

separate railway, viz., the North-East Frontier Railway. Their complaint is that some of the assurances that have been given, and which have been complied with in the case of other railways, have not yet been fulfilled in the case of the commercial employees of that railway, but as the time is short, I shall send a written memorandum to the Railway Minister. I hope he will consider it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon. Member like to avail of the remainder of the short time available now or would he like to continue on Monday?

Shri Barman: It is better if I get the time on Monday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, then. We take up the non-official business.

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**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS' BILLS AND RE-
SOLUTIONS
FIFTEENTH REPORT**

Shrimati Da Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th February, 1958."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th February, 1958."

The motion was adopted

**RESOLUTION RE: COMMISSION
TO INQUIRE INTO INDISCIPLINE
AMONG STUDENTS—contd.**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the resolution moved by Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri on the 14th February, 1958 regarding the appointment of a commission to enquire into indiscipline among students.

Out of 2½ hours allotted for the discussion of the resolution, 54 minutes have already been taken up, and 1 hour and 36 minutes are left for its further discussion today. Shri Goray.

Shri Goray (Poona): I welcome the resolution moved by the hon. lady Member. I would support her suggestion for the appointment of a commission, but I would only plead that she should not withdraw the resolution at the last moment.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): That is bound to happen.

Shri Goray: This resolution tries to focus our attention on a problem which is exercising the minds of all people who have the good of the country at heart.

This problem can be viewed from two or three angles. The present malaise can be traced mainly to the utter lack of any central ideal around which the mental attitudes of our younger generation can be built up.

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Before we attained independence for the last five or six decades at least, or for the matter of that we can say for the last hundred years, there was a persistent urge towards freedom, an urge for the liberation of our country, and the finest of our youth was enthused with that ideal of liberation, and sacrifice towards that end.