has accepted the invitation.

13. In Moscow, I had a valuable exchange of views with Chairman Kossygin in the course of which we reviewed the international scene and in particular the developments following the signing of the Tashkent Declaration. As the House is aware, Indo-Soviet cooperation in the economic and other fields has grown steadily during the past many years. A number of projects are currently under execution with Soviet assistance, and the Bokaro Steel Plant has been added to the list very recently.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi.]

The Soviet Union continues to take a friendly and sympathetic interest in our Fourth Plan and during our talks in Moscow, we agreed that the preliminary discussions which we have already had in this regard will be expeditiously pursued.

14. Chairman and Mrs. Kosygin have agreed to visit India later this year. This will give us yet another opportunity to strengthen the bonds of friendship and goodwill between our two countries.

15. I was reluctant to be away from India even for a brief period when Parliament is in session and at a time when we have many pressing problems to tackle at home. But as the House will appreciate, despite the urgency of our tasks and the underlying friendship of other nations towards us, it is necessary to develop contacts at the personal level from time to time with the leaders of countries with which we have established strong ties of cooperation and understanding. I have every hope that my discussions during this visit abroad will advance the cause of friendship and cooperation not only between our respective countries but also in the wider comity of nations.

16. Mr. Speaker, Sir throughout my ten-day visit, I found an abundance of friendship and goodwill for India and a growing understanding of the significance of India's foreign policy and of its developmental efforts. We can derive satisfaction and strength from these manifestations of friendship. But we must never forget that there is no substitute for hard and determined effort and sacrifice on the part of the Indian people. The nations of the world are watching the Indian experiment and they will respect us and be willing to assist us only in the measure of our own effort and sense of dedication. This is the task to which we must now, as before, address ourselves, with faith and confidence in the capacity of our people to shape the destiny of India.

Thank you, Sir.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are all glad that the present Prime Minister has continued the tradition of our Prime Ministers to take the earliest possible opportunity of establishing personal and near relations with the Chiefs and the Prime Ministers of similarly important States in the world. Therefore, we all wished her *bon voyage*. Now she has come back, it is time for us to see and assess the success of her visit. It appears to be just what it could have been and what it ought to be. On no other occasion have I come across any personage in that position, eminent position, of any other equally important country, going abroad on such an important mission, without being accompanied by important and concerned members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Speaker: Now he might come to the question.

Shri Ranga: Except whatever help she might have received from her uncle and her sons, I do not find any important member of the Cabinet concerned with the subject which she has gone there to discuss associated with her to give her assistance, to give her guidance and prop her up whenever the need arose.

Surely, it cannot be claimed for the Prime Minister that she could be expected to discuss with all these leaders of these great countries with the authority, information and expertise that are needed in order to make this visit yield the results that we would expect. The Prime Minister said that she discussed . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Leader of the Swatantra Party has to set an example because others have to follow him. All kinds of statements cannot be made now. A statement has been made by the Prime Minister and if each Member makes a counter statement . . .

Shri Ranga: When else can we make them?

Mr. Speaker: He can only seek an elucidation.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that, apart from expressions of goodwill and the continuation of the food aid, the proposition for which had already been nursed by Shri Patil, Shri Subramaniam and others, no definite proposals have been placed by our Prime Minister, first of all, for economic aid which we need so very badly today and foreign exchange, and no definite assurances have been given on their side except for President Johnson assuring her that he would be conveying all these things to the World Bank? The World Bank is seized of this question. In that connection we have not been vouchsafed with the report of the World Bank which has studied our economic conditions here.

Mr. Speaker: If the question goes on for ten minutes....

Shri Ranga: So many question have been discussed. Then, there is the other question . . . (Interruption).

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I will ask a shorter question.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): Sir, I want to raise a point of order.

Shri Ranga: I can assure them..... (Interruption). If they want us to pay attention to the statements made by the Prime Minister and her Cabinet colleagues, they should also be good enough to pay similar attention and show similar consideration to whatever statements we make. If they do not want any parliamentary system at all, they can make it very plain to us.

Mr. Speaker: He will kindly resume his seat. Let me hear the point of order.

Shri G. N. Dixit: The rules which apply to the proceedings of the House do not warrant or provide for such speeches or statements being made other than a statement by a Minister.

Mr. Speaker: That I know.

Shri G. N. Dixit: Rule 372 lays down about the statement of Ministers.

Mr. Speaker: That I know.

Shri K. D. Mahaviya (Basti): Sir, it is high time that we now revise the entire rules . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: I cannot follow. So many Members are speaking simultaneously.

Shri G. N. Dixit: So far as rule 372 is concerned, it permits statements being made by a Minister. It also lays down that no question shall be put when such a statement is made. There is no provision in that rule for other statements being made by other Members. So far as the discussion is concerned, it is provided in rule 184. Rule 184 lays down how a matter of public interest can be raised by way of a motion. It is definitely and categorically stated:—

"Save in so far as is otherwise provided in the Constitution or in these rules, no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place except on a motion made with the consent of the Speaker."

There cannot be any discussion in this House apart from by way of a motion on a question of public interest.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया (कर्मचार्य): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था कैसे घा गई ?

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : व्यवस्था है और उसे सुन लेने के बाद आप जवाब दें तो अच्छा होगा ।

■ अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था घा गई । उन्होंने रेड कर दी है । मुझे उसका जवाब देना है अब और व्यवस्था का कोई बक़रत नहीं है ।

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

The other day I had to comment on that. I had said that under the rules it is laid down that no discussion shall be allowed on such a statement, but because the practice has been there, certain elucidations would be permitted as was usual earlier. I had said that. Again and again I am asking the Leader of the Swatantra Party that he should confine himself only to a question. One statement has been made by the Prime Minister and we cannot have other statements now for each Member to make. That would not be possible. Already we have taken 20 minutes on this. Now, Prof. Ranga might put a question.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। (व्यवधान)

इस तरह से नहीं दबा सकोगे।

Shri K. D. Malaviya: These concessions now seem to have degenerated into a deviation from the entire propriety that is implied within the rules laid down by the House. I think now the time has come when we should have a review and not allow this kind of a discussion. This is almost amounting to a discussion.

Shri G. N. Dixit. I support the point raised by Mr. Malaviya. The rules of the House have the force of law and there can be no deviation from the law even by the consent of the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: It was decided the other day by me.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: मैं प्राप का ध्यान नियम सं० 355 की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ। उस नियम को पढ़ने से पहले मैं प्राप को यह बता दूँ कि इसी प्रक्रिया में जहाँ डेफिनीशन दी गई है—मेम्बर यानी सदस्य का प्रश्न बताया गया है, उसमें कहा गया है कि सदस्य के भाषने लोक सभा का

कोई भी सदस्य, मंत्री भी उस में शामिल हैं। अब मैं नियम सं० 355 पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पढ़ा हुआ है . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

"When, for the purposes of explanation during discussion or for any other sufficient reason, any member has occasion to ask a question of another member on any matter then under the consideration of the House, he shall ask the question through the Speaker."

Mr. Speaker: I have read it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं सिर्फ प्राप को नहीं सुना रहा हूँ, सारे सदन को सुना रहा हूँ। (व्यवधान)

इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा, इस को जबरदस्ती सुनना पड़ेगा। यह कोई तरीका है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह रूल कई दफा श्री मधु लिमये ने पढ़ा है, हर एक मेम्बर को इसका पता है, क्योंकि उन्होंने कई दफा इसके नीचे प्वाइन्ट प्राफ़ आर्गुमेंट रखा किया है। मैंने प्राप से कहा है कि रूल तो पढ़ लिया है, अब प्राप जो कहना चाहते हैं, वह कहिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : थोड़ा प्राप इन बहुसंख्यकों को काबू में रखिये। अगर यहाँ इस तरह से मुझे दबाना चाहेंगे, तो यह असम्भव बात है, मैं पहले से बता देना चाहता हूँ। (व्यवधान)

मैं फिर प्राप से बड़े धदब से प्रार्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ये बहुसंख्यक चाहते हैं इस तरह से दबा देना, चारों तरफ से घेर कर के, तो यह बात नहीं चलेगी।

मैं सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ, कि इस नियम के रहते हुए कोई भी सदस्य, कभी भी दूसरे सदस्य से सफाई के लिये सवाल पूछ सकता है और दूसरे सदस्य के मतलब होते हैं—मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री, कोई भी हो। जब उन्होंने यहां पर यह बयान दे दिया है तो नियम 355 के अनुसार प्रो० रंगा को पूरा हक है कि वह अपनी बात कहें और उसके ऊपर सवाल पूछें। अगर बीच में हकाबट डाली जाती है तो इस का साफ मतलब है कि उनके सवाल के मतलब को निबारने में बाधा पहुंचाई जा रही है, इसलिये इस नियम के अन्तर्गत उनको इस सवाल को पूछने का पूरा हक है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस से इत्फाक नहीं कर सकता और इस पर दो-तीन वफा रुलिंग भी दे चुका हूँ। यह इसलिये नहीं है कि मेम्बर दूसरे मेम्बर से सवाल पूछ सकते हैं, यह इसलिये है कि जब वह सवाल पूछें तो घूँ स्पीकर सवाल पूछें, प्राप 'बराहरेस्त उस मेम्बर से मुखातिब न हों, बल्कि स्पीकर की तरफ तवज्जह हो कर सवाल पूछें, इस में कांटेस्ट के जरिये से डिस्मिशन कर चुका हूँ। यह मिनिस्टर को एप्लाई नहीं करता, यह उनको एप्लाई करता है जो कमेटी के बेयरमैन होते हैं या किसी मेम्बर से कोई बात इन्फरमेशन लेनी हो, उस वक्त पूछा जाना चाहिये। इस के बारे में मैं पहले धर्ज कर चुका हूँ और अब इस पर इत्तसाफ करने की जरूरत महसूस नहीं होती।

मैं रंगा साहब से कहूंगा कि वह सवाल पूछें।

Shri Ranga: May I know whether the Prime Minister has been asked or on her own initiative has tried to explain away what she had signed to a memorandum submitted by a well-known international communist body called, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom which she

has signed and which contains this sentence:

"To find the way. . ."
—it is an appeal to American women—

"To find the way to restore to your country".

—that is, America—

"the respect of the world which we feel is being forfeited by its present policy in Vietnam. . ."

May I know whether she has explained away this statement in view of the fact that at the time she was signing, she was the Minister for Information and Broadcasting. Now that she has become the Prime Minister, she as well as her colleagues have seen it fit to so re-orient their policy in regard to Vietnam as not to upset the Americans and the American Government who have been making their contribution to the safeguarding of world's democracy through their struggle in Vietnam.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: May I reply?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: If I may take the second part first, perhaps Mr. Ranga is applying his own methods, his Party's methods, to us. My stand is very well known both in India and in the United States and I do not have to explain it anywhere in the world.

Shri Ranga: Does she stand by that statement?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: President Johnson and the American people know that we would like to have peace in Vietnam. This is all that I have signed there.

Shri Ranga: This is not what she has signed.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: As I have said, my full views on Vietnam are very well known both to America—to President Johnson, to the American

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Government and to the people of America—and also, I hope, to the people of India. (Interruptions).

With regard to the tangible results, perhaps the hon. Member will remember that I have repeatedly stated on the floor of this House that I was not going on an aid-seeking mission. I went particularly to have personal contact with various Heads of States as I consider that important to future relations between the two countries and, in the long run, it is also essential for any kind of help that we may need.

Shri Ranga: Without the aid of any of her colleagues?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I was in full consultation with my colleagues before I left. This was a very important session of Parliament and I do not think that Members would have approved a large part of the Cabinet to go.

I think that the tangible gain which we have received is the appreciation of our economic and international policies which Prof. Ranga does not support but which the majority of the country does. That is a very tangible gain.

Shri Daji (Indore): Two of her statements there, have created some doubts and have been open for comments. I would like her to clarify what exactly was the import when she said that the threat from China was mainly 'political' and that we sympathise with the American "interests and aims" in Vietnam. These two statements have created great confusion. Will she clarify?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: This is my belief, which I have stated in India also, that the threat from China is not only a military one but it is a threat to the whole values which India holds dear.

Shri Daji: "Mainly political"; that is what is attributed to her.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Mainly political and economic, I said. The conflict is between the two systems, the system which is in force in India, the democratic system, and the system there.

What was the other point? I am sorry. . . .

Shri Daji: She said that we sympathise with the "aims and interests" of America in Vietnam. "Aims and interests".

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I am sorry I did not mention that at all. I said, I appreciate President Johnson's sincere effort for wanting peace there. This is what I have said.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In view of the fact that Pakistan has been deliberately violating the Tashkent agreement by (a) encouraging the Mizo rebels with arms and ammunitions and allowing them to set up an emigre Government in Dacca; (b) by concentrating troops on a heavy scale all along the Rajasthan and Punjab border; (c) by embellishing her arms and ammunitions with Chinese arms and ammunitions; and (d) by maintaining a posture of hostility against India even after the Tashkent agreement over Kashmir, may I know whether our Prime Minister brought these facts of violation of the Tashkent agreement by Pakistan to the notice of the Soviet Prime Minister? At the same time Pravda has reported that the Soviet Prime Minister has already brought the facts of this violation of the Tashkent agreement to the notice of the Pakistani authorities. In that context, may I know whether she discussed these facts with the Soviet Prime Minister, and if she discussed, then whether we could get any idea of the response or reaction of Pakistan to the communication sent to the Pakistani authorities by the Soviet Prime Minister?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: This was discussed with Chairman Kosygin, and as the hon. Member has himself

stated, they have sent somebody there to talk this over. I do not know the result of it.

Shri Hem Barua: We are interested in knowing one thing, namely whether she is in a position to tell us about the response or reaction of Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker: She has said that they have sent somebody, and the response is not yet known.

बी बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय हेम बरुआ ने ए, बी, सी, डी चार बातें पूछी हैं। दो छोटी सी बातें रह गई हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ई घोर एफ।

बी बड़े : आप अमरीका गई थीं। क्या आप ने अमरीका में यह बात बताई कि चीन ने एटम बम तैयार कर लिया है, यदि हां, तो उसके बारे में उनका क्या रिएक्शन था? दूसरी बात यह है कि ब्रिटेन ने जब पाकिस्तान ने हमारे ऊपर धमकाना किया था तो हमारे खिलाफ प्रचार किया था। इसके बारे में आप की ब्रिटिश सरकार से बातें हुईं यदि हां तो उनका क्या कहना था?

जीमती इंदिरा गांधी : यह बातचीत तो हुई थी। प्राइम मिनिस्टर बिलसन से हुई थी और उन्होंने बताया कि कुछ गलतफहमी के कारण उन्होंने ऐसा कहा था।

बी बड़े : चीन ने जो एटम बम बना लिया है उसके बारे में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना ही काफी है।

Shri Bade: About protection against atomic bomb....

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न था, उसका जवाब नहीं आया है। यह छोटा सा प्रश्न था एटम बम जो चीन ने बना लिया है, उसके बारे में।

Mr. Speaker: If there are parts (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) to a ques-

tion and only one part is answered, I shall deem it sufficient.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): While welcoming the statement of the Prime Minister and hoping that this would lead to a further strengthening of international relations, we would like to know whether after her visit she is able to tell us about the American stand on the increasing erosion of the spirit of accord and conciliation, otherwise described as the Tashkent spirit, particularly by certain violations by Pakistan, and how the Americans view this developing situation, and whether there is likelihood of resumption of arms being made available to India from America?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: This was talked about, and naturally nobody is happy; as I said, the Tashkent Declaration was widely welcomed in all these countries, and they are not happy at later developments, but they did feel that we should still try our best and while being prepared naturally to face all events, to make it work.

डा० राज मनोहर लीहिवा : श्री प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था है कि उन्हें राष्ट्रपति जानसन की वीयतनाम सम्बन्धी इरादों की सराहना करनी है और भारत अमरीका संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति में भी कहा गया है कि राष्ट्रपति जानसन का इरादा है कि वीयतनाम में शान्ति और स्वाधीनता को बचाये रखें। क्या इन बातों पर प्रधान मंत्री जी की प्रधान मंत्री कोसिगिन से भी बातें हुईं और यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी एक कारण रहा है कि रूस और भारत की संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति अब की बार निकल नहीं पाई?

जीमती इंदिरा गांधी : मेरी तो उनके साथ यह बिल्कुल इनफार्मल मीटिंग थी। मास्को में बहुत कम देर में रुकी थी और कोई सवाल ही नहीं था कि कोई विज्ञप्ति निकले।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बात हुई या नहीं ? बात भी नहीं हुई ? बात भी नहीं होगी ?

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : सवाल के प्राथमिक भाग का जवाब नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नेता साहब भी बैठ जायें।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (भलवर) : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने प्रेसीडेंट जानसन से जो चर्चा की उसमें अमरीका का जो अब तक का मत रहा है कि काश्मीर में मतदान हो, क्या उसकी भी चर्चा हुई, यदि हाँ, तो अब क्या उसका यह मत बदल गया है प्रपवा ज्यों का त्यों है ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : जो हमारी राय है, जो सरकार की राय है और जो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की राय है उसको उनके सामने रख दिया है और कह दिया है कि हम नहीं समझते कि प्लेबेसिट हो सकता है काश्मीर में।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : उनका दृष्टिकोण बदला है या नहीं ?

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): I would like to know whether our hon. Prime Minister, in her talks with President De Gaulle, had made any reference to Viet Nam, and whether any reference was also made to the profoundly militant friendship that has been forged between Peking and Pindi recently, and the reaction of President De Gaulle to that.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: This matter was discussed and President De Gaulle gave his views which are well known to the House. I think they have been appearing in the newspapers. With regard to Pindi and Peking, he did not express any views.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : किसी पिटी चीजों पर ही बातें होती रही हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Shri A. C. Guha,

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We have been waiting for a chance.

Mr. Speaker: He is one Member unattached. What can I do?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In that case, should we resign and go home?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot give that advice.

12.36 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1966."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha,