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# THE <br> HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES 

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF

The Fifth Day of the First Session of the First Legislative Assembly

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we are here as representatives elected by the people, let us declare that we will really frame a Budget which will be a people's Budget, a common man's Budget, a Budget that will end the feudal regime here and really establish a democratic cconomy, and to that end it is necessary that the problem should be tackled in a proper manner, even though it may requirc radical steps which may affect the vested interests here. It is possible that those who enjoyed great privileges so far are to be affected; in their incomes and positions but we, who stand for millions, should not be guided by what a few think. A new order, when it comes, has its own implications and those who cannot stand to it cannot also fulfil the hopes of the people and, therefore, Sir, at the very outset, I wish to express that I and my party are pledged to try our level best to put such a Budget to try for such a Budget which will really aim at solving the problems of the people, and, therefore, Sir, while making these observations, I shall be looking in general at the Budget from this point of view.

I call this Budget, Sir, the same as it was in the past, a landlord's Budget, a Budget which is meant to keep up the positions of the landlords and the Jagirdars, a Budget which does nut solve the problems of the people, a Budget which docs not aim to give the land to the tiller, a Budget which does not aim to give employment to all, a Budget which does not aim to have the cultural development of the millions of the people and, added to that, Sir, this is a police Budget. The Hyderabad Budget has been a landlord's Budget for centuries, but since 1946 when the feudal regime was tottering, when the millions of people -.the peasants, the workers and the middle-classes had raised the banner of revolution, the ruling classes here due to that mighty onslaught have been trying to suppress it by changing the Hyderabad Budget into a police Budget. Before 1946, the expenses on the police were less than a crore of rupees. Later on, the amount increased to a crore of rupees. Then, the amount increased to a crore, two crores, three crores, and gradually the Budget took the form of a police Budget. In the period prior to Police Action, fabulous amounts without accounts were spent, loans were flouted, debts were in. curred to suppress the peasantry which had risen in revolt in Telangana, Marathwada and other places to get land to the tiller, to end the feudal regime and to have a people's Government. I want to know, Sir, whether the present Budget is not following the same tradition! I know, Sir, that the Hon'ble the Finance Minister may say, and he has said, that he and his colleagues did not get enough time to ponder over the matter and change the Budget. The plea that is put here is not, to my mind, so tenable. Four of his important colleagues werc in the former Cabinet, in
responsible positions, one of them being the Revenue Member, and I think, he had enough influence on the Cabinet to change it in such a way as to make it a people's Budget. Secondly, Sir, the present regime cannot altogether say that it is a new one. The former regime was there also as a Congress regime and, therefore, the present regime which is linked with it by traditions cannot claim to have in future also a Budget which will be very much different from that. The vote on account will be coming before us and I do apprehend I cannot foresee-that it cannot be and may not be much different from the Budget estimates which are presented now. If the Finance Minister is really going to give a people's Budget, I hope, that will be reflected in the vote on account which will be coming before us. Probably I may be in a position to judge it better by whether really any change is going to be made, whether any new policy is going to be laid down, really whether the national activities and the national development departments are going to be increased, whether the machinery of coercion, which demands from us, Sir, five crores of rupees, is going to be dispensed with and reduced to the minimum. To that extent, Sir, I will be saying what I have to say in detail later on, but at present, as the Budget is,-I cannot but say that it is a feudal Budget, a Budget of the landlord, and a police Budget to preserve those vested interests. I can give certain data from the Budget which will substantiate how it is a landlord's Budget.

We find in this Budget that on revenue side it is expected to collect about five crores of rupees and I also find from the Budget that the compensation to the Jagirdars is about one crore and sixty eight lakhs or about that. Out of the five crores of rupees collected through the land revenue, about a crore and more will be going as expenses. The balance that is left is $3 \frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees or so. Out of that $50 \%$ will be going as compensation to the jagirdars. So out of the tax which we collect from the peasantry, $50 \%$ goes to whom? Not to the people, but to a handful of jagirdars, who have looted people for generations and against whom my party and, I hope, the present ruling party too, claim to have waged a fight. To that class, Sir, $50 \%$ of the revenue will be given. And what happens to the rest (that goes) to preserve this tottering regime of landlords and jagirdars. The rest of the amount goes to jails and as expenditure on police and special armed police. Of course, the land revenue is not enough for that, and so the pockets of the other classes should be affected and, therefore, the proceeds from sales tax, the proceeds from excise and other similar items are utilised for this. Thus, five crores of rupees are spent to preserve, to keep up, to protect the landlords. It is said, that peace and order must be maintained and that we must be watchful,

Yes, the guardians of democracy should be watchful, but watchful of whom?-of the enemies of the people, of the landlords, of the black-marketeers, of those who are trying to perpetuate this landlord regime here. But today, when a democratic set up is meeting here I find hundreds of my colleagues behind the bars ; I find hundreds detained without any reason; I find hundreds being tried ; I find hundreds being hunted and shot dead. Are they not the sons of the soil who have fought, who have risen against tyranny and who have sacrificed everything to end the feudal regime here? Can anybody out of the Government benches say that their sacrifices are not supreme? Can they claim that for the last twelve years against all odds they have not raised their voices and sacrified everything to establish a democratic set up in Hyderabad. Today while we are meeting here as elected representatives, those comrades of ours are behind the bars, they are being hunted down and shot dead. Are you going to protect the people like this ? Does the treasury call this preservation of peace and order? Does it want that we should vote for this coercive machinery which does not have any faith in the people? With faith in the people, they can ultimately do away with the police and military even. Of course, we do not desire that all the military and police should be disbanded, but what we say is that why should a democratically elected regime be afraid of the people. Why should not they have faith in the people and approach and convince them? Why should they go to the people with the threats of jail, with the threats of torture and with the threats of shooting them? I do not understand, how I can call this Budget really a people's Budget and, therefore, I submit that the plea that we require about five crores of rupees for police and armed police is untenable. At least it does not sound proper in the mouth of an elected Member of this House and who has the honour of being the Finance Minister here and who, for the last so many years, has been claimed to represent the people. Therefore, Sir, my first observation on this Budget is that it is a landlord's Budget and a police Budget.

Now coming to the amount spent on nation-building, on education, on health, on medicine and other things, I wish to point out to you, Sir, that the amount spent on education has not shown any increase in this Budget. If there is any increase, it is only on administration. A cursory glance at the Budget Estimates on education has convinced me, that it continues to be top-heavy, as it had been in the past. I, along with the colleagues-who now happened to be the ruling party have always protested against the heavy expenditure incurred by the University, the administration and the staff. I do not find any item in this Budget, to convince me that any new attempt is being made to make the education really a
people's education and a democratic education. At this moment, I remember that a dozen or more years back, when the late Satyamurthy had come to the Nizam College and there when the question came up whether primary education can be made compulsory and when the Government said that they did not have funds enough, he declared that a people's Government does not require big buildings and big staff. A people's Government can introduce compulsory education by setting up schools in temples and mosques and in stray places, under the trees and on the plains. I do not find any attempt, Sir, in this Budget to introduce compulsory education in Hyderabad State. As regards grants to the Colleges and the future of Osmania University; I should not make any. observations at this moment. But, as the wind blows, one finds no hope of a system of democratic education being introduced in Hyderabad State. The detailed study of the Budget makes one feel that though a big amount is not ear marked for education, it is not going to pave the way for democratic education.

Adverting to public health and medicine, I find in this Budget that about $2 \%$ is spent on public health and about $3 \%$ on medicine. On public health, it shows not an increase, but decrease. I think the last year's Budget is about 62 lakhs while this year's Budget is 60 lakhs, and, on medicine, the increase is by lakhs; any way the two together balance the Budget. The expenditure on these is the same as that of last year. When compared this with the expenses on police and jail we will find whether the present regime is paying more attention to police and military or to medical and public health departments.

Regarding agriculture, I have to make very strong objections and observations against the amount provided there. It is 87 lakhs only. Right from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, every man in India proclaims that the problem of India is in reality the problem of land, the problem of food. I find, that only 87 lakhs are being spent on this item. . The experts are of opinion that the productivity of the land has decreased and, unless special efforts are made and special grants given to improve the fertility of the soil, it is not possible to solve the food problem. But, I find here, that only 87 lakhs are deemed adequate for this purpose. If I am not wrong, the population which lives on land is about a crore or more and, if this amount is distributed to that population or to the farmers, I do not know what will be the share of each farmer or peasant. It is expected that with this amount they can really be given some help! Of course, it can be said, as it has always been said, that the Grow More Food campaign is there and also the Grow More:Trees campaign. Many a tree Jail, I happened to see the trees giown there by the Director of Jails. I do not know what has happcied to them, but I have seen many places where trees have not grown-only signs if at all one was planted. So, the amount which is allotted to agriculture and for helping the peasants is so meagre that, in my opinion, it cannot solve any problem.

As to 'Irrigation and Industries, ' a detailed discussion will be held later on and my only observation at this stage is that irrigation occupies a very important place in our national economy and unless we are able to give real aid and help to the peasants and unless we are in a position to save them from frequent famines, it is not possible to solve the food and other problems. More attention, therefore, has to be concentrated on Irrigation and from that point of view, I feel, that the amount allotted for irrigation is also meagre.

Other points that have been raised by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, I will be taking up in asmuch as they are necessary and important.

A point regarding reduction in the police Budget: It has been stated that formerly the expenditure was about 6 crores and 74 lakhs and that a saving of about 300 lakhs of rupees will be effected by sending back the police personnel brought from the adjoining States. It has been estimated, therefore, that the expenditure this time will be 4 crores 98 lakhs, in other words, about 5 crores. But, I have to observe that this does not really indicate any change in the policy of Government vis-a-vis the coercive machinery to suppress the people. It is true that the battalions which were brought from outside required more expenses and now to that extent this will be saved. If we had to pay, say double or $\frac{1}{2}$ to the outside forces, to that extent we will be saving. But, that does not show any change in the coercive policy towards the people. As my report goes to prove tha on the one hand, it is being promised that the armed police camp will be disbanded and on the other hand, number of police stations are being increased. If I am wrong on this point, I will be too glad to learn that. But, as my information goes, in Jangaon taluq and other taluqs, steps are being taken to increase the number of police stations and I, therefore, can say, that, in disguise, the same policy is continuing.

If the forces brought from outside are being repatriated, we find, as it is given here, that six battalions of armed police are being raised. I and my party do not see why the ruling
party should be apprehensive of the future when order prevails in Telangana and when the people are looking with hope to the clected Legislature. I know it for certain that the allegations of the Government, or the ruling party that a certain action of the political parties is wedded to violence is absolutely baseless. I, on the basis of my intimate knowledge of the parties can say that no party is interested in creating chaos or disorder or resorting to violence. It is my view and the view of the party whom I represent that it is the ruling class, the landlords and the capitalists who, to suppress the people, to suppress the peasants who want land, the workers who want employment and living wage, resort to violence. It is the millions who have to face these onslaughts and it is they who are always dubbed as wrong-doers. But they are the people who always try their level best to get their problems solved through democratic and peaceful means. A time comes, and I hope, that the ruling party also cannot deny that such a time comes, as it did come in their own life, when the people are not left with any other alternative, but to stand against the onslaughts and oppression of ruling classes and face them bravely with whatever means at their disposal. But, to term this as violence will be disclaiming all revolutions which took place during the last 100 years. I know definitely, that there are instances in the national life of India when the best among us had supported such rising of the people when there was no other alternative to solve their problems, and to describe it as violence will be turning against democracy and freedom and the right of the peop.e to defend themselves. I, therefore, wish to make itclear that when the ruling party here is sworn to democracy, when the ruling party here is prepared to allow all the parties to function, at least they profess so, there is no need for spending crores of rupees unnecessarily on police, on bayonets, on gun powder and similar things. If really we are all sworn to the interests' of the people, let us make a resolve that we will have supreme faith in the people, we will be going to the people, we will be having confidence in the millions of the sons of the soil and we will have to convince them what is right and what is wrong and that is why we must have a people's Budget. If it were possible to make such a people's Budget, the first attempt on such a Budget should be, to give land to the tiller without compensation and to that extent, it will be the major problem which all the democratic parties will have to solve; I do not find any glimpse of that in this Budget, and when that outlook is absent here, it.is but natural that the Hon'ble the Finance Minister should be gloomy about the whole matter. When the real owners of the land are starving, it is but natural that the treasury of the Government should be empty. You give succour to them; you give land to
them ; you give help to them ; then you will find that a prosperous peasant will fill up the treasury of the Government, will give fillip to the industries, will increase the factories, will give employment to all, and will create a democratic atmosphere and an atmosphere of progress and prosperity for all. So, while making this observation on this Budget, if I could have had my own, I would have proposed, some way by which we could have given land to the tiller, employment to the worker and fillip to the industries. Here I wish to make one point clear that I and my party stand for a real democratic industrialisation of India. It is very often said that we are against the capitalists and that we want to wipe them out. It is true that we stand for living wages for the workers and employment for all, but, at the same time, in this particular period, the stage through which India is passing, I and my party stand for real democratic industrialisation of India, of Hyderabad State and I earnestly desire that real help should be given to all patriotic industrialists to develop the industries. I would not mind if an amount is provided for to give fillip to the mulki industries because I feel that the poverty of India is due mainly to two factors, firstly, because the peasant has no land and secondly because there cannot be real industrialisation of India unless we cut the strings that bind us with the foreign imperialists and capitalists. I find, the amount which is provided here for industrialisation, to be very meagre.

Coming to the capital expenditure, there are many schemes. It is said that along with the Five-Year Plan of the Government of India, the Hyderabad Plan will be going ahead. I and my party have serious objection to that plan. When a detailed discussion will take place some time later in this House, I will be expressing my views, but at this juncture, let me make an observation, that our greatest objection to the Five-Year Plan is that it really does not aim at the industrialisation of India; it does not really aim at creating the basic industries; it does not really aim at cutting the foreigh bonds of our economy, and bound to that plan as Hyderabad economic plan is, I am very sceptic about the success of it. But, I and my party will always try to have a real Five-Year Plan which will increase the national income of every son of the soil in Hyderabad State. If you look at the Budget from that point of view it will reveal as a friend of mine was remarking this morning that the amount spent on police and the development schemes, nearly, equate each other. On police, we are spending 5 crores and odd and on the schemes about 6 crores and odd. I may not be much wrong in quoting the figures but I find that what is proposed to be spent on construction is neutralised by what is proposed to be spent on
destruction. Police and military only aimdestroying Government money but also the hearts and homes of thousands and lakhs and make their every day life unbearable. So, while standing for industrialisation of Hyderabad, I would suggest that a real FiveYear Plan be inaugurated not only involving 6 crores, but many crores. With gloomy picture in his mind, the Hon'ble Finance Minister may say here where am I to find money for all these? But I can point out to some ready money which is not very far from here the Public Gardens. For centuries, the wealth has been accumulated in the form of jewels, gold, ashrafis and rupees and I do not know whether the Hon'ble Minister will be in a position to tap that, but if I could have my own, way I would have really tapped it, because after all it is the people's wealth collected suppressing them for centuries. Why should not money voluntarly flow from the coffers of these own landlords, jagirdars, and princes, as they are bound to be patriotic in democratic regime to which they owe their existence. The second thing will be curtailing $\mathrm{I}, 65,00,000$ which is being spent on landlords and jagirdars as also payments towards the privy purse and the Sarf-e-Khas. All this put together will be a huge amount and with that sum what is there that we cannot have? I think we can achieve many more things, many tremondous things, provided we have the guts, courage, and faith in the people and we go ahead with that faith. I would like to observe "why should Hyderabad look to the Ccntral Government for food subsidy? Was not Hyderabad once a surplus state? If I remember right, when I was working in the Maharashtra Parishad I happened to see the food situation in Hyderabad as not only self-sufficient but also surplus, and grain was sent outside, we used to say that grain should not be sent out because our people required the entire quantity. But in the last four years we find that it has become a deficit State. Why? We should enquire into that and boldly try to find a solution for that. When we find fallow lands to the extent of thousands of acres in Telangana, and when we find that the peasants there are not in a position to till the land and when we find that lakhs of Koyas are taken away from jungle under the so-called rehabilitation scheme and are put in dirty cottages, starving, dying and with nobody to look after them, we will really understand why Hyderabad has become a deficit State in regard to foodgrains. To my mind, the answer is very clear and it is this that the peasant of Hyderabad is not allowed to take interest in the land. If he starts taking interest, he is removed from there under the pretext that he is committing violence, that he is going against the sacred laws, against the sacred laws of property and therefore should not be allowed to and must be cut off from the land like a child from the bosom of his mother.

The peasant considers the land his mother. He is cut off from his land because the so-called privileges of a few landlords should ie preserved. The police and the army of the democractic Government were to be employed to protect and give relief to the land-lords-who during the pre-police action regime aligned with the ruling class here to evict the peasant from the land! This act is responsible for the food scarcity ; which make us bow down ignominously before the Central Government and beseech them to grant us subsidy. Hyderabad need not ask for any subsidy provided proper means are adopted to solve the problem. I would request the ruling party to find out the root cause. Fortunately, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister happens to be a Doctor. A Doctor should go to the root cause of the disease and find a proper prescription. He knows what the palliative is and if the disease has been properly diagnised why this deficit and this food problem? I do not really believe that the solution of the problem is beyond his capacity. Whether he will be in a position to do this and whether the Hon'ble the Home Minister will oblige him in that,-I am referring to this because the Hon'ble the Finance Minister expressed the hope that with the help of the Hon'ble the Home Minister he will be in a position to decrease the police and jail expenditure-is yet to be seen. If the Hon'ble Home Member responds to him, I do not see any reason, to approach the Centre for food subsidy. Of course, for one thing I should like to approach the Centre. It is to increase the portion of the income-tax, the portion out of the surplus left at the time of the integration of the N.S. Rly. with the Centre. In view of the fact that incomes derived from the Customs and other sources are being taken by the Centre ; if we are paid disproportionately of course, we can claim more as offright. It is not an obligation. We ask because it is necessary but in respect of food subsidy I think there are adequate resources in Hyderabad with the help of which we can solve the problem, without approaching the Centre.

While making these observations on this Budget and reserving my right to detailed observations when the Budget will be discussed item by item, I cannot but express that this is a landlord's Budget and a police Budget. But I have very little hope, though I will not be disappointed in that hope, that this is going to be turned into a people's Budget by the present Ministry. In the coming few months, if it does, really it will be a great thing, a historic thing for Hyderabad, because a State in India, a constituent of India, for the first time will be making bold attempts to have a people's Budget. Of course, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister promises that he will adopt radical measures to give relief to the peasant. We are with great hope, and expectation,
looking forward to him, for those measures. We will be having a chance to give our indications on them. I hope that will be for appreciation on account of finding a correct solution to the food problem, the land problem and the problem of unemployment.

Let me make the observation, that I and my party stand for a real, genuine people's democracy in Hyderabad which will serve its basic problems and pave the way for the disintegration of the State leading to the formation of legitimate units based on linguistic basis, which will really make the people's Government possible. Allow me, Sir, to explain the point. When I press for breaking this prison of nationalities-that Hyderabad is at present, many a friend of mine might be feeling that it is something like pravincialism. When I and my party say that Hyderabad or the future constituents of India should be founded on linguistic basis, it is not provincialism and it is not a feeling of provincialism that makes me and my party feel like that but I really feel that a pecple's Government is impossible unless the people can administer themselves in their mother-tongue. I rogret that I am addressing in English. Before me are the All India Press, the All India situation and also the particular composition of this House. How I wish to speak in my mothertongue and what a great joy it would have been for me and for all the Hon'ble Members of this House!

The Hon'ble Dr. Chenna Reddy (Supply Minister): How does the Hon'ble Member justify his election from Ippaguda Constituency?

Sri V. D. Deshpande: The Hon'ble Member's point is worthy of consideration. Let me be given time to explain it. For real people's Government, people should be able to rule themselves through their own language. When I make this observation, it should be understood in all its implications that a panchayat Government, a Government of the people right from the villages, can really carry on in their own tongue and not in an artificial language or in a language foreign to them: While saying this, I would explain, that it is not a pessimistic approach. Persons from one part of India can have the confidence of persons of other parts of India. The Hon'ble Member's reference is really gladdening to me inasmuch as in itself, answers the charge of chauvinism. The reference he made to my having the honour of being returned from Ippaguda belies that charge. I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Member's point framed against me that I and my party stand for a real democratic set up of India in which the

States will be on the linguistic basis not because we are provincialists, not because we are chauvinists but because we feel that real people's Government is not possible in any other way. Making people take part in the day to day administration is not possible in any other way. We, therefore, stand for breaking all this prison of nationalities that Hyderabad is and I have the honour to place the point before the House in its proper perspective. We are above provincialism, above national Chauvinism. Lastly, I and my party stand for people's Budget ; I and my party stand for land to the tiller; I and my party stand for employment to all; I and my party stand for real industrialisation of Hyderabad ; I and my party stand for the break up of this artificial unit with a view to evolving a great real democratic people's India.

With this, Sir, I take my seat.

> (Cheers from the Opposition Benches).

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Shri G. Rajaram (Armoor) : Mr.Spea ker, Sir, before giving my party's comments, item by item, on the Budget presented by the Hon'ble Dr. G. S. Melkote, the Finance Minister, I would be failing in my duty, at the very outset, if I do not describe it as a 'capitalist' Budget, because the motive working behind the preparation of this Budget definitely seems to encourage capitalists. Nowhere I find in this Budget any relief provided to the downtrodden, to the man in the street, to the peasant or to the labourer. Schemes, such as Labour Insurance, Security Insurance and Provident Fund Schemes, have been contemplated with a view to give relief to the labourers.

The first thing I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Dr. G. S. Melkote is that when the revenues realised are 24 crores and above, the expenditure on the administration is around 4
crores. That works up to 16 per cent. of the total revenue. It is a well-known fact that even the Government of India has allowed only 12 per cent. on administration ; but here, the percentage is I6 which is very high, rather very disheartening.

While some of the Public Utility Services have been given a sort of encouragement and incentive, most of the Public Utility Services closely connected with the downtrodden, rather the man in the street, were completely neglected.

I come to the item, "General Administration." Perhaps, the Government of Hyderabad are aware that so far 2 committeesthe Gorwala Committee and the Departmental Enquiry Committee had been appointed and investigations and inquiries were made to suggest and recommend economy measures, but their recommendations have been completely shelved. The scales of salaries, especially at the secretariat level are too heavy, compared to the revenues. The State, with its meagre income, cannot afford to pay such high salaries to the Secretaries. Even considering the scales of the Government of India, where the I. C. S. Officers are paid Rs. 3,000 the Government of Hyderabad are paying Rs. 2,250 to the Secretaries of various departments, which, in my opinion, and even in the opinion of the people of the entire State on whose behalf I dare to speak, is too high and it requires immediate reduction. Under General Administration-I cannot say exactly what the position is-whether the Financial Adviser who is to be appointed in future and the State Counsellor who is already in the State, are going to be paid or not by the State, because; in the budget, I have not come across these items. But, if the Government of Hyderabad are to pay these two officers, it is not only a burden on the exchequer but is also an insult to the Hyderabad State and the Intelligentsia of Hyderabad, because, when States like Mysore can get rid of these Counsellors and when the Government of Mysore can work free of Advisers, I cannot understand why the Government of Hyderabad, why the party in power in Hyderabad, needs Counsellors from outside, especially when it is a drain on the exchequer.

I come to the Police Expenditure. Though from 6 crores, it has been reduced to some 4 crores 90 lakhs-a reduction of about 160 lakhs-this, in my opinion, and in the opinion of my party, is too meagre and too inconsiderable because, formerly in 194I, when the State Revenue was about to crores, the expenditure on the police was only 50 lakhs. That worked up to 5 per cent only; but now, in this Budget, it works up to 16 per cent. This is too heavy and too extravagent, If it is really for the maintenance of
law and order, still, this heavy expenditure is unnecessary and not required even for that purpose. Especially, there is no need for the Police from the outside States to be retained in Hyderabad today. Normal conditions are prevailing in a greater part of the State. Therefore, I am of opinion that the Hon'ble Dr. G. S. Melkote will consider, reconsider rather, this item, this expenditure on the Police Department, especially when, during his Budget speech yesterday, he has mentioned that, with the co-operation of the Hon'ble the Home Member, he would try to reduce it. I do really understand the difficulty of the Government. But we have to make a move in that direction and unless we make a move and unless we make an earnest start now and on the spot, I am afraid the administration of the State will rather get into confusion because I know-as I come from that part where the Special Police from outside the State are serving-that instead of rendering service to the villagers, great harm and innumerable troubles are being caused to them ; and, in this context, I would like to request you, Sir, that the outside police battalions should be repatriated immediately so that reduction in the expenditure on the Police Department may be conveniently effected.

Edication.-The expenditure on education amounting to about 16 per cent. of the total revenues is really encouraging. I am confident that this amount will be properly utilised. I know the present administration of the Education Department in the State. In the name of education, in the name of making the country or the State literate, so much is being spent ; that is very encouraging but we are not getting proper returns for the expenditure, because the administration of the Education Department is so bad, I can say, that nowhere in the villages schools function regularly. If three teachers are appointed, they are there only by rotation to represent the entire school. This is because the teachers are not interested and the interest of the teachers is not there because they are not properly paid. The salaries they are paid are very meagre and the teachers are forced to undertake some side-jobs. I am, therefore, of opinion and I request you, Sir, and through you the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, that this amount should be properly utilised. Besides, to eradicate illiteracy we have to move immediately in the direction of compulsory education which means more expenditure. If some amount can beincreased on this item-education-it would be very encouraging. There are about 22,000 villages in the State and the villages have a population ranging from 500 to 8,000 or 10,000 . If Rs. 1,000 per year is spent on every school, that comes to only $1,80,00,000$ for introducing compulsory education and . if we can have this scheme immediately, this $I_{2} 80,00,000$ is
nothing when compared to the returns and the benefit that will accrue to the people of the State.

Medical and Health.-An amount of Rs. $1,80,00,000$ is rather very meagre, not even $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per capita. When the population of the State is 175 lakhs, the expenditure on medical and public health, a vital issue, is only Rs. $1,80,00,000$. That is too meagre and is too small. This amount, therefore, cannot provide any relief to the people of the State. Neither maternity houses nor public clinics exist today in the villages. The State consists of villages and the residents of these villages who cannot affoid to ga to taluqas and district headquarters are deprived of the medical aid given by Government. I think it is a great injustice.

Agricultural Department.-Agriculture is the mainstay of the State. Seventy five per cent of the population live on agriculture. Today, in the country when there is scarcity of food, when hundreds are starving, the amount allotted to thisDepartment will not permit the introduction of any radical change or scheme. Some help should be given to the tiller of the soil who cultivates the land, and the peasant who produces grain should be given some incentive, but no such effort is forthcoming. No reduction in the wet land revenue is being contemplated. The scale of wet land revenue in the State is very high compared to other States. But the people of the entire State are dependent for food on these wet lands only. The disparity in the scale of assessment between the jagir areas and the khalsa areas still exists. I would like Sir, to draw the attention of the Government to this particular issue. Livestock is the wealth of the State. The amount allotted to the Veterinary Department is so small that, if worked out, no benefit will accrue from it, because, whatever amount has been allotted is only for the departmental administration. No scheme can be contemplated or no scheme can be thought of within the provision made.

Industries and Supplies.-The major part of allotment is for the administration. Only Rs. 60,000 ! When especially the Government are interested in developing cottage industries and providing employment for the unemployed in the State-which requires great attention of the country today-that amount is rather ridiculous. Development of cottage industries in the State today is rather nil and we must see that they are encouraged in every manner.

Forests.-The expenditure on this item amounting to 33 per cent. of the iotal revenue, I mean revenue from the forest department, is rather high. When the income is so small and so meagre,
the expenditure is rather very high and I would like to draw the attention through you, Sir, of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, that the reduction in the expenditure of the Forest Department is quite necessary.

Coming to Civil Works, although no major schemes are put into operation, still I feel that they are not so much neglected. Only one point which requires reconsideration is the Road Transport Department. When an amount-I cannot exactly quote-of 6 crores has been invested in the R. T. D., a net profit of 56 lakhs has been shown. This is too much. The Government of India have fixed 4 per cent. of the capital outlay but here it is about 8 per cent. and odd. This is directly a taxation on the poor who travel by the bus. So this income which is high should be reduced by giving additional facilities either in the shape of reduction of the bus farcs or providing comforts to travellers or increasing partly the salaries of the staff which are considered too low today.

The amount of Rs. $1,35,00,000$ given as grant-in-aid by the Government of India, is very meagre. When the Income-tax Department has been taken away by the Government of India, when the integration of the Railway Administration has taken place, and when a gradual reduction in the excise duties is being contemplated or being worked out, this amount in the shape of grant-in-aid to Hyderabad by the Government of India is very trivial. The Rs. 50 lakhs being paid to the Rajpramukh from this amount is against the wishes of the people and unnecessary. When so much of wealth amounting to hundreds of crores is lying with the present Rajpramukh, this 50 lakhs of rupees from the Govirnment of India is unwarranted. So I suggest that we should demand of the Government of India that a larger share should be allotted from income-tax and railways and the amount of Rs. 50 lakhs being paid to the Rsjpramukh should be left entirely at the discretion of the people of Hyderabad as to whether or not to give to the Rajpramukh. I know this is the wish and will of the people that no man in the State will readily agree to pay such a huge amount to a person who already owns hundreds of crores of rupees and who has been appointed as the Rajpramukh of the State much against the wishes and will of the people. So, before concluding I would be failing in my duty if I would not draw the attention of the Government to one aspect, that is, the amount being paid to the jagirdars. One crore and sixteen lakhs of rupees are being paid to the jagirdars and a sum running into some lakhs is being spent for protection of the jagirdars. Specially when so many new schemes are to be inaugurated in the State of Hyderabad and so many amenities are to be provided for the man in the street
and for the poor, such an cxpenditure on very few people is rather unnecessary and unwanted. I do admit that our Constitution has accepted the principle of compensation. But it is the duty of the Government not to view this compensation as reward for their services but as rehabilitation allowance just sufficient to them.

Lastly, as I said, this Budget is full of capitalistic features, and when in the next session this Budget will be discussed in detail item by item, I will express my opinion on every item. Now, I only state that this Budget definitely requircs reconsideration, especially in the interests of the people and in the interests of the common man.

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" A private member may not read his speech, but may refresh his memory by reference to notes ".













श्रीमती ज़े. एम्. राजर्मणि देवी (सिरसिल्ला रिद्नव्ड) :-मिस्टर स्पीकर सरर, यूं तो बजेट देश का आर्ाथक नकशा होता है। हमारे सामने इस वक्त जो बजेट है वह पिछछखी गवर्नमेंट का बनाया हुआ है। इस बजेटके अनुसार हमारे अर्थ मन्न्री ( $२ ६, ५ १, ३ ०, 000)$ अंडवान्स मांगेते हैं। यह रकम बहुत जियादा है। इस मे कमी करना चाहिये। अगर इतनी रकम मंजूर करें तो इस से आम जनता को ल्राभ नहीं होगा। फुजूल खर्च होगा। अैटम नम्बर (२९) पोलिसके खर्चे का है। ह्वारा तीन साल का तज रबा है कि हमारे स्टेट मे सात करोड हुपया साल्या प़ोलिस्स पर खर्ं करने

General discussion on the Budget

पर भी यहां की जनता शांति और सुख से नहीं है । इस लिये अगर हम बजेट मे अंटम नम्बर (२९) को कम कर दें तो अच्छा है। पोलिसके यह् माने नहीं कि इन से जनता घबराये और पोलिस जनता मे अरांति फैलाये। जनता की तो यह इच्छा होंती है कि जितना हो सके रक्षादल पर खर्च कम होना चाहिये।

स्टेट की तिजारत जिसके लिये (३, १३, ६२,०००) रुपये रखे गये हैं, इस मे दो करोड रखना मुनासिब समझ्षती हूं। लोन (Loan) और ऊँडवान्स (Advance) के वास्ते गवरंमेंट $(\gamma, १ ३, ९ ३, 000)$ रुपया रसी है। इस की बजाय १ करोड ६४ लाख $\rangle ३$ हजार रखना चाहिये। इस तरह तकरीबन $\varphi$ करोड की बन्चत होती है। इस लिये $?\}$ करोड $\varphi ?$ लाख $३ ०$ हजार की मंजूरी दो जाय तो बेह्तर समझ्झती हूं। और उमीद करती हूं कि अर्थ मत्न्री व ऑनरेबल मेम्बसं इस को मंजूर करेंगे। यह खियाल न करना चाहिये कि इस रकम को कम करने से काम मे रकावट होगी।

## (8) కే. వెంకటరామరావు:






 చేసుకా కుడా ఉన్నావునిక్పురు. అలుత్ లాము దూ. 30 కో సభ్యులు చక్చించవుంటున్నారు




















 చేసే శాసనాలలో పన్నులు పెరగడం మనకు ప్రత్యక్షమవతుంది: ఇప్పటికే బీఁప్రజలు పన్నులభారృ

 ఈ ప్రభుత్వవుకురడా ఆదేపాలిసీప్జైన సోవుచున్నారు.




 ฮేదు.

ఇంకాక శుభవార్త_మొడట సేల్స్టలాక్సు పెంచబోహున్నామన్నారు. సేల్సులాక్సు అం చ్
 (ప్ర్యీ్షంగానో పంోక్షంగానో ఇస్తున్నాడు, గాని మాముాలు వ్యాపారస్తుల తమ సంచులలోనుంป టిస ఇచ్చుటలేడు, ప్రజలనుంచి ఆెసుక్9 గవర్న పెంటుకు చెల్ల్ కడుతున్నారు. ఇది ఎలావున్నదం టే ఒక అెలుగు సాపుత కున్నరి. "మరంగంటివార ముఁ్ర భుజంతప్పనా విపు తప్పుగ" అటువంటి సేల్సుటొక్సు పెంచుతున్నామ9 మొదటి ఆప్థి కవుం్తి లెలుపుచున్నారు.

ముఖ్యంగా పోలీసుప్రె డబ్బు ఫిళ్ళలాగా ఖర్చుపెట్టడాసిక ఏి అవసరమున్నదని ప్రజల

 .సెల కొల్పడొనికి ఖర్చు పెడుతున్నట్లున్నది.
 అది శిష్యులకు వంట పట్ట్టేేదు.
 లాథలరాజ్యం, తుపాకిలరాజ్యc, నంజప్పంజ్యం ప్రారంభమైంది, ఇండుల్ హాంసాకాండ, రాక్షస్








 చ్చ్త్నాన్నాను





 బోధ ఎడబోలాయు.

 బాగంంటుంది. ఈ (Administration) శowరుళు (Administration) $\pi$ మారిహీయుం





 ఇర్చు పెడుతన్నారు.






 (C.I.D), పై

General discussion
on the Budget

25th March; 1952

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 ప్రైన పనులుచేయరు కలబట్ట్ర (్రభుత్వవు ఈ ష్వేనరు ప్రాజెక్టుల (Minor Projects ) มిషయమ్ష ఆలోచించా
 ఉస్నాయని చెబులారేగ్న విటి అమలుకోసం (పజలు ఎంత ప్రయత్నం చేయాలో చెప్పలేము. భగిరథుడు र०xను భూలోకాని

 పోలీసు క్యాంపులు మార్రం యఫ్రా ప్రారంగా ఉన్నాయి. ఈ వధ్య ఆరుట్ల నరసింహారెడ్టిగారు,

 ట్వ ని్య కృత్యలుగ వన్నాయు.

 నిచ్చే బడ్ట్జేటు (పజలకు కావాలి.

Shri Papi Reddy (Ibrahimpatnam-General): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Opposition Leaders and my other colleagues have placed before the House the defects of the Budget. Elected by the people- 1 do not mean to say the other Hon'ble Members are not elected-and commanding the confidence of the voters, I feel it my duty to disclose what is being done against the people. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has himself admitted that the present Cabinet had no time to prepare the budget and the former Ministry prepared it. I would remind you, Sir, of one thing that is, the Central Government has presented to this State a beautiful Adviser. Of course, I am not mocking at him. An Adviser has been appointed to see that things are properly done here. One of the Opposition Leaders has already commented on the appointment of the Adviser and I do not want to repeat it. But, it is a mockery of the intelligentsia of the Hyderabad State.

Hon'ble the Finance Minister said that the Budget was gloomy, but I say it is as dark as the Asaf Jahi Budget, the notorious Laik Ali Budget and the Military Governor's Budget. I find no difference between the so-called Congress popular Budget and the Budgets presented before. It is the experience of the past three years after the Police Action a term legally coined and interpreted to the masses that it is for the cause of freeing the people of Hyderabad-that an infiltration of forces with serious weapons of war under the pretext of Police Action, started suppressing the kisans. Thousands have been sent to the jails and hundreds laid down their lives being inspired by the zeal for freedom in their hearts. A sum which cannot be imagined has been spent and the resources of the country are drained. In this Budget about 4 crores of rupees are being allotted to the police. Now, it is said and the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has himself stated in his Budget speech that with the co-operation of the Hon'ble the Home Minister, the Union Forces would be sent back. What about the other Forces? If we look at the Budget and the way adopted in which the police and the Forces inside the State behaved we are not convinced-neither I nor my colleagues nor the people in the State-that the Union forces would be sent back or the expenditure will be brought down. Now, there is a reduction in the Budget of 1 croreand a few lakhs. I can present the picture in a practical shape ; the Union Constable draws double the pay of a Hyderabad Constable. So, if you see on that calculation, there is no reduction in the forces as I call it. The other point in the Budget is that out of Rs. 20 crores realised as revenue from land, excise and other sources about Rs. 15 crores are spent on police and jails, including our secular

Magistrates and repressive forces ! Two thirds of the revenue levied on the common man is thus wasted and he does not enjoy even one third of the privileges. I do not see in the Budget the least indication of the improvement of the common man and his standard of life. There is no plan or provision shown in it.

I point out to the House Mr. Speaker, Sir, that in the Civil Budget estimates on page 102 there appears a peculier item, viz., ' Anti-Communist Schemes.' I want to retrace a step back to tell what happened in the past three years, as to how things were carried on. Every democartic element has been dubbed as coordas, dacoits, people who believed in arson and all that. But, Sir, there has been complete peace since the election and before the election also. I do not want to discuss the reasons for it. The Hon'ble Members on the other benches must realise whether it was the Special Commissioner or the then Hon'ble Home Minister or the people themselves that achieved it. Now, after the elcctions, we-who could be proud of being electe $d$ representatives of the people-daily receive information from the public and through the press that police loot houses. If you want an instance, in my own constituency of Ibrahimpatnam, three days ago on 2ist March, the police surrounded the village and beat six persons. I hope to produce the pictures also before the House. The police fatel's house has been looted about three months back and collective fines are being imposed now and collected with the force of the police. If I may give the details regarding the collective fines, about six months back, in Ibrahimpatnam taluq, a red flag was hoisted in the night and the villagers were termed culprits the next day. After two days, a red flag was hoisted just behind the house of the Circle Inspector of Police in proper Ibrahimpatnam but no collective fine was imposed. There was the Tahsildar, Munsiff, Doctor, Health Inspector, Ration Inspector, but the poor villagers had to pay Rs. 6,000 and the revenue was collected. If the resources of the country are being wasted on the inefficient police officers who cannot control the masses, I think, it is a very big drain and should be stopped immediately. I would request the Hon'ble the Finance Minister to consider his police Budget in a democratic way and stop the anti-communist schemes. No secular State and no democratic country could have such schemes. It is not an anti-communist scheme, but it is an anti-people's scheme. You want to suppress the kisans who want land ; you want to help the black-marketeers; you want to reward jagirdars every three months. We do not need the police, Sir. We are not afraid of our lives. We are peaceful and India by herself is a
peaceful country. We have got our philosophy at our back. We do not want .303 rifles. We do not want these constables- 30 constables and a Police Inspector at a point. Thirty constables and an Inspector yearly cost us Rs. 13,000. A village cannot afford to spend this sum and the majority of the villagers do not want them. It is only the landlords or the jagirdars that want the police force and if they are apprehensive of their life and security, they can go to the cities, but not drain the resources of the country in this manner.

The second point I would like to place before the House is the bureaucratic set up of the administration. You will see that the Budget Estimates are contained in a big volume. A student of the primary school cannot carry this. There are so many pages ; so.many items ; so many demands for every department. Take, for instance, the District Administration-Collector, and Additional Collector. Where is the necessity for the Additional Collector? What for is the Collector there? Why so many Deputies and why so many P. As? Why this pomp and show? When I was in jail as a detenue, I got some experience how the so-called jail jawans are used by the staff for themselves. They are not for the security of the prisons or to serve the prisoners, but 2 for a Daroga ; 4 for Deputy Superintendent; about half-a-dozen for a Superintendent and a dozen for the Director of jails. This is a drain. But, I do not want to call them traitors. But, even if I put it in that way it is justifiable. When toiling masses are having hand to mouth existence and are starving, this is not the way how the Administration should be run. In every department, you see petrol expenses, transport expenses, but I have some experience. I have seen various officers using petrol and transport for their private use which the country cannot tolerate. The starving kisan of Telangana and Marathwada cannot tolerate this when he has no roof to live under; when he has no food to eat. And I do not think the Departmental Heads, especially the gazetted officers, can use Government cars for their private use and, if I may say so, for picnic purposes also. If it is a people's Budget, every item should be scrutinized in this light and the least scale of pay should be prescribed to the gazetted ranks. Today I go round offices and everybody complains about the retrenchment of the chaprasis. No Tahsildar is retrenched and no Collector goes out. One Collector is equal to hundred chaprasis in the matter of salaries. Every thing falls on the middle classes. So I will call it not only, as the Opposition Leader calls it, a feudal Budget but also a feudal and feudal defensive Budget because it gives security to feudalists and protection to vested interests.

Food Subsidy: The Hon'ble Finance Minister has mentioned that we are dependent on the Central Government for some 58 or 60 lakhs of rupees. But around the city, not far, about 10 to 12 miles away, I see about 6000 acres of fertile pastural land. Any Member can smell food in it. It is the patta of the Rajpramukh. Can we not utilise this fallow land? Can we not actually implement the Grow More Food campaign here? Another mockery, Sir! At the road crosses, we see sign boards "Paddy Pays More" in English. One Hon'ble Member raised an objection for addressing the House in the mother-tongue. I hope he is the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture and Food. I do not think any kisan would understand " Paddy Pays More". It is written in English. I hear from the press and the public also that the Hon'ble the Chief Minister is distributing 'poramboke' lands. If this was done long ago we would have built up our resources much earlier. The only difference is that when the Hon'ble the Chief Minister distributes land everybody agrees, but if any kisan of Telangana fights for his land, he is dubbed a Communist.

So, when all these ins and outs of the budget have been brought to light, I would request the Hon'ble Minister for Finance and other Ministers that they should, as suggested in the Hon'ble Finance Minister's spee:h reconsider the Budget in the in terests and welfare of the people and reduce such items as they and the people think useless and convert it into a people's Budget, so that we can make the State democratic and secular and raise the standard of life of the people and see that law and order is maintained. Instead of doing some concrete things like the improvement of agriculture, development of industries and giving facilities to kisans, I do not think that these huge police trucks roaming about at $120^{\prime}$ clock in the night, distrubing the peace of the villagers, creating panic causing hindrance to the labourers would anymore serve the purpose.
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The House adjourned for recess to meet again at Five of the clock.

The House re-assembled at Five of the clock, Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Shri Kashinath Rao Vaidyá) in the Chair.

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25th March ${ }^{2}$ i95 ${ }^{2}$
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 (Surplus) (
















 (Unconstitutional)























 كى توت كى جا رهى تهي - -























 لوي يا تتل كي اطلا





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 (Theories ) يراكثّ ( Fractice ) ( Fundamentally )



 كيا \&

















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 اسى ع نتيجه غ




#### Abstract

"The State has been passing through difficult times during the past $2 \frac{1}{2}$ years. Expenditure is mounting up and it is becoming. increasingly difficult to find sufficient money to meet adequately the growing demands of the nation-building departments. There is, therefore, urgent need for economy.


C.V.S. Rad."


 دوسرى جانب
 يا آپ
 K





 كها


































General discussion
25th March, 1952 on the Budget





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 كى نؤش بي لايا جا

















 - ير كط كى تهين كمه اسِ عوالى مكويت




General discussion on the Budget












 اور اسى تسم












 كر هيين خوراكا



- (Vague)




General discussion 25th March, 195z on the Budget




يونيورسٌى ايْوكيشن
 كى دوسرى رياستول بين يونيورسّى ابانمس انسّى يُيوشن ( Autonomous institution )




 (Develop)






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General discussion on the Budget
 هيى - ليكن اس بیك















 عوام







 آنريبل سـبى



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on the Budget






 (Peace and Order)



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 جتُّا اس جانب

 سب 5 سوحِ خلموض ، هُبت أور خدهت






 منتخب هوكر يكام






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 هين - اس وقت جو خراييان هيى انكى بآسانى اصلا

 موتح حامل رهيكا -
ان هثد خيالات غ ساته ميى ابيّي تقيري ختمكرتا هول - this side had the opportunity to hear from the Hon'ble Members of Opposition a consistent demand for peace, progress and economy. I wish they carry this message even outside the atmosphere of this House. The concrete propositions that the Hon'ble Members of Opposition have placed are :
(i) The heavy expenditure on police;
(ii) The payment to jagirdars as compensation; and
(iii) The compensation to the Nizam towards Sarf-e-Khas. No doubt these are items which need very deep consideration and I do not know whether the criticism is levelled against the Congress Party as such or the new Government that has taken charge or the predecessor Government or the Government of India. It is not quite clear, but as my Hon'ble friend suggests, it may be against all. It may be so, but I view that the Hon'ble Members of Opposition also have a share in the building up of the political life that we see today, and also in the building up of democracy for tomorrow. There are many details which should be taken into consideration before we come to right conclusions. So, I would not like to go into the merits or demerits of the decisions taken in regard particularly to the two items, namely, the compensation to the jagirdars and also the compensation to the Nizam towards Sarf-e-Khas, but I would like to say something about the police expenditure because more than one Hon'ble Member has said that the representatives of the Congress were present in the predecessor Government and the party has a responsibility to answer this question. We do take the responsibility, but I would like to remind the Hon'ble Members of Opposition that one among them had rightly said that though the Congress Party may not be able to implement all its policies and programme, at least a direction could have been given, an approach could have been made towards fulfilment. If this Budget is examined and compared with the actuals or the revised estimates of previous years, they will definitely find that there is a very determined approach in that direction. But, the point at dispute is the quantum. I do agree that in the atmosphere we are placed in or with the limitations that we have, we could not do much. We had admitted that. So, some sort of sympathy and some sort of co-operation is necessary from the political parties in the country. I am sure of the co-operation of the Hon'ble Members in this House, but the Government needs the co-operation and sympathy of the political parties in the field. Some Hon'ble Members have tried to criticicise
this Budget as though meaning it to be a blue-print for the economic development of the country. It is after all a financial statement for the year. Everybody raises the question of land problem or unemployment or industrialisation. These are covered by a definite plan. Hon'ble Members will have an opportunity to criticise the plan at the appropriate moment and their suggestions will definitely be taken into consideration. The Budget in its limited scope gives an idea about the expenditure contemplated by different departments and if the Hon'ble Members will examine the different heads in detail, when the time comes, they will definitely find that the Budget has an agriculturist bias. It is not only a few lakhs on Agriculture Department, but provision has been made for minor irrigation, as one Hon'ble Member has alieady pointed out, we have also to examine the capital Budget. In the capital Budget, one will find that more than 5 crores of rupees are going to be spent on irrigation and water resourcés which benefit the Agriculturists. Thus, an amount to the tüne of nearly 8 erores of rupees is going to be expended on the betterment and litiprovement of the conditions of Agriculturists.

Secondly, some Hon'ble Members have criticised 'customs '. It is no use asking the Gbvernment to spend more on public health, education and social services, when it is demanded to abbolish all taxation.

I am very glad that the Hori'ble Members have taken to the Ganidhian way and outlook. The Leader of the Oppósition has been good enough to suggest that the primary schools should be held undet a treé.

Let us be realistic in balancing expenditure and incotié. Í hope the Hon'ble Members know the taxation structure and ouf firlances here. You will fitid that taxation mainly on excise-elevein crores and odd-comes to one-third of the Budget ; then customs and then land revenue. The Hon'ble Members would not like enfiaricing the land revenue and they put a positive demand for abolition of customs without agreeitig to an alternative revenue like Sales Tax. There is opposition for Sales Tax and I would have been glad if there had been a concrete suggestion abouit taxdtiơn policies. The Government are also anxious that thé taxation should be indirect and not direct. Had there been any othet resources of getting sơme profits from State-managed industries bí efterprises, there would not have been any necessity to resott to taxation. These details cant hbot be covered in the few miniutés at miy disposal, but 1 wotild like to emphäsise that there must be concrete pioposals for taxation and for getting revenue to the

State for being expended on development programmes. The Congress Party and its representatives in the Government do believe that it cannot be a welfare State unless the police expenditure has been brought to the minimum. An approach has a.ready been made and I do not like any further mud slinging on that matter. It is a matter that has been thrashed out or discussed from various angles and the Government are aware of its implications and I would be very glad and obliged to the Hon'ble Members if they could suggest concrete proposals in taxation policy.

In the matter of education, I could say that the Government had already committed to primary education, i.e., opening a school in every village.

In the implementation of the Five-Year Plan, a sum of I. G. Rs. 40 or 50 crores is going to be spent, mostly on deyelopment and social services.

Another item on which I want to throw light is the man-power. Where is the public co-operation in this? Political parties, instead of vilifying the Government, could have organised the manpower through their functions and those functional units could have been taken advantage of. Mere political approach for the organization of the people under political slogans is not going to bring about anything. Today the Congress Party is in Government ; tomorrow some other party may be here. If a precedent is to be established that merely a political approach should be made and Government vilified from a political angle matters will not improve. There should be a definite approach, a constructive approach in not arousing the people to become politically antagonistic to the Government, but in creating a desire and an urge for a better standard of life and new methods in production. The Government has its plan. It is laid on the table. It can improve if better sources of revenue can be found out and this could be done very easily. But, the problem today is the psychology of the people or the desire of the people to co-operate with the Government in the implementation of the Plan. So, in a general manner, these are the broad outlines, I am trying to place without going much into the details. Today, the probelm for the Government, whichever, party may be in office, is to ensure freedom to the individual, by protecting democracy. If better standards of living are to be achieved, it is the organization of the people not merely on political lines, but on functional lines, that is needed. In this regard, I hope the political parties today who stand opposed to the party-in-Government would consider this a spect and would give suggestions to the Government. All the
po nts that have been raised by the Hon'ble Members of Opposition are quite relevant and need consideration and the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has already said that this Government, i.c. the present Government, had not time to consider the proposals that were made by the predecessor Government and the Hon'ble Members will appreciate that the predecessor Government did not like to commit itself to any new approach and it kept the doors
open for the new Government to do all. I wanted to make this clear because I happened to be a Member of the predecessor Government and in clearing this point, I assure that the Government are quite alive to the points raised by the Hon'ble Members of Opposition.


 ( Political point of view )








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 رقم مهيا كيجان


Thë Hon'ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao (Chief* Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just wanted to get an indication as to whether the motion for vote-on-account is to be moved now or after the debate is wound up. I find that some of the Hon'ble Members on both sides of the House are still eager to express their opinions and the general debate on the Budget is not yet over. If you declare, Sir, that the general discussion on the Budget is over, it will have to be decided by you whether the vote-on-account motion will be placed before the House just now without giving an opportunity either to the Hon'ble the Finance Minister or to me to wind up the debate or this will be postponed for dayafter tomorrow.

I would like to know from you, Sir, the exact procedure.
 ووث آن أكؤنظ ) (Vote-on-account ) (











 آل سمبرول غ



> مسٌّ, اسبيكر - سوقع كاف هـ -










 كونسل آت اسئيط كا الكشن كهال هوكا -
 - هي - انيـ تفعيلات دريافت كيجاسكتى هيا (Returning Officer)


The Hon'ble Dr. G. S. Melkote (Finance Minister) :-
Mr. Speaker, Sir, in accordance with Article 206 of the constitution, I move that a sum not exceeding Rs. $16,51,30,000$ be granted to the Rajpramukh in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for a part of the Financial year, 1952-53, as per heads and demands shown in the Annexure. The Annexure has been circulated to the Hon'ble Members already.

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\text { Motion moved } \quad \text { - مسرّ استبيكر }
$$

 انكى كابيان سيكلو السُائيل كرائى جاكر آنريبل همبرس دين تقسيم كى جائين -




آلّ كو ديا جانـا






 وهال

 - كرونغا
اب هاؤز بر خواستتكيا جباتا ـــ -'

Assembly then adjourned till Three of the clock on Thursday, the 27th March, 1952.


[^0]:    Tuesday, 25th March, 1952.

