

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : 20-25 दिन के पहले पहले घा जाएगी ।

Shri Subodh Hansda (Jhargram): Since the bogie was a composite one, RMS—cum—third class passenger bogie, was there any damage to postal property?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is no report about it. It will be known when detailed reports are received. The telephonic report that I have received does not indicate any damage to the RMS compartment.

बी बूटा सिंह (मांगा) : 1963 के मुकाबले 1964 में रेल दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या बहुत अधिक है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी रेल दुर्घटनाओं की जांच के लिए कोई ज्यूडिशल कमिशन नियुक्त किया जाएगा या यह महकमाना तौर पर ही कार्रवाई की जाएगी?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह प्रलग प्रश्न है। जो ज्यादा दुर्घटनाओं की बात बताई गई है वह इस माने में सही नहीं है कि बेशक पहले ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं का जिन में सवारी गाड़ियों की टक्कर हुई थाकड़ा 24 था और अब 30 है लेकिन टूली वगैरह से जो एक्सीडेंट हुए हैं उन में से कुछ में किसी व्यक्ति की मृत्यु नहीं हुई है। इस लिहाज से 1964 में बहुत कम दुर्घटनाएँ हुई हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : मेरा भी नाम था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आपको बुलाया भी था।

16.12 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—
Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the discussion on the President's Address was a prolonged one and it was but natural that almost every member who spoke made a reference to the language problem. No doubt, the language problem assumed a serious proportion during the last one month and it took a sudden turn for the worst, especially in the State of Madras. The violence committed there was something unimaginable. A number of people were killed, murdered and there were lootings, burnings and other forms of violence. I must say that it was most regrettable and deplorable.

Shri Hiren Mukerjee suggested that a new chapter should be opened and we might, perhaps, forget it and ignore it. I can understand the students doing something which was wrong just at the spur of the moment. They might have taken part—and they did take part—in some of these activities. But, as I said, one could understand and take a lenient view of things in their case; but there is no doubt that quite a large number of anti-social elements participated in it.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): Including Shri Subramaniam.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जरा सुनिये ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They were responsible for murders and violence. I do not think that we can ignore those who took part in arson, looting and murders. If they are left alone, unchecked and unpunished, it would lead to a very bad situation and it might become almost impossible for our society to function peacefully. It is, therefore, necessary that the law should take its own course in their case. I have had talks with the Chief Minister of Madras and I do think that he will try to do whatever is best in the present circumstances.

In so far as the merit of the question is concerned, I can only say that what Pandit Jawaharlalji had said, the assurances given by him will be fulfilled unequivocally and without any reservation. I have said it before and I want to repeat it again.

As the House is aware, we have had discussions here in the Parliament. We have had discussions outside also with the Chief Ministers and others and various issues have been raised in that connection on that subject, the question of amending of the Languages Act, the question of the three-language formula and some other points like the medium of examination being all the regional languages. Also, it was said that there should be an equitable share in the services.

These are some of the main points which were raised and they have to be studied and carefully examined. I do not want to suggest that I have no views in the matter. I have clear and categorical views in regard to all these points, but I do not want to express any opinion at the present moment because if we feel that all these points should be studied further and carefully examined, it would be advisable that I or the House should also express its opinion a little later when we have received the notes or reports after the examination has been completed.

However, I would like to say that there could be no question of imposition of Hindi and those who do not know Hindi can continue with English, as even after what was announced on the 26th January, 1965 . . .

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंघेर) : प्राप के ऊपर कौन प्रपेजी की जबरदस्ती कर रहा है ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: . . . when Hindi was declared as the official language of the Union it was said that English will continue. In accordance with the Official Languages Act English continues and will continue.

The question of regional languages is very important and I would like to make it absolutely clear that there is no question of imposition or replacement of the regional languages by Hindi. It has been said in some places, specially in Madras, that Tamil will no longer find a place in the State either as the medium of instructions or in governmental work. This is absolutely wrong and baseless. In fact, we attach great importance to the regional languages and we would very much like that all the State Governments should use the regional language.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): There is no language as regional language; all are national languages.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: True, but merely in order to make it clear I am using that word. However, even the national languages—if you want, I might accept it. . . .

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Non-Hindi languages.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: used in the States . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : प्राप राष्ट्र भाषा में बोलें । प्राप की मातृ भाषा हिन्दी है । मेरी मातृ भाषा मराठी है लेकिन मैं उमूलन हिन्दी में बोलता हूँ । प्रधान मंत्री की भाषा हिन्दी है, अगर वह अपनी भाषा की कद्र नहीं करते तो और कौन उस की कद्र करेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप उनको सुनेंगे क्या नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सुनेंगे लेकिन अपनी मातृ भाषा में बोलें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह प्राप तभी सुन सकते हैं जब खासोस रहेंगे ।

श्री रामेश्वरानम्ब (करनाल) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घाप हाजिर नहीं
 वे

श्री मधु लिमये : वे पहले अपनी भाषा
 की कद्र करना सीखें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा व्यवस्था का
 प्रश्न है । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री दो बार यही
 बोल चुके अब से पहले कि हिन्दी को किसी
 पर लादा नहीं जायेगा । यहाँ लादने का सवाल
 नहीं है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इतने
 अपमानजनक शब्दों को राष्ट्र भाषा के लिए
 हमारे प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा प्रयोग किया जाना क्या
 ठीक है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यदि
 हिन्दी को लादा नहीं जायेगा तो अंग्रेजी को
 क्यों लादा जायेगा 92 प्रतिशत लोगों पर ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I was
 submitting before the House that the
 languages spoken in different States
 are to be encouraged and fully sup-
 ported. It is open to the State Gov-
 ernments and, as far as I know, most
 of the State Governments have al-
 ready adopted their national language
 as the State language for official
 work.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबांकी) : गलत है ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Most of
 the State Governments have adopted
 their language as the official language
 of the State. I would also like that for
 the development of these State or
 national languages and also for Hindi
 the Central Government should render
 necessary financial assistance. It
 should give them as much support, spe-
 cially financial support, as is possible.

I would also say that it is better that
 this problem is fully and carefully
 considered because it would not be
 advisable to change our decisions on
 this matter frequently. I, therefore,
 welcome the idea that we might de-
 vote a little more time and study the
 various pros and cons of this matter
 fully and then take a decision which
 would be almost final—of course, there

is nothing final in the world—we take
 a decision taking a long-range view
 of things.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद)
 जब तर्जुमे का इन्तजाम है तब घाप क्यों अपने
 ऊपर अंग्रेजी लादे हुए हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लादे हुए हैं, यह घाप
 किस के लिए कहना चाहते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रधान
 मंत्री जी जवाब देना चाहते हैं, जरा उन को
 जवाब दे देने दीजिये ।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan):
 The Prime Minister should be allowed
 to continue his speech in English.

Shri Solanki (Kaira): They are
 imposing Hindi on the Prime Minis-
 ter.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : प्रधान मंत्री जो
 जवाब दे रहे हैं हमें उसको सुनना चाहिए ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : वैसे मैं हिन्दी
 में ही बोलता, लेकिन कुछ हमारे सदस्यगण
 चाहते हैं कि मैं अंग्रेजी में कहूँ, तो मैं
 (Interruptions).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : बहुत से सदस्यगण
 ऐसे हैं जो चाहते हैं कि घाप अपनी मातृभाषा
 में बोलें, और यहाँ अनुवाद की व्यवस्था
 है ।

Shri Banga: Are we going to en-
 courage division of this country here
 itself?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या हमें
 अंग्रेजी ही चलाते रहेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बारे में मैं मेम्बर
 साहबान से दरकबास्त करूँगा कि इसे ज्यादा
 न चलाया जाये । इस में नुकसान है कायदा

नहीं। जिस मेम्बर को कुछ बोलना हो उस को इजाजत दी जाये कि वह चुनले कि किस भाषा में बोलना है क्योंकि यहां अनुवाद का प्रबन्ध है। बाकी हम सब से सुनें। इसी तरह से गुजारा हो सकेगा। जो आज कल हालत है उस में एक बात पर ज़िद करना, या दूसरी बात पर, देश के लिए ठीक नहीं है। दोनों तरफ के माननीय सदस्यों से मैं यह कहूंगा कि इस बात

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान की व्यवस्था, मंशा और उस की निष्ठा का भी तो ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि इस हाउस में जो परम्परा चली आ रही है और जो स्तर रहा है उस को नीचा किया जा रहा है। अब आप...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस शब्द के ऊपर आपत्ति करता हूँ क्योंकि आखिर मैं भी फंसला करता हूँ अपने मन से कि क्या देश के लिए हितकर है, और ऐसे शब्दों का भी इस्तेमाल भी तो नहीं होना चाहिए न। जब कुछ काम हम यहाँ करते हैं देश के हित में करते हैं। हो सकता है कि मेरी समझ खराब हो, हो सकता है आपकी... (Interruption)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रांडर, ग्रांडर। डाक्टर साहब ने मुझे गलत समझा। मैं ने नहीं कहा था कि वह देश के हित में काम नहीं करते। मेरे स्तर का मतलब लेवल (level) था जो हम यहाँ रखते हैं, डिक्शनरी में जो रखते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि अब गवर्नमेंट की बारी है जवाब देने की और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब दे रहे हैं इस लिए उस को आराम से सुनना चाहिए। मेरा यह मतलब था।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हम चाह रहे हैं कि स्तर ऊँचा उठे, और शास्त्री जी के

जो दो सिर हो चुके हैं उन में से सिर्फ एक सिर रहे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खामोशी से सुनिये। (Interruption)

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं इस वक्त अंग्रेजी में ही बोल रहा हूँ और बोलूंगा। लेकिन आगे में हिन्दी में बोलूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बोलें जिस में चाहें।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आगे ध्यान रखियेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खामोश रहिये और सुनिये प्राइम मिनिस्टर को।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sir, I would like to say that we have to consider the language problem in the national perspective. It is not that we can consider each and every language spoken in this country as one which should be the official language of the whole country—it would not be possible—and in accordance with the Constitution, we have accepted Hindi as the official language of the Union. I think that it is essential that there should be one common language, one link language for the country. Otherwise, it would mean a departmentalisation of India.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Compartmentalisation.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It would mean a compartmentalisation of our country; it would lead to some kind of disintegration. For, if we only learn the State language and there is no common language learnt, then after some time we shall find ourselves in a position in which it would not be possible for us to communicate with each other. Language is one of the cementing forces; it is an element which joins up and which integrates the country. Therefore, I suggest that

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

Hindi is accepted or should be accepted or has been accepted as the official language of the Union.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But the point is that we should not do anything which would lead to disintegration instead of integration of the country. It is, therefore, essential that we should go slow in this matter. We cannot precipitate things. We cannot, as I said, impose it, and we shall have to wait and see that Hindi is learnt by the people of every State. Naturally, it will take time. I need not clear up the position that there is no question of any kind of handicap being imposed on those who do not know Hindi if they are in service; well, they can use English. But if they voluntarily learn Hindi it is a different matter altogether. The Home Ministry has made arrangements for the teaching of Hindi. It is up to the officials to take advantage of it and learn it. I do not think that there will be any objection to the voluntary learning of Hindi. However, either in the matter of recruitment or in the matter of promotion, there is going to be no handicap for those who do not know Hindi. It is essential, therefore, that we should take a much wider view of things and deal with this problem, as I said, in the broad national perspective.

In regard to food, we have passed anxious days, but we can now say that at least those critical periods are over. Yet, we have still to face difficulties. Fortunately, we have had a good rice crop.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : प्राण ने क्या किया इसमें ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The production figure of rice is about 39 million tones, and we expect that we shall have a very good wheat crop also. If nothing unusual happens we may have a bumper crop of wheat.

For the time being, stocks are available in the market.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : ईश्वर का नाम लो, ईश्वर की कृपा से हो गया ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: And we are in the process of making procurement. From all the surplus States, rice is being procured at some places by the Centre directly and in other places by the State Government. The total target of procurement is to the tune of 19.5 lakhs tonnes, and the actual procurement of today is about 7.6 lakhs tonnes besides what the State Governments have procured on their own, which is about 2.8 lakhs tonnes. So, if we take the States' figures also into account, then we have procured about 10 lakhs tonnes or a little more than that. There is still time and if we are able to reach the target which we hope we might do, then there will be a good opportunity for building up a reserve stock. Naturally, we will have also to import. With the help of imports and indigenous production, we may be able to build up a good buffer stock. I am not one who is very much in favour of importing food-grains, and I would very much like that our imports should be reduced. But for some time to come, at least for the next few years, it does not seem probable that it would be possible for us to build up a good reserve or buffer stock without the help of imports.

Therefore, as I said, with the help of imports and indigenous production, if we are in a position to build up a good buffer stock, it would be possible for us to overcome the stress and strain during the lean periods or lean months. There is no doubt that increased agricultural production is a matter of the highest importance, and we have to give the highest importance to agriculture. In the Plan itself, we have laid the utmost emphasis on agriculture with a view to increase production. As the House knows, there are some difficulties in

the way of imports because of the strike in the United States of America. The month of March may be somewhat difficult for us and the State Governments and the Chief Ministers will have to take it in an understanding spirit. However, we are taking other measures to import from other countries. These months are important, because from the middle of April or the first week of April, we will be getting the new stocks of wheat, and so during this period we have to be extra careful and take necessary steps in order to meet the requirements of the people.

I would appeal to the State Governments to concentrate on increased agricultural production. It is mainly their concern and their responsibility. A number of steps have been suggested with a view to increasing agricultural production. I am sure they will be adopted and accepted by the State Governments. They are trying to do their best. They have a full realisation of the fact that they must increase their agricultural production either because they know that either they do it or they might, I would not say they would perish, but anyhow, they realise that otherwise it would mean a serious setback for them and for their people.

I would like indeed that there should be field-to-field survey, and it should be seen whether the production in the field is raised or not, whether production goes up; if it does not, if there is reduction, then the causes for reduction should be tackled. If we go into these details, I am sure it would have the desired effect.

In so far as prices are concerned, it is, no doubt, a matter which has caused us concern, and which is causing us concern even now. But only the other day our Finance Minister presented the Budget. He has taken, or he proposes, many fiscal and monetary measures. I do hope that those measures will lead to curbing down the rise in prices.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would also say that the budget proposals will lead to the general strengthening of our economy. The proposals go towards helping to some extent,—if not to a large extent, to some extent,—the common man. I mean this is a trend and this trend will have to continue. It may not be possible to do it at a stretch or just immediately or at once or at a time. However, taking everything into consideration, the Budget which has been presented by the Finance Minister is a balanced budget and has kept in view the needs and requirements of the weaker section of our community.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): But will the relief be passed on to the common man?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Of course, the objective is to reduce disparity in life and in income. What he has proposed, a tax on urban property, is also a move in that direction.

It is also necessary that we should have more factories, more concerns and more plants in the public sector. Setting up of industries in the public sector means non-concentration of money in a few hands; it also helps in giving employment to people as well as adding to our national income. What we have done in the public sector projects is that we have taken up basic industries and heavy industries. They have a long gestation period. They do not immediately start giving profit. Even in spite of what I have said just now, wherever they have come up, they have helped in building up other major industries and a large number of ancillary industries. In fact, towns and cities have developed round about them and thousands and thousands of people have found employment.

It was said that the public sector projects were not doing well. Well, there may be one or two cases.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But by and large, I have no doubt that the public sector projects have done well and are doing well.

Prof. Ranga referred to the President's Address and especially to the point that there will be no deficit financing. I would merely like to tell him that the Finance Minister has been able to demonstrate it in his Budget. He has produced a balanced Budget in spite of the heavy demands of defence.

Shri Ranga: What a balance!

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would also not share Prof. Ranga's views that production will not rise. I may point out that the growth in the national income in the Third year of the Plan was higher than in the first two. I hope I am not unduly optimistic if I say that the last year of the Third Plan will probably show the highest rate of annual growth that we have achieved so far.

Shri Mukerjee said that there has been a major shift in our policy in regard to and in favour of foreign capital. It would be better if I quote what Pandit Jawaharlalji had stated in Parliament on 6th April, 1949....

An hon. Member: Too old.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:....enunciating the policy of the State in regard to foreign capital, the same policy has continued since then, he said:

"Government have stated before that as a rule the major interest in ownership and effective control of an undertaking should be in Indian hands."

Then the statement continues to say:

"Obviously, there can be no hard and fast rule in this matter.

Government will not object to foreign capital having control of a concern for a limited period if it is found to be in the national interest and each individual case will be dealt with on its merits".

The statement adds further that:

"The stress on the need to regulate, in the national interest, the scope and manner of foreign capital arose from past association of foreign capital and control with foreign domination of the economy of the country, but circumstances today are quite different. The object of our regulation should, therefore, be the utilisation of foreign capital not only because national savings will not be enough for the rapid development of the country on the scale we wish, but also because in many cases scientific, technical and industrial knowledge and capital equipment can best be secured along with foreign capital."

Further on, he has added that foreign interests would be permitted to earn profits subject only to regulations common to all, and there can be no hard and fast rule etc.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He did not live to see what Bonn has done to UAR.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have many things in common with UAR....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We should take a lesson.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:....and we have separate patterns in some ways in the two countries.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I hope they will not be identical.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would like to say that the same policy continues. Generally our desire is that we should have majority shareholding wherever foreign concerns collaborate with an Indian party or with the Government, but there may be

some cases in which it might be possible to have Indian majority shares because the technical knowhow is not available to us; sometimes it might also not be possible to find the necessary foreign exchange, and generally, so far as public sector projects are concerned, in case we have to accept it, we have to do so in the case of basic and heavy industries. However, our general policy, as I said, remains the same. I would also like to add that even if there is a majority shareholding, it might be for a limited period. Later on, the concerns or the plants or the companies might sell their shares to Indian parties. We can impose it as one of the conditions in our agreement with them, and we do keep this thing in view whenever we enter into an agreement with foreign concerns. Each and every case which comes up is very carefully scrutinised and examined. In a few cases, they may have to accept majority shareholding, however, with the condition that as far as possible, ultimately they might become minority partners in the concerns which are set up here.

I was saying that we have as our objective socialism and we are trying to pursue that objective through our different plans, and planning is a very difficult problem for us because on the one hand the gap is tremendous; between what the people want and what we can do, there is such a wide gulf that it becomes so difficult for the planners to decide as to what the size of the Plan should be. If they look to the needs and requirements, they have to provide for a much bigger plan. Then the resources have also to be found and it is important that we should be very careful about finding the resources and in the light of the actual resources only, the plan could be drawn up.

However, two things are important. As I said, we should have a very careful examination of the position of our resources. Secondly, it should be seen that production will match the

investment. If there is greater investment and production is not adequate, naturally then it leads to inflationary tendencies. We have also to be careful about the implementation of our plan; I must say it has to be much more effective and efficient implementation. We should see to it that there is quick execution of each project.

Shri Ranga: All pious hopes.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would suggest that in order to achieve effective and quicker implementation we should keep three or four things in mind. Firstly, there should be planning in depth, that is, greater details for each project should be prepared; secondly, there should be a time-and-cost schedule for each unit. Thirdly, there should be a machinery to keep a watch on the progress. Fourthly, there should be advance preparatory action within this year on some of the Fourth Plan projects.

Lastly, it is essential that there should be larger facilities for training of personnel. So, we have to keep these points in view and I am sure that if we keep them in view, it would be possible for us to go ahead with our Plan and also to complete our projects in time.

There is not much time, but there was some disturbance in between when I referred to foreign policy. In regard to foreign affairs, we stick to our basic policies. They are quite clear and naturally our desire is to remain friendly with all countries. And we as a developing country want that there should be peace in the world: not that it is purely with a selfish view that we say this. But there is no doubt about it, that quite a large part of the world is in the process of development. Those countries which have attained their freedom recently are backward in many ways, especially economically, and therefore, they would never like that the peace of the world should be dis-

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

turbed. It is important that there should be the policy of co-existence which should be generally acceptable to all. Because, even if we differ in ideology or in other matters with other countries, it should not be impossible for us to live together peacefully. Therefore, the policy of non-alignment and co-existence becomes absolutely important and essential for us. We of course stick to them and it would be our effort to see that we co-operate with other countries also who pursue these policies.

On the question of South Vietnam, a serious situation has developed, and one fears whether the conflict might not escalate. Recently, on behalf of the Government of India, we issued a statement suggesting that this conflict should end and that hostilities should cease immediately, and a Geneva type conference should be held.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हाय जोड़ो ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have written also to the United States of America, to the USSR Government and also to some non-aligned countries. I have received replies from some countries. They have generally welcomed this idea. They have supported the idea of ending the hostilities and they also want that some kind of conference or dialogue should be held.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): What is the response from the USA and USSR in particular?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have not received final replies from them.

Shri Nath Pai: You have received only acknowledgments for your letters.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes; acknowledgment, but besides that, they have to some extent indicated also what their approach is. However, I would not like to go into them

at present, till we have received final replies from them.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Are the replies favourable or hostile?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The replies which I have received are favourable and not hostile.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the Government's attitude to Malaysia-Indonesia confrontation? Nothing has been said in the Address also.

17.00 hrs.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: On Malaysia and Indonesia, we have always suggested that there should be no confrontation between the two countries. I am glad to notice that there is some effort to bring about some kind of peaceful discussions between the two countries.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is India making some effort?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Not India; there are other countries which are doing it. I do hope that it would be possible for the two countries to sit round the table with the help of others. We would never like that Indonesia and Malaysia should fight amongst themselves.

In regard to the Afro-Asian conference, I would not like to say much except that I do hope that this conference will uphold the policies of non-alignment, co-existence, disarmament, peace and anti-colonialism. I do hope that this conference will strengthen Afro-Asian solidarity and also strengthen the forces of peace and co-operation among the Afro-Asian family.

In regard to China, I have nothing much to say except that they have already exploded an atom bomb, and there is a report that they might explode another atom bomb. However,

we do not want to follow in the footsteps of China and we have decided that we do not propose to manufacture the atom bomb in India. However, we will continue the development of our nuclear devices for peaceful purposes and we are going ahead with it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the Colombo proposals?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Colombo proposals are there where they are.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Unilaterally alive?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : प्रणु बम बनायेंगे या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अब सुनिये तो सही ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : काश्मीर के बारे में भी कुछ बताइये ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have gone to the farthest length and we have nothing more to say in that matter, because it is the proposal of the Colombo countries.

Shri Nath Pal: I am sorry; I do not want to interrupt the Prime Minister, but that would not be an adequate reply for the Prime Minister speaking for the first time on this very vital issue. By the resolution passed by this House on 14th November, 1962, he is under an obligation to see that the territory occupied by China by force will be retrieved by this country by using all means. That was the unanimous decision. This is his first commitment to this Parliament and to this country and it is no use saying that the Colombo proposals are dead and buried. What alternative measures Government has in mind, I want to hear something about that.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That pledge is there. I hope the hon. Member does not expect us to go and attack China today.

Shri Nath Pal: We want that our territory should be liberated.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: All these matters are to be considered taking into view the various implications. There is, for example, our own preparation. Then, preparation apart, we have to consider whether the time is appropriate for it. It is not that we can take such drastic steps immediately or without considering the various implications of the problem. Therefore, I said that the pledge is there and we have to prepare our country for it.

Shri Ranga: Is this the way that we are reiterating our national determination? Are you, Sir, satisfied? We are not satisfied. There does not seem to be even that ring of determination, not to speak of the spirit of it, to get our country vacated of foreign aggression. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member shall have further opportunities.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If the hon. Member thinks that I am going to attack China tomorrow, I am sorry I cannot.....

Shri Nath Pal: I would like to tell the Prime Minister that nobody even.....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : प्रणु बम का निर्माण करेंगे या नहीं ? यदि नहीं करेंगे तो प्रणु शक्ति का विकास क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं स्वामी जी को शांति, शांति कहूँ यह बात कुछ अजीब सी लगती है । मैं स्वामी जी को कहूँ कि वे शांति रखें, तो बड़ी अजीब सी बात है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या करें, अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

Shri Nath Pal: The Prime Minister twice told us that we are putting questions as if we expect him to attack China. I think it is unfair. The Prime Minister realises that it is we who are the victims of an attack. Nobody in this country ever suggested that we attack China. When we suggest that you redeem the pledge given, you insinuate that we are suggesting that we attack China. If you go into NEFA or Ladakh do we attack China? We move in our own territory which is in the occupation of the enemy, and to call it an attack is I think a travesty of truth.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : शास्त्री जी ने कहा है कि चीन पर हमें हमला नहीं करना है। इसके बारे में मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। यह बात देश भक्ती के जड़ों के खिलाफ जाती है। चीन ने हम पर आक्रमण किया है और हमारी भूमि पर वह कब्जा किये बैठा है। अगर उसको वापिस लेने की कोशिश करते हैं तो क्या इसका मालूम यह है कि हम हमला करने जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों जवानों में आ गया, एक ने इस बात को प्रश्नी में कह दिया और दूसरे ने हिन्दी में।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यही बात मैं ने कही तो मुझे आप डांटने लगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बार बार मैं आप को कह रहा हूँ कि एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देने दो। आप उत्तर देने ही नहीं देते हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उत्तर ही तो नहीं दे रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने उत्तर नहीं देना है। उन को देना है।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In so far as NEFA is concerned, we are there and very much there. Even on the

Ladakh front wherever we were we are at present. But taking any further steps towards vacation of the aggression.....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय,...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उत्तर दे रहे हैं आप बार बार खड़े हो रहे हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कहां दे रहे हैं ? आप हमें बार बार डांट रहे हैं। कोई दया नहीं है।

श्री बागड़ी : प्रधान मंत्री शब्द वापिस लेते हैं या नहीं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतनी जोर से बात कहने में कोई फायदा नहीं है।

श्री धोंकार लाल बेरवा : हमें अपनी भूमि को वापिस लेना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ने यह बात कही, दो ने कही, तीन ने कही, अब कितने कहेंगे ? ऐसे आप वापिस करा लेंगे प्रधान मंत्री से ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : हम सब साथ चलेंगे तभी यह होगा।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या हम आशा करें कि प्रधान मंत्री आगे चलेंगे ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जरूर करें। आप भी चलेंगे हम भी चलेंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह बहस कल के लिये क्यों न छोड़ दी जाये जब प्रधान मंत्री ताजे हो कर जवाब देंगे। कुछ सवाल भी हो सकेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये। वह खत्म कर रहे हैं।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall finish my speech in another five

minutes. I just want to refer to one or two other subjects.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : कैरों की हत्या के बारे में कुछ बतलाया ही नहीं। क्या कुछ पता चला ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य इसी तरह से आवाजें और नारे निकालते रहेंगे।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Shri Homi Daji said that there is a shift to the right and that I have shifted to the right. I do not know if he is also not to the right of some other party. At least for us it is a matter of some interest and amusement that even in the Communist party there are now two groups, rightists and leftists. We were always being accused of being rightists.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : वह तो आप से सीखा है उन्होंने ने।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They also sail in the same boat. We are going neither to the right nor to the left; we are going forward, instead of going to the right or to the left.

Then he further levelled charges that there are differences in the party and that different statements are being made by different people. Well, in so far as differences in political parties are concerned, the Congress alone should not be blamed. The Communist Party is itself divided. Look at the kind of statements which are being made in Kerala by Shri Achutha Menon and others against Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad. In the Swatantra party also there are different views, some holding views different from those expressed by others.

Shri Ranga: Only, we do not play the ostrich.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Even in the Socialist Party now there has been division.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कांग्रेस को तोड़ दीजिये तब मजा प्राये।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: But in the government if you have such a political crisis that no two Ministers have the same view on any subject, then it becomes very serious.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I might say that it is not correct at all.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कम्युनिस्ट आप से ज्यादा ईमानदार है। आप भी जरा दो टुकड़ों में बट जाइये तब मजा प्रायेगा। वातचत प्रच्छ हो सकेंगे।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Congress has been like this since 1920. It is not as if the Congress has assumed this position today. It has been like this since 1920, when Dr. Lohia was in the Congress. He was one of those who held views different from the majority opinion in the Congress.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कभी कभी आप मेरे राय खूब माना करते थे। अंगूर पुराना बातें याद करने तो बहुत सा बातें याद प्रायेगो।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If he will excuse me, I would only like to say that although he is a very able man and he is held in esteem by us, somehow, I was always a moderate in that respect and I never agreed with the views of Dr. Lohia.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : शास्त्री जी चबकर काटते रहें। हमेशा उन का यह नाम रहा है।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would like to say that the Congress is a big organisation and if some views are expressed which are different from mine or that of others. I do not think we need take it very seriously

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह आजादी मंत्रिमंडल तक पहुंच गई है।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If it is said that there is a shift, that there are differences or that fighting is going on, I do not accept that at all. In fact, I would say, as was said perhaps by one of our Members, during the recent months the people have shown their fullest confidence in the Congress.....

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: specially in the by-elections.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have lost some.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:not only in Panchayat elections but in all the Assembly and Parliament by-elections.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : कांटा, परमिटर प्रोर पैने का खर्च जरा कम कर के चुनाव सङ्गे तो पता चले ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I might say that national unity is the need of the hour. Recent events in the country have touched everyone of the hon. Members. The lessons of these events must not be allowed to be lost upon us. Those who incited passions were no friends of the country. They sought to undo within a few days the mighty and heroic efforts of those innumerable patriots who sacrificed themselves to secure independence and to build up a united India. The Members of Parliament do not represent here a constituency nor a region but the country as a whole and they are bound by law and by oath to maintain the integrity of our motherland. In the forum of Parliament we must think of the entire nation and of all the people.

Some doubt has been expressed about the strength of Government.

Shri Ranga: Here is the strength, the whole of it!

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As I said just now, dialogues or discussions do not mean that we have no mind of our own.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: More than one mind.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In a democratic set-up there should be freedom of expression and freedom of speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But unity in action.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: When I say this, I do not mean that there should be no discipline. There has to be some discipline in a party and, of course, in the Government it has to be much more. There has to be a feeling of collective responsibility and I do agree that we have, the members of the Cabinet, to speak with one voice.

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सुब्रह्मण्यम् प्रोर भ्रमलगेसन साहब ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They tendered their resignations. But what Shri Daji said is that I am being pushed this side or that side. So, I might tell him that my mind is quite clear about our policies and programmes. I know what the basic tenets are. I might tell him that no group or individual can make me deviate from these basic tenets.

May I say at the end that this Government means to rule and govern the country subject to certain traditions which are so valuable to democracy.

Mr. Speaker: Have I to put any of the amendments to the vote separately?

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow anything.