

(ii) No. 12/154/56-MT/Home dated the 27th March, 1958.

(iii) No. F. 12/37/57-MT/Home dated the 3rd April, 1958.

(iv) No. 12/25/52-MT/Home (1) dated 3rd April, 1958.

(v) No. 12/41/58-MT/Home dated the 3rd April, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-837/58.]

12.23 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): Sir I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.23½ hrs.

MOTION RE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION—contd

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by the hon. Prime Minister:

"That the present International Situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I listened with care and due respect to the speeches made yesterday by various hon. Members of this House, more particularly to the eloquent speech full of feeling which my hon. friend, Acharya Kripalani made. Much was said yesterday and sometimes what was said appeared to be or might even have been intended to be in criticism of Government's policy. But excepting two hon. Members I think it is worth nothing that in spite

of odd criticisms of emphasis or of some particular minor aspect, the whole burden of the speeches yesterday was essentially acceptance of the policy of the Government. Two hon. Members who, I regret to say, have not yet been convinced of this policy from their various points of view are the hon. Raja Mahendra Pratap and Shri Brajeshwar Prasad. Perhaps, if I may respectfully suggest to them to confer together and try to convince each other, both might agree.

Now, in dealing with these matters we consider each particular question in some isolation, although no question can be isolated from this context of world conditions. Nevertheless, we cannot always be considering the whole world. We have to consider a question to some extent isolated from the rest. We may consider, on the other hand, the broad world situation, the background of it, why it has arisen and in what direction it is going. Both are necessary, i.e., a perspective of the situation, seeing the roots which have given rise to the present situation and the direction in which it is going and then a more detailed view. Probably we are likely to err in not taking that perspective view—when I say 'we', I mean politicians generally, whether they are in Government or outside—because we are usually so full of the troubles of the moment that we do not or we have not the time really to think of the distant future. It is well, therefore, that some of us anyway take that perspective view and look upon these questions from the ivory tower of an academician like Acharya Kripalani. It is important that we should not forget that viewpoint and I for one welcome what Acharya Kripalani said although I do not agree with some of the things that he said. But I can very well understand the pain and torment through which he must go and through which any sensitive person must go when he looks round the world today and sees how high principles are proclaimed and not adhered to and how in the name of peace something the very reverse of peace is done.