

12.16 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

Mr. Speaker: It is with a very heavy heart full of sorrow and grief that I rise to make a reference to the sad and sudden demise of Lal Bahadur Shastri, our late Prime Minister and the Leader of this House. I have been here in this Chair for about four years now and I had the painful duty of making obituary references to a very large number of friends and colleagues. Unluckily for me and to the misfortune of this country during the short spell of two years we have lost two Prime Ministers. Today I have stood up to pay my tribute to the departed leader whom we blessed and offered good wishes during the last session. Lal Bahadur Shastri had only eighteen months to guide the destinies of the nation. This he did with sagacity and wisdom and sincerest devotion. He had provided an adequate reply to the oft-flourished query—Who after Nehru? Risen from the common man, rather the poor rung of our people, Lal Bahadur proved to be an uncommon selection and he provided testimony to the basic soundness of our Constitution that all had equal opportunities and the lowest could become the highest.

Lal Bahadur Shastri had served the country in various capacities before he rose to be the Prime Minister in June, 1964. He was elected to the Second Lok Sabha in 1957 and was a sitting Member of the Third Lok Sabha from the Allahabad Constituency of Uttar Pradesh. He was Minister of Railways and Transport during the years 1952 to 1956 and by resigning his office in 1956 on account of a railway accident, he had shown how much he was dedicated to democracy and respected the democratic conventions. After general elections in 1957 he was again appointed as a Minister. He served as Minister of Transport and Communications during the years 1957 to 1958, as Minister of Commerce and Industry during the years 1958 to 1961 and as Minister of Home Affairs during the years 1961 to 1963. He resigned his office

of Minister in August, 1963 but was again appointed Minister without Portfolio in 1964. He passed away at Tashkent on the 11th January, 1966 soon after completing a mission of peace to which he was sincerely dedicated.

The eighteen months during which he held the office of the Prime Minister will go down in the history as a crucial period for the country. When Pakistan attacked our country, Lal Bahadur Shastri proved that we are dedicated to peace not because of any weakness but because we consider peace essential for the country and the world. When occasion arose he met the situation with firmness and strong will and echoed the voice of the people. The cooperation that he got from the Armed Forces, from the people and from every section of opinion in this House and the country will stand as a unique example. When time came he led the country to fight bravely but once talks of peace started, he set out in search of peace with the same zeal. In spite of bad health he worked for his mission without any respite and ultimately sacrificed his life for it. His example of service for the country will always be before us to guide us.

As a man he was modest and unassuming to the core, large and magnanimous in spirit and a patient listener. He had the capacity and tact to persuade divergent political views to a consensus.

As the Leader of the House, whenever he spoke, he disarmed his adversaries by his gentle, humble but simultaneously firm and persuasive arguments.

I have received condolence messages from 23 countries. The list will be placed in the Library. I need not read them.

We deeply mourn the loss of Lal Bahadur Shastri. May his soul rest in peace, and may the nation have the strength and unity to shoulder the

responsibilities. I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

प्रधान मंत्री [तथा अथु सक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की याद में अपनी श्रद्धांजलि पेश करता हूँ। वह हमारे साथी और हमारे नेता थे। मैं तो उन को छुटपन से जानती थी। उन्होंने अपना सारा जीवन देश की सेवा में बिताया था। वह उत्तर प्रदेश के थे, लेकिन अपने कार्य के द्वारा वह सब प्रदेशों के कामों को जानते थे और वहाँ के प्रश्नों को पहचान पाये थे। वह अपने आप को अपने ही लपटों में कभी कभी छोटा कहते थे, लेकिन ज़रूरत के वक़्त उन्होंने अपना बहूपन हम को दिखाया। जैसा कि आप ने कहा है, वह बहुत नम्र तबियत के और शान्तिप्रिय थे, लेकिन जब यद्ध का समय आया, तो उन्होंने दृढ़ता से हम सब की हिम्मत बढ़ाई और देश का एक नेतृत्व दिया, जिस से देश की एकता और शक्ति बढ़ी।

बहुत से छोटे और बड़े काम उन्होंने उठाये और देश की जनता के दिलों में एक जगह उन्होंने प्राप्त की। आज सभी प्रदेशों, सभी भाषाओं और सभी धर्मों के लोग उन को अपना मानते हैं। यह हमारा सीमाव्य था कि हमारे दिल के वह नेता थे। जब वह प्रधान मंत्री बने, तो उन्होंने जो एक रिश्ता दूसरे दलों के साथ पैदा किया, जिस का आप ने बिक्र किया, मैं मानता हूँ कि वह एक ख़ाम रिश्ता था और उस से भी हमारा काम आगे बढ़ा और देश की शक्ति भी आगे बढ़ी।

मैं अपने साथियों और इस सभा की तरफ़ से श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को अपनी श्रद्धांजलि पेश करता हूँ और आप से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि आप हमारी ये भावनाएँ उन के परिवार को पहुँचा दें।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate myself, our party and

my leader Rajaji, with what you were good enough to say and what the Prime Minister has said, in offering our tribute to the services of Lal Bahadur Sahstri. Lal Bahadurji has set an example to all Members of this Parliament and particularly to Ministers by, what you rightly referred to, his resignation as Minister of Railways when a terrible tragedy happened to the passengers going in a train that was overtaken by the floods. Thereby, Sir, he made it clear that in his view, though Ministers may be changing from Ministry to Ministry and therefore need not be experts in regard to the affairs of their respective ministries, they are expected to command the loyalty, discipline, support and sympathy of the large masses of people who man these various ministries and the departments included in those ministries. If by any chance at any time there are such mishaps, as had happened on that occasion, which indicate the loss of control of the Ministers over the personnel of their ministries, they should pay the highest penalty and at the same time show a sense of courage by resigning immediately and in that way strengthen democracy. It stands to his credit that he was the first, and it is unfortunate that he was also the last to have rendered such a unique service to the nascent democracy in our country.

He was responsible for having set many such other examples. The very last one was his achievement at Tashkent. As I had said earlier, he laid down his life at the altar of the Goddess of Peace, peace in the world, peace in Asia and peace between us and Pakistan. It is given to very few people in history to have achieved such a peace and to have laid down their lives in such a unique manner. He deserves well of our country and of the present-day world, which is so much troubled because of conflicts arising from time to time between one country and another, between one set of people and another, and also bet-

[Shri Ranga]

ween ideological protagonists. In a world like this, people like Lal Bahadur are very rare, and are very badly needed. It is India's good fortune to have given birth to a man like him even in these days, in her true tradition, that has come down to us from millennia, from the days of the Buddha down to Mahatma Gandhi. We all grieve his death; we are all poorer by his death. Nevertheless, this country and the great humanity in our country are richer for having seen him and worked with him.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I associate my party and myself with the sentiments of sorrow which have fallen from you, the Prime Minister and Prof. Ranga. We have had a dismal recess, to which testimony is furnished by this long obituary list. We have lost friends and colleagues, the first among them being Lal Bahadur Shastri. When I think of the manner of his death, I feel like saying that it was a lovely way of dying at the height of one's achievement, and in a blaze of glory. A quiet and self-effacing man, perhaps the most undramatic of men on the world political stage, passed away into history at Tashkent in a moment of high drama.

We have seen Lal Bahadur Shastri in this House and outside and the impression he produced on us from the very first was that of a good man and true, whose strength lay in his quietness and his humility. Something of his mettle was seen, as you have said, when he resigned his office of Railway Minister. It was an elevating act, almost an anachronism, when the normal failing is to try to stick anyhow to office.

His real mettle came out when he became Prime Minister. Following upon Jawaharlal' Nehru was no easy job, but after a shaky beginning, he attained a stature, which was the most enviable.

He was a member of the Servants of the People Society, founded by the illustrious Lala Lajpat Raj, and he was a servant of the people in every sense of the term. He emerged out of the people and he remained one with them. Devoid of the hereditary and other advantages which even today mean a great deal in public life he showed what character could achieve in our country.

During the Indo-Pakistan confrontation his character shone at its best and the world saw the massive reserves of strength that lay behind his mild exterior and also his insight and his understanding. He did not flinch when it became necessary for this country to fight, but this House perhaps will never forget how on one occasion in this House, in the last session, for a moment his voice broke when he referred to the people having to suffer deeply. He recovered himself, but that one moment showed his humanity. It is difficult also to forget that a perverse foreign publicity agency stooped so low as to make a monstrous caricature of that great moment in parliamentary history.

At Tashkent, with the Soviet Prime Minister's memorable good offices, Lal Bahadur Shastri gave along with President Ayub of Pakistan, a pledge to peace and good neighbourliness, a pledge which I am sure a grateful and sorrowing country will redeem.

This House will never cease to miss him, and the country will remember him as one who in his humility and his quiet strength embodied the qualities described in the Gita as *Stitha Prajna*. I am sure you will be conveying to his family the feelings of deep sorrow and sympathy on behalf of all sections of us in this House.

श्री उ० वू० बिबेदी (मंदसौर) :
ग्रन्थस्य महोदय, 1952 से श्री लाल बहादुर
शास्त्री से परिचय में जाने के बाद श्रीर इस
लोक सभा में बैठने के बाद मैं इस नर्ताजे पर

पहुँचा कि हमारी देश की स्वतंत्रता के घठारह साल के बाद एक घठारह महीने का स्वर्ण काल ऐसा आया जिस में स्वराज्य के साथ सुराज्य भी आ गया है, ऐसा मालूम पड़ने लगा ।

लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी अंग्रेजी में कहें तो कह सकता हूँ कि एक ग्रेट कामनर थे । और हिन्दी में तर्जुमा करके कहें तो यह कह सकता हूँ कि एक महान जनसाधारण थे । दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश से यह जनसाधारण उठ गया । इस महान व्यक्ति के निधन से हमारे देश को महान क्षति पहुँचा है । यह छोटे कद का महान व्यक्ति अल्पकाल में ही अपनी निर्भीकता और सरलता से प्रति लोकप्रियता को प्राप्त कर चुका था । इस महान आत्मा का अवसान सचमुच ही हमारे देश के वास्ते एक महान प्राधात है । उसकी सौम्य मूर्ति इस लोक सभा में झुनाई नहीं जा सकेगा । ईश्वर इस महान पुरुष को आत्मा को शान्ति दे ।

आपके द्वारा मैं दूसरे पक्षों के साथ अपने दिल की ओर से उनके परिवार के प्रति अपनी समवेदना प्रकट करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मेरी ओर मेरे दिल को यह समवेदना उन तक पहुँचा दी जाये ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Lal Bahadur Shastri was a selfless man, devoted to the welfare of the people of India. From the humblest beginnings he occupied the highest office in the land, the Prime Ministership of this great country. Combined with qualities of statesmanship and of saintliness he actually won the hearts of millions of our countrymen after he became the Prime Minister of this country. It is not in the exercise of authority but in the manifestation of love and affection for the common people of this country that he became popular. By simplicity, humility, and sincerity coupled with courage of conviction and resolute action

he has made a permanent impact on the political life of this country. Where great men have faltered, hesitated and been found wanting, this small man, this new Prime Minister of India, at the time of a worst crisis showed great courage and iron determination and carried the entire nation with him. This quality of his, this leadership in administration is very rare in our country. Although we in the opposition were his bitterest critics, we unhesitatingly gave our support to his leadership for the defence of the country. We hope and trust that this democracy, given proper leadership, would thrive and meet the challenge of any country in the world.

We will miss him very much in this House because the like of him we will never get. Lal Bahadur will remain in history a great man, a great administrator, a great Prime Minister. Millions in the country deeply mourn his loss. I associate myself and my party with that grief and offer my condolences on his death at this hour.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Lal Bahadur we had a Prime Minister for whom the commonest of our countrymen had a feeling of closeness which is never to be forgotten. Shri Asoka Mehta, in one of his references to Lal Bahadur when he was alive, expressed satisfaction that in Lal Bahadur we had a Prime Minister who had known hunger. Since he rose from the ranks of the poor, that itself gave a feeling of nearness and closeness to him in the minds of the common masses. Great tributes have been paid to his leadership at a critical time of this country's history, by all sections of our countrymen, and people all over the world, as also to his quiet humility and to his firm rectitude in wielding the resources and authority of State. I associate myself and my group with the sentiments that have been expressed by the Prime Minister and by various sections of the House.

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chauduri]

I also wish to join with others in requesting that the feelings of the House may be conveyed by you to the bereaved family.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Sir, on behalf of the Independent Parliamentary Group, we wish to associate ourselves with the deep sense of national loss in the passing away of our beloved Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri. In the brief 18 months that he was the Prime Minister of this country, he rose to great heights and died at the pinnacle of his glory in the service of his country.

Shastriji won over the millions of our countrymen during the war by taking Parliament and the nation into his confidence and led us to final victory. Lal Bahadurji became a symbol of freedom, unity and national integration and during the war he became a tower of strength to our brave armed forces.

Shastriji was a humble, courteous and kind man and a source of strength to his friends, his colleagues and to his countrymen; but one of the rarest qualities of Shastriji was the fact that he was a man of no prejudices. For a person in his exalted position this was a rare virtue. Above all, Shastri was a practical man and he handled the affairs of our country in a practical way.

He was a genuine believer in socialism as has been proved by the fact that on his passing away he virtually left nothing for his family. We, the people of India, can rightly feel proud that men like Nehru and Shastriji have been our Prime Ministers. Each was great in his own way; each a giant of the freedom movement.

We pray to the Almighty that He may rest the soul of our departed leader in peace and give courage to his family to bear this loss bravely.

Dr. K. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, I wish to join in the feelings expressed by you, the Prime Minister and other

leaders of parties. Lal Bahadur Shastri was great both as a man of peace and as a man of war. We have heard of a few men marvellously brilliant men and men of war. We have heard of other eminent men also. But it is very seldom that these two qualities of a man of war and a man of peace are found together in one as we were fortunate in having in our late Prime Minister. At least he was one great statesman of that rare quality who was both a man of peace and a man of war.

Secondly, Lal Bahadur Shastri was not merely a man of ideology, he was a man of reality. His ideology was blended in such a way as to adjust itself with the situation in which he had to work. Therefore he was able to take very correct decisions on momentous problems which he was called upon to face.

Thirdly, he was an unassuming man. Most of us have for a long time been his co-workers. In the Congress also I knew him for some time in that capacity; but let me tell you the fact that till Lal Bahadur Shastri sat on that particular seat I had my own scepticism and feeling that this man was a very good man but to be the Prime Minister of India required not only a good man but required something more than that. During the short period that he worked he showed that those who made the choice, made the right choice. In the short rule of 18 months he showed how he had in him the energy and the vigour to fight an obstinate enemy; at the same time, he had the generosity and the magnanimity to offer him the best possible chance to come to peace if he had a real heart for it. So, whatever we have lost at Tashkent, those losses in my opinion are immaterial in case the party to whom he made those offers acts *bona fide* and sincerely. Let us hope he does that.

One word more and I have done. I remember, when I was studying in

the college, I used to read the works of Wordsworth. There is a small Ode, "To a Skylark," in that book. It reads:

Type of the wise who soar high
but never roam,

True to the kindred points
of heaven and home.

He knew his ideal and he reached the peak also.

We are sorry we have lost that man. But he has set an example which, I am sure, will not be lost and I hope the new Prime Minister and her Cabinet will take it to their heart.

Sir, I speak on behalf of those who do not belong to any Party and who want to express through you their great sense of sorrow to be conveyed to the members of Shastriji's family.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजनीर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी जब राष्ट्रपति भवन छोड़ कर सदाकत आश्रम, पटना जाने लगे तब श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने उनके सम्बन्ध में यह शब्द कहे थे कि एक दिन यह राष्ट्रपति भवन याद किया करेगा कि उस में कोई फलीर भी राष्ट्रपति बन कर रहा था। अमर इन शब्दों को पुनरावृत्ति न समझ लिया जाये तो मैं उसी भाषा में शोहरतना चाहता हूँ कि 10 जनपथ का प्रधान मंत्री निवास इस बात को याद किया करेगा कि गरीबों में पला हुआ, गरीबों का प्रधान मंत्री, गरीबों का सुख दुःख समझने वाला व्यक्ति भी इस 10 जनपथ में प्रधान मंत्री बन कर कभी रह गया था।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री सादा पीबन और उच्च विचार के प्रतीक थे। उनकी मोठी बाणो, उसका सरल बव भूषा और उनके स्वभाव को मुहुता प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को आकषित करती था उन से मिलने और बार बार उनकी बात सुनने के लिये। लेकिन जहाँ वह अपने जीवन में सरल थे वहाँ वह अपने जीवन में समय पढ़ने पर कठोर भी थे।

संस्कृत कवि के शब्दों में वे कुसुमादपि कोमल भी थे और वञ्चारपि कठोर भी वह थे। समय पढ़ने पर उन्होंने अपनी कठोरता का परिचय भी अच्छा दिया।

जिस समय वह ताशकन्द जाने का विचार कर रहे थे और संसद् के अधिवेशन का अन्तिम दिन था, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप का अध्यक्षता में हम उन का शुभ कामनायें और बधाई दे रहे थे तथा ताशकन्द के लिये अपनी अपनी भवनाओं का अभिव्यक्ति कर रहे थे कि ताशकन्द जा कर वह किन किन विचारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करें। यदि हमें पता होता कि यह ताशकन्द यात्रा उनकी अन्तिम यात्रा होगी, और ताशकन्द बार्ता के बाद वह तुरन्त भारत लौट कर न आ सकेंगे तो शायद ताशकन्द के लिये अपनी शुभ कामनायें व्यक्त करते समय हम उन के देशभक्तिपूर्ण कार्यों के लिये साधुवाद और बधाई भी देते। लेकिन उम दिन हमें यह पता नहीं था।

ताशकन्द में किन परिस्थितियों में उन को ताशकन्द समझीते पर हस्ताक्षर करने पड़े, आज उसकी चर्चा करने का क्षण कोई अवसर नहीं है। लेकिन मैं इस बात को अवश्य कहना चाहूँगा कि उन की दृढ़ता अन्तिम स्वास्थ्य तक कायम रही। हाजी पीर, उड़ी पूँठ, कारगिल और टिषवाल के जिम क्षेत्र के लिये उन्होंने यह कहा था कि वह भारत के प्रतिभ्रम्र भ्रम हैं और वहाँ से हमारे हटने का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता, वहाँ से लाल बहादुर जी अपनी आँखों से एक भी सिपाही का हटता हुआ नहीं देख सके, और जिस दृढ़ता का उन्होंने घोषणा की थी वह अन्त तक उनकी कायम रही।

शास्त्री जी भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रतीक थे, संस्कृत के भी बड़े अनुयायी थे, और जवाहरलाल जी जैसा कहा करते थे कि संस्कृत भारतीय संस्कृति की मूल है, शास्त्री जी उसके प्रति ही निष्ठावान थे। अपने व्यस्त

• [श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

समय में से समय निकाल कर संस्कृत को उन्नति के लिए और संस्कृति का उन्नति के लिए भा वह कुछ करते रहे। आज हमारे मध्य में वह नहीं हैं। लेकिन उनका अभाव रह रह कर इस देश को, इस सदन को और इस देश का प्रतिष्ठा में विश्वास रखने वाले व्यक्तियों को खटकता रहेगा। मैं अपनी ओर से और अपने सहयोगियों का ओर से उस महान आत्मा के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

श्री श्रीयं (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ताशकंद में शान्ति का वेदी पर मानवता के कल्याण के लिए भारत के अमृत्य लाल ने अपने जावन का आहुति देकर पड़ोस, राष्ट्र पाकिस्तान और लाल चान को ही नहीं पूरा दुनियां को इस सत्य का आह्वान किया है कि भारत शान्ति के लिए बड़ी से बड़ी कुर्बानियां कर सकता है। यहां नहीं श्रीमन्, गरीब घर में जन्म लेने वाले बालक ने त्याग तपस्या और अपनी सत्यता के बल पर 18 वर्ष का फीता हुई भयंकर समस्याओं को 18 महीने में सिकोड़कर बहुत छोटा बना दिया था और इस सत्य के भा वह प्रतीक थे कि गरीब से गरीब पिछड़े वर्ग के इन्सान को भी यदि अवसर मिले राष्ट्र का या उसके किसी अंग का नेतृत्व करने का तो वह अपनी क्षमता और योग्यता के बल पर किसी से भी पीछे नहीं रह सकता। यहां नहीं श्रीमन्, मैं तो यह कहूंगा इस देश के महान मानव भगवान गौतम बुद्ध ने जहां शान्ति का संदेश इस संसार को पहला बार दिया वहां इसी देश के महानमानव श्री लाल बहादुर ने शान्ति का वेदी पर अपने जावन का आहुति देकर मृत्यु का आह्वान कर दिया। अन्त में श्रीमन्, मैं अपनी ओर से और अपने दल का ओर से महामानव प्रादरणीय श्री लाल बहादुर जी को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): Mr. Speaker, I, on behalf of my D.M.K.

Party in Parliament, associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and others in bemoaning the demise of our late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri. His demise came to us as an astounding shock.

Within the short span of 18 months, our late Prime Minister had conducted the affairs of the nation so admirably well that he had created history himself.

Our late Prime Minister had created a convention—which, I wish, would be a tradition to be preserved in the politics of the country—of accommodating the views of the Opposition, which is a lubricating oil in the wheels of the democratic machine. His sincerity of purpose and earnestness of conviction, his impeccable honesty and integrity of the highest order, his simplicity in life and nobility in deeds, his practical vision and rational approach, his quest for peace and lust for understanding, and his lion-like courage and rank astuteness have all contributed to make him a personality, unique in the history of the leaders of the world.

He stood for peace and was passionately striving for the preservation of peace. The emergence of the Tashkent Declaration is an everlasting, crowning success for his conviction.

Our late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, is no more, but his achievements are before us and they should guide the destiny of the nation.

Mr. Speaker, please convey our heartfelt sympathies and condolences to the bereaved family.

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have sincerely to thank you for allowing me to add my share, though a humble one, to the handsome tribute deservedly paid to the late lamented Lal Bahadur Shastriji by your goodself and by the other speakers who followed you.

During a short period of 18 months, Shastriji attained a stature, a very high one, which is uncommon in the history of Parliamentary governments of the world. His unique and remarkable qualities of head and heart raised him to the high stature and made him one of the great statesmen of not only our country but of the world. The humility and simplicity, combined with unfelt firmness in carrying out agreed policies and principles, formed a unique feature of his great character. He was a great leader in leading the country to success in war as well as in peace negotiations. The Tashkent Declaration is a landmark in the history of our country and also that of the world which is in earnest quest for peace.

Shastriji's contribution to the Tashkent consummation is a vital and memorable one for which the world respects him and our country. He by his qualities and by his actions has raised the prestige of our country and strengthened the honour of our country in no small measure and this was possible because of his high and uncommon qualities.

His memory will ever reside in the hearts of the people of India and will inspire them and guide them to ever-increasing progress, prosperity, honour and glory of the country.

With these words, I also join in the tributes paid by the Members of the House and request you to add the sympathies and condolences of myself and my party, to those that are to be conveyed to the members of the family of the late Shastriji.

श्री बागड़ी (हिमार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री शास्त्री जी की जो बेवकन मृत्यु हुई है और देश के प्रधान मंत्री का अपने देश के बाहर जो निधन हुआ है उसके लिए अपनी तरफ से और अपने दल की तरफ से गहरा शोक जाहिर करना हूँ और मैं उनके प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि इस रूप में प्रकट करता हूँ कि शास्त्री जी ने इसी सदन में और देश की जनता को यह वचन दिया था कि हाजी पीर,

कारगिल, टिथवान और उड़ी पूछ भारत का भंग है और किसी क़रत में उन्हें छोड़ा नहीं जायेगा, बड़े लोगों को श्रद्धांजलि धांसुओं के कतरों से नहीं बल्कि उनके वचन को पूरा कर के दी जाती है, तो मैं इन शब्दों में श्रद्धांजलि अपनी तरफ से और अपने दल की तरफ से उन्हें अर्पित करता हूँ और धाशा करता हूँ कि मौजूदा प्रधान मंत्री और लोक-सभा उनके इस वचन को पूरा करेगी।

Mr. Speaker: The Members may kindly stand in silence for a short while to express their sorrow.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while.)

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: I have also to inform the House of the sad demise of six other friends, namely, Shri Ahmad Mohiuddin, Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah, Shri P. S. Nataraja Pillai, Shri Narhar Vishnu Gadgil, Chaudhri Lal Chand and Shri K. G. Wodayar.

Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin was Deputy Minister of Transport and a sitting Member of this House from Secunderabad constituency of Andhra Pradesh. He was also a Member of the First and the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1952 to 1962. He was a member of the Estimates Committee. He did valuable work in Committees and took prominent part in the debates of the House. He was Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation during the years 1958 to 1962, and of Transport and Communications during the years 1962 to 1966. He passed away at New Delhi on the 5th January 1966, at the age of 67.

Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah was a sitting Member of this House from Udipi constituency of Mysore. He was also a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India, the Provisional Parliament and the First and the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1946 to 1962. He was also Deputy Chief Whip and Chairman of the

[Mr. Speaker]

House Committee of the First and the Second Lok Sabha and made useful contributions in those capacities. He passed away at New Delhi on the 19th December 1965 at the age of 62.

Shri P. S. Nataraja Pillai was a sitting Member of this House from Trivandrum constituency of Kerala. He was also a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India during the years 1948 to 1950. He passed away at Trivandrum on the 10th January, 1966 at the age of 75.

Shri Narhar Vishnu Gadgil was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1934 to 1941 and again during 1945 to 1947, a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India and the Provisional Parliament during the years 1946 to 1952, and a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952 to 1957. He was also Minister of Works, Mines and Power and, later on, of Works, Production and Supply during the years 1947 to 1952. He was a prominent member and took active part in debates. After his career as Parliamentarian, he served as Governor of Punjab. The last years of his life were devoted to the field of education and at the time of his death he was Vice-Chancellor of Poona University. He passed away at Poona on the 12th January, 1966 at the age of 70.

Chaudhri Lal Chand was a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1931 to 1934 and again during 1937. He served in the army in the First World War and was holding the rank of a Major. He passed away at Rohtak on the 26th January 1966 at the age of 87.

Shri K. G. Wodeyar was a Member of the First and Second Lok Sabha during the years 1952 to 1962. He passed away at Sagar on the 8th December 1965 at the age of 65.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

Does any hon. Member wish to say anything?....No.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

Mr. Speaker: We might adjourn now to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

13.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 15, 1966|Magha 26, 1887 (Saka).