

**REQUEST FOR CERTAIN PAPERS TO BE
LAID ON THE TABLE**

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, before we take up other business, I would like to say that in connection with a Short Notice Question which was answered by the Rehabilitation Minister, I asked that the Minutes of the Joint Meeting of the Rehabilitation Minister and the State Rehabilitation Minister, Shri P. C. Sen, and the letter Mr. Sen wrote to the Rehabilitation Minister, which was quoted by Shrimati Maya Ban-nerjee, Deputy Minister, in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, be placed on the Table of the House. They wanted your guidance and I understand that they have no objection to lay it on the Table of the House. I think the matter is of public importance. As the House is going to adjourn, you kindly direct them—I would request you Sir and you kindly direct them—to lay them on the Table of the House. The hon. Minister is there and he can enlighten us.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER or REHABILITATION (SHRI P. S. NASKAR): Sir, I am told that your direction in the matter has been communicated to Shri Khanna. Shri Khanna is out on tour and he will be returning tonight. Tomorrow he will make a statement in the House, if necessary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: *. Shri Bhupesh Gupta will not be here tomorrow morning.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I do not want to be here and as long as it is in your hands and it is in the possession of the House, I do not mind.

**REQUEST FOR DISCUSSION ON
SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS**

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan) : Sir, in regard to the China affair, the Lok Sabha is having a dis-

cussion on the 29th instant. Should we not have a discussion on this very important matter? Always we have been having such discussions and I would submit that we should be given an opportunity to discuss it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will have about an hour on Friday evening between five and six.

**THE FINANCE BILL, 1960—
continued.**

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI (Madras): Sir, I was talking on the Finance Bill and I was dealing with the educational system in the country. Before I proceed with the matter, in view of the discussion that took place during the question hour here, I would like to stress the value and importance of making our service rules stable and continuous when once rules have been made, in order to secure efficiency of loyal servants and their enthusiasm in the work they do. Rules should not be changed overnight and the services kept in a state of nervous tension as to what might happen to them the day following. It is very essential that the permanent services which are an asset to this country are properly looked after. Ministers come and go and Members of Parliament come and go, but the permanent services remain a continuous feature. They are the backbone of the whole structure of our Constitution and our country and they should be guaranteed security and stability. Only if this is done, will all these troubles of inefficiency, delay by circuitous procedures and so on be overcome. (Interruption.) I say it not only with regard to the railways but with regard to all the services, including the teachers' services and with reference to the various scales of pay, starting from the elementary school stage up to the university stage.

Next, Sir, I would like to submit that education should inculcate proper moral and spiritual ideals and this should result in worthy conduct and behaviour. The kind of indiscipline and the resort to strikes recently witnessed in many of our educational institutions, has been an ugly phenomenon and I feel that money which is given to the universities and other educational institutions should be given in such a manner as to enforce certain standards so as to avoid the recurrence of such strikes. The parents, the staff and the general public, indeed all those who are concerned with the promotion of knowledge and character, should come together and take a solemn vow that such things would not be allowed to recur. Sir, to effect this, I would recommend that a scheme of moral and spiritual guidance to students at all stages of education should be introduced and I hope the hon. Minister of Education will incorporate the findings of the Committee on Moral and Religious Education in this respect and especially accept the very good suggestion made by our Chairman, Dr. Radhakrishnan, for starting the daily programme in an educational institution with a few minutes of silent prayer or meditation. That would enable all concerned to think of the purpose that they have to fulfil in coming to that educational institution and to see that that purpose is fulfilled at the end of the day's work. These are temples of knowledge, sacred places and so this is very essential.

I would also stress that money spent on N.C.C. programmes and the A.C.C. training, the National Discipline Scheme and all that goes to make our Defence Services very effective, is money well spent. Need I stress here that in all these schemes, women have to play a very great part? I say this not because of our border issues with China or other countries, but I say that we should have all opportunities for equipping ourselves properly to face

193 RS.—6

any kind of emergency. Our potential strength must always be there, in keeping with the best and heroic traditions of Padmini and other great heroines of our country.

Next, I come to the subject of health. Nobody will doubt that health is wealth in a nation's life and as such it should command the highest priority in a nation's allocation of funds, it is very urgent that there should be compulsory medical inspection in all educational institutions and health reports for every child should be maintained. I am glad that the contributory health scheme has already been started for the Members of Parliament, but I think it should be made possible for all individuals in the country to have these facilities. Want of time would not permit me to go into all the details of this question. Health is very important and I find that in our fight against diseases, while anti-malaria, anti-leprosy, anti-tuberculosis campaigns are going apace, and on a very large scale, but I regretfully submit, Sir, the same attention has not been paid to the work of anti-cancer campaign, and propaganda in this country, though this disease has to its account a large number of victims. Sir, cancer is a dread disease and the sufferings and torture resulting from this disease are so acute that patients actually request their doctors to end their lives instead of allowing them to continue in perpetual agony. But it has been discovered by various experts that with early diagnosis, cancer is curable. In Madras the anti-cancer work was started as early as 1936 and the establishment of the Cancer Institute at Adyar is the consummation of the unremitting endeavours of the Women's Indian Association, under the leadership of a veteran social worker helped by our late Minister of Health, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, who had been a very great asset to the All India Women's Conference. The foundation stone of this institute was laid in 1952 by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, our Prime Minister, and the Institute was declared open by Shri CD. Deshmukh.

[Shrimati T. Nallamuthu Ramamurti.]

The foundation stone for the research block was laid by the Chief Minister of Madras, Shri Kamaraj Nadar and it was opened by the Union Health Minister, Shri Karmarkar. The paediatric block was made possible by the sympathetic appreciation of the work by our Home Minister, Shri Pantji, and it was opened by that great daughter of India—Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Shri Rajendra Prasad, our revered President, and our Vice-President. Dr. Radhakrishnan, the Speaker, Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, and high dignitaries from the Centre, have visited the place and expressed great appreciation.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

As the House is aware, a high-level committee, called the Bhore Committee was set up by the Government of India in 1946 and it went into all aspects of health and diseases in the country and submitted a comprehensive report to the Government. That was a very eminent committee composed of the highest authorities in the line and on the subject of health and diseases. Regarding cancer research, the Bhore Committee had submitted very clearcut recommendations to the Government. They said that five regional centres for cancer research should be started, covering the undivided India, as it then was.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: These have nothing to do with the Finance Bill.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI: But Sir, it is relevant, it is a worthy cause to be financed. One of these centres was to be at Bombay to cover the western region. Another was to be at Calcutta to cover the eastern region and another centre was to be at Madras to cover the southern region. The Government of India has taken over the Tata Memorial Hospital and Cancer Centre at Bombay and similarly it has taken over the Chittaranjan Cancer Research

Centre at Calcutta and the Centre finances these institutions considerably to the extent of several lakhs every year.

At Madras, the Women's Indian Association, which is one of the oldest women's associations, having been formed in 1917, has been daring enough to start a Cancer Research Centre and Hospital at Madras. This has grown very fast from humble beginnings and in the course of six years it has developed into a 140-bed hospital of which twelve beds are devoted to the study and treatment of children and it has a considerable research laboratory attached to it for cancer research and cancer therapy. Cancer research and cancer therapy have to go hand in hand and pre indivisible in fighting this dread disease.

This institution has become well known in India and is drawing patients even from Nepal and Pakistan on the north and Ceylon in the south. It has developed into a major cancer research centre in the country like the Tata Memorial and Chittaranjan Cancer Centres.

To give an idea of the Madras Cancer Research Centre, I may mention that the assets of this Centre in all forms would be approximately about Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 lakhs. The Women's Indian Association has to struggle hard to keep such an institute going. In this institute the experts are performing 2,000 to 3,000 operations per year on «cancer and many cases have been cured. (*Time bell rings.*) I am just finishing.

Sir, this is the first institute in India and I am told even in Asia, to have cobalt bomb therapy. This shows how the Women's Indian Association have forged ahead in the treatment of this dread disease by modern methods. It is only now that the Government of India is obtaining a few such cobalt bombs under the Colombo Plan and for the Tata Memorial Centre and the Chittaranjan Cancer Centres.

This institute has grown to such size that it is no longer possible to continue the growth of the institute and maintain it purely on a voluntary basis. The Government of India in all justice and in conformity with the Bhole Committee Report should accord similar treatment in respect of this dreaded disease to the southern region and take over this body, this Madras Cancer Research Institute and Hospital, as a Central Cancer Research Centre for the southern region.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I would like to make only one or two points towards the end of this session. At the very outset, I would like to draw the attention of the House to what is happening in Manipur because Manipur is a Centrally administered area, and I think we owe a special responsibility in the matter. During the last few days, Sir, the people of Manipur have been subjected to lathi charge and firing as a result of which the other day twenty-one women had to be admitted to the hospital. Today's paper contains the report that the Assam Rifles has been called out and it is patrolling the streets of Imphal and other places. People are being arrested right and left, men and women, and even sometimes children are also being arrested. All these things are being done with a view to suppressing a legitimate movement, a peaceful movement, of the people of Manipur for an elected assembly and for responsible Government. I regret that the Central Government should have taken up this attitude in this matter. The demand is just and this can be done, I understand, by amending the law. The Central Government does not say anything even after the people have made their representation. After making representation after representation, they have been forced perhaps much against their will and at the cost of a lot of suffering to launch this peaceful struggle. Sir, I ask the Government, is this the way to deal with the people? The other day in the other House the Home Minister

said all sorts of things. I have read his speech and he does not say that the people were committing violence. He said that there was satyagraha. They surrounded a certain place and they squatted in many places and these are by no means examples of violence even by the criteria of that report. We would expect Government to take a different view in this matter. I tell you that it would be a sad day for us if the weight and might of this Government were to be trained on six lakhs of people of Manipur just because they have got strivings for democracy at heart and have the courage to uphold that demand and fight for it peacefully and democratically. I would, therefore, appeal to the Government to desist from this perilous course, shameless course, and to start discussions with the leaders of public opinion so that the long standing demand of the people is met or at least steps are taken in that direction. We strongly protest against the actions of the Government in this matter, and I hope that in this we shall get the support of all sections of the House. I am sure the movement will continue peacefully and I am sure that the people of Manipur will not play into any provocations on the part of the Government to deflect from the path of peaceful movement but that nevertheless it will go on.

Sir, the next point I want to make here is this. This is the last occasion I am speaking on the subject because the House will adjourn now. I am not dealing with a matter which is *sub judice* but am only making a mention. The Punjab High Court has issued a writ On the Election Commission on a petition by a Member of this House, Mr. Biren Roy. The Calcutta High Court issued a writ on some petition by others. The matter is serious. I am not going into the question of law. Let the courts decide that, the Punjab High Court and the Supreme Court.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU (West Bengal): Has any writ been issued or only a notice?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You mean only a notice of a writ.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Yes, notice of a writ. I am not going into the question of law. Let the courts decide that but, what I want to stress here is this: The Election Commission issued a notice on the 17th of this month asking the voters to go there with their ration cards and get themselves photographed so that they could appear with the photographs at the time of the voting. Now, you see that the ration card becomes really the credential. It becomes the credential.

SHRI N. M. ANWAR (Madras): Ration cards or Russian cards?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We do not carry Russian cards. Let him carry.

If I go to a photographer with my photograph, get myself photographed and go to the booth at the time of election, I will be allowed to vote. Why not then ask the people to come with their ration cards and vote instead of insisting on the photographs? There are many Muslim women who do not like to be photographed. In Calcutta, one Muslim is a plaintiff. There are also many Hindu women who do not like to be photographed and one Hindu woman has filed a petition. If they have ration cards, then those cards should serve the purpose of identification. I do not know why the Election Commission is getting involved into such matters, litigation and all that, over a simple matter; and 1,20,000 people should not be allowed to be disenfranchised in this manner. This is absurd and illogical. I should go to the photographer, show the ration card, get myself photographed and then on the strength of that photograph taken on the strength of the ration card go to the polling booth and exercise my right. It is illogical and absurd. I do not know what is happening to our Election Commission. Is it because that, it gets constitutional authority and that it does not listen to public opinion at all?

SHRI ABHIMANYU RATH (Orissa): Suppose a lady in *burqa* goes to the polling booth with a photograph, are they going to lift the *burqa* and compare the photograph?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: The hon. Member is a bit confused. A lady in *burqa* need not be photographed! Let us not talk of that. You are asking how the Election Commission will verify the photograph. Do not say such things.

This is an illogical approach. I demand again that those whose names are on the electoral roll should be allowed to vote whether they have photographs or ration cards because they are entitled and have the right to vote on the strength of the fact that their name appears on the electoral roll, and I think the Election Commission will be well advised not to depart from the salutary provision and do something else which frustrates voting and makes voting, franchise, etc., a farce.

Then, Sir, I come to the External Affairs Ministry. The Prime Minister is going to the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers. Today's paper contains a report that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers would not discuss the South African question. We were apprehending this because the British Prime Minister was pulling strings so that this matter does not come up at all. From Whitehall and Downing Street sources it was said that this matter would not be taken up at all. Mr. Menzies, it seems is also of the same view that this question would not be taken up but there are others, for instance, the New Zealand Prime Minister, who are interested in taking up this matter. I do not know what is happening but it is quite clear that this matter would not be discussed at all. Why then are we going there? What for are we going there? This is a very relevant subject for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers to take up. The Commonwealth is already an irritation for the peoples of Asia and

Africa arid it would be a colossal laughing stock if people went there and said that they can discuss only what is there in the agenda. I do not understand this at all. Therefore, Sir, the Prime Minister should insist that this thing should be included in the agenda. We do not go there to look at each other's faces. The people of Asia and Africa expect that here in the Commonwealth when you get the culprit, well, you must haul him up.

SHRI N. M. ANWAR: What about China?

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You ask your Prime Minister to discuss China in the Commonwealth.

Now, Sir, this is very important. We want South Africa to be isolated and we want pressure to be brought even from within the Commonwealth. Today fortunately we have African nations like Ghana and others who can take sides if the European nations ate divided. That is important. We should also move in the United Nations Assembly for sanctions against South Africa. The principles and purposes of the Charter have been violated; the Human Rights Declaration has also been violated. Therefore, we would be quite within our rights—in fact it is the duty of every country—to move the United Nations for sanctions against South Africa and that would be facilitated if the Prime Minister takes stand, a very positive stand and a strong stand, in the Commonwealth Conference and see that the matter is included in the agenda and that the whole thing is discussed. And what is more important, the world should know that the Prime Minister is discussing this there and the results of the discussion should also be known to our country and to the rest of the world. That is a matter of great moral and political importance and I think everybody looks forward to Jawaharlal Nehru in this matter. He should take all the steps that are expected of him and of

course of the great country like ours. Thank you.

SHRI D. A. MIRZA (Madras): Mr. Deputy-Chairman, Sir, this Budget has not disappointed the common man. The very fact that we hear praises from different parties clearly shows that the Budget is acceptable to the country. Sir, for the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society the vast gulf that exists between enormous wealth on the one side and abject poverty on the other should be narrowed down and this Budget will go a long way in narrowing down that gulf.

SHRI SHEEL BHADRA YAJEE (Bihar): The Budget or the Finance Bill?

SHRI D. A. MIRZA: We are speaking about the Budget. After political freedom what the common man wants is economic freedom, freedom from want, freedom from hunger. It is immaterial to him whether India is divided into linguistic provinces, whether Andhras have got Andhradesa, or the Maharashtrians have got Maharashtra or the Gujaratis have got Mahagujarat. What he wants is one square meal a day, a . . .

SHRI N. M. ANWAR: Two square meals.

SHRI D. A. MIRZA: . . . house to live in and clothes to cover his body. If these are denied to him, all tails of establishing a socialistic pattern of society is a big farce and it will remain a mere dream.

Now, Sir, the moment the Budget is presented, the moment Members leave the Parliament House, we find that the prices have gone up by 50 per cent, and in some places by 100 per cent. Take, for instance, commodities which are essential for the common man like rice, chillies, tamarind etc. They have all gone up and today rice is sold at Rs. 1-8-0 a measure and chillies are sold at Rs. 5/8- a viss. When prices are soaring up like this, how could v^a

[Shri D. A. Mirza.] expect the common man to live in peace or to have satisfaction? Even during those war days rice was sold at 2[^]. measures for a rupee and for that there was so much agitation and today rice is sold at Rs. 1/81- a measure. When the prices of rice and other essential commodities have gone up, how could you expect the common man to live with the meagre income that he gets? For that I want the Government to come forward

AN HON. MEMBER: State trading.

SHRI D. A. MIRZA: I am not talking of State trading or private sector or public sector. Somehow, the Government should come forward, tuck up its sleeves and see that this black marketing is rooted out. You cannot expect any civilised Government to remain silent spectators of the tragedy that is being enacted.

Now, Sir, we find that every year our Finance Minister is going on his global tours to collect funds to implement the Five Year Plans. I do not find any necessity at all for the Finance Minister to go about asking for funds for the implementation of the Five Year Plans. When there is enough hidden wealth in our country the Government can requisition that wealth and see that that wealth is utilised for the implementation of the Plans. Sir, at the time of the merger of these States, the Maharajas and Nawabs handed over to Government empty treasuries. Today the wealth of the country is in the hands of the Maharajas and Nawabs. Why can't the Government whip out the arm of law—the arm of law is long enough to reach anyone—and see that they take possession of all the hidden wealth that these Maharajas and Nawabs are having today? (Interruptions.) I handed over to the treasury Rs. 34 lakhs and I am not having one anna with me.

Secondly, I am not talking for those people . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are talking on the Finance Bill **and** the taxation proposals.

SHRI D. A. MIRZA: Sir, the taxes are very moderate but here I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister that an excise duty has been levied on cut pieces and fents. Cut pieces and fents are utilised by tailors. The tailors who were thrown out after the second world war have established an industry where widows and orphans are employed, and thereby they are able to make a living. Now, even without any levy of excise duty the prices were very high and I am sure with this levy of excise duty this industry in Madras would be closed down. The Finance Minister says that the concessions that are given to the fents dealers are abused. Somewhere in Bombay if these concessions are misused, do you mean to say that for the fault of Bombay, Madras should suffer? If this biggest small industry in Madras—the readymade-garments industry— does not flourish, I am sure many of the widows and orphans will be thrown out of jobs.

THE MINISTER OF REVENUE AND CIVIL EXPENDITURE (DR. B. GOPALA REDDI) : 2J yards are partly exempted.

SHRI D. A. MIRZA: We want to make it 3J. As things stand, the proposed excise duty if imposed on fents will result in a scarcity of these garments in the market. These garments that are manufactured out of fents and cut pieces are bought by people whose income is not even Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per month. Now, if this excise duty is levied on these fents, I think it will not be possible for these poor people to go in for garments at all. As matters stand, the common man is not having even one square meal a day. The housing problem is there, the food problem is there. In addition to that you want to deprive the common man, the poor man, **even**

of his garments. I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider it and see that this levy is removed.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that there are 19 speakers still on the list. Unless we sit through the lunch hour, they will not get any chance. I am calling upon the hon. Minister to reply at 3.30. Even if we do not sit through the lunch hour, we will have got full seven hours for the discussion of this Bill. If hon. Members want to have a chance, they have to sit through the lunch hour. Is it the sense of the House that we sit through?

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: Sir, we shall continue this till 5, instead of sitting through the lunch hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is another motion. I will call you to reply at 3-30.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, you can adjourn for one hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We adjourn for one hour and meet at 2 P.M.

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSH (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I have only a few, very brief remarks to make on the problem of incentives and disincentives, investment and disinvestment, which the taxation policy of Government involves under this Finance Bill. I take it that the taxation policy is designed to be a tool in the hands of the Finance Minister to further the objectives of a socialist society. And if that is so, the purpose or objective obviously is to stimulate the maximum volume of production of wealth in the community and the utmost rate of industrial development, and for that purpose to provide the maximum possible incentive to those who work, workers who produce wealth, those who save and those who

I invest. Now, if we look at the tax structure, we find an impressive array of taxes, personal taxes, to be paid by an individual, which have been levied by the Central Government. You have income-tax, super-tax, capital-gains tax, wealth-tax, expenditure-tax, gift-tax and estate duty. Estate duty a man pays after the Minister has successfully killed him off and the other item . . .

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: The Finance Minister does not kill him.

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSH: The other items he pays while he is on this side of the river of life. Now, the maximum marginal income-tax and super-tax rate in India today is 77 per cent, on what is called earned income and 84 per cent, on what is called investment income. I said the 'maximum'. If you take into account only income-tax and wealth-tax, it can be shown by calculation that the taxes amount—in some income levels, some income points, the wealth-tax and income-tax alone put together—amount to more than 100 per cent, of the income of the assessee. In other words, he has to pay something out of his capital, in addition to paying the Finance Minister his whole income. I do not want to be misunderstood; it is no part of my purpose to plead with the Finance Minister that he should show any mercy to the wealthy classes of the community. I merely want to understand the implications and the meaning of the policy that he is pursuing. In some of the more advanced countries of the world where they have a more egalitarian society than we have in India, for instance, the Swedish people, the Norwegian people—the tax law in those countries provides that the combined burden of taxation on wealth and income should in no case exceed 80 per cent, of the income. As I said, it is not any part of my interest to persuade the Finance Minister to be soft-hearted to the prosperous sections of our community. I am merely seeking light from him. I hope some day he will explain to us what it is that we exactly mean by

[Shri Sudhir Ghosh.] a socialist society and in what manner this taxation policy exactly helps us to achieve its objectives.

I have no difficulty in understanding a communist society. I have no difficulty in understanding a capitalist society. A communist society is a very disciplined kind of society in which the big stick is applied very freely and effectively in order to drive the human donkey to great efforts in the field of wealth production. I have no difficulty in understanding the American capitalist who believes in private profit, the profit motive, the big fat carrot that he dangles before the individual in order to drive him to great efforts for wealth production. But we in India believe that the big stick is something which is crude and vulgar and we have rejected it as a way of life. We also consider that the carrot is something unholy. I am not quarrelling with any one of these arguments at all. Now, if we have to find an incentive which is neither the carrot nor the big stick, I hope some day our Government will explain to us for our benefit what is that something, which is neither the carrot nor the stick, which drives the Indian donkey to greater and greater endeavour for the production of wealth in this country.

If we look at all these numerous taxes, can the Finance Minister tell us that these taxes are yielding really substantial revenues? The actual figures I collected are these, and the Finance Minister could correct me if I am wrong; the yield from wealth-tax was about Rs. 5 crores in 1958-59 and about Rs. 6½ crores in 1959-60. Not a lot of money. The yield from expenditure-tax was Rs. 80 lakhs in 1959-60 and the estimate for 1960-61 is Rs. 90 lakhs. It is not a lot of money.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA (Uttar Pradesh) : It is rising all the same.

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSH: I am coming to that. The gift-tax is estimated

1 to yield Rs. 80 lakhs in 1960-61. The capital-gains tax has not produced anything very appreciable. Now, my point is instead of wasting your time and energy in all these bits and pieces, why don't you concentrate more on collecting the income-tax arrears? Your income-tax arrears, as far as I can find out—I do not know the actual figure—must be a good deal more than Rs. 200 crores.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): Over Rs. 200 crores.

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSH: I am told it is over Rs. 200 crores. I do not know the actual figure.

DR. B. GOPALA REDDI: If he wants, he can say Rs. 280 crores.

SHRI SUDHIR GHOSH: Obviously he finds that it is difficult for him to collect that money, and why is that so? Is it because you have not got the organisational capacity to collect it? And we come up again against this all-pervading problem of organisation, Government's organisational capacity, in order to get our job done. The other day, when I spoke on the Appropriation Bill, I tried very hard to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to this all-pervading problem of weakness in our organisational capacity. I was a little distressed to see the superficiality of the answer that he gave. He says: "Hon. Members seem to think that Government are not doing anything at all. They seem to take a very gloomy view that the Government is doing nothing. We are doing something for our rural population in the Community Development Projects, something in the heavy industries. It is not that we are not doing anything." Who says that Government is not doing anything? We say that Government is doing a very great deal. We say that we can take pride in some of the things that Government is doing. But my point is that I do beg of him to see that for the political and economic survival of our community we shall have to be a great deal more effective than we are.

The hon. Minister says that the bureaucracy is a much maligned organisation. Who maligns the bureaucracy? I say that our bureaucracy is excellent. They are excellent for the purposes for which they were created and trained, but those purposes have undergone revolutionary changes. According to our British predecessors the business of Government was collection of land revenue, maintenance of law and order, little bits of public works activities, and so on. Today the principal purpose of Government is the production of wealth in order to build what we call a socialist society. For the production of wealth obviously the Government machine that we inherited from our British predecessors is not particularly suitable. I am merely suggesting that for the job of production of wealth you need something which is much more flexible, much more businesslike, than the bureaucratic set-up that we inherited. For the purposes for which they were created they are wonderful. If they were not so wonderful, we could not have survived the shock of partition of the country, for instance.

President Roosevelt, when he assumed power after the 1929—31 breakdown of the economy of the United States, found himself faced with a country which was in shambles. In many ways our situation is similar to the situation of the United States after that economic breakdown. That was rebuilding a country. We are trying to build a country from scratch. When he was faced with that great problem, he not only used the normal agencies of Government which he inherited from his predecessors but he had the courage to devise all kinds of newer and newer agencies in order to get the economic job done. The Tennessee Valley Authority, for instance. David Lilienthal because of his successful chairmanship of the Authority made a name not only for himself but for the whole of the United States of America. He himself told me some years ago that when—ever he went to Washington to get a

little bit of the money, which was sanctioned for his Authority by the Congress of the United States, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget always made him shed tears. That kind of conflict between the existing normal agencies of a Government and the newer and newer types of organisations which are created for the purposes of wealth production—there is nothing peculiarly Indian in that. It has been known all over the world. My point is that in spite of all these difficulties and conflicts, inside an organisation it is our business to expand rapidly the organisational capacity of our Government in order that we can make good use of our limited resources and can get our job done. In this matter what is known as autonomous authorities have been singularly unsuccessful in this country. Not a single one of them has ever been allowed to function as a really autonomous authority. The Damodar Valley Corporation has never been an autonomous authority. The Hindustan Steel has never been an autonomous authority. None of these has been so because of this conflict between the existing agencies of Government and these newer creations. And that is where political leadership comes. Roosevelt was a man who had the guts in him to put his foot down and say to the existing agencies of the Government: "I want to make use of you, and * want to make the maximum possible use of you, but the job before me is so large even in sheer size and magnitude that; I have got to make use of other kinds of talent from whatever sources I may be able to secure them." There may be a man in the legal profession, there may be a man in the universities, there may be a man in industry and business; wherever talent is found, we have got to use it in organisations in which that kind of talent can be fitted and effective use can be made of it. Instead of attempting to do that, our political leaders who become Ministers even use Parliament as an excuse for the failure of these autonomous organisations. It is said,

[Shri Sudhir Ghosh] if a Minister is responsible to Parliament for the activities of an autonomous company or corporation, how can he allow that organisation to exercise a great deal of freedom of action; which is nonsense? A Minister is entitled to come up to Parliament and say: "A law which is the expression of your will gives this organisation this measure of freedom of action, because you have charged them with the discharging of responsibilities of a peculiar kind, and therefore you have given them a much larger measure of freedom of action than a normal civil service organisation is given, and you cannot take away with one hand what you have given with the other." I am quite sure Parliament will respond to that. Instead the Ministers argue that because they are responsible to Parliament, they have got to interfere with the freedom of action, the autonomy of an autonomous organisation, and if the Ministers do that, you can imagine what their Secretaries or Joint Secretaries or Under-Secretaries do. However, I do not wish to go into the details of these arguments regarding organisation. It requires time. I hope we can pursue it on another occasion. In any case so long as I am a Member of this House I shall go on hammering at my friends in the Government about this crucial problem of creating more and more organisational capacity to get our job done. I am obsessed with it, Sir, because there are powerful elemental social forces at work, and either we deliver the goods to the people of India in terms of food, cloth, houses, health and education within a time-limit—and I do not believe that we have got more than ten or fifteen years' time—either we do this or we go down.

The Prime Minister of China has come and gone. It is a matter of sorrow for us to see that the patience, the forbearance, the courage and the fortitude which the Prime Minister of India showed in handling this kind of an ugly and difficult situation has not produced anything very encouraging. Every intelligent

Indian is proud of the great work that the Prime Minister has done in these last years to make it more and more possible for the Communists and non-Communists of this world to live together in comparative peace instead of destroying each other. We see the Tightness of that and we are proud of that, but we have also got to face facts, ugly facts that stare us in the face today, and those ugly facts do not cease to exist even if we prefer not to look at them. On the strength of the Prime Minister's own statement, the Editor of the "New Statesman", Mr. Kingsley Martin, reported » in his own newspaper that the Prime Minister of China had broken his assurance three times personally given that China would respect the traditional frontiers with no more than minor adjustments. A few days ago there was the report prominently published from Peking that the Chinese Communist party called on the Socialist Bloc to prepare for a nuclear war and stated that the result of a world conflict would be that a civilization thousands of times higher than the capitalist system and with a truly beautiful future would be created on the debris of a dead imperialism. This statement was issued by the "Red Flag", the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. We need not go into the implications of this kind of statement. It is obvious to all intelligent men and women all over the world that men who believe that out of the debris of an atomic war there can arise a civilization thousands of times higher than the civilization that we have known, such men, I submit, are not only lunatics but they are lunatics of a dangerous character. However it is no use entering into international recriminations. Our Prime Minister has set the example of Gandhian self-restraint before us in handling this ugly situation. I had the temerity to send the Prime Minister some days ago a few lines written by an English poet which I thought he would find useful in his loneliness. Before I sit down, Mr. Deputy Chairman, may I venture to share with my colleagues

in this House those few words said many years ago by a great poet:

"Spite of despondence, of the inhuman dearth

Of noble natures, of the gloomy days,

Of all the unhealthy and o'er-

darkened ways Made for our

searching; yes, in

spite of all,

Some shape of beauty moves away the pall

From our dark spirits." Let us live in that faith and hope.

1 P.M.

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

I. THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1960

II. THE ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1960

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report to the House the following two messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary of the Lok Sabha:—

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1960, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th April, 1960.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

(H)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of the Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1960, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th April, 1960.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay these two Bills on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 2.00 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at two minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock, THE VICE-CHAIR-MAN (PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA) in the Chair.

THE FINANCE BILL, 1960—*contd.*

श्रीमती कृष्णा कुमारी (मध्य प्रदेश):

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब से भारतवर्ष आजाद हुआ है तब से यह देखने में आ रहा है कि उद्घाटन की एक बहुत बड़ी लहर सी हमारे भारतवर्ष में आ गई है। हमेशा हमारे मंत्रीगणों का—चाहे वे केन्द्र के हों चाहे किसी भी प्रदेश के हों—बहुत सा समय उद्घाटन करने में जाता है और इस में वित्त भी बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में खर्च होता है। जब कि भारतवर्ष औद्योगीकरण की ओर बढ़ रहा है और उस के सामने धन की बहुत बड़ी जरूरत आ पड़ी है तब ऐसी सूरत में यह देखना सब से जरूरी हो गया है कि हम अपने खर्च को मितव्ययिता से करें और हमेशा कर का भार हर एक आदमी के ऊपर पड़े, चाहे वह गरीब हो चाहे वह अमीर हो। कोई भी राष्ट्र जो कि आगे के लिये बढ़ता है, औद्योगीकरण करता है उसे तो संकटाकीर्ण अवस्था में चलना ही पड़ता है।

हमारे भारतवर्ष में कृषि की उन्नति की सब से ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। हमारे यहां सब से ज्यादा कृषि ही होती थी और इसीलिये यह कृषि-प्रधान देश माना गया है, परन्तु दुख का विषय है कि आज १२ साल के अन्दर भी हम इस योग्य नहीं बन सके हैं