

tural land and crops to be raised therein) for the purpose of increasing the production and supply of foodgrains and other essential agricultural products."

Earlier sub-article (10g) refers to ensuring the safety of

"mines, oil-fields, factories or industrial or commercial undertakings generally, or any mine, oil-field, factory or industrial or commercial undertaking in particular."

They will have power not to control all these things, but also over their demolition, destruction, rendering them useless etc.

We have given relevant amendments in regard to these things, and we will go into them in detail when we consider the amendments.

I wish to sound a warning that on the pretext under the guise, and indeed because of this particular emergency, I do not want the Government to do anything to endanger the economic freedom and economic independence that our peasants today enjoy through their self-employment and their small holdings. I do not want the small holders in this country, and there are tens of crores of them, in any way to be harassed and be suppressed or even subverted. In State after State in the recent past legislation has been passed in order to increase the land revenue. It is an offence against the peasant. In some places it has been raised by 100 per cent, too.

I wish to make a suggestion, and I appeal to the Government, that just as they do not expect the workers or peasants or any other people to go on strike or satyagraha and thus take an offensive against the Government in this national emergency, so also the Government should not take this kind of offensive against peasants and impose upon them these additional burdens.

Similarly, I do not want the industrialists, small and big, medium and others engaged in cottage industries, to be branded in a reckless manner as profiteers, blackmarketeers and so on without any proper reason at all, but on the other hand, I want the Government to try and appreciate this emergency, win their co-operation, induce them to give maximum possible co-operation, and in that way maximise the totality of co-operation with the Government that would be forthcoming voluntarily without any coercion, from different sections of the people.

It is by the manner in which the Government deals with our masses in a friendly, in a co-operative and in a commonwealth manner, not as merely the wielder of authority, that Government would be able to maximise this co-operation from the people, which is absolutely necessary to ensure the success of our national struggle against communist China.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have always held Prof. Ranga in great esteem but this afternoon my esteem has gone much beyond what I had given before. I think he deserves my highest esteem today.

Mr. Speaker: He may express it tomorrow.

17 hours.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, with your permission I rise to announce a slight change in the order of Government Business for the 22nd and 23rd of November. The House will take up the Pondicherry (Administration) Bill, 1962 and the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1962 as the first items on the 22nd of November, to be followed by further consideration of the Defence of India Bill and other Government business as already set down in the Order Paper.

This change in the order of business has become necessary to secure passing of the Pondicherry (Administration) Bill which is to replace an Ordinance, and the return of the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill which is a Money Bill from the Rajya Sabha on the 23rd, which has been specially converted into an official day.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the position regarding the Session?

Mr. Speaker: I have received today a request by some of the hon. Members from the Opposition that this should be adjourned on the 23rd and we may call a session again. We shall see it tomorrow. Has the Government to say anything?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, you were very kind to send us the letter which you had received from some hon. friends. There are differing views. A large section of people want that the House should be adjourned on the 23rd and we may meet early in December. Some people say: let us sit through the whole of this month or till the 2nd or 3rd or 4th December. For resolving that difficulty I have invited the Leaders of the Groups in both the Houses to-

tomorrow at 12.30 P.M. for a discussion. So far as the Government are concerned, we are absolutely in their hands. If they want to sit through we have got enough business to carry on. In that case after the disposal of the business that we have in hand, it will be difficult for us to call a session in December because there is no other work for us. Otherwise, if they leave behind certain things, certainly we will be justified in calling a session, say, by the 10th December. So, I would place both these proposals before them.

An Hon. Member: 1st December.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Government will rather sit till the 1st of December rather than adjourning on the 23rd and then again meeting on the 1st. As I said, I would certainly like to place these two proposals before the hon. Members who are invited for tomorrow and Government will accept the consensus of opinion in favour of one or the other proposal.

17.05 hours.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday the 22nd November, 1962|Agrahayana 1, 1884 (Saka).