

2. These measures include starting of work so as to create employment opportunities, suspension of land revenue, distribution of gratuitous relief supply of drinking water, opening of fair price shops, distribution of loan for agriculture, repair work and rehabilitation programmes.

3. Central assistance, as required by the concerned State Governments, is given according to the prescribed procedure and, wherever necessary, central terms are deputed for assessment of the situation and to fix ceilings of expenditure to be shared between the centre and the States. Last year, central teams visited the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal. On the basis of the recommendations of these teams, central assistance has been released. With regard to Rajasthan, a central team has been constituted and would be visiting the State shortly to assess the situation.

4. Members of the House will kindly appreciate that adequate steps to cope with the scarcity conditions wherever they have developed in the country have been and are being taken. The situation is also being kept under constant watch.

5. The food situation in the country continues to be comfortable and all reasonable requirements of the states with regard to foodgrains for public distribution in the scarcity areas have been and will be fully met.

6. I have stated in the House a number of times that the primary responsibility for undertaking relief measures in areas affected by natural calamities including drought and famine rests with the State Government concerned. Even then, the Central Government, through its various Ministries, keep in constant touch with the State Governments, and all steps to provide relief, as demanded by the situation, will be taken with the co-operation of the State Governments.

**SHRI S. N. BANERJEE (Kanpur):** Kindly allow a discussion on this. This is a very important matter.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We will try to find time.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour):** I am nervous and frightened to get up. Otherwise, I wanted to draw your attention to one matter.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I long for the day when he gets frightened.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** The rules book of which you are the custodian makes it clear that when a member tables an adjournment motion fulfilling all the requirements in the rules, it should be taken up. I would, therefore, expect in all fairness that the motion should be taken up.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Minus the Speaker's consent?

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** The Speaker is bound there. If the member fulfils requirements, then the adjournment motion should come up for discussion. This is for your consideration.

**SHRIP. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal):** With regard to the statement laid on the Table by Shri Shinde, it refers to "other parts of the country." I would like to know whether a discussion be allowed.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This was asked and I said we would take it up in the Business Advisory Committee. Once for all I want to make it clear that I am in favour of discussion of each and every item that members want. It is for them to find time for the discussion. Let members not think that the Speaker comes on the way. The Speaker's permission is always there. My discretion is there in favour of discussion. It is a standing open invitation to all. Only it is a question of availability of time.

12.30 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC  
IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED REMARKS OF UN SECRETARY  
GENERAL RE: INDIA WITH  
HOLDING CO-OPERATION  
TO UN OBSERVERS IN  
KASHMIR**

**SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Punjab):**  
I call the attention of the Minister of

[Shri Hari Kishore]

External affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that it may make a statement thereon.

The reported remarks made by the United Nations Secretary General about India with holding cooperation to UN Observers in Kashmir

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) The UN Secretary-General has submitted a report on May 12, 1972 to keep the Security Council further informed under paragraph 6 of the Resolution 307 (1971). In an earlier report submitted on January 29, 1972 the Secretary-General had stated that the Chief Military Observer was trying to secure the requisite cooperation of India and Pakistan to enable the machinery of UNMOGIP to discharge its function of reporting to the Secretary-General on the observance of the cease-fire and that the discussions had been satisfactorily completed with the Pakistan military authorities and were continuing with the Indian Military authorities. In his latest report, the UN Secretary-General has stated that the situation concerning the functioning of the UN Military Observation machinery in Jammu and Kashmir remained as described in his earlier report and that as a result of this, he has not been in a position to keep the Council fully informed. The Secretary-General has also added that "the machinery of UNMOGIP, which reports to the Secretary-General on the observance of cease-fire in its area of responsibility, continue to be available to the parties if desired".

UNMOGIP was entrusted under the Karachi Agreement of 1949 with the task of supervising the cease-fire line which was established in Jammu and Kashmir as a result of Indo-Pakistan Agreement. That cease-fire line was violated by Pakistan in December, 1971 and no longer exists. A new cease-fire line came into existence on the 17th December, 1971, as a result of the unilateral offer of cease-fire by the Prime Minister which was accepted by General Yahya Khan, the then President of Pakistan.

The UNMOGIP was entrusted with a particular role in respect of a specific cease-

fire line existing at that time, as a result of the Agreement of 1949. While we appreciate the desire of the Secretary-General that UNMOGIP may still have a role, it is quite clear that there is no subsisting agreement for this. This has already been explained to the Chief Military Observer as well as to the UN authorities.

The armed conflict of 1971 has created many problems and it is our desire to resolve them bilaterally so that durable peace may be established.

The UN Secretary-General in his report has referred to the efforts being made by the Governments of India and Pakistan to open direct high level negotiations to resolve their differences including the recent meetings of the Special Envoys of the two countries at Murree and Islamabad which resulted in the Joint Statement of 30th April. With the Summit Meeting shortly due to take place we hope that the cease-fire will be observed strictly thus helping in creating a proper atmosphere for the success of the meeting and in establishing lasting peace between India and Pakistan.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH Sir, it is not pleasant to call into question the intentions and the policy of the Chief Executive—the Secretary-General—of an organisation like the United Nations Organisation, but when that organisation takes a partisan attitude or fails to appreciate the realities of the situation, then it must be called into question and the facts must be stated clearly.

Sir, the United Nations Organisation has failed on the Kashmir issue not once, not twice not thrice but even now the whole story of the United Nations in regard to the Kashmir question is a story of continuous failure. Therefore, we have to take into account not only the present remarks made by the Secretary-General but the whole policy on the Kashmir issue and the policy of the United Nations towards our country. The United Nations has failed to vacate the aggression committed by Pakistan in Kashmir, and it has failed to implement its own resolution of August 13, 1948.

Secondly, the United Nations Organisation failed to condemn the aggression

committed by Pakistan in 1965. The memory of 1971 is too fresh in our minds to be related in this House. Not only this. When the question of Bangla Desh came in, the United Nations suffered the very same paralysis and on the continuing conflict in Vietnam the United Nations even today has failed to discuss the issue at any level. We have to know what the UN wishes to do in regard to the Sub-continent or in regard to the South-east Asia.

The UN team has failed to take note of the serious violations of the ceasefire line in Kashmir when Pakistani troops attacked our border posts and 25 jawans of the Indian Armed Forces were killed. There is a growing feeling in the country that there is a conspiracy among the big powers, the United States and China who in collusion are trying to dominate the UNO and are trying to instigate Pakistan to commit more violations, they have no desire to see peace on the sub-continent. It is not impossible to see that there is a link between these violations and the encouragement which has been given by the latest statement of the Secretary-General of the United Nations alleging non-co-operation by our country on the Kashmir issue.

The problem is how long are we going to continue with this situation which at times gives effective propaganda weapon to Pakistan to use against India in international forums. Is it a fact that the report of the Secretary General is largely based on the report of the Chief of the United Nations Observer Group in Kashmir who in turn is supposed to have made that report solely on the basis of the complaint submitted by Pakistan. Secondly, has the Government made its react on known to the Secretary General that this country is sick and tired of the UN attitude on Kashmir issue and is no longer prepared to tolerate further non-sense.

Thirdly, in view of the blatant partisan attitude adopted by the United Nations Observer Team on which the report of the Secretary General is based, does the Government think that no longer any useful purpose would be served by the continued presence of the observer team in Kashmir? If the Government comes to this conclusion that the observer team has become redundant and

useless, will the Government request the Secretary General to withdraw this observer team from Kashmir and if the response of the Secretary General is in the negative, will the Government on its own request the team to leave our country?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: There may be some misapprehension about the role of the UN, particularly the Secretariat. Let us be quite fair to the UN Secretariat. The Secretariat as such has no executive powers. The Secretary General executes the decisions of the Security Council or other organs of the UN. So, if in a particular situation there is failure of the United Nations there is no doubt that UN has failed on many occasions, not only in relation to India-Pakistan situation but in relation to situations in other parts of the world also—that is primarily the failure of the sovereign Governments who sit in the various organs of the UN. This is due to the fact that there are no doubt conflicting interests of the various Governments that participate in the UN organs. So it will not be quite fair to lay the blame on the Secretariat or the Secretary General because he is an instrument and creation of the Charter and he has to function in accordance with the charter and in accordance with the decisions that might be taken by the Security Council, General Assembly or by other organs of the United Nations.

He asked some specific questions to which I will give brief answers. The report that has been sent by the Secretary-General is clear, in which he says that his information on a particular problem is based on the information transmitted to him by the Military Observers Group with whom India is not cooperating, but Pakistan is cooperating. He has made it clear. This is a deliberate attitude that we have adopted that in the absence of any fresh agreement, the UNMOGIP, i.e. the Military Observers Group has no role to play. This is the consequence of a certain attitude that we have adopted in relation to the Military Observers Group. We may not like all that is happening in the UN, but I would not like to be with the hon. Member in his moment of despair that we should tell the UN that they have got nothing to do, that we are sick of their attitude, etc. There are many things on which we may

[Shri Swaran Singh]

be sick of the attitude of the international community, but we cannot run away from these situations. We have to put across our viewpoints with perseverance and determination and sooner or later, our viewpoint, if we continue to project it persistently, would be appreciated. It has been appreciated in the past also. About the UN Observers, I have already clarified the position. I would not like to go into details and spell out all the steps that will be taken if this thing happens or that thing does not happen. It is not wise to adopt an attitude of that nature in relation to an international organisation like the UN.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब हमारे देश की पाकिस्तान के साथ निकट भविष्य में शीर्ष-वार्ता होने वाली है, ऐसे मौके पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के महासचिव द्वारा भारत के विरुद्ध इस तरह का बयान देना सर्वथा अनुचित और एक तर्फा है। इस तरह से बयान देकर उन्होंने जो समझौता-विरोधी ताकते हैं, उनकी मदद करने की कोशिश की है। यह बड़ी ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो पर्यवेक्षक संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के काश्मीर के अन्दर हैं, वे कोई रास्ता निकालने के लिए हमारे देश में नहीं रखे हैं, बल्कि उनका काम हमारे देश में सभ्राजि गुप्तचर का है, पाकिस्तान ममते पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हमारे अच्छे सम्बन्ध विकसित हो, इस काम में वे किसी न किसी रूप में बाधा ही डालने की कोशिश करते रहे है—यह बात हमारे देशवासियों के सामने बहुत ही स्पष्ट है। अगर हम शुरू से ही इनके कामों पर निगाह डाले तो यह बात स्पष्ट रूप से सामने आती है। जैसा मजा जी ने अभी कहा है कि हम ने जो नीति अपनाई है, उसकी वजह से ये बातें पैदा हुई हैं, इसके मन्दर्भ में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने पाकिस्तान सरकार को या पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति भुट्टो साहब को यह लिखा है या लिखना चाहते हैं कि वह भी इस बात की समझ लें कि जब तक ये पर्यवेक्षक

काश्मीर में रहेंगे, तब तक हमारे दोनों देशों के मसले हल नहीं होंगे, उममें क्कावट पड़नी है और वह इस बात पर राजी हो जायें कि ये पर्यवेक्षक यहाँ से चले जाय ?

दोनों देशों के बीच स्थिति सुधरे, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए बंगला देश के जो पांच लाख बंगाली पाकिस्तान में पड़े हुए हैं, जिनके बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के महासचिव को पूरी जानकारी है—क्या आप उनको कहेंगे कि जब तक समस्या का समाधान न निकरे, इन लोगों के साथ जो कन्सल्टेशन कैंप में पड़े हुए हैं, मानवोचित व्यवहार किया जाय। क्या इस तरह का सूझाव आप संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के महासचिव को देना चाहते हैं ?

पाकिस्तान के साथ द्विपक्षीय वार्ता को सफल बनाने के लिए, उसमें जो क्कावट पैदा हो रही है या साम्राजियो द्वारा की जा रही है तथा इस तरह के बयानों की दृष्टि में रखते हुए, क्या आप कोई ऐसा फैसला लेंगे कि काश्मीर से राष्ट्र संघ के पर्यवेक्षक चले जायें, उनका यहाँ रहने का कोई मतलब नहीं है, इनके यहाँ रहने से शान्ति वार्ता में कोई सहायता नहीं मिलती, बल्कि अवरोध पैदा होता है।

आखरी बात—महासचिव ने जो बयान दिया है, क्या आपने उनके बयान के विरोध में अपना कोई विरोध प्रदर्शन किया है ? यदि किया है तो आप के बयान में इस तरह की कोई बान नहीं कही गई है ? पहले तो आपने इसके बारे में कोई बयान ही नहीं दिया, पता नहीं क्या ? लेकिन जब इस तरह की बात आपको सुनाई पड़ी तो क्या आपने उनके पास कोई विरोध-पत्र भेजा ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** With regard to the first question, the hon. Member is no doubt aware that our lines of communication with Pakistan are disrupted and we are trying to re-establish them. The Emissary level talk was one of the steps in that direction. At the time of the Summit we will be able to discuss with the President

of Pakistan all the issues so that durable peace may be established. In normal atmosphere we take up various matters with the Government of Pakistan, unfortunately, that atmosphere does not exist today. There are far more important things to be discussed between India and Pakistan than this comparatively minor question of the presence or non-presence of the UN observers. All these issues will certainly be discussed at the Summit which we hope will take place before long.

The second question is about Bengalis who are still left with Pakistan. This is a matter which is primarily a matter for discussion between Bangladesh and Pakistan. There are several matters which have to be discussed between Bangladesh, which is a sovereign independent country, and Pakistan. I am sure that this matter will be discussed when the talks take place between the representatives of Pakistan and Bangladesh.

**SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :** What is our role ?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH :** Our role is to look after our own affairs first,

Then it is asked : should we straightway say that the UN Observers should be withdrawn ? I think I have indicated our line of approach; may be, it is less strident than the language which the hon. Member used, but I have said clearly that in the absence of any fresh agreement they have no role to play there. As to what happens to them, it will be for the UN Secretariat to decide as to what they do with regard to them.

Lastly, the hon. Member asked me if we have protested to the Secretary-General. There is nothing to protest. If the report is studied carefully, not the press extracts of that report, on the whole it is a fairly balanced document, and we should not jump to conclusion or try to create a situation where we unnecessarily mount up opposition against our viewpoint in the international community. That is not wise and that is not in our national interest either.

**SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore):**

From the report submitted by the U. N. Secretary-General to the Security Council, the points are very clear. What he has said is that there is the presence of U. N. observers to supervise the Indo-Pakistan cease-fire line as it existed in 1949 and till today. He has also said that India is not cooperating with the U. N. Observers. Further, he has said that the observance of the cease-fire line by the U. N.M.O.G. P. will facilitate the Summit talks.

In the background of this, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one thing in which he has said that the U. N. Observers came in existence after the Pakistani aggression in 1949 with the task of supervising the cease-fire line which was established in Jammu and Kashmir as a result of Indo-Pakistan Agreement.

May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister that in 1965 we had a tripartite Agreement under which India and Pakistan negotiated a settlement with the Intervention and help of Soviet Union ? Thereafter, the presence of the U. N. observers had become defunct because the United Nations was not a party to that settlement. The cease-fire line in 1949 was decided by an Agreement between India and Pakistan.

Thereafter, in 1971, on 17th December a unilateral cease-fire was offered by India and accepted by Pakistan which resulted in a new cease-fire line. Keeping this in view, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why the U. N. Observers have continued to be there after 1965. There has been no necessity of the U. N. Observers by the 1965 Agreement between India and Pakistan when they came to a settlement at Tashkent.

Has Pakistan also objected to the meeting of Flag Officers recently after the Tithwal cease-fire line violation to have the presence of the U. N. Observers ? Is it that on this basis, we did not have the Flag Officers' meeting ?

Do we intend to redeem the two posts which Pakistan has taken recently ? I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a recent statement made by India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Mr. Samar Sen in which

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

he has said that, "India has no desire to engage in 'polemics'". Further, he has said, "the proposed summit talks would take place in a positive and constructive spirit with a view to achieving durable and lasting peace in the sub-continent."

In a letter to Dr. Waldheim, on May 12, Mr. Sen said :

"India has refrained from sending to you lists of cease-fire violation by Pakistan in the firm belief that if Pakistan is indeed ready and willing to settle differences and disputes between the two countries in a truly friendly and cooperative spirit, direct bilateral negotiations provide the best means."

May I know from the hon. Minister, in the background of the statement made by Mr. Sen, as a member of the United Nations body, is it not desirable for us to keep the United Nations informed as to what is really going on about cease fire line violations? It is not desirable to keep them informed of more than 300 violations that have been committed by Pakistan? Our failure to do so will result in adverse public opinion in world forum.

I would like to have categorical answers from the hon. Minister on these points. Are we going to tell the United Nations that the U. N. Observers are no longer needed, that they have no purpose in the new cease-fire line settled between India and Pakistan?

I would like to know where the U. N. Officers are presently posted.

May I know whether the Flag Officers' meeting did not take place as Pakistan insisted on having U. N. Observers?

I want to know whether we are not going to tell the United Nations about the happenings that are going on about the cease fire line violations by Pakistan.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am afraid, the facts as mentioned by the hon. Member are historically not correct. I think, he has collected some information. But his inform-

ation is not precise. I am sorry to say that. And that is the reason why he has framed these questions. If the facts were known to him correctly, he would not have framed such questions,

One obvious thing he has repeated is that there was a tripartite Agreement. There was no tripartite Agreement in Tashkent. It was an Agreement between India and Pakistan. It happened to be signed in Tashkent. There is no such thing as a tripartite Agreement. We should not loosely describe these things. Otherwise, in the international community, our position is not fully appreciated.

I do not know from where he got it that after 1965 Agreement, the role of U.N. Observers came to an end. That is not a fact. Even after 1965, after the withdrawal took place, the U.N. Observers did continue to play their normal role because the original cease fire line was restored. Now, the situation is different. Because that cease fire line which was established as a result of the agreements of 1949 between India and Pakistan — and also the role of observers had been agreed upon — that cease fire line, has been violated by Pakistan. Therefore, there is no cease fire, line of the year 1948-1949. In the new situation, what should be the role is a matter of agreement. There is no such agreement that has been arrived at. This is the sum and substance of the Government's attitude, and let us not make it over-involved by importing other considerations.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : The Minister has not answered the basic question about Mr. Sama Sen's information to the Secretary-General.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The hon. Member was quoting that to me! What he has said is what we have approved. Therefore, to imagine that it is something at like a new bubble is a complete misapprehension of the situation. We do continue to inform the Secretary-General and the United Nations organisation through our Permanent Mission of the developing situation. And the most significant development now is that the two countries have bilaterally agreed to discuss and to settle the matters between the two countries. So, it is in the mutual interest of both the countries that

outside agencies and outside powers take less interest in this. That is the basic thing. Some of the suggestions that the hon. Member is impliedly making go counter to this basic approach. One should understand the basic approach in a situation like this. But to satisfy him I would like to inform him that we have kept the secretariat of the U.N. informed of the recent violations or cease fire of which Pakistan has been guilty.

**श्री भान सिंह भौरा (भट्टा):** मिनिस्टर साहब ने प्रश्नी जवाब देते हुए कहा है कि यू० एन० ओ० जो है वह इन्टरनेशनल झगड़ों को हल करने में कामियाब साबित नहीं हुआ है। उन्होंने कहा जो स्टेटमेन्ट है वह बेलेन्स्ड है लेकिन इससे ऐसी बान नजर नहीं आती। मैं समझता हूँ यह स्टेटमेन्ट ऐमे ही नहीं दिया गया बल्कि इसके पीछे जरूर कोई बान है। ऐमे वकन में जबकि हम पाकिस्तान के साथ बातचीत करने जा रहे हैं, ऐमा स्टेटमेन्ट देना मैं समझता हूँ इसके पीछे बहुत शक्तियाँ हैं जिन्होंने उस वकत पाकिस्तान का साथ दिया था जबकि दिसम्बर में पाकिस्तान ने हमारे ऊपर हमला किया था। उस वकत वह शक्तियाँ जो पाकिस्तान को हथियार देती थीं और पाकिस्तान के साथ थी, अब भी इसके पीछे उनका हाथ होना कोई नामुमकिन नहीं है। इसके अलावा जो मिलिट्री आडजर्वर की बान करते हैं तो वह उस वकत कहाँ गए थे जबकि पाकिस्तान ने हम पर हमला किया था? इतना ही सही, हि दुस्मान जो अमन और शान्ति चाहता है उस पर भी वे डाउट्स क्रिएट करते हैं। इसलिए यह स्टेटमेन्ट हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ जाता है। इसके अलावा मैं समझता हूँ यह स्टेटमेन्ट प्री-लान्ड है, हमारी जो टाक होने जा रही है उसको सैंट्रल करने के लिए दिया गया है। अब भी वह टाकते, अमरीका और उनके साथी जो हैं, चाहती हैं कि हमारी टाक सक्सेसफुल न हो तो इस सिलसिले में हमारा फारेन डिपार्टमेन्ट क्या कदम उठावेगा? और सैंक्रेटरी जनरल जिनका काम सिर्फ यू० एन० ओ० के डिबैट्स को इन्फ्लुएन्स करना है वह इस तरह

से पोलिटिकल स्टेटमेन्ट देकर ऐमा एटमास्फियर क्रिएट करते हैं, आगे ऐमा न करे इसके लिए सरकार कौन सा कदम उठेगी?

13.00 hrs.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH:** As to whether other countries are instigating Pakistan to adopt an attitude of intransigence is difficult for me to either confirm or deny. But I think that Pakistan has also to see its own interests and its own interests, we believe, lie in arriving at an agreement with India which is in the interests of both the countries.

Then, the criticism of the report of the Secretary-General, I am afraid, is not fully justified. We may not always like what is stated by the Secretary-General, but, it will not be correct to impute motives to the highest dignity of the United Nations because he represents the will of the United Nations. He has been appointed by the General Assembly and as such, I would appeal to the hon. Members not to impute motives to the Secretary-General. His judgment may not be correct. You may not agree with his assessment of a particular situation, but, it will not be proper to make any suggestion of the type that the Secretary-General is amenable to influences of the type which the hon. Member mentions.

**श्री कमल मिश्र सघुकर (केमरिया):** यह बात सही है कि भारत सरकार ने इस मामले में कदम उठाया है कि पाकिस्तान और भारत के बीच में आपसी बातचीत से समस्याओं को हल किया जाय। यह बहुत अच्छा कदम है। लेकिन इस बात को मंत्री महोदय ध्यान में रखेंगे कि जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के महा-सचिव का ब्यान है, जो रिपोर्ट में बातें कही गई हैं, वह ऐसे समय में कही गई हैं जब कि एक तरफ अमरीका और चीन के सम्बन्ध बढ़ रहे हैं और पीकिंग में चाउ-एन-लाई और प्रेसीडेंट निक्सन की बातचीत हुई थी तो उन्होंने कहा था कि पूरी एशिया की ओर दुनिया की शक्तियों को अपने साथ हम लिये हुए हैं। तो क्या इस बात को इस संदर्भ में नहीं माना जाएगा, आपने

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

प्रभी हाल में वियतनाम में जो अमरीका की कार्यवाही बढ़ी है उसकी आलोचना की है, और हम के चलते हुए वियतनाम में और भी सकट बढ़े है, उस संदर्भ में आप का ब्यान हुआ है। उधर-चाउ-एन-लाई और श्री निकमन के ब्यान हुए हैं। इन तमाम बयानों के संदर्भ में ही इस ब्यान को क्यों न समझा जाय जिसके जरिये पाकिस्तान को यह बल मिले कि समिट कानफरेस में पाकिस्तान का पलड़ा भारी कर दिया जाय जिसमें पाकिस्तान को कुछ अधिक एड मिल सके, और उसके जरिए पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की बातचीत में बाधाये उपस्थित हो जाये और बातचीत सफल न हो सके। क्या ऐसी योजना है उन देशों की, इसकी जानकारी आप को है? और अगर यह जानकारी आप को है तो उस सम्बन्ध में आप न वीन सी कार्यवाही की है, या करने जा रहे है?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH.** We should give enough credit to the capacity of Pakistan to understand the situation that they face and it will not be quite correct to think that Pakistan would be blind to their own interests under instigation from others. Instigation may be there, but the person who is instigated also has a certain approach and a certain attitude and it will not be correct for us to underestimate the capacity of Pakistan to understand what is in their best interests.

13.04 hrs.

FINANCE BILL,—1972 Contd

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now we take up the resumption of the debate on the Finance Bill.

Shri Ram Sekhar Prasad Singh. He will continue after lunch. Now we adjourn for lunch and reassemble at 2 p.m.

13.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

FINANCE BILL, 1972—Contd.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Shri Ram Sekhar Prasad Singh.

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। साथ ही साथ वित्त मंत्री महोदय की धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि पिछले मास जो स तपूर्ण स्थिति थी, जिस में हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब हो चली थी, उसके रद्दने हुए भी हम मान जो कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है उसमें विकास के काम और समाज-कल्याण के काम में दिलचस्पी दिखाई गई है। आशा है कि इस दिलचस्पी के साथ-साथ विकास के काम में और जोर लगाया जायेगा तो समाज में जो डिम्पैरिटी है, विषमता है वह समाप्त होगी।

इस अमर से लाभ उठाकर मैं आका ध्यान हम और खीचना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले युद्ध काल में देश के नौजवानों ने उत्साह में अपनी बलि चढ़ा कर देश की रक्षा की और उनके मान मर्यादा को बढ़ाया। इन नौजवानों में तीन प्रकार के लोग थे। एक तो वह जिन्होंने प्राणों की आहुति दी, जो बलिदान हो गये, दूसरे ऐसे व्यक्ति जो अंग भंग होने के बाद समाज में वापस आये और तीसरे वह व्यक्ति जिन को लडाई के बाद हटा दिया गया है। ऐसे व्यक्तियों के लिए जो व्यवस्था सरकार ने की थी वह पूरी नहीं हो पाई है। जैसे-जैसे दिन बीतते जा रहे है, उनके रिहैबिलिटेशन के विषय में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो पाई है। जब हम लोग अपने क्षेत्रों में जाते हैं तो देखते हैं कि जो लोग लड़े और मारे गये या जो लोग अपने शरीर छिन्न भिन्न करा कर, अंग भंग करा कर वापस लौटे हैं उन लोगों की सहायता के लिए जो कार्य सम्पन्न करने की सरकार की योजना थी, वह ठीक से सम्पन्न नहीं हो पा रही है। मैं वित्त