

fore, the Government should respect the wishes of the House and see that either this Bill is recast or a new Bill is brought before the House so that the obligation of the nation to these martyres is fulfilled

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द वैष्णवी • (दिल्ली-मदवाल)
 अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं श्री सिन्धु नाल सक्सेना जी के इस बिल का समर्थन करना मैं और मर्जूम करना हूँ कि यह एक बहुत सामयिक बिल है। यद्यपि इनमें कुछ दोष हैं किन्तु मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे हमारे आजादी की लड़ाई जल्दी 1972 में मनाई जाने वाली है इसलिए यह अच्छा होगा कि इस बिल का ध्यान में रखकर भारत सरकार द्वारा ठीक बंदम उठाया। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि भारत सरकार का एक वा फ्रीडम फाइटेस बी हूज हूँ इस धर्मात्मा में नैयार करनी चाहिए। दूसरा बंदम जो उठाया जा सके ता हूँ यह कि फ्रीडम फाइटेस जिन्होंने अपनी जान दी है फार्मी के तहत पर चढ़ है जिन्होंने दूसरे दशा में जाकर प्रपनी जाने का है उन लोगों को उन स्थानों पर समारंग्यत्स बनाया जाय। इसका धनावा मारी प्रदत्त सरकारों का आदेश प्राप्त होने चाहिए।

MR SPEAKER You will continue later on The Prime Minister will make a statement now —

12 29 hrs

STATEMENT RE INDIA'S DECISION TO CEASE OPERATIONS FROM 20 00 HRS ON THE 17TH DECEMBER, 1971 ON ALL FRONTS IN THE WESTERN SECTOR

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI)

Mr Speaker, Sir, on March 31, 1971 six days after the great upheaval in Bangla Desh, I had the honour to move a Resolution in this House

I said then that India's permanent interest in peace and our commitment to uphold and defend human rights demanded the immediate cessation of the use of force and of the massacre of defenceless people of Bangla Desh. I had called upon all peoples

and Governments to take urgent and constructive steps to prevail upon the Government of Pakistan to immediately end the systematic decimation of a people. I had concluded my statement by expressing the profound conviction of this House that the historic upsurge of the 75 million people of East Bengal would triumph. We also gave an assurance that their struggle and sacrifice would receive the whole-hearted sympathy and support of the people of India. Today, the pledge we then made together in this House and in the country stands redeemed.

It is natural that the people of India should be elated. We can also understand the great rejoicing of the people of Bangla Desh. I share the elation and the joy. But as the Gita says neither joy nor sorrow should tilt the balance of our equanimity or blur our vision of the future.

All those who have borne arms, all those who have been involved in the planning and direction of the operations, all the people of India who have responded so generously, these are to be thanked and congratulated.

It is a victory but a victory not only of arms but of ideas. The *Mukti Bahini* could not have fought so daringly but for its passionate urge for freedom and the establishment of a special identity of Bangla Desh. Our own forces would not have been so fearless and relentless had they not been convinced of our cause.

India has always stood for breadth of vision, tolerance of the points of view of others, of being in the battle yet above it.

We stand for Democracy, for Secularism and for Socialism. Only this combination opens the way for full freedom, gives protection to the weaker sections and provides opportunity for the growth of different personalities.

We believe that no nation can be built on concepts which are negative or which do not have meaning for all its people. Unfortunately, Pakistan has based its policies

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi] on hatred for, and confrontation with India.

While we re-dedicate ourselves to our ideals, I hope the people of Pakistan will seek a path which is more in keeping with their circumstances and needs. These 24 years, we have heard many aggressive speeches and much abusive and false propaganda against us. We cannot believe that this is the true voice of the Pakistani people. They have been kept in darkness by their successive regimes. We want to assure them that we have no enmity towards them. There are more things in common between us than those which divide us.

We should like to fashion our relations with the people of Pakistan on the basis of friendship and understanding. Let them live as masters in their own house and devote their energies to the removal of poverty and inequalities in their country.

It is this sincere desire which prompted us last evening to instruct our Army, Navy and Air Force to cease operations from 20.00 hours today on all fronts in the west.

I am grateful for the support which all political parties of the country have given during this difficult period and specially to this initiative on behalf of peace.

This offer was communicated to the world community by our Minister of External Affairs, Sardar Swaran Singh in New York. We also had it formally conveyed to the Government of Pakistan through the Swiss Embassy. We hope that the people and the rulers of Pakistan will appreciate and reciprocate this offer.

The consequences which would flow from a failure to do so will rest squarely upon the military rulers of Pakistan. However, regardless of what happens on the western front, let us not be complacent. The coming months specially will bring new and complex problems. We must be very vigilant to safeguard our integrity and our interests and

above all, the fundamental beliefs of our national existence.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (ग्वालिअर) : मैंने आपको नोटिस दिया है कि हम इस पर चर्चा करना चाहेंगे। प्रधान मंत्री का यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि युद्ध-विराम के एक तरफा आदेश के बारे में सभी दलों का सहयोग प्राप्त है। हम युद्ध-विराम नहीं चाहते, युद्ध का अन्त चाहते हैं और मुझे नहीं लगता कि इस युद्ध से युद्ध का अन्त होगा मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप हमको इस पर चर्चा करने का मौका दें जिससे हम अपनी बात स्पष्ट रूप में कह सकें।

MR SPEAKER: We will look into it later.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: (Palghat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of procedure, we have to say something...

MR SPEAKER: I am not allowing anybody. I am not allowing speeches.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: There is a certain procedure. The question is when leaders of groups are called and they decide something, whether when some members of that group does not agree, this procedure must be stopped. Those leaders were present; I was present I understand that the Member of the Jan Sangh, Mr Pitambar Das not only agreed, but he said that before Yahya Khan makes a thing we must do it. On behalf of my party, if I say something, if I am wrong, it must be discussed there. The procedure is not that the party leaders are called and they agree on something and again they take it up in the House. If such a procedure is allowed to stand then there is no use calling the leaders.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भेरा निवेदन सुनें। मुझे खेद है कि कल मैं यहाँ उपस्थित नहीं था और विरोधी दलों के नेताओं की बैठक में मैं नहीं गया। मगर जो हमारे प्रतिनिधि थे उन्होंने कहा कि उन्होंने रिजॉल्यूशन एक्सप्रेस किया है।

MR SPEAKER: This is not the proper time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): What Mr Vajpayee says is not correct. He

was not present in the meeting, nor was I and so we are on equal footing. We have carefully checked up reports from all the Members who were present and the leaders. Two Members were present on behalf of Mr. Vajpayee's party.—Mr Pitambar Das and Bhai Mahavir ji. Everybody knows that declaration or announcement—the text of it,—was gone through line by line, even certain changes were made by agreement and the whole thing was approved. Nobody objected to it. Mr. Vajpayee cannot come now and say this

MR SPEAKER: I think propriety demands that

SHRI S.M.BANERJEE (Kanpur): Something wrong in their leadership.

MR. SPEAKER: This should not have been brought. There may be many after-thoughts but this should not be brought here. I am not going to allow it. You can have it later on. I have another programme

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मगर आप चर्चा का मौका तो दीजिये ।

12.39 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. MEETING OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN THE CENTRAL HALL TO FELICITATE THE PRIME MINISTER

MR. SPEAKER: I have a very good news that tomorrow at 4 O'clock, all of us, all sections of this House will felicitate the Prime Minister in the Central Hall and it will be my privilege—of course, I am not assuming it myself, but there was a suggestion of others also,—that I shall be presiding over it. Thereafter, because I shall be presiding over it willingly, I will be. At Home also to all the Members. I was thinking of going to my constituency and I hoped by that time I will give the news of ceasefire also. Most of the war was fought in my constituency, Amritsar district, during the last war and this war also. Because I do not speak in the House the Prime

Minister should be very considerate to my constituency.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Because of the war, the hon. Prime Minister cancelled the tour of my constituency. Let her visit my constituency.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall have to take him to the border areas so that he may change his views some time. Except a few districts we do need to carry all the Members to the border places so that they may know what a horrible thing it is to go to war.

12.40 hrs.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS (APPRECIATION OF SERVICES) BILL—Contd.

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पंच्यूलो : (टिहरी-गढ़वाल) : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि चूंकि 1972 में हम आजादी की मितवर्षी जुबली मना रहे हैं इसलिए भारत सरकार को चाहिये कि 1972 में आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ने वाले सेनानियों को अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करने के लिए, उनके प्रति अपनी कृतज्ञता प्रकट करने के लिए, भारत सरकार कुछ ठोस कदम उठाए। एक मुझाव यह है कि भारत सरकार इन समस्त स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों का हूज हू तैयार करे और उनको प्रकाशित करे ।

दूसरा मुझाव यह है कि जैसा कि पाणिग्रही जी ने मुझाव दिया है 1972 में कोई स्मारिका या उनका स्मारक स्थापित करने की दिशा में कदम उठाये जायें। प्रान्तों को भी उसे इन प्रकार की सलाह देनी चाहिये कि वे उन स्थानों पर जहाँ जहाँ स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के लिए लड़ने वाले सेनानी रहे हैं, स्मारक बनायें ।

बहुत से लोग सूफी अम्बा प्रसाद को भूल गये होंगे वह ईरान में मरे थे। शायद मुरादाबाद में रहने वाले लोग भी उनको भूल गये होंगे। इसी प्रकार से भोवाल निवासी डा० बरकतुल्ला खान फ्रामिस्को में मरे। उसी प्रकार से पेशावर के शेर अली को 1872 में लाई मयो को गॉली मारने के अभियोग में फांसी दी गई थी। जलियांवाला बांड के माइको ग्रीडायर से बदला लेने के लिये उधम सिंह उर्फ गम मुहम्मद सिंह को लंदन में फांसी दी गई थी। राम बिहारी ब्राम ने लाई हाइंग पर 1912 में बम फेंका था और वही आई०एन०ए० के संस्थापकों में से थे। उनकी जापान में मृत्यु हुई ।