

years or from 10 to 12 years, no fundamental change in the educational system has come.

We are saying today that our basic approach is secularism, democracy, socialism and so on. Do our text books give the real picture or true meaning of democracy or socialism or secularism? I had the opportunity to talk to many student gatherings and when they are asked: what is democracy, they say: it is the rule of the majority. If democracy was the rule of the majority obviously in this world Hitler was the greatest democrat. It is not the rule of majority. It is the development of human values where even the views of minority are to be given due weight.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue on the next occasion.

14.59-1½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM (Thanjavur): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st November, 1973."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st November, 1973."

*The Motion was adopted*

15 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: ESTABLISHMENT OF CONVENTION WHEN GOVERNMENT SHOULD RESIGN—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up further consideration of the Resolution moved by Shri Shyamnandan

Mishra. Shri Shyamnandan Mishra may continue his speech.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, although it might sound paradoxical when I say that conditions in the country both dictate and deter such resolution, I consider it my duty to place such a resolution before the House for its acceptance. Why do I consider that the conditions in the country dictate paradoxical considerations? On the one hand there are conditions of widening and deepening poverty, mounting unemployment and increasing economic and social disparities which are making the national situation almost explosive and on the other hand we find that the political conditions in the country do not favour any optimistic assumptions that underlie my resolution. My resolution calls for a 7 per cent growth in national income and correspondingly it calls for increase in industrial and agricultural production. It also expects that there would be increase in employment of a particular order and those who are below the poverty line would be getting a fairer deal. These are the basic points of my resolution. But I am also emphasising that the political conditions in the country do not seem to give us much hope and encouragement in the direction of my resolution. The political condition does not seem to be geared to growth and development or even to social justice and the atmosphere is now definitely hostile to planning. Therefore, we find that we are in a plan holiday, and this plan holiday has been continuing for quite some time—since 1966-67. When we are in the midst of a plan holiday, would it not appear somewhat fool hardy to suggest that our targets should be higher than they have been in the past? That is a question which is bound to be asked of me.

The real aspect of the present situation is that if these things that I have mentioned in my resolution are not fulfilled we shall end up in a way that