

उल्टा चाहिए था। यह देखना चाहिए कि पैदावार क्यों घटती है। यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट के कृषि मंत्री ने भरे हाउस में यह कहा कि मैंने अपने गांव में खाद के दस गड्डे खुदवाए थे, लेकिन जब तक मैं लखनऊ आया, तब तक वे 120 हो गए। 120 कागज पर हो गए बी० डी० धो० ने कहा कि दस गड्डे खुदवाये, उसके साथ बी० एल० डब्ल्यू० ने कहा कि दस गड्डे खुदवाये, कोआप्रेसन के प्रफसर ने कहा कि दस खुदवाये, एक सरकारी मिनिस्टर की रिपोर्ट है कि गांव में दस गड्डे खुदवाये गये लेकिन पहुंचते पहुंचते कागज पर 120 गड्डे हो गए (इंटरफ़ॉज) माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ध्या गए हैं। बड़ी भारी मूल्यवान तकरीर होने वाली है, इस वास्ते मैं बाद में जारी रख सकता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : धाप खत्म कीजिये एक दो मिनट में।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : माननीय सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब से मेरी दरखास्त है कि कागजों के ऊपर वह इस मसले को हल करने की कोशिश न करें। इस मसले को बे जा कर खेतों में हल करें। मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखा है जो मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। सहारनपुर में श्री मोर फूड की मीटिंग हो रही थी। तहसीलदार है एक किसान ने पूछा कि क्या मीटिंग हो रही है और क्या मैं भी घनदर जा सकता हूँ। तहसीलदार ने कहा कि तुम्हारे मतलब की वहां कोई बात नहीं हो रही है। श्री मोर फूड की मीटिंग हो और किसान के मतलब की कोई बात न हो, यह कैसी विडम्बना है।

मैं एक बात मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ। उनका फटिलाइजर क्या करेगा जब कि किसान का तीन तीन साल से ट्यूबवेल बना पड़ा है लेकिन उसको आज तक बिजली नहीं दी गई है। उसको पानी नहीं दिया जाता है। माननीय सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब का सब से पहला

फर्ज यह है कि जो आज डिसपैरिटी है बिजली की दरों में इसको वह दूर करें। इंटस्ट्रियलिरट्स को आज तीन पैसे फी यूनिट के हिसाब से बिजली दी जानी है लेकिन काश्तकार को उन्नत पैसे को दर से दो जातों है। यह जो डिसपैरिटी है यह खत्म की जाए। तब किसान भ्रामे बढ़ेगा। अगर फटिलाइजर का इंतजाज नहीं होगा तो किसान हांगज हांगज भ्रामे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। इस मामले में भी हमें सैल्फ सफि-मेंट होना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब यह भी वादा करें कि दिल्ली के दफ्तरों से सब काम नहीं होंगे प्रान्तीय राज-धानियों के दफ्तरों से ही सब काम नहीं होंगे बल्कि गांव की पंचायतों द्वारा किसानों के लिए सब काम होंगे। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो यह मसला बड़ी आसानी से हल हो जाएगा।

15.31 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. CEASE-FIRE AND OTHER MATTERS.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फरेंडा-बाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी मत बोलिये। मैं आपको बयान के बाद बोलने दूंगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तो, बात ठीक है।

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I place on the table of the House a copy of the Security Council resolution dated the 20th September, 1965, relating to the current conflict between India and Pakistan—a conflict which commenced on the 5th August, 1965, when Pakistan launched a massive attack on India by sending thousands of armed infiltrators across the cease-fire line in our State of Jammu and Kashmir. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4932/65].

As the Hon'ble Members would see, the Security Council had demanded that both Governments

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should order a cease-fire effective from 12-30 p.m. Indian Standard Time today, the 22nd September, 1965. On the question of cease-fire, the views of the Government of India were stated in detail and without any ambiguity in my letters of September 14 and 15, 1965, addressed to the Secretary-General. As stated in these letters, the Government of India had clearly accepted that they would order a cease-fire without any pre-conditions on being informed that Pakistan had agreed to do the same. On receiving the Security Council resolution, therefore, we sent a communication to the Secretary-General, in accordance with our earlier stand, informing him that we would be prepared to issue orders for a simple cease-fire effective from the appointed time and date, provided Pakistan agreed to do likewise. A copy of this communication is also placed on the Table of the House.

Throughout yesterday, there was no further message from the Secretary-General, but in the early hours of this morning we received a message from him advising us to order a unilateral cease-fire in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Security Council resolution, with the proviso that our troops could fire back if they were attacked. This, of course, was entirely impossible. In a battle which is continuing, it is just not possible for one side to ask its soldiers to stop firing, leaving the other side free to continue its operations. Our representative at the United Nations was, therefore, instructed to inform the Secretary-General accordingly.

A further report was received a short while ago that at the request of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, an emergent meeting of the Security Council was convened, at which an announcement was made, on behalf of Pakistan that they also had agreed to issue orders for a cease-fire and cessation of hostilities. From our side, the requisite orders are now being issued to our field commanders to

effect a complete cease-fire by 3.30 a.m. tomorrow morning.

The Security Council Resolution refers to other matters which will require consideration subsequently. However, the policy of the Government of India in regard to matters which are of vital importance to us and which relate to the present conflict, has been stated by me on more than one occasion on the floor of this House and also in my recent communications to the Secretary-General.

I do not propose to go into any further details at the present stage. Detailed discussions will have to take place and there would have to be a fuller study of the problems to which I have just referred. For this purpose, our representative at the United Nations will keep himself available to the Secretary-General.

There will now be a cessation of hostilities. Peace is good. However, there is still a threat from the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, which he held out today, while speaking in the Security Council. We have, therefore, to be very watchful and vigilant.

The nation has recently been going through its greatest trial. The times have been difficult but they have served a great purpose. The whole world knows now that the people of India—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Parsees and others—constitute a united nation with a determined common will and purpose. On the battle front, the supreme sacrifice has been made by the members of all communities who have shown that they are Indians first and Indians last.

To our armed forces, I would like to pay on behalf of this Parliament and the entire country, our warmest tributes. By their valour and heroism, they have given a new confidence to the people of India. Those who have lost their beloved on the battle front, have made a contribution to the preservation of our independence which will never be forgotten by a

grateful nation. Their sorrow and their pride are shared by the whole country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would now seek your permission to express to all the members of this august House, to all the political parties in the country, to the leaders of public opinion, of labour organisations, of business and industry, and of many other voluntary associations, my feelings of the deepest gratitude. In the hour of trial each one of the 470 million people of this country stood up shoulder to shoulder to meet the challenge to our freedom.

I should like to inform the House that on 18th September, 1965, I received a message from Mr. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, USSR, offering his good offices for bringing about improved relations between India and Pakistan. Mr. Kosygin is impelled by noble intentions. No one can ever contest the view that ultimately India and Pakistan will have to live together as peaceful neighbours. We cannot therefore say no to any efforts, which may help to bring about such a situation, made by those who are sincere and genuine in their feelings of goodwill and friendship. I have, therefore, informed Mr. Kosygin today that we would welcome his efforts and good offices.

I would also like to give the House some further details about the tragic accident in which the other day, we suffered a grievous loss. Investigations conducted on the spot show that the aircraft in which Shri Balvantray Mehta was travelling, was shot down by a Pakistani plane. The marks on the fuselage establish that gun fire had been used. Preliminary investigations by the Air Force authorities who also have visited the scene confirm that the aircraft was shot down at a low height. The ammunition recovered at the site of the crash also proves that the attacking aircraft was a Pakistani plane. That a non-combatant civilian aircraft should have been shot down in this manner is one of the most inhuman acts which we

must all deplore and condemn. Shri Balvantrayji, his wife and the others who were travelling with him have laid down their lives at the altar of the freedom of the country. Their names will remain enshrined in our memory.

We are still faced with the Chinese ultimatum. The House is aware that almost at the same time when the Chinese Government announced the extension of the time-limit of the ultimatum to India by 72 hours on September 19, their troops started provocative activities at several points of the border. On the Sikkim border, about which the Chinese have been making baseless and threatening allegations, the Chinese troops crossed the well-known and delimited boundary at Dongchui La and Nathu La on 20th and 21st of September respectively. They fired at our observation posts. They have tried also to intrude into our other territories. Our armed forces have clear instructions to repel the aggressor.

Yesterday, we sent a reply to the Chinese note of September 20 in which India was alleged to have intruded into Dum Chale and committed armed provocation. The Chinese charge was rejected as a fabrication and a cover-up for the intrusion and firing at Tsakur to which I have referred a little while ago.

The House is aware that on September 19, the Chinese Government sent us a note couched in unbecoming language, extending the period of the ultimatum, making demands for destruction of military structures etc. A copy of our reply has been placed on the table of the House together with copies of two other notes we sent yesterday. Regarding the so-called military structures we have already told the Chinese Government that if after joint inspection any structures are found on the Tibetan side of the border there can be no objection to their being demolished. I have been told that China has announced that some of

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these so-called structures have been destroyed by our troops while withdrawing. All this is a product of their imagination.

I must tell the House that we view with grave concern the Chinese activities on the border and the armed intrusions into our territory. We have urged the Chinese Government in our note of September 21 replying to the Chinese note of September 19 to forsake the path of belligerence and intimidation and to return to the path of peace and reason in its relations with India. I hope that even at this late hour China will respond to this call and prevent a major crisis.

We do not know what the Chinese will do next. We have, however, to remain vigilant all along the frontier.

There are times of the greatest trial for the nation, but the people all over the country are now in that mood which alone ensure the preservation of country's freedom. We may have to face many ups and downs, but I know the people have steered themselves into a resolve to meet even this bigger challenge. On our Armed forces, there may be a heavier responsibility. I have no doubt that they are in good spirits. We have no intention of under-estimating the gravity of the situation. But we have resolved firmly to meet this challenge to our freedom.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: If the House desires, I can allow a few questions, one question to each party.

Several hon. Members: No questions now.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): No questions today.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल पूछने के पहले मैं अपना व्यवस्था का प्रश्न आप के सामने रखता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अभी मैंने सवालों की इजाजत नहीं दी है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप संविधान की धारा 105 की उपधारा 3 को देखिये :

"In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, and of the members and the committees of each Houses, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law, and until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom..."

बाकी मैं छोड़े देता हूँ। अब सवाल यह है कि जब युद्ध चलता रहे तो लोक सभा के और लोक सभा के सदस्यों के क्या अधिकार और क्या विशेषाधिकार हों, जब तक हमारी लोक सभा इस बारे में कोई कानून नहीं बना लेती है तब तक इस उपधारा के अनुसार हम को प्रश्नों की लोक सभा से उदाहरण मिलता है। और इसलिये मैं आप के सामने प्रश्नों की लोक सभा के कुछ उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ।

सब से पहले तो मैं आप को प्रश्नों की लोक सभा का एक उदाहरण देता हूँ जब कि वह घाट महीने तक लड़ाई चला चके थे। मई 7, 1940 का किस्ता है। नाबू का पतन हो चुका था, अंग्रेज बड़ी मुसीबत में थे। उस वक्त भी एक स्थगन प्रस्ताव जो विरोधी दल ने रक्खा था मंजूर हुआ था और उस पर बहस हुई थी। मैं आपको खाली एक जूमला उस का पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ। जो सख्त जूमले हैं उन को छोड़ देता हूँ क्योंकि सख्त जूमलों से शायद उन को चोट लग जाये। लेकिन जो कुछ मामूली जूमले हैं जब कि स्थगन प्रस्ताव आया मई 7 और मई 8, 1940 को.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह तो जो आप का प्रार्गुमेंट है उस को सपोर्ट करने के लिये आप मिसालें दे रहे हैं। आप चाहते क्या