

से दृष्टता, बीमारी, अन्धाय और भ्रष्टान को मिटाने का प्रयत्न करना होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि हम इन चीजों को दूर कर सकें तो समाज की सारी कमियाँ दूर हो सकती हैं। इस काम को करने के लिये केवल सरकार को ही प्रयत्न नहीं करना है बल्कि जनता को भी देश के अन्दर जितनी पार्टियाँ हैं उन को मिल कर प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। यदि सब राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ मिल कर कम से कम निर्माण के कार्यों में एक साथ बैठ जायें तो ऐसा कोई मसला नहीं है जिसको हम हल न कर सकें। इससे देश आगे बढ़ेगा और इस प्रकार हम दुनिया के सामने एक नई मिसाल रख सकेंगे कि भारतवर्ष में जो डिमोक्रेसी है उसमें चाहे कितने ही राजनीतिक झगड़े क्यों न हों लेकिन देश के निर्माण के कार्यों में वे सब एक हैं। यदि हम अपने देश में एक प्रकार का बातावरण पैदा कर सकेंगे तो हम मानवता के आगे एक नया सबक रख सकेंगे।

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to make one announcement. I just want to give this information. Tomorrow the Prime Minister will reply to this debate at 3-30. After the question hour there will be some statements—one from the ex-Finance Minister also. All this would take us up to 2 P.M. Perhaps at that time some hon. Members might be having their lunch. That is why I want to say this. We will have the reply from the Prime Minister at 3-30 P.M.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—contd.

Shri N. E. Munisamy (Vellore): I also join other friends in offering hearty congratulations and thanks to the President for this illuminating Address to both the Houses. The President was pleased to give out a detailed account in a searching

manner of the activities of the Government of India in the past and what is likely to be done hereafter. I will only say that we should not be satisfied very much about our advance. We have made some progress in this period but much thought has not been given to what ought to have been achieved in this period. We should not be happy over what we have achieved.

This Address deals with several aspects. I would like to concentrate on two points: foodgrains and our relations with Pakistan over Kashmir and also with regard to certain reports that have been given by some Commissions. My friends have offered various criticisms in respect of several aspects of the Government's policy.

So far as the food problem is concerned, even this morning we heard about the difficulty of supply of foodgrains from region to region. In Madras and Kerala, there is no adequate supply of food. We should see that foodgrains are rushed to these scarcity areas. Not only that, we must also see that foodgrains are produced in that area. We are having some minor irrigation projects. There are other ways to bring about this. There are many tanks in South India; they can be renovated and de-silted. The capacity of the catchment area can be increased so that during the rainy season more water can be utilised. There are certain rivers which do not have water even during the rainy season. There are no proper schemes to exploit sub-soil water.

Take for instance the river Palar. At one time it was having perennial flow of water. Bunds and anaicuts had been constructed in the upper regions so that there is now no flow of water. Even now Palar river is fully possessed of sub-soil water. With the help of a number of tube wells, lands in the nearby area could be irrigated. That has not been properly exploited by the State Government for want of funds. It is not always good to depend upon the import of foodgrains from Orissa and Andhra Pradesh . . .