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**THE
HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
DEBATES**

**OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF**

**The Eighth Day of the First Session of the First
Legislative Assembly**

Saturday, the 29th March, 1952

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

EIGHTH-DAY

Saturday, 29th March, 1952.

The Legislative Assembly met in the Assembly Hall, Public Gardens, at Two of the clock, Mr. Speaker (The Hon'ble Shri Kashinathrao Vaidya) in the Chair.

مسٹر اسپیکر - آرڈر آرڈر - کل کی طرح آج بھی ان امینڈمنٹس (Amendments) پر ڈسکشن ہوگا جو ووٹ آن اکاؤنٹ (Vote-on-account) کے موشن سے متعلق پیش کئے گئے ہیں -

Shri V. D. Deshpande (Ippaguda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to bring to your notice and to the notice of the House that yesterday, when the election of the Deputy Speaker was announced, we expected, according to the practice in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, that a chair would be provided for the Deputy Speaker, that he would be coming over and we would then be in a position to congratulate him. Many of us do not know who is the person who has been actually elected as the Deputy Speaker. Many have not seen him personally and will like to see him in the chair and congratulate him. So I suggest that the practice obtaining in Bombay be followed and we may be given an opportunity to congratulate him.

مسٹر اسپیکر - اگر یہ سجیشن (Suggestion) کل ہی پیش کیا جاتا تو زیادہ بہتر ہوتا - بمبئی کی اسمبلی یا دوسرے اسٹیشن کی اسمبلیز (Assemblies) اور پارلیمنٹ میں یہ طریقہ ہے کہ ڈپٹی اسپیکر کے انتخاب پر مبارکباد کی تقریروں کے لئے بڑی خوشی سے موقع دیا جاتا ہے - اب میں ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب سے پہلے یہ خواہش کروں گا کہ وہ یہاں اس کرسی پر تشریف لائیں -

FELICITATIONS TO THE DEPUTY SPEAKER.

The Hon'ble Dr. G.S. Melkote (Finance Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, before the Deputy Speaker actually takes seat, I, on behalf of the members sitting on this side, would like to congratulate him on his election as Deputy Speaker (Cheers). Had we known this procedure yesterday, we would have certainly accepted that. The position of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker is such that on

their election they immediately become non-party members. We have the greatest pleasure in welcoming the Deputy Speaker on this occasion.

[At this stage the Deputy Speaker (Shri Pampan Gowda) occupied the chair placed by the side of the Secretary.]

شری وی۔ ڈی دتشانڈے (اباگوڑہ) ادھیکش سہودے - اس موقع پر میں آنریبل ممبر کو انکے ڈپٹی اسپیکر جنے جانے پر ہاؤز کی طرف سے اور اپنے تمام ساتھیوں کی طرف سے دھنیاوا دیتا ہوں۔ ڈپٹی اسپیکر کے چناؤ میں معزز ارکان نے جس آزادی رائے کا اظہار کیا اور اپوزیشن (Opposition) کے ایک ممبر کو اس کا جو موقع دیا اس کے لئے میں معزز ارکان کو مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔ اس سے پہلے ہمارے سامنے ایک تجویز یہ آئی تھی کہ اسپیکر اور ڈپٹی اسپیکر کو بغیر چناؤ کے مان لیا جائے لیکن ایسے کنونشن (Convention) کو پیدا کرنا مناسب نہیں سمجھا گیا۔ میرے خیال میں ڈپٹی اسپیکر کے چناؤ میں جس کشادہ دلی کا اظہار کیا گیا ہے وہ قابل مبارکباد ہے۔ مجھے ایک زمانہ میں ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب کے ساتھ واسٹل میں رہنے کا موقع ملا ہے۔ اس زمانے سے میں دیکھتا آیا ہوں کہ آنریبل ممبر سماجی باتوں میں دلچسپی لیتے رہے ہیں۔ آئندہ بھی مجھے امید ہے کہ آنریبل ممبر اس ہاؤز میں عوامی فلاح و بہبود کے کاموں میں دلچسپی لینگے۔ میں بہترین تمنائوں کے ساتھ پھر ایک مرتبہ اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے انہیں مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔ اور ان کا خیر مقدم کرتا ہوں۔

شری اناجی راؤ (پربھنی) - مسٹر اسپیکر - سر - بائیں بازو کے ارکان میں سے ڈپٹی اسپیکر کا جو چناؤ ہوا ہے میں اس کے لئے پیزنٹس اینڈ ورکرس پارٹی (Peasants & Workers Party) کی جانب سے انہیں مبارکباد اور دھنیاوا دیتا ہوں۔ ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب کے متعلق یہ کہا گیا کہ بہت سے لوگوں نے انہیں نہیں دیکھا لیکن میں نہیں جانتا کہ کس طرف کے ممبروں نے انہیں نہیں دیکھا۔ بہر حال کسی جانب سے بھی ہو۔ چونکہ انہیں نہیں دیکھا گیا تھا اس لئے انہیں ڈس (Dais) پر نشست دی گئی ہے۔ یہ تو نہیں کہا جاسکتا کہ جن لوگوں نے انہیں ووٹ دیا ہے انہوں نے آنریبل ممبر کو نہیں دیکھا۔ اسکے ساتھ میں اتنا کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ڈپٹی اسپیکر کے لئے جس آنریبل ممبر کو چنا گیا ہے وہ کسی پارٹی سے تعلق نہ رکھنے کی وجہ سے مجھے یقین ہے کہ کسی پارٹی کو انکی غیر جانب داری پر شک و شبہ پیدا نہ ہوگا۔ جیسا کہ پہلے کے آنریبل اسپیکر نے فرمایا تھا اسپیکر اور ڈپٹی اسپیکر ہمیشہ (Above the Party) ہوتے ہیں۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے ڈپٹی اسپیکر بھی اسی اصول کو پیش نظر رکھیں۔ جن آنریبل ممبرس نے انکا چناؤ کیا ہے میں انہیں مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔

شری انتھونی (بالکنڈہ) - مسٹر اسپیکر - سر - میں ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب کو انکے اس چناؤ پر خوشگٹ پارٹی کی طرف سے مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔ جیسا کہ میرے پیشرو آنریبل ممبرس نے فرمایا کہ انڈینڈنٹ گروپ سے منتخب ہونے کی وجہ سے آنریبل ممبر

کسی پارٹی کے طرفدار نہیں رہینگے۔ مجھے آشا ہے کہ جب کبھی بھی انہیں اسپیکر کے فرائض انجام دینے کا موقع ملیگا آنریبل ممبر ایسا رویہ اختیار کریں گے جس سے ہاؤز کے ہر دوگروپ خوش رہیں۔ ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں انہیں دو بارہ مبارکباد دیتا ہوں اور امید کرتا ہوں کہ آنریبل ممبر اس کام اور ذمہ داری کو پورا کریں گے۔

شری مادھو راؤ نرلی کر (ہنگولی۔ محفوظ)۔ مسٹر اسپیکر سر۔ اب تک مختلف پارٹیوں کی جانب سے آنریبل ممبر کو ڈپٹی اسپیکر چنے جانے پر مبارکباد دی گئی۔ حیدرآباد کی تاریخ میں یہ پہلا موقع ہے کہ ہاؤز کے اس عہدے کے لئے ایک ایسا شخص منتخب کیا گیا جس کا کسی پارٹی سے تعلق نہیں ہے۔ مجھے امید ہے کہ آئندہ جو بھی مسائل ہمارے سامنے آئیں گے انکے حل میں پورا ہاؤز اسی غیر جانبداری سے کام لے گا جس غیر جانبداری سے ڈپٹی اسپیکر کے چناؤ میں لیا ہے۔ میں ہارے ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب کو شیڈولڈ کاسٹس فیڈریشن (Scheduled Castes Federation) کی جانب سے مبارکباد دیتا ہوں اور ساتھ ہی ساتھ ہاؤز نے جس غیر جانبداری کا اظہار اس انتخاب کے موقع پر کیا ہے اس کے لئے ہاؤز کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔

آنریبل شری بی رام کشن راؤ (چیف منسٹر)۔ مسٹر اسپیکر سر۔ میں معافی چاہتا ہوں کہ ڈپٹی اسپیکر کے انتخاب پر جب مبارکبادیوں کا سلسلہ شروع ہوا اس وقت میں ہاؤس میں موجود نہ تھا اور میرے دوست آنریبل فینانس منسٹر نے میری نیابت کی جنکا میں شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔

میں شری پمپن گوڑا صاحب کو انکے انتخاب پر تہ دل سے مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔ جیسا کہ چند آنریبل ممبروں نے فرمایا کہ ڈپٹی اسپیکر کے انتخاب میں غیر جانبداری سے عمل کیا گیا۔ اگر میں آنریبل ممبرس سے دیگر معاملات کے تصفیہ میں بھی اسی غیر جانبداری کی توقع کروں تو بیجا نہوگا۔ ڈپٹی اسپیکر کے انتخاب کا مسئلہ اس ہاؤز کے آنریبل ممبرس نے جس غیر جانبداری اور بلا لحاظ پارٹی حل کیا وہ انتہائی قابل مبارکباد ہے۔ ملک کے دیگر معاملات کے حل میں اگر اسکی تقلید کی جائے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جو مبارکباد دی گئی وہ صحیح طور پر ہمارے دلوں کی مبارکباد ہوگی۔ ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب کی خدمت میں مبارکباد پیش کرتا ہوں۔ مجھے پورا اعتقاد ہے کہ آنریبل اسپیکر صاحب کے غیاب میں جب کبھی ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب کو ہاؤز کی صدارت کا موقع ملیگا وہ اسی طرح آزادانہ طریقہ پر اسپیکر کے فرائض انجام دینگے۔ جسکی ہم سب کو ان سے توقع ہے اور مجھے اس میں سندیہ نہیں۔

ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں انہیں دو بارہ مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔

شری پمپن گوڑا (ڈپٹی اسپیکر)۔ ادھیکش مہودے۔ میں آنریبل ممبرس کا تہ دل سے شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے مجھے ڈپٹی اسپیکر کے عہدے پر منتخب کر کے ہاؤز کی سیوا کا موقع دیا۔ ساتھ ہی مختلف پارٹیز کے لیڈرس کا بھی شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں

جنہوں نے مجھے اس چناؤ پر مبارکباد دی ہے۔ ہاؤز کے آنریبل ممبرس نے جس غیر جانبداری سے ایک انڈیپنڈنٹ (Independent) ممبر کا انتخاب کیا ہے مجھے وشواس ہے کہ جب کبھی مجھے اسپیکر کے فرائض انجام دینے کا موقع ملیگا میں بھی کسی پارٹی کی طرفداری کئے بغیر اپنے فرائض انجام دینے کی کوشش کرونگا اور اسکی بھی کوشش کرونگا کہ ہاؤز کی ڈگنی (Dignity) کو برقرار رکھوں۔

[The Deputy Speaker (Shri Pampan Gowda) resumed his seat.]

Discussion on the Amendments to the Motion for Vote on Account

مسٹر اسپیکر - اب سوا دو بج چکے ہیں۔ امینڈمنٹس کے سلسلہ میں اب تک تقریباً ۳۔ آنریبل ممبرس ڈسکشن (Discussion) میں حصہ لے چکے ہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آنریبل ممبرس کو بحث کا کافی موقع دیا جاچکا ہے۔ لیکن ساتھ ہی میں یہ بھی ظاہر کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر کوئی آنریبل ممبر تقریر کرنا چاہیں تو میں انہیں روکنا نہیں چاہتا کیونکہ ہر آنریبل ممبر کو اظہار خیال کا پورا موقع حاصل ہے۔ اب تک میں نے آنریبل ممبرس کو تقریر کے لئے کافی وقت دیا اور میں نے اندازہ کیا ہے کہ کسی آنریبل ممبر کی تقریر آدھے گھنٹے سے کم وقت کی نہیں ہوئی۔ بلکہ بعض ممبروں نے اس سے زیادہ دیر تک بھی تقریر کی ہے۔ جیسا کہ میں نے اس سے پہلے یہ خیال ظاہر کیا تھا ہر ممبر کی تقریر کے لئے اب ہمیں وقت کی قید لگانی پڑیگی اس لئے کہ ۳۱۔ مارچ سے پہلے موازنہ کا تصفیہ کرنا ہے۔

میں اس موقع پر رول (۱۳۰) ای (Rule 130-E) پڑھ کر سناتا ہوں۔

‘On any day subsequent to the presentation of the Budget but before 31st March a motion may be made for any grant in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year.’

چونکہ ۳۱۔ مارچ سے پہلے یا ۳۱۔ مارچ تک گرانٹ کی منظوری کا کام ختم ہو جانا ہے اور کل اتوار کی تعطیل ہے اس لئے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آج یہ معاملہ ختم ہو جائے۔ کل کی طرح آج بھی ساڑھے چار بجے سے سوا پانچ بجے تک ریسز (Recess) کے لئے وقت دیا جائے گا۔ سوا پانچ بجے ہم بھر جمع ہونگے۔ پہلے امینڈمنٹس ہاؤز میں رکھنے جائیں گے اس کے بعد موشن (Motion) رکھا جائے گا۔ اس طرح یہ جملہ کارروائیاں آج ختم ہو جائیں تو مناسب ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آنریبل فنانس منسٹر نے ہاؤز کا بالکل وقت نہیں لیا ہے کیونکہ انہوں نے جب موشن موو (Move) کیا تو اسے صرف پڑھ دیا۔ اس کی تائید میں انہوں نے کوئی تقریر نہیں کی۔ لہذا اسپیکر کے لئے انہیں وقت دینا ہوگا۔ جب دوسرے ممبرس نے ایک ایک گھنٹہ تقریر کی ہے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ انہیں وضاحتی تقریر کے لئے دیر گھنٹہ ملنا چاہئے۔ کیونکہ انہیں ۳۔ آنریبل ممبرس کے اعتراضات کے جوابات دینے ہیں۔ آج ۳ بجے سے انہیں تقریر

کے لئے موقع دیا جائے گا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ دوسرے ممبرس کو تقریر کے لئے دس منٹ دینا مناسب ہوگا۔

شری اننت ریڈی (بالکنڈہ)۔ آن دس پوائنٹ آف آرڈر۔ سر۔ اس سے پہلے کہ ہاؤز کی کارروائی شروع کیجائے میں ایک پوائنٹ آف آرڈر ریز (Raise) کرنا چاہتا ہوں میرا ادعا یہ ہے کہ یہ ہاؤز فلی کانسٹیٹیوٹڈ (Fully constituted) نہیں ہے۔ اس سلسلہ میں آپ کے سامنے پراویژنل رولس میں سے رول نمبر (۸) پڑھکر سناتا ہوں۔

Rule No. 8 (1)

“At the commencement of every session, the Speaker shall nominate from amongst the Members of the Assembly a panel of not more than four Chairmen, any one of whom may preside over the Assembly in the absence of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker, when so requested by the Speaker, or, in his absence, by the Deputy Speaker.”

The non-compliance of this Rule raises a statutory defect.

اس میں (Shall) کا لفظ استعمال کیا گیا ہے اور اس پر زور دیا گیا ہے۔ یہ منڈیٹری رول (Mandatory Rule) ہے۔ آنریبل اسپیکر پر لازم ہے کہ وہ ایک پینل (Panel) تیار کریں۔ لیکن اس سشن کے دوران میں کوئی پینل تیار نہیں کیا گیا۔ اب تک چونکہ ڈپٹی اسپیکر کا الکشن نہیں ہوا تھا اس لئے ہمارا یہ خیال تھا کہ ڈپٹی اسپیکر کے الکشن کے بعد پینل کا اعلان بھی ہوگا لیکن ایسا نہیں ہوا اس لئے میں نے جو رول پڑھا ہے اس کی عدم تعمیل ایک ڈیفیکٹ (Defect) ہے جس کے لحاظ سے ہاؤز کے پروسیڈنگس (Proceedings) جاری نہیں رہ سکتے۔

مسٹر اسپیکر۔ یہ صحیح ہے کہ “At the commencement of every session” اسپیکر پینل آف چیرمن (Panel of chairman) کا اعلان کرتا ہے لیکن اسپیکر کے انتخاب کے بعد ڈپٹی اسپیکر کا انتخاب کل ہی ہوا۔ اور بجٹ آف چیرمن کا اعلان نہیں کیا گیا۔ کے سلسلہ میں جو اسٹنڈ منٹس آئے تھے انہیں ملتوی کرنا مناسب نہ تھا اس لئے پینل جب بجٹ کی کارروائی مکمل ہو جائے گی تو پہلے موقع پر پینل آف چیرمن کا اعلان کر دیا جائے گا۔

شری ایم نرسنگ راؤ (کلو اکرٹی) مسٹر اسپیکر سر۔ ہاؤز کے اس طرف اور اس طرف سے یعنی دونوں جانب سے کئی تقریریں ہوئیں۔ میں ان تمام تقریروں کا جواب دینے کے لئے نہیں کھڑا ہوں۔ مجھے بجٹ کے چند نکات ہاؤز کی توجہ میں لانے ہیں۔ اس بجٹ کو ”پولس بجٹ“ کا جو نام دیا گیا ہے اس کے تعلق سے خاص طور پر کچھ عرض کرونگا۔ پولس کے مصارف پر جو زور دیا گیا ہے اس کے بارے میں میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ حیدر آباد میں پولس کے مصارف سنہ ۵۶ء یعنی تقریباً ۷ سال پہلے تک ۱۷ لاکھ ۱۵ ہزار ہوا کرتے تھے۔ اس وقت پولس کی جملہ جمعیت ۱۸ ہزار تھی۔ صرف خاص

پائینگاہ - جاگیرات اور سمستان اپنی پولس علاحدہ رکھتے تھے - ۱۸ ہزار کا میں نے جو فیکر (Figure) بتایا ہے اس میں ان علاقوں کی پولس شامل نہیں ہے اور پولیس کے جو مصارف میں نے بتائے ہیں ان میں بھی ان علاقوں کی پولس کے مصارف داخل نہیں ہیں - لیکن جب ان علاقوں کے دوسرے انتظامات کے ساتھ پولس اڈمنسٹریشن کی ذمہ داری بھی گورنمنٹ نے لے لی تو ظاہر ہے کہ پولس کے مصارف اور تعداد میں اسی لحاظ سے اضافہ ہونا لازمی ہے - دوسری بات جو ہاؤز کے قابل غور ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ اس زمانے میں گرانی اتنی نہ تھی - پولس کانسٹیبل کی تنخواہ تقریباً ۱۵ روپیے تھی - اس لحاظ سے بھی مصارف میں اضافہ ہونا لازمی ہے کیونکہ اب الونس ملا کر تنخواہ بہت بڑھ گئی ہے میں ٹھیک ٹھیک تو نہیں بتلا سکتا کہ اب کانسٹیبل کو کتنی تنخواہ ملتی ہے البتہ ہوم منسٹر بتا سکتے ہیں کہ اب کانسٹیبل کی تنخواہ کیا ہے اور پولس کی تعداد کتنی ہے - مجھے اتنا معلوم ہے کہ سال دیڑھ سال پہلے پولس کی تعداد (۳۰۶۰۰) تھی جس میں سے آرمڈ پولس چار ہزار اور غیر مسلح (۲۶۰۰۰) تھی - اب تک اس میں کتنا اضافہ ہوا ہے وہ بھی ہوم منسٹر بتلائیں گے - ایک اور بات قابل غور یہ ہے کہ یہاں خزانوں کی حفاظت کے لئے پہلے عرب جمعیت رکھی جاتی تھی جس کو اب برخاست کر دیا گیا ہے اسکی جگہ پولیس کو متعین کر کے خزانوں کی حفاظت کا کام لیا جا رہا ہے - ایسی جمعیت کی تعداد پہلے ۵ ہزار تھی اس وجہ سے بھی پولس کی تعداد میں اضافہ ہوا ہے - صرف خاص اور دیگر علاقوں کی پولس پر پہلے جو مصارف ہوتے تھے ان کو دیوانی کے خرچ میں جمع کرایں تو آپ پر نتیجہ واضح ہو جائے گا -

ایک اور چیز جو غور طلب ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ بمبئی - مدراس - سی، پی وغیرہ میں پولیس کا پروفیشن (Proportion) کیا ہے؟ مجھے معلوم ہوا ہے کہ وہاں آبادی کے ہر چھ سو اشخاص پر ایک پولس کانسٹیبل ہے - اور حیدر آباد میں ہر ۴۷۰ یا ۴۳۸ نفوس پر ایک کانسٹیبل ہے - حیدر آباد میں ایسا کیوں ہے؟ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ یہاں کے حالات بمبئی - مدھیہ پردیش اور مدراس کے علاقوں سے مختلف ہیں - اور یہی حالات اس کے ذمہ دار ہیں - لہذا پولس کی جمعیت میں اضافہ ہونا لازمی ہے - آپ کو ان حالات پر غور کرنا ہوگا - باہر کے حالات سے اگر مقابلہ کیا جائے تب بھی آپ اس نتیجہ پر پہنچیں گے کہ حیدر آباد میں پولس ہر ساڑھے تین کروڑ روپیہ سے کم خرچ نہیں ہو سکتا - یہ صحیح ہے کہ حیدر آباد میں باہر سے آئی ہوئی پولس اور فوج ہے - اور انہیں ڈیوٹیشن الاؤنس (Deputation Allowance) دیا جاتا ہے - جس پر ڈیڑھ کروڑ روپیہ صرف ہوتا ہے - ان کی واپسی کے لئے حیدر آباد سٹی کانسٹی ٹیونس کے ایک معزز رکن نے بھی زور دیا - یہ صحیح ہے کہ باہر کی پولیس کو واپس کر کے ڈیوٹیشن الونس بچایا جاسکتا ہے - میں اس کے خلاف نہیں ہوں - لیکن ہمیں یہ دیکھنا ہوگا کہ باہر کے لوگ کیوں آئے - کن حالات میں یہاں آئے؟ اس کے لئے ہمیں یہاں کی ہسٹری بھی دیکھنی ہوگی - انکو دعوت دینے کی ذمہ دار موجودہ حکومت نہیں ہے

جس کو جائزہ لئے ہوئے صرف (۱۵ - ۲۰) روز ہوئے ہیں۔ اگر ذمہ دار ہیں تو وہ حالات ہیں جو ساڑھے تین چار سال پہلے یہاں تھے اور جنہوں نے پولیس ایکشن پر مجبور کیا۔ میسور بھی ایک اسٹیٹ ہے۔ لیکن وہاں پولیس باہر سے نہیں بلائی گئی۔ کیوں نہیں بلائی گئی؟ اس لئے کہ وہاں پولیس ایکشن نہیں ہوا۔ حیدرآباد میں پولیس ایکشن ہوا۔ اس کی ذمہ داری کس پر ہے؟ یہ ایک ہسٹری ہے جسکو بھلایا نہیں جاسکتا۔ یہ کھلی بات ہے کہ حیدرآباد میں لوگوں کو پولیس سے نکالا گیا۔ مجھے اس کا رنج ہے۔ اس کا جتنا دکھ مجھے ہے شاید دوسرے آئربیل ممبرس نے محسوس نہ کیا ہو۔ میں نے ہمیشہ اس تکلیف کا اندازہ کیا اور احتجاج بھی کیا۔ لیکن جن حالات میں پولیس ایکشن ہوا اور اس سے پیشتر جو حالات تھے انکو بھی دیکھنا ضروری ہے۔ آپکو معلوم ہے کہ جسبر والٹر مانکن - علی یاور جنگ اور نواب صاحب چہتاری کاڈیلیگیشن (Delegation) دلی جانے والا تھا تو ایک مجمع نے اسے روکنا چاہا۔ لیکن پولیس مجمع کو روکنے کا انتظام نہ کر سکی۔ پولیس جمعیت یہاں کی انارکی (Anarchy) کو نہ روک سکی۔ اگر اس وقت کوئی کانسٹیبل بھی ایک گولی چلاتا تو آج شاید ایسی تاریخ نہ ہوتی۔ ان واقعات کے پیش نظر آپ یہاں کی پولیس پر کس طرح بھروسہ کر سکتے تھے۔ ان ہی حالات میں یہاں باہر سے پولیس آئی۔ ان حالات کو بھلا کر موجودہ حکومت کو سب چیزوں کا ذمہ دار قرار دینا کہاں تک حق بجانب ہو سکتا ہے یہ غور طلب ہے۔

ایک آئربیل ممبر نے یہ فرمایا کہ تلنگانہ کا مسئلہ زمین کا مسئلہ ہے۔ میں اس پر تفصیل سے بحث کرنا نہیں چاہتا اس لئے کہ اس میں زیادہ وقت لگے گا۔ میں کسی اور موقع پر اس مسئلہ پر روشنی ڈالوں گا۔

ایک چیز کی طرف اشارہ ضروری سمجھتا ہوں۔ محبوب آباد کے حلقہ انتخاب کے ایک آئربیل ممبر نے فرمایا اور معلوم نہیں کہ انکا معبود ذہنی کس طرف ہے۔ انہوں نے قانون آسامیان شکمی پر اعتراض کیا۔ اسی قانون کی دفعہ (۳۸) میں کاشتکاروں کو زمینات خریدنے سے متعلق مراعات دی گئی ہیں۔ میں نے خود یہ کام اپنے ہاتھ میں لیا۔ اور محبوب آباد گیا۔ مجھے اس بات کی خوشی ہے کہ میرا مشن کامیاب رہا۔ بہر حال جب ہم سب یہاں مسائل کے حل کے لئے جمع ہوئے ہیں تو ہمیں صحیح نتیجہ پر پہنچنا چاہئے۔ میں نے اس قانون پر جتنے کاشتکاروں سے عمل کرائے کی کوشش کی آپ ان سے جا کر پوچھ سکتے ہیں کہ وہ اس قانون سے خوش ہیں یا نہیں۔

شری اناجی راؤ (برہمنی) - مسٹر اسپیکر - سر - وقت کم ہے اور مقررہ وقت کی پابندی کرنی لازمی ہے۔ آئربیل فینانس منسٹر نے جو بجٹ پیش کیا ہے اور اس کے متعلق جو باتیں کہی گئی ہیں ظاہر ہے کہ میں ان سب کا پورے طور پر جواب نہیں دے سکتا۔ میں ان میں سے صرف چند اہم کانسٹیٹوشنل پوائنٹس (Constitutional Points) کی طرف توجہ دلاؤں گا۔

آئریبل چیف منسٹر نے بجٹ پر تقریر کرتے ہوئے فرمایا کہ انہوں نے پبلک کو جو کمٹمنٹس (Commitments) دیئے تھے بجٹ کی ترتیب میں انہیں ملحوظ رکھا گیا ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ انہوں نے بجٹ پر بحث کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ راج پر دیکھ کے اڈریس کے موقع پر ہم نے جو واک اوٹ کیا تھا وہ کسی طرح بھی کانسی ٹیوشنل نہیں تھا آئریبل اسپیکر نے یہ فرما یا تھا کہ یہ میٹر (Matter) ڈسکشن کے لئے نہیں ہے۔ اس کے باوجود بھی آئریبل چیف منسٹر نے ڈسکشن کی کوشش کی۔ میں اس موقع پر یہ واضح کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ حیدر آباد میں اسٹرگل (Struggle) ہوا اور جسکے متعلق آپ کے بھی کمٹمنٹس ہیں اسی کے لحاظ سے ہم نے واک اوٹ کیا۔ آئریبل اسپیکر نے ایک مرتبہ فرمادیا تھا کہ اس پر ڈسکشن نہ ہونا چاہئے لیکن آئریبل ممبرس نے چونکہ یہ سوال اٹھایا اس لئے اس کا جواب دینا ضروری ہے۔ شری لکشن کوٹڈا نے بھی اس بارے میں اظہار خیال کیا ہے۔ کانسی ٹیوشن میں کسی چیز پر ناراضگی اور پروٹسٹ کے اظہار کا اختیار ہے اور اس کے لئے یہی طریقہ بتلایا گیا ہے اور ہاؤز اس طرح اپنی اوپینین (Opinion) ظاہر کر سکتا ہے۔ میں اس مسئلہ پر اس سے زیادہ کہنا نہیں چاہتا۔ دیگر پارلیمنٹس اور دہلی پارلیمنٹ میں بھی ایسی چیزیں ہوتی ہیں جو نئی نہیں۔

بجٹ کے متعلق میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ آئریبل چیف منسٹر نے خاص طور پر فرمایا کہ اپوزیشن کی طرف سے رنگین تصویر پیش کر کے ہاؤز کو متاثر کرنیکی کوشش کی گئی ہے۔ اگر حقیقت میں یہ تصویر رنگین ہے تو اس رنگین تصویر میں جو ڈیفکٹس (Defects) ہیں انہیں آپ اور ہم ملکر ڈیموکریٹک طریقوں پر دور کریں تو یہی صحیح ڈیموکریٹک اسپرٹ ہے۔ لیکن میں کہوں گا کہ آپ نے اس تصویر کو حسب معمول کالے برش سے دھونے کی کوشش کی۔

آپ یہ کہتے ہیں کہ کانسی ٹیوشن کے لحاظ سے جاگیروں کا کمپنیشن (Compensation) دینا لازمی ہے۔ اور یہ بھی کہتے ہیں کہ انہیں فیر (Fair) کمپنیشن دیا گیا ہے۔ لیکن کانسی ٹیوشن میں یہ تو نہیں کہا گیا کہ فیر کمپنیشن دیا جائے۔ اس کے متعلق میں ہاؤز کے سامنے آرٹیکل 31 سناتا ہوں

“(1) No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.

(2) No property, movable or immovable, including any interest in, or in any company owning, any commercial or industrial undertaking, shall be taken possession of or acquired for public purposes under any law authorising the taking of such possession or such acquisition, unless the law provides for compensation for the property taken possession of or acquired and either fixes the amount of the compensation, or specifies the principles on which, and the manner in which, the compensation is to be determined and given.”

اس میں صرف ”کمپنیشن“ کا لفظ استعمال کیا گیا ہے ”فیر“ نہیں۔ یہ چیز تو ہاؤز کے اختیار میں ہے کہ وہ اپنی رائے کے مطابق کمپنیشن (Compensation)

فکس (Fix) کرے۔ آنریبل ممبرس آف دی رائٹ سائڈ (Hon'ble Members of the right side) نے فرمایا کہ ہم اس اسپرٹ کو جانتے ہیں۔ ایک آنریبل ممبر نے فرمایا کہ ہم میں بھی چند پراگریسیو (Progressive) ہیں اور چند ری ایکشنری (Re-actionary)۔ وہاں بھی چند لوگ ایسے ہیں جو فیر کمپنیشن کی بجائے کم سے کم دینا چاہتے ہیں اس کو پیش نظر رکھ کر ہم یہاں اس کے رولس (Rules) بنا سکتے ہیں۔ ہمیں یہ بھی دیکھنا ہے کہ دوسرے اسٹیشن میں کیا ہو رہا ہے۔ کشمیر میں جو لینڈ ریفارمس کمیٹی (Land Reforms Committee) بنائی گئی ہے اس نے اپنی رپورٹ میں یہ صاف طور پر بتایا ہے کہ کانسٹی ٹیوشنل (Constitutionally) بھی ہم معاوضہ دینے کے لئے مجبور نہیں کئے جاسکتے۔ آپ کے پہلے کے پریسیڈنٹ سوامی رامانند تیرتھ جن کا بیان پیپر میں آیا ہے انہوں نے کمپنیشن (Compensation) کے متعلق کیا رویہ ہونا چاہئے اس کا اس طرح اظہار کیا ہے۔

“As regards the question of compensation, there may not be any moral sanction for it” he said and added: “Neither the Government nor the cultivators would be in a position to pay the amount in a lumpsum. Adequate compensation therefore seems to be a difficult problem.

—Swami Ramanand Tirth.”

یہ کانگریس کے پہلے پریسیڈنٹ کا بیان ہے۔ ہاؤز کو ان چیزوں کا خیال رکھنا چاہئے۔ میں عرض کرونگا کہ پبلک کی اسپرٹ اور ہاؤز کے رجحان کے لحاظ سے بجٹ میں اس طرح کم سے کم رقم رکھنا چاہئے کہ رولس (Rules) کی بھی پابندی ہو جائے اور زیادہ سے زیادہ رقم کی بجٹ ہوتا کہ یہ بجٹ نیشنل کاموں پر خرچ کیجائے۔ آنریبل چیف منسٹر نے فرمایا کہ جاگیرداروں کے ساتھ چند کمٹمنٹس (Commitments) ہوئے ہیں۔ ملک کی خدمت کے صلہ میں انہیں جاگیریں عطا ہوئی ہیں۔ اس لئے جاگیرداروں کو قتل نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ میں یہ کہوں گا کہ اگر آپ جاگیرداروں اور حیدرآباد کی تاریخ پر نظر ڈالیں تو آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ ان کا عمل ملک کی خدمت میں آتا ہے یا ملک کی غداری میں۔ ایسے غداروں کے عطایا کو اب بھی باقی رکھا جائے۔ ایسے عطایا کو جن سے وہ صدیوں سے فائدہ اٹھا رہے ہیں۔ اب جبکہ یہاں پبلک کی گورنمنٹ قائم ہو چکی ہے کیا اب بھی انہیں باقی رکھنا ضروری ہے۔ آنریبل چیف منسٹر نے یہ فرمایا کہ انہیں ختم کرنا اکتانہک قتل ہوگا۔ لیکن کیا ہم اسے بھول جائیں کہ وہ دوسرے لوگوں کی کافی کھا رہے ہیں۔

The Hon'ble Shri V.B. Raju (Labour & Rehabilitation Minister):
I would like to know to what amendment the Hon'ble Member is referring (Cheers).

Mr. Speaker: : No inter-ruption please.

شری اناجی راؤ - صرف دو منٹ باقی رہ گئے ہیں مجھے زیادہ کہنے کی گنجائش نہیں ہے۔ امینڈمنٹس کے سوا بھی بجٹ پر ڈسکشن (Discussion) ہو سکتا ہے۔ اور بجٹ پر ہی کل سے آج تک بحثیں ہو رہی ہیں۔ آنریبل ممبر نے فرمایا کہ ہمیں ڈیموکریسی کے لئے ٹرینڈ (Trained) ہونا چاہئے۔ ہماری ڈیموکریسی کی تعریف تو یہ ہے کہ گورنمنٹ بائی دی پیپل فار دی پیپل اینڈ آف دی پیپل - (Government by the people, for the people & of the people) ہم بھی یہی کہتے ہیں۔ لیکن میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سیدھے جانب کے آنریبل ممبر نے پبلک کی صرف (۴۱) فیصد رائیں حاصل کی ہیں اور اپوزیشن نے ۹۰ فیصد رائیں حاصل کی ہیں ایسی صورت میں ۴۱ فیصد رائے رکھنے والوں کے ہاتھ میں حکومت کی باگ ڈور آنا کیا یہی ”گورنمنٹ بائی دی پیپل فار دی پیپل اینڈ آف دی پیپل“ ہے؟ ہاں یہ اسی وقت ہو سکتا ہے جبکہ دونوں سائیڈس (Sides) ملکر گورنمنٹ چلائیں اور یہی صحیح ڈیموکریسی کہی جا سکتی ہے۔

ایک آنریبل منسٹر نے فرمایا کہ پولیس ایکشن ہو کر چار سال ہوئے کوئی آدمی یہاں بھوکا نہیں مرا۔ کسی کو تکلیف نہیں ہوئی۔ ممبرس توانا اور تندرست ہیں اسلئے انہیں دواخانہ جانیکی نویت نہ آئی ہوگی۔ میں بھی یہ کہوں گا کہ وہ بھی شاید گھر میں خوب کھاتے ہیں اس لئے انہیں ان لوگوں کا حال معلوم نہیں ہوتا جو بھوکے مرتے ہیں وقت ہو چکا ہے میں تفصیل سے تو نہیں کہہ سکتا لیکن بہت سے واقعات آپ کے سامنے پیش کر سکتا ہوں۔

اسوقت جو امینڈمنٹس ہاؤز کے سامنے پیش ہوئے ہیں انہیں ڈیموکریٹک طریقے پر غور کرتے ہوئے ہاؤز اپنا فیصلہ دے تو مناسب ہے۔

Shri S. Pratap Reddy (Wanaparti): Speaker, Sir. The amendments that have been submitted by the opposition have been mostly against the Police expenditure and its corollary the expenditure on Jails. This budget has been dubbed as a 'Police' budget and by some as a 'feudal' or 'Jagirdari' budget. But before we give these names, we must consider the reasons and the history that lies behind this budget. We have got certain legacies from the previous Government, that is, from the Razakar movement and from the atrocities committed by unsocial elements. In those days, the condition of the country was tragic. With grim humour, the Telengana people dubbed the Government as the 'day government' and the 'night government' (*Rath ka Sarkar, Din ka Sarkar*). They are still suffering from the legacies of these two Sarkars. During the time of the Razakar days, i.e., about 1947-48, Hyderabad Government was spending more than 11 crores of rupees on Police and gradually the expenditure

on Police came down, so much so, 600 lakhs of rupees had been spent last year and this year Government has proposed to decrease the expenditure on Police by nearly 176 lakhs of rupees. Some of the members have given a very bad picture of the Police excesses and the House has already noted it. The Police have been accused of numerous cases of rape, etc. I am not standing here to defend those things. Everybody whether they are in the opposition or otherwise will certainly condemn, in the strongest terms, such heinous crimes. The proper tribunal to go into such crimes will be courts and those that have the information should have taken those things to the court and got them remedied. I do not know how many such cases have been brought to light, and it is the duty of those who accuse the Police to do such a thing first.

Regarding the "Zamindari Budget", as it is called by some of the Hon'ble Members of the Opposition, I may say this much that the liquidation of the Jagirs in this State is unique in the history of India. Nearly 100 years back, when the British Government wanted to liquidate the Zamindars in the Madras Presidency, there were revolutions and rebellions from the Zamindars, especially from the Zamindars of the ceded districts, so much so the Government had to stay of their hands and the Inam Commission which wanted to proceed in a summary manner had to revise its policy. But when the Jagir area, which covers nearly 40% of the Hyderabad State was taken over not a single act of sabotage, not a single act of rebellion, was done anywhere by the Jagirdars. It was really good of them that they did not do so, because even in Hyderabad nearly sixty years back or so, when the Deshmukhs were sought to be abolished, the Deshmukhs also raised a rebellion throughout the country, so much so the then Government had to acquiesce in giving certain compensations to the Deshmukhs. The benefits that have been given to them are still being enjoyed by their successors. But now such things have not happened and the compensation that is given to Jagirdars is not much and it is in accordance with the provision laid down in the constitution. The expenses on Police are high, because the atmosphere is not yet congenial for peace. One of the Hon'ble Members of the opposition has confessed that the overthrow of the hated Nehru-Patel Government was rather constitutional. The explanation was quite clear, because when the Hon'ble the Chief Minister read those statements, he also stated in the very next sentence that the policy of the Communists was that the high placed officials should be swept away. When read in that context the overthrowing of the Government does not seem to be sound or constitutional.

The Secretary of the All-India Communist Party who had been here on the eve of elections twice or thrice and honoured Hyderabad with his presence said in a press interview that his party could not abjure violence. He could not categorically say that the Communist Party of India would abjure violence. No party worth its name can avoid violence, he said, and so as long as there is violence as the policy of a political party, the Police Budget will have to be maintained at this level. The Hon'ble the Chief Minister and other Hon'ble Members of the Treasury Benches have also told us that they are not willing to continue it, as far as possible. They are willing to decrease it as soon as conditions are favourable and stationary.

Now, before finishing, I wish to show the statistics that have been prepared by the Government and published in the monthly journal called 'Economic Affairs' (December, 1951 issue.) From that we find that on the security services, the Government spent in the year 1947-48 : 11 crores 38 lakhs 89 thousand ; in 1948-49, 8 crores 56 lakhs and odd ; (for 1949-50 figures are not available for the whole year but only for 6 months, so I leave them out) in 1950-51, it was 755 lakhs and odd ; for 1951-52 it was 786 lakhs and now, it is merely 640 lakhs. The security services include general administration, courts, jails, police and military. In the matter of social services, also it was 4 crores and odd for 1947-48, next year it was the same thing and in 1950 it was 578 lakhs, in 1951, 642 lakhs and this year 686 lakhs. The social services include, education and public health. In the development schemes there is a gradual rise from 1947 onwards. The Razakar Government was spending 11 crores on Police, on development schemes it was spending only 392 lakhs, the next year it spent 269 lakhs, then in 1950 it rose to 439 lakhs and in 1951 it was 463 lakhs. This year it is 528 lakhs.

Now, after reviewing these the same source in the Economic Magazine says that on social services and development services, Mysore has been spending per capita Rs. 7-15-9, Bombay 5-7-3, Hyderabad 5-4-6, Madras 4-11-11 and in Madhya Pradesh it has been still less. So here, Hyderabad stands in a better position than Madras and Madhya Pradesh. It concludes that the per capita expenditure on social services in Hyderabad is higher than in Madras and Madhya Pradesh.

مسٹر اسپیکر - میں نے پہلے ہی کہہ دیا تھا کہ ۳ بجے آنریبل فنانس منسٹر کی تقریر شروع ہوگی۔ مجھے افسوس ہے کہ میں اب بجز آنریبل فنانس منسٹر کے کسی اور آنریبل ممبر کو اسپیکر کا موقع نہیں دے سکتا۔

Shri Papi Reddy (Ibrahimpattam—General) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise on a point of clarification. I understand that at least on this side of the House most of the members are eager to express their ideas and the number is considerable. As per Speaker's decision.....

Mr. Speaker : It is not a point of clarification. That point has been decided, I call upon the Hon'ble the Finance Minister to give his reply.

The Hon'ble Dr. G. S. Melkote : Mr. Speaker, Sir. I heartily thank you for the consideration you have shown me by giving a latitude with regard to the time that you have permitted me to occupy.

Before I actually take up the question of the budget, since several relevant and possibly some time irrelevant remarks have also been passed in this House, I wish to preface my remarks by drawing the attention of this House to certain historic facts that have preceded the occasion of the first meeting of this Assembly. When we started working for the elections, and during the elections even, irrespective of the party to which the members in this House may have belonged, in general, all are agreed, that we went to our voters, our common masters, with the slogan that the Government that would be, after we get elected, would be a Peoples Government, working for the people and by the people. This remark has been spoken of already several of my predecessors, Hon'ble Members, and in the wake of that, it naturally behoves us to ask: What do we mean by that? We, many of us, I dare say, possibly the whole lot of us, told our electorate that what concerned us most would be their welfare and if we analyse the situation as such, the fact that faces the common man today is the question of food, the question of clothing, the question of dwelling and every thing else comes next. And it is this that we promised our electorate that when we got returned due to their help we would meticulously apply ourselves to it. But then when we are seated here today and when we made these promises, these factors did not arise over-night. These factors were there for a sufficiently long time. I am submitting this to the House and I am prefacing this for the simple reason that these are the economic problems of the common man and finance is directly connected with economics. We promised to the electorate that we would apply ourselves to these and as I said it was not that it arose over-night. Since the whole of India including Hyderabad, became a victim to the foreign aggression, and due

to that foreign aggression several things took place, which apart from enslaving us, made us poor. The question of growing foodstuffs in sufficient quantities for ourselves dwindled down and cloth became scarce. I wish to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Members to a few facts pertaining to this because some of the Members during the discussion asked direct questions : Why is it that to-day when Hyderabad was self-sufficient with regard to foodstuffs we are in a deficit position. Yes, that has to be replied and I hope I would reply to that satisfactorily.

Three hundred, four hundred or five hundred years back or even if we trace the history of India, thousands of years back, when pilgrims from overseas, from China, and other places came down to India, they found India a very wealthy country, highly cultured, with sufficient foodstuffs and cloth and nobody to complain with regard to their dwellings. It was said we used to export cloth from India to other places and history tells us that we never imported foodgrains. But within the course of 150 years and more of British regime, conditions changed—I am not speaking of yesterday or day before—because one might say this is all due to Congress Government. But in 1915, i.e., World War I, again in 1922 and even after the war, and take 1932 and 1942—in all these periods—if you look into the economic position of the country, rice was being imported into India from Burma, China, Indonesia, Java and Sumatra. Similarly, sugar. If you look back into the statistics of Hyderabad itself, we would find that so far as rice consumption was concerned, we felt short by nearly 70 thousand tons. This is a matter which I would like to draw the attention of the House particularly because what is obtaining today will then be clear. Similarly, with regard to cloth, we were exporting cloth from India and to-day in spite of all our mills, we are importing cloth from Manchester, Lancashire, from Japan, China, Italy and other places. It might be that to-day a small amount of export ; may be owing to Pakistan and other neighbouring countries, particularly in the matter of cloth ; but when these things were recurring and when India was getting impoverished, the Indian National Congress, as representative of the people of India raised its voice and launched a struggle and India became free and due to their freedom and help, to-day, after the 1947 struggle of the Hyderabad State Congress, we are seated here, assembled here as free people to discuss the pros and cons that concern the people. This is the situation which has gladdened every one of us, given us opportunity to discuss the peoples' budget—a budget or the budget—that I have had the opportunity of presenting to this House, but which is being dubbed as Police

Budget, as Feudal Budget, as a Landlord Budget and what not. It is said this is a Police Budget. I shall try to explain later what I mean by an Interim Budget, for even after I have made it perfectly clear what is an Interim Budget, Hon'ble Members do not seem to be clear about its implications. It was not prepared by me, but by my predecessors. But even then, when they prepared this budget, what was the occasion for them do this? It is to that, that I said I would preface my remarks.

When the Hyderabad State Congress launched the struggle against the feudal regime in Hyderabad, some of my erstwhile colleagues of the Opposition Benches, possibly all of them, were also with us. But then it was very definite that we launched the struggle for the sake of the people and to create situations which would ameliorate the conditions of the poor. But then, Hyderabad happened to be not merely a feudal State, but happened to have an overlord. We were subjected to two varieties of rule : the overlord and a feudal system. In this, as I said, some of my colleagues in the Opposition Benches, were also with us, in upsetting that regime, but subsequently events moved fast. In 1942, the Quit India Movement came in and some of our colleagues suddenly left our friendship and aligned themselves with another party or one which they themselves formed, and when the All-India Congress along with the Hyderabad State Congress launched the struggle to end this feudal regime, as well as the overlord regime, our friends did not participate with us. This is of historic significance. They did not participate with us for the simple reason, that they considered or shall I say did not consider the fight that we are putting up against the feudal regime and the overlord, as not a People's fight. At one time, they called the World War II a People's War, though some months before that (and that was immediately after World War II commenced, *i.e.*, in 1939) they themselves were saying that it was not a people's war; that it was anti-people. Suddenly they discovered in 1942 that it was a People's War and that we were fighting against the People's War. This is important because, People's Democracy, People's Budget, may mean one thing to me and may mean another thing to some of the Hon'ble Members of the Opposition. That is a point which I want to make clear. That is why what exactly I mean by People's Budget, they fail to understand. They have not clarified it. If it is meant that the condition of the poor who are oppressed must be ameliorated, there is no difference of opinion and there can be no difference between their People's Budget and my People's Budget. But if they mean something else, naturally, the interpretation of the People's Budget have got to vary.

If joining of Russia in the war on the British side makes all the difference between a People's War or not, I must say we naturally differ with them.

So, 1942 passed off and when the struggle was at its height, there was the Bengal famine, brought about by our erstwhile rulers ; possibly that was also part of the People's War, because our erstwhile friends were supporting the regime, which they felt, were fighting for the People's War. Then, of course, the incarceration of our leaders including many of our friends in Hyderabad took place. Our leader, Subhas Chandra Bose, was trying to win freedom from the borders and when he came to the borders to help us, what happens ? Some of our people, who called themselves, 'People's friends', helped the alien Government to show the 'bayonet at its breast.' Is that the People's Government ? Not merely that ; our leader, the Father of the Nation, whom they also of ten times call the Father of the Nation, and our patriots including Nehru, the late Sardar Patel and many others were incarcerated by the alien Government and our friends helped the alien rule in the name of the people. Can this also be a People's Government and People's War ? The war ended and as a result of the 1942 struggle, India attained freedom ; but that freedom was not easily won. That birth that took place, the birth of a Free India which has a history of its own had the terrible pangs of labour behind it. People wondered why that terrible pangs should have been there. I am inclined to think that this was possibly because India was a big country and ordinarily birth-pangs for a Lady would take about nine months. It is the country that is giving birth to freedom and necessarily, it should have nine times more time and 90 times more trouble. From 1857, this agony prolonged. From 1857 to 1947 is 90 years. 1942 did not bring the much desired birth of the child and the labour went on. It can be stated now that freedom was not born earlier because of the internal trouble due to the people who were fighting in the name of the people having joined hands with the aliens and going against that very freedom as well as due to the demand for the creation of two nations, Pakistan and India, which was still to be born, naturally birth of twins is troublesome. But even with that, Hyderabad did not find itself free. The Hyderabad State Congress launched a struggle in order to end this double rule, the feudal rule, as well as the overlord's rule. At the height of it, when people were being molested, when property was being looted and untold miseries were suffered by our people, at the end of the struggle, when people were being frustrated, a People's party comes forward and joins that very Government which

we tried to overthrow to say that it joined hands in order to keep Hyderabad an independent entity. Is that again, may I ask, Mr. Speaker, the idea of a People's Government? I would like to know this. Those very people who once started the struggle against the feudal regime, join hands with the very Government that people was trying to upset and tries to bring in an independent Hyderabad here and still say they are fighting for the people of Hyderabad. They want to usher in People's rule here! That was in 1947; and if we analyse the situation, I may be very wrong, but what the people of Hyderabad understand very correctly is this: The people welcomed the forces of the Indian Union with open arms as liberators and on the eve of that, our friends who called themselves as working for the people started again a game here. They joined hands with the Razakar regime to fight Indian Union forces. Was this also a People's fight for freedom? We, of course, were wedded to certain things. We wanted to abolish the customs duty. They have raised this question to day. We certainly did want, we want it even to-day, to abolish customs duty. We do want to bring in ameliorative measures, social improvement and education—primary education—but I do not know what their conception of it is like. If within the next five years, we come up, so far as primary education and other things are concerned to the level of the best nation in the world, I feel we would have done our duty. But can we do that within a year; I do not know. We are as human as Members of the Opposition, in thinking of the people, in helping them to get educated and cultured and in getting them ameliorative conditions in the rural parts, not necessarily cities. But then, immediately after the Police Action when we wanted to establish a People's Rule, it was upset by these very unsocial forces, who cry hoarse in the name of the people.

This question we have then naturally to ask. Take States like Mysore, Travancore, Baroda and Indore and even smaller States. All these States, other than Hyderabad, enjoyed a People's Government long back. Why did we suffer so long? Why were we deprived of this freedom, of this part of our game with the people so long? Our friends never thought of this subject. They did not, they would not—that is because they dare not—because when the feudal system got ended, it was not due to our friends, but it was because of the Indian National Congress which stated that we in India shall have a People's Regime and not a Feudal Regime. It was in the wake of that that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, our Leader, without so much as asking the people of Hyderabad—because then there was no question of elections

to express their views—and even without knowing the pulse of the people of Hyderabad, even without so much as consulting us, brought in a regime here, which ended the feudal regime. I believe, my friends in the opposition may ask that since it has been done without the People's consent, why not overthrow it? Possibly! Possibly! Since feudal regime had been ended without the consent of the elected representatives, it cannot be people's Government and hence should be ended. What an argument? But these very people now are making various suggestions and it is in the wake of this that they call this as a Police Julum and that this is a Police Budget, and why not curtail the budget on Police expenditure. Don't you like that India, which Hiuen Tsang described where there is no poverty, where there is best of buildings and the people are happy and free! Do not the people on the other side want such an India? But what prevented us from getting it four years earlier? These are questions which Members of the Opposition have got to answer. If we analyse the situation the delay was because of the unholy alliance that some of our friends on the Opposition had with the previous regime in keeping Hyderabad independent, which means the perpetuation of the feudal regime itself. Let them not forget this fact. Not merely that, even after the Police Action, the same thing continued because in the transition period, when every thing was in a chaotic condition, they thought they could capture some Districts and States and then begin to establish their own rule. Would the Indian Government, would the real People's Government, ever tolerate such a thing? It would be an abdication of its power. Would any Government do this? One of my friends in the Opposition yesterday happened to say that it is the birthright of every individual in this House to overthrow the Government. Yes, certainly. But he did not add the clause that it should be in a constitutional manner. Let him not forget that. If any body in this House says that he is free to overthrow the Government by violence, let it be clearly understood—and the Treasury Benches desire to make it very clear to the Hon'ble Members of the Opposition—that this Government shall not abdicate its power, but they shall see that such an eventuality never arises (Cheers from the Treasury Benches).

So, it was in the wake of this, because of unruly elements, who were trying to overpower the villages by murder, by arson, by loot, even after the establishment of the People's regime in Hyderabad, that the Police had to be recruited from our borders. Some of my friends, Hon'ble colleagues, in this House have often times said so much in the Press and the Platform why not raise

a People's Police here in Hyderabad? But then we were not there in the Government. The overall authority was the Government of India. They knew what best to do in the circumstances. They would not allow this kind of chaos and unlawful activities to carry on and hence not merely the Police Action, but the Post—Police regime in Hyderabad, for which I should say our Hon'ble friends in the Opposition have to thank themselves for. People naturally have got to ask, after these five years, when nearly 30 crores of rupees have been spent on the Police, because after all it is our money—the people of Hyderabad have been taxed and they paid for it—when we have spent all this money, who is responsible and why not those responsible for all this be tried, because it is our money that has been wasted? If only they, our Opposition friends, had been peaceful and allowed things to take its proper course and allowed the situation to come to its normal atmosphere, we would have had our own Government; much of the trouble would have ended much earlier; and I dare say that within the last four years, we would have progressed to such an extent that possibly we would have been able not only to face the most progressive countries in the world, but we would have gone ahead. But even then, within the course of about two years, the India Government, at the head of which was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, brought in such a condition here that peace began to rule and the Police regime ended and the Civil Government in the shape of Mr. Vellodi's cabinet came in here. This is no small matter because when certain unlawful activities take the shape that it took in some of the Andhra parts and that for a period of two to four years, should not the people of Hyderabad be grateful for whatever the Government of India have done for us so far? I desire on behalf of the Government and the people on this side to register our gratitude to the Government of India for what they have done (Cheers from Treasury Benches).

The Civil Regime came in here; Mr. Vellodi took charge and gradually the spirits of some of our friends began to fade away. They had no more pastures to feed upon, because there were no more Razakars left. Gradually civil life began to enter in our districts, taluqas and the villages. A semblance of a people's Government came in the shape of four popular nominees of the Congress party being included in the Government—that picture came in. But even then, the overall picture has to be carefully assessed, and watched, so that there could be no further recrudescence. When things gradually began to take shape and when the leaders of the Opposition some of them, both on the platform and in the press, began to give hopes that it was not they who did

it, it was not their party but it was the people who acted independently that things took a different shape. I do not want to adjudge any particular person, but some people actually came and told me that was the picture. It seems once, a Professor of Economics was teaching an ordinary student, possibly a Jagirdar. He was talking about the division of labour. The Jagirdar heard it. Next day morning, he said : " Yes, there should be division of labour between myself and my servants. " He allotted him work. Subsequent to that, the Professor called on him again. The Jagirdar turned down and said " Look here, I have been implementing your theory of division of labour. " " What is it, my friend, that you have done, " asked the Professor. " Nothing. I called in my groom and there was a horse. I told him, 'look here, let us have division of labour. You groom the horse every-day and I say 'hush-hush' ! You know the horse requires grooming and the groom while grooming cries 'hush, hush'. He groomed and I repeated Hush-Hush. That is the division of labour ! " That is exactly what the people of Telangana felt when some of our friends said that their party had adjured violence and they were not responsible for it ; but it was the people who had taken it up. They felt that these people had gone underground doing 'Hush-Hush', and they were the targets to the bayonets of the Police. That was the division of labour. I am not here to criticise their policy, but tell you how the people of Telangana themselves have taken it because they may be afraid to express these things. I should express these things openly because the criticism of the opposition benches has in no way been an ordinary one. But then everyone understood the picture ; as a Congressman I understood it—the tragedy of Telangana, the shooting there, the miseries there, the jails there—but what is the result ? Did they better their lot in any manner ? Four years our friends on the Opposition carried on this warfare. 30 crores of our money were spent and today they come up and talk of Police Julum and Police Raj. I would like my Hon'ble Members to review the situation, as others would review, as the people of Telangana would themselves review the whole matter.

So, to cut short the story, the ammunition began to fall short ; it is not that they were today non-violent—they never said they have abjured violence—and in spite of this I am glad that some of the Opposition Benches have come forward with an assurance and a declaration that their party is not committed to violence. I am glad at least they say this, because the people of Telangana now clearly understand what their leaders are made up of. That is what I wanted to say clearly to this House. But then, on this

declaration by itself how far can Government go? It was said on behalf of the Treasury Benches that the only thing that would satisfy the Treasury Benches would be that arms should be handed over. They went further. Even another hint was thrown that if arms were offered to the Government, the Government would be prepared to consider the question of lifting the ban. When they in the Opposition felt that what they had done was not the correct thing—possibly they might have thought that it was correct or possibly they might not have thought like that—I do not like to sit in Judgment—but today they, the Government felt that even an assurance would not serve the purpose. Hence would it not be best that they the members of Opposition address openly and direct such of those on whom they have influence to hand over arms to the Government and to the extent that it comes forth, would it not be best that they ask openly and direct such of those on whom they have influence to hand over arms to the Government and to the extent that it comes forth, Government would consider the matter; but lest they got the fear that they would be pounced upon, a hint was thrown out, as I said, that possibly some arrangements could be made for their collection, wherein action may not be taken against the owner of the arms who hands over arms. But, just a semblance of giving arms and then say “we handed over everything and hence we should be free” would not certainly satisfy anyone. Not merely that, it is this, that Government and people should be made to feel that civil life has come to stay and that the threat to the villages has ceased. The freedom that they themselves desire to move above, to carry on civil type of work should be permitted to every villager in Telangana. If such a situation arises, nobody would be happier than we of the Treasury Benches and we would not merely cut down the Police Budget, to what it obtained some years back, but possibly, we would reduce it further. We would utilise every pie of that towards social and other ameliorative measures, but then, conditions must be brought to normal, and until those conditions are brought in wherein Government feel justifiably that peace is reigning, it would be really very difficult for this Government to do anything in the matter. It was also said about this Budget that, after all is said and done, it has been brought down only to Rs. 498 lakhs from six crores of rupees and odd and it was asked what we have done. Even the repatriation is not complete. I would like to make it very plain that when the amount on Police was put at 4.98 crores, it was certainly not we that reduced it, but the previous Ministry. Mr. Vellodi and all felt the necessity for it, just like any one of us. One brother may be in the Government and one may be outside;

all work as patriots for the country. Realising this, Mr. Vellodi even as an official Minister and the Cabinet brought down the amount from 6 crores and odd to 4 crores and odd. Let us realise that point. This point need not be stressed on any one of us by saying that this is a 'Police Budget'. Even if Mr. Vellodi was here, he would have possibly done the same thing that we are doing today. It has already been reduced to 498 lakhs and we would like to reduce it further. I have already expressed an inclination that way and have appealed to the Hon'ble Home Minister to see his way to reduce it to the minimum possible. We would certainly go down to the lowest minimum. Hon'ble Members of this House—this side or that side—who have criticised it as a Police Budget need have no apprehension whatsoever that we are not going to cut down the Police Budget. We would reduce it to the barest minimum possible but conditions must be created which would warrant such a reduction. It rests not merely with the Hon'ble Members of the Treasury Benches, but with all the Hon'ble Members of the House and I appeal to the Public to so behave that this kind of rule does no longer exist. This is so far as the Police Budget is concerned.

In the wake of this, various remarks have been made that certain incidents, which should never have occurred, have taken place. Possible. I am not here to defend them and nobody would defend such acts. Whether then, now or hereafter, if acts of such a nature occur, I would be the first man to declare that such things should be put down with the firmest hand. Certain individual cases, more than individual, might have taken place. Such things should have been put down; but then, when the whole State was on fire, when it was very difficult to know who is who and when acts to overthrow the Government were there, such actions were possibly done by members of the Police and the Government might have even overlooked this under the existing circumstances. Even that, that should not have taken place. I am one with the opposition when I say these things. But then, to criticise that today's budget reveals the same tendency on the part of the present Government and monies are meant for the same purpose and that it is going in the same direction are things which I am not prepared to accept nor any Hon'ble Member of the House nor the public at large. It was this preparatory remark rather preface remark which I wanted to say before this House in view of the Budget criticisms that have been made.

I gave you so far a bird's-eye-view as to what occurred during the ten years before the presentation of this Budget. I now

desire to take up certain items of the Budget itself, and in doing so, I have already reviewed one aspect of it or even the second aspect of it also. The policy of this Government is to make this a welfare State at the earliest possible moment and we are moving in this direction. We want everything to be done at the earliest. We are in a hurry to satisfy the people ; we are here only for that. The House can take it that we shall rest content only at the end of five years, when we feel that we have done our duty to the people and every minute of ours has been spent for their service. That is the thing which we have thought of and it is in that direction that we are moving. It was in that direction that we thought when first took the oath on the 6th of this month. It was then said that we should assemble here some where next month, but we said ' No ', we shall not give that latitude to ourselves ; we should call the Legislature and hence 21st was fixed rather a too early date for us, even you should confess.

One thing very peculiar that I notice in this Assembly now is that the discussion on the Budget has been of a very general nature. That is why, I am also speaking in general terms. Hon'ble Members never came forward with facts and figures to refute or support their arguments. It was all of a very general nature and it has eased my work very much. But, if individual Hon'ble Members themselves, with three days given to them, could not examine the details of the Budget and I was compelled to go to the Press two days after I assumed charge, because after all the whole Budget and everything has to be printed and presented before you—not only one item, but several items and the whole of the Budget, then, what else could I do than come and tell you frankly that this is the Budget of my predecessors ? I have not minced matters therein I have not called it mine ; I said this is an Interim Budget and would like to emphasise again that any modifications that might be necessary will take place later. I think, the fact is very clear. Hon'ble Members who have called it ' Interim ' and tried to imply various things need have no such fear. But, one thing, I would like to make very clear, that the taxation that is implemented, due to which, we have got the receipts and expenditure, indicated on both sides of the Printed Book is there as a fact of the State. If no fresh taxation is there, that would be the ' receipts ' and if the expenditure is not modified one way or the other, that would be ' expenditure '. I want to clarify what I mean by the ' *Interim Budget* '. We have various things before our minds. Various Hon'ble Members have suggested various things. They have spoken of the administrative inefficiency, the burden on the exchequer due

to heavy service charges ; the top-heavy administration, etc. All adjectives have been used. We have to take notice of them. I am speaking off-hand, but, if after examination by the Finance Department, it is found that the criticisms made in this House are facts, I would move in the Cabinet that a Committee be set up to examine the whole affair and to give us their views. Of course, before the set up of the People's Government, we have been making such criticisms also. It is possible that some of the Hon'ble Members have alluded to that. The administration is top-heavy because of the top services and we would like to find out whether the top men have got to be axed and whether two of the departments could not be amalgamated, etc. We would also keep in mind to axe the lower services to the lowest minimum, but all these things, I cannot say off-hand. One has got to examine the whole affair, but if I understand it correctly, the Hon'ble Members of the House want the Finance Minister to know that the administration is top-heavy, the exchequer is bearing a heavy burden, it has to be curtailed, and in the curtailment of that, top services have to be axed first and the lower services later. This we would certainly bear in mind.

Regarding the question of expenditure on various items, police comes first because that has been the target of attack throughout. Then come, all the other items, viz., social services, education, medicine, agriculture, irrigation, forests, etc. If Hon'ble Members on the opposition or such of those Hon'ble Members who are seated this side, who also criticised the whole thing, would only refer to the Budgets of the neighbouring States, they will be surprised to note one fact. The revenues for 1950-51 of the following States are given hereunder ;

	Hyderabad (in crores)	Bombay (in crores)	Madras (in crores)	Madhya Pradesh (in crores)
1950-51	30	64	60	19
1951-52	34	61	60	40
1952-53	31	61	...	...

This means that the revenues of Bombay and Madras have been roughly double that of Hyderabad whereas that of Madhya Pradesh is about 2/3rds.

We shall have a glance at the police expenditure of the 4 States. I shall try to get at the figures of the other States next time and shall place it before the Hon'ble Members after having

obtained those figures. But, at present, the expenditure on police of the 4 States stands as follows :

1951-52			
Hyderabad	...	...	6 crores.
Bombay	...	...	9 „
Madras	...	...	6 „
Madhya Pradesh	...	...	2 „

and for 1952-53, I have not been able to get those of Madras and Madhya Pradesh. The figures for Madras probably is much higher and in Hyderabad it is roughly about 4.97 crores. But then even when there was no such chaotic conditions in Bombay, yet the figure stands somewhere about 9.22 crores, nearly double that of Hyderabad, in keeping with its revenues. So, our expenditure as it stands today is on a par with that of Bombay and possibly would be on a par with those of both Madhya Pradesh and Madras. When I am saying this, I do not want Hon'ble Members to infer that I do not consider this as a heavy Budget. I do consider it is a heavy tax on the poor man ; we should not spend this money for keeping a watch over him. We should minimise this to the barest minimum, and as I said before and I would repeat it again, we would do it at the earliest and keep it at the barest. But, let not the Hon'ble Members go with the impression and give an impression to the public that we are spending much more than what we should have done. Even as it is, I have curtailed 1.57 crores this time. Repatriation of the Union Police is going on ; many of them had already left and a few are still there who possibly would be leaving in the course of the next month or two. But then, their going itself will not end. The monies that have got to be spent from different treasuries, whether in Madras or here, have got to be paid back, for the repatriation that is taking place. That is why, a sum of nearly 40 lakhs of rupees has been added to the present Budget because we are already committed to that. That is why, the police expenditure in the Interim Budget is more than 25%. Otherwise, the expenses on the Police who are stationed in Hyderabad would be just about 25%.

Regarding education, I shall take up this question after recess. With your permission, Sir, I shall stop at about 4.15 p.m. and would resume after interval as I have to obtain some figures.

Mr. Speaker : We will adjourn at 4.30 p.m. for recess.

The Hon'ble Dr. G.S. Melkote : As I have to get some figures, I will stop at 4.15 p.m. and with your permission, Sir, I will resume after recess.

(continuing) So, generally speaking, if Hon'ble Members glance at the figures of the neighbouring States relating to education, forests, irrigation projects, medicine, etc., it will be noticed they are on a par and in a few instances we have been spending a little more and possibly in some instances just a little less than what other States have been spending. But, there is one fact which I desire to bring to the notice of this House, *viz.*, if Hon'ble Members go thorough the Budget, it will be noticed that there are certain items which have been earmarked for ameliorative purposes. Unless you gather all these facts and bring it to one place, as they have been placed in different positions, you will find it very difficult to analyse the whole situation and find out exactly how much money is spent on the different items. One of our Hon'ble friends while mentioning about medicine, remarked that we have been spending excessively on the Police and not sufficiently on Medical and Public Health. I was even given the advice that we should open more Colleges of the type that are in Calcutta, The Tropical School of Medicine, and spend possibly some of the money intended to heal some of the wounds that our Hon'ble Members in the Opposition are supposed to have sustained. I was supposed to have told him that the medicine that was being administered was nothing but water and that it should be a real medicine. Certainly, the opening of a College like the Tropical School of Medicine, is a welcome suggestion and a welcome feature. Regarding spending of more money on Medicine and Public Health, I do not know which exactly he referred, whether it is the curative or the preventive aspect. But, the Treasury Benches would like to prevent illness because prevention is better than cure. We would like to spend more money on the preventive aspect of medicine, and if my Hon'ble friend agrees with that suggestion, and I hope he will welcome it, we would certainly see our way of finding in the Budget more amount for the same. But, I do not know if most of these suggestions have been calculated on the correct basis. As I said there is the question of taxation which yields a certain sum. When we have said that there is nearly 31 crores revenue in the present Budget, we have already indicated therein that there are certain sums which we may not be able to get in future. Of these items, customs is one. For 1951-52, we have reduced in the Budget one crore of rupees which means to that extent we have given relief to the common man. For 1952-53, on the receipt side, we expect somewhere

about 4 crores. That is due to the improved trade conditions in Hyderabad after Police Action. In spite of anticipating only three crores last year, we got a receipt of nearly 4 crores. We have again kept it at 4 crores. The question of doing away with this and in what stages, the question of integration of Hyderabad etc., were some of the points raised by the Hon'ble Members and it has been suggested that the Government of India has not dealt with us in a fair manner. Possibly so. Some, not merely Hon'ble Members of this House, but others of the public also, came to me and said the same thing. That certainly ought to be examined and if Hyderabad has been let down, we should certainly look to it and see to that what extent we can benefit by such a re-examination. I assure the House that I will look into the matter and see to what extent it would benefit us. But any way, the integration is there and much of the revenues that Hyderabad used to get at one time will no longer be there. The method of taxation and the taxes themselves appear to me to be very inelastic. We want to improve the activities of the nation-building department. If we have got to do that ; but if the only remedy to these things is 'try and catch somebody, get hold of this money and utilise it', I do not think that would be a very constructive suggestion. We have got to move within the four walls of the Constitution. The Constitution provides for compensation for properties seized, and if such of the Hon'ble Members of this House who have voted and got elected similar members for the Parliament should at any future time try to modify the whole affair, none would be happier than ourselves in trying to get some more money, but, as I said these methods are not constructive. They would possibly be not accepted by anybody. I would welcome suggestions from this House which would be constructive and which would be helpful. Our Hon'ble Chief Minister has already assured the House that the budget of the Police would be brought down to the extent possible, keeping in view the prevailing conditions in the State, but that seems to be the only item which we can possibly curtail. The question of taking over of the property of someone certainly will not be acceptable to this side of the House of the Treasury Benches.

Next, the question has also been put to us as to why we should pay so much to the Jagirdars and so much to the Nizam. These are things, which I will certainly like to look into. But I find it said that the amount that is being paid to H.E.H. the Nizam has been the usage here, and so far as the Jagirdars are concerned, it is according to law. But that also is being examined, as I said, because if we do not pay them they will go to the Court and if,

they bring a decree, the Government will have certainly to pay, whether they like it or not. Even if you were in the Government, possibly you would have paid these amounts. As I said, when I came before you to present this budget, I had not the time to go into all these details. It was in view of this, I requested you to give me three months' time to examine the whole affair and I will try to come to you again with such modifications as may be necessary and possible. In the next few days, a Committee of Accounts and a Committee of Estimates to which Members of this House will be elected, would be set up to go into the whole affair. All constructive suggestions that have been made here-it does not make any difference whether they are from this side or from the other side—for the welfare of the people would be accepted and as far as possible implemented also (Cheers from Treasury Benches). It is towards that end that we intend moving. There are a number of criticisms and certain amendments have been moved. As I said in the preamble itself, the whole conception seems to be to move the amendments to criticise this Government. This Government has come in just yesterday. We had no time. We will come to you again. We should certainly welcome criticisms, but at the same time, would request the Hon'ble Members of the Opposition to pass the interim Budget as a whole without moving the amendments. If that is not done, to the extent possible, I shall try to answer the amendments, and if the Hon'ble Speaker would permit me, I shall go through the amendments to the extent it is necessary. Now, Sir, I shall resume my speech after the interval.

مسٹر اسپیکر - اب ۱۰ - ۱۱ ہوئے ہیں - ۵ - ۵ کو ہم ری اسمبلی (Re-assemble) ہونگے اور آئریل فنانس منسٹر اپنی تقریر جاری رکھینگے۔

(The Assembly then adjourned for recess till Fifty Five Minutes past Five of the Clock)

The Assembly re-assembled after recess at Fifty Five Minutes past Five of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Honble Shri Kashinath Rao Vaidya) in the Chair.

Mr. Speaker : Hon'ble the Finance Minister.

The Hon'ble Dr. G. S. Melkote (Finance Minister) (Continuing his earlier speech) : I said I would resume my speech regarding the Budget after recess which I shall do now. I also said then that I would be placing certain concrete facts which pertain to figures and which would go to prove to the House to what extent we are behind or in the forefront of other States in India with

regard to several Departments. I have been able to obtain the following information with regard to Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Mysore, and I desire to compare some of these with our own.

I shall read out the figures with regard to Bombay 1952-53, Madhya Pradesh 1951-52, Madras 1951-52, Mysore 1951-52 and Hyderabad 1952-53. Possibly it will not be very correct to compare 1951-52 with 1952-53. It is rather unfortunate that I have not been able to lay my hands or get more information. At any rate, I desire to compare them with the figures for 1952-53 of Hyderabad. The Budget as it is presented now is not possibly the same as the Budget that will be presented three months later and as such in a way 1952-53 Budget could be compared with that of the other States.

Education : Bombay 20.8%, Madhya Pradesh 15.64%, Madras 19.11%, Mysore 22.38% and Hyderabad 19.72%. (We are ahead of both Madhya Pradesh and, even, Madras in our expenditure with regard to Education).

Medical : Bombay 4.38%, Madhya Pradesh 3.48%, Madras 5.24%, Mysore 6.68% and Hyderabad 4.72%. (Even here we are ahead of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh).

Public Health : Bombay 3.13%, Madhya Pradesh 1.49%, Madras 2.2%, Mysore 3.8% and Hyderabad 2.36% (Even here we are ahead of Madhya Pradesh).

Agriculture : Bombay 2.68%, Madhya Pradesh 4.92%, Madras 4.85%, Mysore 4.95% and Hyderabad 3.42%.

Veterinary : Bombay .76%, Madhya Pradesh 1.59%, Madras .36%, Mysore 1.7% and Hyderabad .77% (Hyderabad is about that of Bombay).

Co-operation : Bombay 1.43%, Madhya Pradesh 1.78%, Madras 1.33%, Mysore .38% and Hyderabad .91% (We are ahead of Mysore in this respect).

Civil Works : Bombay 6.55%, Madhya Pradesh 15.23%, Madras 12.4%, Mysore 14.66%, and Hyderabad 8.85% (We are ahead of Bombay).

Irrigation : Bombay 1.62%, Madhya Pradesh 3.17%, Madras 1.16%, Mysore 3.48% and Hyderabad 2.25%.

Industries : Bombay 1.24%, Madhya Pradesh .38%, Madras 3.54%, Mysore 3.34% and Hyderabad. 88%.

That is how we stand with regard to some of these expenses. I have already mentioned about Police.

Jails : Bombay 1.27%, Madhya Pradesh 1.15%, Madras 1.95% Mysore .5% and Hyderabad 1.43% (We are ahead of all States except Madras).

General Administration : Bombay 6.31%, Madhya Pradesh 9.39%, Madras 11.59%, Mysore 5.13% and Hyderabad 3.87%. (The lowest expense on administration is in Hyderabad). I think in a way even though it was not a popular Government in Hyderabad, the 'Civil Team'—as it was once called—has done exceedingly well and I desire, on behalf of Members of this side—possibly of the whole House if all agree—to congratulate the Civil Team for having done such a splendid work.

I said some time back that if the expenditure on some of the nation-building departments was properly examined, it will be found that there are certain things on the receipt side and as I mentioned, we would be collecting approximately about 30.98 crores of rupees; but, of these, the question of customs, as many of the Hon'ble Members said, is hanging in the balance. The question of getting some subsidy from the Central Government with regard to food and certain other items is also there, all of which would roughly work about to Rs. 5.35 crores of rupees. If this amount is not forthcoming, in some manner or the other, our budgetary position would be somewhere about Rs. 25 crores and odd. If in the context of this, we compare Hyderabad Budget with regard to education, medicine and public health, agriculture, veterinary, co-operation, civil works, irrigation, industries and other miscellaneous items, we would be approximately spending about 47% towards these social amenities. 30.98 crores is the expected receipts this year and in the coming years if no alternative taxation is contemplated, we would roughly be losing about 5 and odd crores which would bring down the amount to roughly about 24 or 25 crores. Out of this, if you examine the expenditure for social amenities, you will find that we would be spending roughly about 47%. As compared to this, if you see what our neighbouring States have been spending—Bombay has been spending 42.59% Madras 51% Madhya Pradesh 47.68% and Mysore 66%—then you will notice that our expenditure is certainly much beyond what even Bombay has been spending

in spite of our Budget being a 'Police Budget,' as many of the Hon'ble Members have called it. On the expenditure side itself, many Hon'ble Members have quoted figures, but if the various sections of it are examined, it will be noticed that the following items of expenditure have been earmarked :

	Rs.
Expenditure on Harijan Welfare Department and Scholarships, etc., to Harijan students...	... 14 lakhs.
Expenditure on Koya welfare ...	... 2 „
Provision for Nizamsagar Development scheme ...	... 10 „
Expenditure on schemes chargeable to Rural Welfare ...	... 12 „
Expenditure on Social Services Department ...	... 3 „
Expenditure on sinking of wells and drinking water schemes in the Districts ...	... 15 „
Development Schemes under the Nandikonda project	10 „
Total	... 66 „

If these items are taken into account, the total estimates expenditure on nation-building activities will be 12.05 crores as against the permanent revenue of 25.63 crores. That would be the situation.

There is another point which I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Members. One Hon'ble Member mentioned that the expenditure on Agriculture is only Rs. 87 lakhs and the mainstay of the population in India and Hyderabad is agriculture. Quite right. But it is not merely 87 lakhs of rupees that we have earmarked for that, but we have earmarked another 2.10 crores for advances and taccavi to cultivators. This is a thing which many Hon'ble Members have not taken notice of. If that is added on to Agriculture, we will be spending somewhere about Rs. 3 crores and odd.

Then, with regard to irrigation, there has been a mention of Rs. 70 lakhs. If you want more food for the country, and just as somebody was asking why Hyderabad which was a surplus State should get foodstuffs from other places, I have already mentioned in my preliminary remarks that India as a whole is getting it. Even in Hyderabad if you only care to go through the previous positions with regard to foodstuffs, you will notice that Hyderabad

was importing, even during the British regime, to the tune of nearly 70,000 tons of rice. Today, however, with the added population and other factors, we are importing somewhere about 80,000 as against 70,000 tons. But, one may ask, if this is the situation with regard to rice, what about other millets which you are in surplus? We are certainly not in surplus with regard to cereals at present because there has been a draught all over. That is the main reason. Otherwise, Hyderabad produces sufficiently. But, if we have got to produce sufficiently all these things, naturally we need more irrigation projects. Some gentleman remarked that we had earmarked only 70 lakhs of rupees under revenue estimates for irrigation, but if one glances through the figures, it will be found that we have earmarked nearly 5 crores of rupees under capital budget. (Please glance through the pages that have been provided for the capital budget). Somebody even drew our attention to the fact that the Nandikonda Project is an excellent project which we should sponsor. Certainly so. We are very glad to be able to say to the House that this is a project with extensive potentialities, both with regard to irrigation and power-schemes. But, the scheme itself is estimated to cost somewhere about 100 crores of rupees. If Hyderabad by itself takes up this project, it would cost us very much more. While we have got to pay the whole bill, we can utilise only about 25 or 30% of the water. The remaining 70% will be utilised by Magras. Naturally, if the irrigation project is taken up as a combined one, our expenses may come up to about Rs. 35 or 40 crores, whereby we would be able to save about 50 crores of rupees. This is god-sent and immediately after the formation of the present popular Government, the Cabinet met and the Planning Committee too, and from our side, we have approved of it and sent it for approval to the Centre. I hope the Centre would also approve the same. This is a measure for the well-being of the State and the Treasury Benches expect every Hon'ble Member to support us and I have no doubt that this support will be forthcoming since many of the Hon'ble Members have already expressed that way.

With regard to industries, it is said that we have earmarked only a very small sum. We have set apart about 45 lakhs of rupees for Singareni Collieries because coal is one of the most important items of the industry. Unless we improve it in addition to what we do under power schemes, we shall not be able to maintain our industries. So, as a first step, we have earmarked about 45 lakhs of rupees. Apart from what is shown there towards Singareni Collieries, another 60 lakhs of rupees has been

allotted to Sirsilk Ltd. That would come to 1.05 crores. As I said, possibly, some of the Hon'ble Members may not have time to scrutinise the various items. When you do scrutinise and come across these items, it may surprise you to a certain extent. It is the intention of the Treasury Benches to do all they can to improve the welfare and contentment of the population in general.

Some of the Hon'ble Members referred to the conditions in jails. Many of us on this side of the House have known what it is and such of us as have visited the jails recently have also known the conditions. Recently, a Central Committee for All-India purposes was set up. They met recently at Bombay and have come to certain conclusions with regard to improving the conditions, both with regard to convicts as well as settlement. The Treasury Benches will do all they can to bring them to the level of the most progressive countries of the world. It was, at one time, thought that punishment was the correct thing and hence sending to jails as convicts was the correct thing to do. But we now feel that it is society that is responsible for this and, as such, we have to do everything to educate these people, to rehabilitate them and to bring them to normalcy and to so adjust things in the jails that the convicts would not be unhappy, but would be reclaimed. We consider it as our duty and we shall do everything to the extent possible.

I do not like to go through every detail of the discussions that took place because most of them were in general terms, but a few items of importance to the public, I need have to mention. One thing was, as some Hon'ble Member mentioned, that the Budget has not been properly adjusted. May be. But, to what extent could it have been done? As I said, a Committee to scrutinise the accounts and a Committee of Estimates would be set up. But, I have already given an indication that the amount of receipts in the coming years may result in deficit. That is why I said that it was gloomy. Some Hon'ble Members thought that it would be replenished by means which we on this side of the House would not accept. If we have got to look to the realities of the situation and have got to replenish our income, it can be done only if we look towards further taxation. No doubt the taxation has got to be borne by the broadest shoulders. With regard to that and the amount of sacrifice that each person would be asked to make in paying these taxes, it would be correct to say that the sacrifice should be equally borne by all sections of the society. Even to that, we would agree. But, if you want these social ameliorative measures

to come into being, naturally we have got to look to ways of increasing the taxation. Let not Hon'ble Members go to the public and say that this Government is after all intent on increasing its revenue and it wants to tax. If you want to go ahead and give all those facilities that the foremost countries in the world are giving, we have got to look ahead and tax on certain items. To decide what those items will be, a Committee may be set up which may certainly give us advice. The co-operation of all the Hon'ble Members in this House would be absolutely necessary. That is why I said this is an interim Budget; we are placing it before you; we have not had time to examine it, and we shall do so later, and in the meanwhile, we shall set up a Committee of Accounts and a Committee of Estimates. Let them also scrutinise all the criticisms made in this House and everything would be meticulously examined and wherever necessary, if they are correct, alterations would be made, and having done all those things, we would come before the House again. As I said, in spite of all these things, we will fall short of revenue. I hope all the Hon'ble Members of the House will co-operative to the fullest extent with the treasury Benches in augmenting our resources. Various Hon'ble Members made remarks that after all this is a Jagirdars' Budget, but I would assure them that we are not sitting here to bolster up jagirdari system. That should not be said of us; we do not want that; we want to help the common men and our future Budget will show these things.

I have already dealt with jails, taxation and food position, why we are falling short in the matter of foodstuffs, what is the exact position? And here we need the help of the Hon'ble Members. But it was said that with regard to clothing and food, some members of the public—or possibly I do not know if they were Hon'ble Members—but it is said some members of a party go to the villages and tell them: look here, you grow food, but the food that you are to eat is carried away to the towns, what is the good? You should not give it'. Today when there is so much of division of labour in a country and no single person can manufacture every article that he needs the rural population has got to co-ordinate its efforts with the population of the town and the town manufacturer has got to co-ordinate his efforts with that of the village. This kind of thing is said to the villager: "Do not give your food to the towns people" and to the townspeople it is said: "you are manufacturing cloth, but you are getting only 1 yard or a half-yard; all this because it is sent to the villages, and why send it to the villages?" These people say that the present capitalistic system of Government is doing all these things. How far is this

correct ? The over-all position of food and clothing in the country is very meagre. If we realise this position, the importance of the cottage industries in the country, the importance of irrigation and the importance of co-ordinating all these efforts is there and I request all the Hon'ble Members of the House to co-operate with the Treasury Benches in educating the people on proper healthy lines and thus augment our resources with regard to food, agriculture and clothing by means of rural industries because if we have got to invest on industries and other things, we would need crores of rupees which, as many of the Hon'ble Members know, we lack at present.

The different amendments that have been placed before me, I have generally answered almost all of them. But some of them were with regard to land revenue. One of our Hon'ble Members said that the assessment for the wet land was on the high side than what was obtaining on other States. Possible, that would be examined. Others with regard to general administration are that it was top-heavy and that there was corruption. Both these things will be looked into. Then the question of Police : I have answered already—Jails, I have answered. Miscellaneous Departments—Certainly wherever there is any loophole for improvement, the Finance Department will look to it and we would do our best to do away with the loopholes. Amendments Nos. 7 and 9—Miscellaneous and R.T.D.—Everyone of these things would be looked into with a critical eye. To help members of this House who are ultimately answerable to their own constituencies and ultimately everyone of us is answerable to the public at large we would scrutinise everyone of these items and come before the House in the next few months and tell exactly what we have achieved and where improvements have been possible and whether we have improved matters. As such in a general manner, I desire to appeal to all the Members of this House, and in view of what I have already said, I would request the members to withdraw the amendments and pass the vote on account so that administration may carry on and meanwhile give us an opportunity to work, because our intentions are good. We want work. We are wedded to work for the people and what a Peoples' Government desires to do in general terms I have placed before you. This is the first session of the Assembly that we have met here. It is a challenge to us, a challenge of the times because for generations the common man, the poor man, felt that he has been let down very badly. It may be by the intellectual or by military coupe or by the capitalist, that he has been robbed of his dues. Today when we are thinking in

terms of the common man, we feel he should be given his dues. We want to accept the challenge and prove that we have not only done our best to satisfy him. It is with this intention, this intense desire, that we are seated here today to work for him and with the willing co-operation of all sections of the House. That is why I appeal to the Members of the Opposition because I am in the unenviable position of handling the budget. The budget, it is said, is the State. Members of this side, who may not look at things from your angle, who may not be as critical as you are, are there and if they come and I have got to sanction any pie, I can only sanction when I am sure that it satisfies the people. I say this because I feel I am the guardian of the public money and not that of parties. In this, the criticism of the Opposition benches is most welcome to me and as such I consider them as friends. The criticism that has been made has gone home. I realise the importance of this. I realise the intense depth behind this and when you say that the people have got to survive but not starve, their well-being should be looked after, I agree with you. On our side we would work for a Welfare State. Keeping all these criticisms in view, we assure that we would toil for the welfare of the people. I would request the Members to withdraw the motions, but if unfortunately my words have fallen on deaf ears, all I can say is this : I would request the Members, such of those who are there to support every idea that I have said, to give me support of an overwhelming majority and carry the budget so that we can carry on the administration.

I thank Mr. Speaker for the time he has given me.

ایک آنریبل ممبر - آن پوائنٹ آف کلاریفیکیشن (On point of clarification) ٹریبل فینانس منسٹر نے فرمایا کہ سنہ ۱۹۴۲ء کی جدوجہد میں اپوزیشن کے لوگوں نے ان کا ساتھ نہیں دیا اور

مسٹر اسپیکر - یہ کلاریفیکیشن کا موقع نہیں ہے۔ میں نے پہلے ہی کہہ دیا تھا کہ ڈیٹ (Debate) ختم ہو چکی ہے اور کسی کو ڈسکشن کرنے کا موقع نہ رہیگا۔ جو امینڈمنٹس ہاؤز کے سامنے آئے ہیں اب میں انکے بارے میں ہاؤز کی رائے لیتا ہوں پہلے میں یہ جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو امینڈمنٹس پیش ہوئے ہیں کیا کوئی آنریبل ممبر انہیں واپس بھی لینا چاہتا ہے؟

شری وی۔ ڈی۔ دیشپانڈے - مسٹر اسپیکر سر - میں نے ۴۴ مسلیمنس ڈپارٹمنٹس (Miscellaneous Departments - 47) کے ایٹم میں سو روپیہ کم کرنے کے لئے امینڈمنٹس پیش کیا ہے۔ چونکہ یہ انٹرمیجٹ ہے۔ اور بہت سے وعدے کئے گئے ہیں

اس نئے میں نہیں چاہتا کہ ہر امینڈمنٹ پر پرس (Press) کیا جائے۔ ہمیں اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کرنا تھا۔ جو خیالات ظاہر کئے گئے ہیں امید ہے کہ ان پر توجہ کی جائے گی۔ اس امید کے ساتھ میں اپنا امینڈمنٹ نمبر (۶) واپس لینے کی ہاؤز سے اجازت چاہتا ہوں۔

Speaker, Sir. I beg to withdraw my amendment No. 6 relating to grant under the Head 47-Miscellaneous-Departments.

(The amendment was by leave of the Assembly withdrawn.)

Shri Limbaji Muktaji (Manjlegaon) : Speaker, Sir. I beg to withdraw my amendment No. 7, under Head 57-Miscellaneous in view of the fact that it could not be properly discussed for want of time and I will be taking it up later.

(The Amendment was by leave of the Assembly withdrawn.)

شری سری نواس راؤ (ڈچلی)۔ میں اپنا امینڈمنٹ 82-B, Capital out lay (on Road Transport Schemes) سے متعلق اس غرض سے پیش کیا تھا کہ ہاؤز کے سامنے آر۔ ٹی۔ ڈی۔ کے مطالبات کی وضاحت کی جائے۔ اس سلسلے میں دو یا ۳ اپریل کو نوٹس بھی دی جانے والی تھی جس کا ذکر اخبارات میں بھی آچکا ہے۔ چونکہ ہاؤز کے سامنے اس پوائنٹ آف ویو (Point of view) کی وضاحت ہو چکی ہے اس لئے میں اپنا امینڈمنٹ واپس لیتا ہوں۔

Speaker, Sir. I beg to withdraw Amendment No. 9.

(The amendment was by leave of the Assembly withdrawn.)

Shri Raj Reddy (Sultanabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to take the permission of the House to withdraw Amendment No. 3 with respect to Jails and Convict Settlements under Head 28. I am withdrawing this in view of the fact that the Hon'ble Finance Minister said that the budget was not prepared by him and that he was going to prepare it and present it to the House after two months and that he would come with modifications. Though that statement is not completely satisfactory and the reply he has made does not cover all the points raised, yet, because he himself has not given much attention to and drawn the budget, I feel it will be better on my part at this time to just leave it and withdraw my

amendment. I expect the Hon'ble the Finance Minister to go through the entire budget and in view of the suggestions and criticisms made by so many Hon'ble Members of this House he will review the whole budget. But at the same time, I would also like to do away with things like tick-tick and danda parades etc., because such things in jails should not occur again. With this hope and expectation, I beg the leave of the House to withdraw my Amendment.

(The Amendment was by leave of the Assembly withdrawn.)

Shri V.D. Deshpande (Ippaguda) : Speaker, Sir. As regards amendment No. 4, for reduction in the Police budget by Rs. 1,38,09,000, I have given sufficient attention to the various criticisms and the various reasons for the increase in the Police Budget. As our intention was mainly to protest against the Special Police and realising that cutting such a big amount at this moment may probably make it impossible to run the administration, I am thinking whether this amendment should be pressed. But at the same time, I think the Treasury Benches must be made to feel the injustice done by the Police to us. I am going to support Amendment No. 5. My reasons to support it is that it reduces the grant only by a sum over 47 lakhs leaving for the Treasury Benches, even for three months one crore and fifteen lakhs. If for the whole year, it will come to 4 crores 48 lakhs, it means that the amendment only suggests a cut of about 36 lakhs or so and in this, it is suggested only a cut of about 9 lakhs. This cut of 9 lakhs is suggested in the amendment moved by Shri Papi Reddy.

پاپی ریڈی صاحب نے جو امینڈ منٹ نمبر (۵) موو (Move) کیا ہے۔ اس کے ذریعہ ایٹم (۲۹ - پولیس) میں نولاکھ کا کٹ (Cut) سجسٹ کیا ہے۔ ۱/۴ جو رقم چاہی گئی ہے وہ ایک کروڑ ۲۰ لاکھ ہوتی ہے۔

پاپی ریڈی صاحب کے امینڈمنٹ کے لحاظ سے اس ایٹم میں ایک کروڑ ۱۰ لاکھ کی رقم رہ جاتی ہے۔ اور ۹ لاکھ کا کٹ موشن (Cut motion) پیش ہوا ہے۔ اس کٹ کی وجہ سے گورنمنٹ کے کام میں بھی رکاوٹ نہیں ہوتی۔ میں پاپی ریڈی صاحب کے امینڈ منٹ کی سپورٹ کرتے ہوئے اپنا امینڈمنٹ واپس لیتا ہوں۔

مسٹر اسپیکر - آنریبل ممبر اپنا امینڈ منٹ نمبر (۴) واپس لینا چاہتے ہیں۔ کیا ہاؤز اس کی اجازت دیتا ہے؟

شری وینکٹ رام راؤ - یہ چیز صاف آئی چاہئے - یہ وٹہ ڈرال (Withdrawal) مشروط معلوم ہوتا ہے۔

مسٹر اسپیکر - آنریبل ممبر شری دیشپانڈے اپنی ترمیم واپس لینا چاہتے ہیں آپ کو آرگیومنٹ پر غور کرنیکی ضرورت نہیں - ہاؤز کے سامنے یہ سوال ہے کہ کیا وہ اس امینڈمنٹ کو واپس لینے کی اجازت دیتا ہے؟

(The Amendment was by leave of the Assembly withdrawn.)

Mr. Speaker : Hon'ble Member Shri Vishwanath Rao has moved an amendment in respect of grant (7-Land Revenue) that a sum of Rs. 10, lakhs provided for Civil Team (Revenue Officers on Deputation from outside the State) be deleted.

آنریبل شری وی . ڈی . دیشپانڈے - چند امینڈمنٹس کے بارے میں ہماری خواہش ہے کہ ڈویژن ہو - اس کا کیا پراسس (Process) ہے - اکسپلین (Explain) کر دیا جائے تو مناسب ہے۔

مسٹر اسپیکر - نوٹ آنے پر اس بتادیا جائے گا - آنریبل ممبر شری وشواناتھ راؤ نے جو امینڈمنٹ پیش کیا ہے کیا اس کو ووٹ کے لئے ہاؤز کے سامنے رکھا جائے؟

امینڈمنٹس پر ووٹ لینے کے بارے میں رولس (Rules) واضح ہیں - رول نمبر ۳۹ میں بتایا گیا ہے۔

“(1) On the conclusion of the debate on a motion, the Speaker shall put the question by asking those who are in favour of it to say ‘Aye’ and then those who are of the contrary opinion to say ‘No’. The Speaker shall then declare whether, in his opinion, the ‘Ayes’ or the ‘Noes’ have it. Any member may then request that the question should be decided by a division and his request shall be granted unless the Speaker is of opinion that the division is unnecessarily claimed, in which case he may after the bell is rung for 3 minutes ask members to rise in their seats for the purpose of counting votes. In the latter case, if such member so desires, the Speaker shall also record his name and the names of such other members who vote on the side on which he votes.”

اس رول کے لحاظ سے کوئسٹن (Question) ہاؤز کے سامنے پیش کیا جائے گا - جو آنریبل ممبر امینڈمنٹ کی تائید میں ہونگے وہ (Aye) کہہنگے اور جو مخالف ہونگے وہ ”نو“ (No) کہہنگے - دونوں آوازوں کے والیومن (Volumes) کے لحاظ سے یہ تصفیہ کیا جائے گا کہ ”آئیز ہیواٹ“، (Ayes have it) یا

Discussion on the Amendments
to the Motion for Vote
on Account

”نوز ہیواٹ“ (Noes have it) - اگر اس تصفیہ سے اطمینان نہ ہو تو آنریبل ممبرس سے خواہش کی جائے گی کہ وہ اپنی اپنی جگہ پر کھڑے ہوں - جسکے بعد کوٹنگ (counting) ہوگی -

میں اب شری وشواناتھ راؤ کی اس ترمیم کو ہاؤز کے سامنے رائے کے لئے پیش کرتا ہوں

The amendment was negatived

شری بی۔ راجہ رام - (آرمور) - بہت سے آنریبل ممبرس اس پر وسیعہ کو نہیں سمجھتے ہیں - اس لئے بہتر ہوگا کہ جو ممبرس امینڈمنٹ کی تائید میں ہیں وہ ”اے“ (Aye) کہیں -

مسٹر اسپیکر - میں جہاں تک سمجھتا ہوں میں نے بہت صاف کہا ہے - اور رائے کے بعد میں نے ڈکلیئر (Declare) کیا کہ ”امینڈمنٹ از لاسٹ (Amendment is lost)“ میں نے کافی احتیاط کی ہے کہ آنریبل ممبرس اس کو اچھی طرح سمجھیں - میں مناسب نہیں سمجھتا کہ جب ایک چیز طے ہو جائے تو اسے پھر ووٹ کے لئے رکھا جائے -

شری وینکٹ رام راؤ - مسٹر اسپیکر سر - یہ پہلا موقع ہے - عجلت سے کام نہ لیا جانا چاہئے -

مسٹر اسپیکر - یہ اعتراض ٹھیک نہیں ہے - عجلت سے کام نہیں لیا گیا - میں نے رائے اور ڈکلیئریشن (Declaration) کے درمیان تھوڑا وقت بھی لیا ہے - اس سے پہلے بھی اس طریقہ پر تین چار مرتبہ ہاؤز میں عمل کیا جا چکا ہے -

شری داؤر حسین (نظام آباد) - ”اے“ (Aye) کی ایک آواز آئی اور اس کے بعد ”نوز“ کی کئی آوازیں آئیں - رزلٹ (Result) اناؤنس (Announce) ہونیکے بعد اعتراض صحیح نہیں ہو سکتا -

Shri Raj Reddy (Sultanabad): Mr Speaker, Sir, on this question according to the same section, I demand division.

مسٹر اسپیکر - ڈویژن اسوقت کیا جاتا ہے جب کوئی بات ڈاؤٹ فل ہو - جب میں نے امینڈمنٹ ہاؤز کے سامنے رکھا تو اس کی تائید میں ایک یا دو آوازیں آئیں - اس کے برخلاف ”نوز“ کا والیوم (Volume) کافی بڑا تھا - ایسی صورت میں ”امینڈمنٹ از لاسٹ“ (Amendment is lost) کہہ دیا گیا - لہذا اب اس بارے میں کوئی بحث نہیں ہو سکتی -

میں سمجھتا ہوں اس سے متعلق پروسیجر (Procedure) کی میں نے صبح میں بھی اور اب بھی کافی وضاحت کر دی تھی ۔ میں نے اسے اردو میں بھی سمجھایا تھا اور انگریزی میں بھی ۔

Shri V.D. Deshpande (Ippaguda) : Speaker, Sir, in this Section, it is said "The Speaker shall then declare whether in his opinion, the 'Ayes' or the 'Noes' have it."

آپ کے فیصلہ کے بعد ایک آنریبل ممبر یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ ڈویژن ہو تو ایسی صورت میں ڈویژن کیا جاسکتا ہے۔

I will again read it : "The Speaker shall then declare..."
'Any member may then request that the question should be decided by a division.'

کچھ لوگ چونکہ پروسیجر (Procedure) نہیں سمجھتے تھے اس لئے ڈویژن کی خواہش کی جا رہی ہے۔

مسٹر اسپیکر ۔ یہ کہا جا رہا ہے کہ پروسیجر سمجھ میں نہیں آیا ۔ لیکن رائے میں "ایز"، اور "نوز"، دونوں شریک تھے ۔ اور ان کے والیومس سے تصفیہ میں کوئی ڈاؤٹ (Doubt) کی صورت ہی نہیں تھی ۔ اس لئے یہ چیز بالکل صاف ہے ۔

شری وینکٹ رام راؤ ۔ آنریبل ممبرس کو سمجھنے میں کچھ مغالطہ ہوا ہے جسکی وجہ سے ایسا ہوا ہے۔

مسٹر اسپیکر ۔ میں آنریبل ممبرس کے بارے میں یہ تصور رکھتا ہوں کہ وہ کافی طور پر سمجھتے ہیں ۔ سمجھنے میں ایسی غلطی ہونا مناسب نہیں ۔ اس بارے میں میں کوئی بحث سننا نہیں چاہتا ۔ میں نے دو مرتبہ "لاسٹ"، "لاسٹ"، ڈکلیئر کر دیا ہے۔ اب اس پر مکرر غور کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ۔

آنریبل ممبر شری سی۔ بیچ۔ وینکٹ رام راؤ نے گرانٹ (۲۰ - جنرل اڈمنسٹریشن) کے بارے میں امینڈمنٹ نمبر (۲) پیش کیا ہے جو یہ ہے کہ :-

I beg to move that the amendment in respect of grant (25- General Administration) be reduced by a sum of not less than Rs. 3 lakhs and there the figure Rs. 20, 91,000 be substituted.

میں یہ امینڈمنٹ ہاؤز کے سامنے ووٹ کے لئے رکھتا ہوں ۔

شری وی۔ ڈی۔ دیشپانڈے - میں اس پر مطمئن نہیں کہ ”نوز“ زیادہ ہیں۔
میرے خیال میں ”ایز“ زیادہ ہیں۔

مسٹر اسپیکر - دونوں آوازیں کافی بڑی ہیں لیکن ”نوز“ کی تعداد زیادہ معلوم
ہوتی ہے۔

شری وی۔ ڈی۔ دیشپانڈے - ایسی صورت میں ڈویژن لیا جائے اور نام نوٹ کئے
جائیں تو مناسب ہے۔

مسٹر اسپیکر - مناسب ہے۔ میرے پاس آنریبل ممبرس کی دو فہرستیں ہیں جو
چھپی ہوئی ہیں۔ ان میں سے ایک ”ایز“ کی رہیگی اور ایک ”نوز“ کی۔ متعلقہ رول
میں بتایا گیا ہے کہ جو آنریبل ممبرس امنڈ منٹ کی تائید میں ہوں وہ اپنی اپنی جگہ
کھڑے رہیں جسکے بعد ”دی اسپیکر از ٹوریکارڈ دی نچس“ (The Speaker is to)
(record the names) - اس کو میں خود ریکارڈ کروں یا میرے سواجہ میں
سکریٹری صاحب ریکارڈ کریں ؟

چند آنریبل ممبرس - سکریٹری صاحب ریکارڈ کر سکتے ہیں۔

مسٹر اسپیکر - جو آنریبل ممبرس اس امنڈ منٹ کی تائید میں ہوں وہ مہربانی کر کے
کھڑے رہیں۔ میں معتمد صاحب سے خواہش کرتا ہوں کہ وہ ہر ایک آنریبل ممبر کا
نام دریافت کریں۔ اور انکے نام کے محاذی کراس (Cross) کریں۔ میں سمجھتا
ہوں کہ معتمد صاحب کے علاوہ انکے اسسٹنٹ کو بھی کونٹنگ کی اجازت دی جائے
تو وقت پیچھا۔

ایک آنریبل ممبر - ڈپٹی اسپیکر کا ووٹ لیا جائے گا یا نہیں۔

مسٹر اسپیکر - ڈپٹی اسپیکر کا ووٹ بھی لیا جائے گا صرف اسپیکر کی کرسی پر بیٹھنے والے
کا ووٹ نہیں لیا جاتا۔

میری خواہش ہے کہ رائے شہاری ختم ہونے تک کوئی آنریبل ممبر باہر تشریف
نہ لیجائیں۔

آنریبل شری وینکٹ رنگاریڈی (اکسائز منسٹر) - پرسوں جس طرح ڈپٹی اسپیکر کے
الکشن میں غلطی ہو گئی تھی ممکن ہے اسی طرح کی کوئی غلطی آج بھی ہو جائے۔ اس لئے
لاپی میں جانے کا طریقہ استعمال کیا جائے تو مناسب ہوگا۔

شری اناپی راؤ - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہر وقت ایسی غلطی نہ ہوگی۔ سکریٹری
صاحب اور اسسٹنٹ سکریٹری صاحب ناموں پر ”ٹک“ کر رہے ہیں اس لئے میں لاپی میں
جانے کی ضرورت نہیں سمجھتا۔

شری داور حسین - دونوں فہرستوں کو ٹالی (Tally) کر کے ان دونوں کو جمع کرنا جا کر ایک فہرست بنا لی جائے۔ کہیں ایسا نہ ہوا ہو کہ ایک نام دو جگہ تک ہو گیا ہو۔

مسٹر اسپیکر - اسے مستند صاحب - ایسا ہی کر لیجئے۔

Ayes 75

Noes 92

مسٹر اسپیکر - چونکہ (۹۲) آنریبل ممبرس نے امینڈمنٹ کے خلاف رائے دی ہے۔ لہذا ”نوز ہیواٹ“، ”نوز ہیواٹ“، - (Noes have it—Noes have it.)

The amendment was negatived

امینڈمنٹس نمبر (۳-۴-۵-۶-۷) و تہہ ڈرا ہو چکے ہیں۔ امینڈمنٹ نمبر ۸ (Move) نہیں ہوا۔ امینڈمنٹ نمبر ۹ جسکا سیریل نمبر اب ۸ ہو چکا ہے وہ بھی واپس لے لیا جا چکا ہے

اب امینڈمنٹ نمبر ۱۰ رہ جاتا ہے جسکو آنریبل ممبر شری پاپی ریڈی نے پیش کیا ہے۔ یہ امینڈمنٹ ۹-۲ پولیس ایٹم سے متعلق ہے۔ امینڈمنٹ یہ ہے کہ

“That the estimated expenditure under Grant (29-Police) be reduced by a sum of not less than Rs. 47,57,750.”

امینڈمنٹ یہ ہے کہ پولیس بجٹ سے ۴۷ لاکھ کم کر کے ایک کروڑ ۱۰ لاکھ ۵۰ ہزار ۲۵۰ کی رقم رکھنی چاہئے۔ یہ امینڈمنٹ میں ہاؤز کے سامنے رکھتا ہوں جس پروسچر پر ابھی ہاؤز میں عمل کیا گیا ہے اس امینڈمنٹ کے لئے بھی وہی اڈاپٹ (Adopt) کیا جائے گا۔ جو آنریبل ممبرس پاپی ریڈی صاحب کے اس امینڈمنٹ کی تائید میں ہوں وہ مہربانی کر کے اپنی جگہ کھڑے رہیں۔ لیکن اس سے پہلے سہولت کے لئے اگر ”اے“، (Aye) اور ”نو“، (No) کی آواز کے ذریعہ رائے لے لی جائے تو وقت بچے گا۔ جو اس کی تائید میں ہوں وہ مہربانی کر کے ”اے“، کہیں۔ اور جو اس کے خلاف ہوں وہ ”نو“، کہیں۔

شری وی۔ ڈی۔ دیشپانڈے - میں سمجھ رہا ہوں کہ آنریبل ممبرس کے پیچھے جو لوگ بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں وہ بھی ”نو“، کہہ رہے ہیں۔

*Discussion on the Amendments
to the Motion for Vote
on Account*

ایک آریبل ممبر - بعض آریبل ممبرس لاؤڈ اسپیکر بھی استعمال کر رہے ہیں جسکی وجہ سے آواز زیادہ ہو رہا ہے۔

مسٹر اسپیکر - اسطرح الزامات لگانا مناسب نہیں ہے۔ آپ صحیح عذر کر سکتے ہیں۔

The amendment was negatived

شری وی - ڈی - دیشپانڈے - ہاؤز کا سنس (Sense) معلوم ہو چکا ہے اس لئے میں ڈویژن کے لئے پریس نہیں کرونگا۔

مسٹر اسپیکر - امینڈمنٹس کے بارے میں کوئی غلط فہمی نہ رہے اس لئے میں یہ واضح کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ امینڈمنٹس نمبر ۱ اور ۲ دونوں لاسٹ ہو چکے ہیں - ۳ و ۴ و ۵ و ۶ ڈرا ہو چکے ہیں۔ امینڈمنٹ نمبر ۵ ہاؤز کے سامنے پیش کیا گیا تھا جو لاسٹ ہو چکا ہے۔ امینڈمنٹ نمبر ۶ - ۷ اور ۸ و ۹ و ۱۰ و ۱۱ و ۱۲ ڈرا کئے گئے ہیں۔ اس اعتبار سے جتنے بھی امینڈمنٹس پیش ہوئے تھے ان میں سے کچھ تو وٹہ ڈرا ہوئے اور کچھ نامنظور ہوئے ہیں۔ آریبل فینانس منسٹر نے جو موشن ہاؤز کے سامنے رکھا ہے اس کے دوسرے ایٹمس کے بارے میں کوئی امینڈمنٹس نہیں آئے ہیں۔ اب میں فینانس منسٹر کا پیش کیا ہوا موشن فار ووٹ آن اکونٹ (Motion for Vote on Account) ہاؤز کے سامنے رکھتا ہوں۔

The question is "that a sum not exceeding Rupees 16,51,30,00 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."

ANNEXURE.

Srl. No.	Services and Purposes	Heads of Accounts	Sums not exceeding
1	Land Revenue	7-Land Revenue	40,80,000
2	State Excise Duties	8-State Excise Duties	26,10,000
3	Stamps	9-Stamps	95,000
4	Forest	10-Forests	8,79,000
5	Registration	11-Registration	1,23,000
6	Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts.	12-Charges an account of Motor Vehicles Acts	4,90,000
7	Other Taxes and Duties	13-Other Taxes and Duties	14,28,000
8	Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues : Irrigation works : (1) Works for which no Capital accounts are kept.	18-Other Revenue expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues : Irrigation works : (1) Works for which no Capital accounts are kept	17,61,000

ANNEXURE.—(Contd.)

Srl. No.	Services and Purposes	Head of Accounts	Sums not exceeding
9	General Administration ..	25-General Administration ..	23,91,000
10	Administration of Justice ..	27-Administration of Justice ..	12,50,000
11	Jails and Convict Settlements.	28-Jails and Convict Settlements.	9,17,000
12	Police ..	29-Police ..	1,63,09,000
13	Scientific Departments ..	36-Scientific Departments ..	2,21,000
14	Education ..	37-Education ..	1,26,33,000
15	Medical ..	38-Medical ..	20,02,000
16	Public Health ..	39-Public Health ..	15,11,000
17	Agriculture ..	40-Agriculture ..	21,91,000
18	Veterinary ..	41-Veterinary ..	4,94,000
19	Co-operation ..	42-Co-operation ..	5,85,000
20	Industries and Supplies ..	43-Industries and Supplies ..	5,63,000
21	Miscellaneous Departments ..	47-Miscellaneous Departments ..	22,92,000
22	Civil Works ..	50-Civil Works ..	57,33,000
23	Other Revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.	52-A. Other Revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes ..	6,000
24	Territorial and Political Pensions.	54-A. Territorial and Political Pensions ..	6,78,000
25	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	55-Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ..	60,19,000
26	Stationery and Printing ..	56-Stationery and Printing ..	9,04,000
27	Miscellaneous ..	57-Miscellaneous ..	13,55,000
		Total expenditure on Revenue Account (including Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure within Revenue Account) ..	7,04,30,000
28	Irrigation ..	68-Construction of Irrigation works, etc. ..	1,28,49,000
29	Public Health ..	70-Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health ..	7,34,000
30	Multi-purpose River Schemes ..	80-A. Capital Outlay on Multi-purposes River Schemes ..	31,02,000
31	Civil Works ..	81-Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account ..	21,34,000

*The Hyderabad
State Appropriation (Vote
on Account) Bill.*

ANNEXURE.—(Contd.)

Srl. No.	Services and Purposes	Head of Accounts	Sums not exceeding
32	Electricity Schemes ..	81-A. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes ..	17,01,000
33	Road Transport Schmes ..	82-B. Capital Outlay in Road Transport Schemes ..	12,50,000
34	Payments of commuted value of Pensions.	83-Payments of commuted value of Pensions ..	1,25,000
35	State Schemes connected with State Trading.	85-A. State Schemes connected with State Trading ..	3,13,62,000
		Total Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue A/c. ..	5,32,57,000
36	State Road Fund ..	State Road Fund ..	50,000
37	Loans and Advances by State Government.	Loans and advances by State Government ..	4,13,93,000
		Total Disbursements under Debt Heads ..	4,14,43,000
		Grand Total ..	16,51,30,000

The Motion was adopted.

مسٹر اسپیکر - میں سمجھ رہا تھا کہ اس کے تصفیہ میں بڑا وقت لگے گا لیکن میں
ہاؤز کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ اس نے جلد ہی اس کی منظوری دیدی ۔

The Hyderabad State Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill

Now, the Hon'ble Finance Minister will introduce L. A. Bill No. II the Hyderabad State Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1952.

The Hon'ble Dr. G.S. Melkote (Finance Minister) :—I beg to introduce L.A. Bill No. II—The Hyderabad State Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill 1952.

Mr. Speaker :—The Hyderabad State Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill 1952 is introduced.

The Hon'ble Dr. G.S. Melkote: I beg to move that L. A. Bill No. II—The Hyderabad State Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1952 be read a first time.

Question proposed.

The Hon'ble Dr. G.S. Melkote : Under the Constitution, no payment out of the consolidated fund of the State can be made

without its being authorised by an Appropriation Act. The objects of this Bill have been explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons circulated along with the Bill. This Bill has to be passed and enacted before the 1st April, 1952 in order to enable the Government to meet the normal administration charges until the Budget is finally passed by the Assembly at the next Session.

شری وی۔ ڈی۔ دیشپانڈے۔ مسٹر اسپیکر۔ دفعہ کی رو سے یہ بل راج پر مکہ کے ریکمنڈیشن (Recommendation) کے بعد پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔ آنریبل فنانس منسٹر نے اس کی اطلاع نہیں دی کہ راج پر مکہ نے اس کی اجازت دی ہے یا نہیں۔

The Hon'ble Dr. G. S. Melkote : It has got the recommendation of the Rajpramukh.

Question put "that the Hyderabad State Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1952 be read a first time" and agreed to.

The Hon'ble G.S. Melkote : I beg to move that the Hyderabad State Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1952 be read a second time.

Question proposed.

شری وی۔ ڈی۔ دیشپانڈے۔ مسٹر اسپیکر۔ جو بل ہمارے سامنے پیش کیا گیا ہے اس کے متعلق میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ ہاوز نے بیٹ تو منظور کیا ہے لیکن اس میں جو امونٹس (Amounts) دئے گئے ہیں انہیں پورا رکھا جائے یا کم کیا جائے اس بارے میں خیالات کا اظہار کرنا ہے لہذا اس بل کی سکینڈریڈنگ ۳۱ تاریخ تک ملتوی رکھی جائے تو مناسب ہوگا۔ جاگیرداروں اور نظام کے لئے جو رقم رکھی گئی ہے اس کے بارے میں ہاوز اپنے خیالات پیش کرنا چاہے گا۔ اس لئے ۳۱ تاریخ کو سکینڈریڈنگ ہوتو مناسب ہے۔

مسٹر اسپیکر۔ میں آپ کو کانسی ٹیوشن آف انڈیا کی دفعہ (۲۰۴) پڑھ کر سنا تا ہوں۔

"(1) As soon as may be after the grants under Article 203 have been made by the Assembly, there shall be introduced a Bill to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of all moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants so made by the Assembly ; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State but not exceeding in any case the amount shown in the statement previously laid before the House or Houses.

(2) No amendment shall be proposed to any such Bill in the House or either House of the Legislature of the State which will have the effect of varying the amount or altering the destination of any grant so made or of

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varying the amount of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State, and the decision of the person presiding as to whether an amendment is inadmissible under this Clause shall be final.

(3) Subject to the provisions of Articles 205 and 206 no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of the State except under appropriation made by law passed in accordance with the provisions of this article."

گویا آرٹیکل (۲۰۶) کے تحت یہ بل ہاؤز کے سامنے آیا ہے اس میں تو یہ نہیں کیجاسکتی اور یہ نہیں کہا جاسکتا کہ ایک مد کی رقم دوسری مد میں صرف کیجائے۔ ہاؤز نے جو منظوری دی ہے اسی کے مطابق یہ اپروپریشن بل (Appropriation Bill) آیا ہے۔ میں تائید میں یا خلاف میں کچھ نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں بلکہ ہاؤز کو پروسجر بتا رہا ہوں۔ بل میں یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ :-

"2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Hyderabad there may be withdrawn sums not exceeding those specified in column 4 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of rupees eighteen crores eighty-five lakhs and thirty-six thousand towards defraying the several charges which will come in course of payment during the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1952.

3. The sums authorised to be withdrawn from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Hyderabad by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes....."

یعنی یہ رقم کنسولیڈیٹڈ فنڈ (Consolidated Fund) سے دیجاتی ہے اس کی اجازت دی گئی ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ جو شیڈیول آیا ہے اس میں یہ رقمیں بتائی گئی ہیں۔ کوئی آنریبل ممبر اس بارے میں تقریر کرنا چاہے تو رولز کے تحت اس کی اجازت ہے۔ میں کسی آنریبل ممبر کو روکنا نہیں چاہتا لیکن اسکو پیش نظر رکھا جائے تو مناسب ہے کہ اس میں بحث کی کتنی گنجائش ہے۔

آنریبل شری بی رام کشن راؤ - (چیف منسٹر) - آنریبل لیڈر آف دی اپوزیشن نے سکند ریڈنگ کے دوران میں عالیجناب سے استدعا کی ہے کہ بحث کے لئے اسکو ملتوی کیا جائے۔ پر سوں رکھا جائے۔

مسٹر اسپیکر - اس کے ساتھ ساتھ انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ اگر ایسا نہ ہو تو تقریری اجازت دی جائے۔

آنریبل شری بی رام کشن راؤ - اگر پہلی استدعا نا منظور ہو چکی ہے تو مجھے کچھ کہنا نہیں ہے۔ تقریر کی اجازت دی جا سکتی ہے۔

The Hon'ble Dr. G. S. Melkote (Finance Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, The Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition also said that the grant included monies for Jagirdars and certain expenses

of H.E.H. and this means that he might move an amendment to the amount. I invite the attention of the Hon'ble the Speaker to the provisions of the constitution in this regard.

مسٹر اسپیکر - اگر کوئی آنریبل ممبر تقریر کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو اجازت ہے۔

Shri V. D. Deshpande (Ippaguda): Speaker, Sir, I would not have liked to speak on this Appropriation Bill but for the fact that various matters which were referred to earlier and which have been mentioned in the Appropriation Bill have got to be clarified.

While speaking on the Budget earlier, I had expressed certain views. While discussing the budget certain observations were made in the House. While giving my assent to this Appropriation Bill, with reservations, I feel I must offer some explanation because without that I do not feel that I will be morally justified in supporting this Appropriation Bill.

At the outset, let me clarify that certain observations that were made are ill-founded and are based on wrong impressions. For example, when I expressed that no party stands for violence, it was interpreted that we will be seeing to it that violence will not be committed. When discussing the amount earmarked for Police which also appears here and hence the relevancy, I said that no party stands for violence and I, thereby did not differentiate between stopping violence and not standing for violence. We as a party and I as an individual wedded to a political ideology are not pledged to violence. Wherever certain incidents take place, wherever violence is committed as violence, neither I nor, I believe, the Party to which I belong can stand for it. When I clarified that we do not stand for individual terrorism, a certain friend of mine inferred from that, that what is happening in Telangana, I described it as individual terrorism. I wish to clarify, Sir, that I had touched the point only in order to elucidate the principle that neither I nor the party to which I belong stand for individual terrorism.

What happened in Telangana before and after the Police Action, I submit, Sir, is a peasant struggle. Not only myself but also many persons in India, including Acharya Vinobha Bhave, Sundarlaljee and others such as your Ex-President, Swami Ramanand Tirth have said specifically that the main problem of Telangana is a peasant problem. To say that, it was a few individuals or a party that were trying to exploit the situation, will be putting facts in a wrong manner. It will be disclaiming

all the descriptions which have been given by the honest tourists of that place. I believe, Sir, it may be the individual opinion of the Chief Minister that the Telangana problem is not a Kisan problem. When we talk of landlordism, it does not necessarily mean the Zamindari system of the Bihar type or the U.P. type. When we speak of feudalism, we mean, Sir, the system of rent and interest. A system of rent and interest obtains in Hyderabad State and to a great extent in the Telangana area. It was against that that the peasants of Telangana were fighting and that cannot be termed as individual terrorism by any stretch of imagination ; and therefore, my remarks while speaking on the Police Budget have been wrongly termed as individual terrorism. I have to remind the Hon'ble Members that that will be a wrong interpretation to my remarks.

Secondly, Sir, myself and the party to which I belong consider it as wrong to put the whole responsibility of the last four years on us. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister took up the history right from 1939 when we were working together and brought it up-to-date, I think, to the 29th March, 1952. Sir, I wish to remind the Hon'ble the Finance Minister that right to that period, many amongst us were inside the jails. Even in 1942 and later on too, in 1947, and even now many of them are behind the bars. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister will, I hope, accept that many of us have been the fighters for the freedom of Hyderabad from the very first day of the fight which was intensified in 1937, 1938 and 1939. Many amongst us, Sir, are proud to say that we were the very first among those who laid the foundation of the Hyderabad State Congress. Sir, when the Leader of the Communist Party Com. Revi Narayan Reddy who belonged to the Congress party then, happened to be one in the first batch which offered Satyagraha against the feudal regime here, I, Sir, happened to be in the first shadow cabinet directing the Satyagraha movement at that time. Therefore, Sir, when we are blamed, when a point is made against us that we are going against national interests, and when it is tried to be made out that it is because of the State Congress and the present protagonists of it that Hyderabad has received the present democratic regime, I do not agree with it. I, Sir, wish to bring out and respectfully point out that if our service to that cause has not been more than that of the Honb'le Members on the other side, I do not think, by any stretch of imagination, you can say they have been any the less.

In 1942, some events did happen. The nature of the war changed ; some of us had a view as to how the movement in

that particular period should be carried on. I and my party were then striving to see that the repression on the masses be stopped, that leaders of the Congress be released and that India be given full freedom so that we can fight against the fascist and imperialistic forces. It is quite true that the method adopted at that moment may not be the same as that which the Hon'ble the Finance Minister may like but I hope neither I had any doubt about his bonafides and sincerity nor could he have any misgivings about our bonafides and methods at that time. Just as we differ in our methods today, we differed at that time and I claim, Sir, that we were as patriotic as he was, if not more.

Later in 1947, let me remind the Hon'ble the Finance Minister that it was my party which for the first time raised a slogan for the Constituent Assembly and disintegration of the State and it fought for it right from the beginning, right from the time when the Congress had not begun the fight. My party was pledged to it. It fought against the landlords and always approached the Congress for a joint front against the Feudal regime here. History has recorded all these facts. Resolutions are there, but just to picture that it is only the present ruling party that has sacrificed, that has worked for freedom, will be, I think, doing injustice to this side. It was my party, which for the first time, said that the Fascists regime has begun and there is no other alternative but to fight to the extent necessary, resorting to all means of fight that are available to the people. In the borders, in the districts and taluqs of Telangana and other districts of Maratwada, it was I and my party, who for the first time, thousands of them remaining underground, or going to jail, or remaining in other ways, fought a consistent battle against that regime.

After that, Sir, the stand-still agreement came. At that time when the Government of India was contemplating a Police Action in Hyderabad, it was tried to be made out that we made common cause with the Razakars. Wrong documents were published—they were only cyclostyled copies, issued from the Hyderabad City Committee of the Communist Party—a small Committee, Sir. It is a hand-bill which was meant for the members and in which certain matters were inadvertently put. That was taken as a big document ; and was broadcasted through the Radio from Delhi and it was tried to make a case that the Communists have joined hands with the Razakars. Later on explanations came. I, Sir, issued a statement from Ahemdnagar, where I was at that time, that this charge is wrong, that we can never join hands with the Razakars and that the Government

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was playing a trick and that we were opposed to the Feudal regime including the Razakars. That was not broadcast from the Radio. I met many of the Congress leaders personally and made the position clear. But you had decided to make a case, to hang a dog and to that a bad name must be given. You had decided on Police Action, not only against the Razakars, but also against my party and against the fighters of Telangana, who wanted to end feudalism. To make a case, you had the British Advisers at your disposal many of them were civilians from Delhi. You had the newspapers, correspondents—subsidized correspondents and the Broadcasting Station at your disposal who made the whole India ring that the Communists have joined hand with the Razakars. By any stretch of imagination, could it be possible that we who stood for the freedom of the people of Hyderabad, for the freedom of India ; we, who wanted to end feudal structure, and we who have been fighting against it for the last twelve years, could join hands with Razakars, who stood for feudal regime here, and who wanted to suppress the majority of the people. That could not have been possible unless you have a plan, a design to dub us, that we joined the Razakars. This is the first step. It began at that time and with that several steps also have been taken with a plan. That is why the Union Police are here in such a number. That is why the atrocities are being committed from the last four years and that is why these detentions and shootings. That is why delaying of the democratic regime here. Let me state here, Sir, that a charge has been made against us that because of us, democratic regime was delayed for four years. May I respectfully ask, Sir, what was the reason for not granting the right of Local Self-Government even in places like Mahbubnagar or Karimnagar ? May I ask, Sir, why the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government could not hold even a single municipal election anywhere except for Hyderabad City ?

The Hon'ble Shri Phoolchand Gandhi : It is a wrong information, Sir.

Shri V. D. Deshpande : As far as my information goes Sir, till a few months ago, not a single democratic municipal election was held either in Nanded....

The Hon'ble Shri Phoolchand Gandhi : Panchayat elections were held in villages and taluqas.

Shri V. D. Deshpande : I am referring to the period one year back. The Police Action took place in September 1948. After

that, three or four years have passed. In that long period, I wish to know, Sir, how is it that a democratic regime or a regime appointed by a democratic Government at Delhi, could not hold even a single municipal election throughout the State except at a later stage in the city of Hyderabad. Did the Communists come in the way? Was there any terrorism as you call it, or any violence in any village in Maratwada or Karnatak? Why was it that you delayed even the simple granting of local self-government? And why put the blame at our doors? I think this is absolutely wrong. You had a design to suppress us. You had a design to bolster up a feudal regime here and that design you were cherishing even before the Police Action. You, Sir, say that the responsibility is at our doors. Yes, we wanted something better than what is given to-day, we wanted some thing like a Vishal Andhra, Samyukta Maharashtra and Aikya Karanataka. We wanted the deposition of the Nizam. We wanted that the wealth amassed by the Jagirdars for centuries should be taken for developing the national industries.

Mr. Speaker : I wish that the Hon'ble Member may address the Chair.

Shri V. D. Deshpande : Thank you, Sir.

(Continuing) : I do not know what were the efforts made by the Hon'ble Members of the Treasury Benches and the Leader of the House, to introduce a democratic regime here, in the last four years. Therefore, Sir, I wish to point out that, of course, we differ in our objectives to a certain extent. We wanted something more : a real, democratic regime. When I said "Peoples' Democracy", the Hon'ble the Chief Minister, tried to ridicule it. I know what Democracy is : "For the People, of the People and by the People." Yes, I have also learnt that in my college. When I said "Peoples' Democracy", it has certain significance. Democracy goes with parliamentary institutions. Democracy goes with the elected legislature. But at the same time, there are democracies and democracies. The democracy which I want—many of us want—is a democracy which will be of the people in the sense that the vested interests will be done away with, that the feudal regime will be ended and the peasant will get the land, the worker will get employment, and the middle class people will get employment. There will be cultural development and the strings of the Government will be in the hands of the representatives of the workers and the peasants. The capitalist may remain. I have clarified that point earlier,

whether capitalism is to be ended or liquidated. But we stand for liquidation of feudalism, but at the same time capitalism will be controlled. So we stand for such a regime ending feudalism and liquidating imperialistic forces—I emphasise the word liquidating and where capitalism is controlled and where the Government is in the hands of the workers, peasants, the middle class and, of course, such of the patriotic capitalists, who are prepared for the real development of the country, may be given a seat or two. To such a Government, we stand; and this is the politics of it. I have already explained the economics of it. Only such a Government can be called a people's Government. Otherwise every elected Government is not a democratic Government or a people's Government, but if the ruling classes—if the whole Cabinet—is of feudalists or of the capitalists, I am not prepared to call it, simply because it is elected, a really people's Government. If you really want it to be a people's Government, it should be of the type explained above. I have faith in many of you, but in some of you I do not have faith. Many of you really were among the fighters for freedom.

Mr. Speaker : (Interrupting) Many of the Hon'ble Members on the other side.

Shri V. D. Deshpande : But the clear picture, as I explained to you, is the economics of it and politics of it. When we were fighting for our objectives we differed. Then the Police Action came. At that time we felt that the people's Government was not going to be formed here. In the early days, many of my comrades came out in Aurangabad and many other places. But within a week of the Police Action warrants were issued against all of them. Many of them happened to be your colleagues and members of your Working Committee and other provincial bodies. The Razakar regime had listed us and the same list was afterwards produced against us and warrants were issued. In this way you began repression against the Communist Party and the masses of Telangana. You charge that it is we who delayed the advent of democratic regime. This is absolutely wrong and baseless. It is your outlook to support feudalism, to support capitalism and to keep up the Nizam who has been responsible for all this. It is not good to say that the people are delaying the democratic regime. It is the method of British Bureaucrats to say that the people are delaying democracy in India. They blamed Kisans, they created chaos, and thus they themselves delayed the democratic regime in India. In the last four or five years, you have spent, according to your own estimates,

16 or 20 crores on Police. The Police Budget would not be necessary if you could really solve the land problem. According to your own reports you have spent about 16 to 20 crores and you say that we are responsible for this expenditure. We say that you have no insight to solve the problem. According to you, you have to pay a nominal compensation to the landlords, but if you could have given to the peasant one crore acres of land or even a little less—I am not particular about the figure—probably the problem there could have been solved much earlier. I wish to make it clear that our fight in Telangana after Police Action was merely defensive. Our party was banned, thousands of our comrades were shot dead and no alternative was left to them to choose between the previous regime and this regime. As you started with a desire to wipe out the people's movement there, you went on adding to the forces there, you went on dishonouring the womenfolk there, you went on sending thousands of our comrades to the jails and concentration camps. They did not even raise their voice against atrocities which were committed in Telangana. Once I happened to meet the ex-Home Minister who told me that 'if your people are there and our police forces are there, and they shoot each other, then it is a fight'. But I asked him if that is a fight then why the police forces are destroying hundreds of villages, raping hundreds of our sisters and mothers there, shooting our comrades even inside the jails. Such a case came up before the Supreme Court and the Government said that man was taken for interrogation and he tried to run away. These comrades were only with me in the Central Jail. I was in cell No. 16, a solitary cell. I could not see the outside world ; only once in 24 hours food was sent to me.

Mr. Speaker : May I remind the Hon'ble Member that we are at the Appropriation Bill. I do not wish to be understood that I am placing any restriction, but I wish that matters may not be repeated over and over again.

Shri V.D. Deshpande : I was saying that when such atrocities took place at that time, no voice was raised against them and no voice was raised against the suppression of civil liberties. Despite the fact that the demands which were put by the detainees or by the people were earlier supported by the Congress and once they stood for them, now they wanted that the people should meekly submit to them, if they did not agree with them or made a common cause with them. Those acts were responsible for what has happened after the Police Action. What happened in Telangana after Police Action was self-defence of the sons of

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the peasants themselves and things went on as long as they did not decide to solve the problem. Now is it said that as the ammunition was spent away, situation is changing. If ammunition could have been obtained earlier, they could have been got later also from the same source. It is not ammunition. It is the question of self-defence, and when your policy of suppression went on, there was no other alternative but to defend themselves. Now you have showed a change in your policy and the peasants are showing a change in their policy. Earlier it was said that I have not said any thing in my speech whether the arms would be surrendered. The point has been made very clear even by the parties concerned. If I am permitted I will read to you a memorandum submitted by the Vishalandhra Committee of the Communist Party to the Hon'ble Shri M.K. Vellodi, Chief Minister of Hyderabad, which is dated 7th January, 1952.

"We have already stated how ready we are for handing over arms and how openly and publicly we gave vent to this. Once again our Committee reiterates them that you and your Government withdraw all the pending warrants and declare that it will not resort to any retaliatory actions. Within a week of such a declaration, the guerillas will throw away whatever arms they possess and will hand them over to whomsoever you direct them. This responsibility our Committee will take upon itself. If you really believe that non-surrender of the arms only stands in the way of restoring peace in Telangana, in the way of lifting ban on the party, why not dare to accept the suggestion?"

This document was submitted on 7th January, 1952 to the then Chief Minister. I think the point is very clear. I can say very clearly that according to the Arms Act nobody can have arms without a licence. The Arms are there for self-defence, due to the historic situation and due to the repression after Police Action. You come out with amnesty and you will have the arms back, as no citizen can have arms without legal sanction. When I said the other day that the problem requires a political solution, some Hon'ble Member said that I required a political solution. I have already had my political solution and that is why I am here this side. When I said that the problem requires a political solution, I mean that we should not make an approach as the British Bureaucracy did. The problem is very clear. You look at the problem from the political point of view, and if you tackle it politically by political amnesty. I can guarantee here that all the arms will be surrendered within a week as promised. I hope I have made the point clear and, therefore, I am hesitant whether I should be a party to the Appropriation Bill. I would be a party to it only if I know that the promise which has been made is going to stand, only if I know that civil liberties are going to be restored, and only if I know that the fighters of Telangana, the

fighters of freedom and the fighters against the feudal regime, will be able to see the light of the day, will be able to openly organize and will not be dubbed as running a parallel Government. Here I wish to point out that a charge has been made and very seriously, by the Hon'ble the Chief Minister that we are trying to run parallel Government in the villages. The village committees of the All-Hyderabad Kisan Sabha are there. Was it not very often repeated when we worked together when a dispute arose in the villages between the landlords and the tenants or the rich peasant and the agricultural labourer, the Kisan Sabha should talk to them and solve the problems. If we are doing that, it is called parallel Government. Tomorrow we may be elected to Panchayat Committees and you may say that we have begun taking over Government of the villages, and later on would come over to Hyderabad and take over the Government. Surely we will do, because you have opened the path of democratic elections and we too claim it as representatives of the millions, as we have shown in Telangana. To say, when millions of people are behind us, that we are running parallel Government will be absolutely wrong and will be a travesty of facts, and all the arguments in favour of keeping big police forces are unsubstantiated and all the charges that it is we who have been responsible for delaying democracy for the last so many years here I think, is not correct.

Lastly, I will be again expressing my desire that this problem may be solved politically and not by giving a coloured picture, as that is not going to solve the problem. I am not standing here to make a platform speech, but I am standing here as a Member of a serious political party, which wants to solve the problem politically in as short a time as possible. The Hon'ble Members on the other side have also so often said repeatedly and with emphasis that they also want to end feudalism. Then, Sir, I will ask a simple question. Why should we be confronted with so many technicalities. You had your commitments with the masses ; you had the commitments against the Nizam and for the disintegration of the State. Shall I remind you of your Nizamabad resolution ? May I remind the Hon'ble Home Minister of the statement which he issued from Nagpur ? Should I quote here many statements of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that it is the people of Hyderabad who would decide the fate of the Nizam ? When the address will be coming here for discussion I will be giving the quotations. All this you know. Technically you are trying to throw some arguments and trying constitutionally to so confront us that we will not be able even in this democratic House, to express our

feelings properly. We have protested and it is our right. It is not we who exercised it, but it is you and your great leaders in India who have exercised it, not once, but dozen of times. The late Bhulabai Desai in the Delhi Assembly spoke for hours together defending the right of staging a walk-out, of boycotting and expressing protest. It is not going against the Constitution. I do not want to go into the details of it, but I would remind you of the traditions of the national movement. Let me say here, Sir, that it is not you alone who need be proud of these traditions ; I also come from these traditions and I am proud of them.

Mr. Speaker : Do you mean the Chair by saying ' you '.

Shri V. D. Deshpande : When I say ' you ', I mean the Treasury Benches and the Hon'ble Members on the other side.

I am also the product of the National Movement of India just like them, and I am proud of the days when I worked in the Congress, when Congress really stood for ending feudalism, ending imperialism, and controlling capitalism and for real people's democracy in India. I, Sir, once had been the staunchest follower of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Many a time I have read his autobiography and it has given me, Sir, great courage. But when I find now that they are only hollow words and when, at present, I also find that they are being more dishonoured than honoured, I, Sir, and many of my comrades are trying to follow those real traditions of anti-imperialistic struggle to end feudalism, to control capitalism, to end imperialism, and to establish people's democracy in Hyderabad as well as in the whole of India. When I do speak all these things, when I say the Police Budget should be cut, when I say that this amount should not be spent again to shoot our comrades and put them in jail, and if only I am satisfied that all the detenues are going to be released, and amnesty is going to be declared, warrants against my comrades are going to be withdrawn, bans on different parties are going to be withdrawn and are allowed to work as other political parties, then only, Sir, I will be justified in supporting this Appropriation Bill. All these things have been made clear, and I hope they will receive the serious consideration of Hon'ble the Chief Minister, Hon'ble the Home Minister, and the Hon'ble Members of the Treasury Benches, and that our feelings will be taken in their proper perspective and in all seriousness. I can assure, on behalf of myself and on behalf of the party which I represent, that in measures designed to get people's democracy, to end feudalism, to cut this top heavy administration, to bring your salaries down to Rs. 750 or near about that because charity must begin at home as it has been

promised by the Hon'ble Members of the Treasury Benches you will have our full co-operation. We will also be with you in matters designed to improve the lot of the peasants andisans and for real industrial development of Hyderabad State. But, at the same time, where your measures are pro-feudal, anti-people and pro-imperialist, we will oppose them as a matter of principle, as it is against the interests of the people of Hyderabad and India. In expressing all these feelings, I expect a real political solution of the problems and of getting civil liberties back in Hyderabad, ending feudal regime and having a real people's democracy, which will lead to the formation of Vishala Andhra, Samyukta Maharashtra and Aikya Karnataka. I hope the Treasury Benches will pay serious attention to these things and towards this end, I assure them that they will have our fullest co-operation for this objective. (Cheers from the Opposition Benches).

The Hon'ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao (Chief Minister) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. As this occasion of the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill has been taken advantage of by my Hon'ble friend on the other Side, the Leader of the Opposition, for making certain observations on some of the things which have already been said before in the House, I should also like to crave your permission for about ten minutes to express my views, especially because I see that my Hon'ble friend on the Opposite Side wants some sort of an expression of views from this side. I do not, of course, agree with him that the discussion on an Appropriation Bill can be mixed up with such serious questions as the removal of the ban and so on and so forth. Most of the other things that my Hon'ble Friend on the other side said just now are a mere repetition of what has been said before during the discussion for the last two days. He has referred to past history and that has been made use of, I am very glad to say, for paying mutual compliments. My friend on the other side has complimented the friends on this side and I must reciprocate his feelings. We have been comrades in work, comrades in the political field, for over 25 years. I, for my part, had been in the field for the last thirty years. I had the privilege if I may say, so, of being the Vice-President of the Comrades' Association when it was first started in Hyderabad, out of which sprang up the Communist Party. As long as I did not discover what the true nature of the Comrades' Association was, I continued to be the Vice-President, but when I discovered its ins and outs and came to know that it was not a mere Leftist Progressive Young Men's Movement, but it had something deeper and that the members of the Comrades' Association were members of the Communist Party, then I had to decide

to quit. My friend on the other side can refer, as he was not at that time a member of the Comrades' Association. Shri Shah Alam Khundmiri, Dr. Raja Bahadur Gowd and Shri Ravi Narayana Reddy, to whom he made passing reference, can bear testimony to that fact. I have had every sympathy for the party to which my Hon'ble friend belongs. I can say I have defended at least half-a-dozen of my friends on the other side and those who are out of this House, when they were charged with sedition and were prosecuted by the previous Government. I have had the privilege of defending Shri Baddam Yella Reddi, Shri Maqdoom Mohiuddin and several others when they were charged by the previous Government with criminal offences. I had every sympathy with them. But how long? It is only when I discovered that the policy of the party to which my Hon'ble friend belongs absolutely changed that attitude, they lost our sympathy. We did work arm in arm, shoulder to shoulder, together, for sometime as long as the objective for which the fight was going on was one and the same. My learned friend on the other side, the Honble Leader of the Opposition, has very often vehemently spoken of the struggle of Telangana—I do not know to which struggle, my Hon'ble friend refers—; if it is to the struggle that is condemned by everybody as being the struggle of the underground communists who have been waging war with the established Government—if he wants to call that or term it as the peasants' struggle of Telangana, I wish to repeat that I wish to nail that lie to the coffin most strongly, and most vehemently (Cheers from the Treasury Benches). It is absolutely a falsehood which cannot bear repetition, which cannot be consumed by this House, unless it is consumed by some people who really do not know the facts. I have, as I said, quoted the other day from documents published by their own party. They were distributed in thousands, to which a passing reference has also been made by the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition today. He says they were concoctions. They were not concoctions; they were a part of the propaganda of the party to which my Hon'ble friend belongs. To that, I have got the highest authority and testimony. I have in my possession reports, hand-written reports, of the most venerable leaders of the party to which my Hon'ble friend belongs. He has complained to the Central Communist Party of India that the Andhra Communist Party which took over the movement of the Communist Party in Telangana made the deliberate and the most grievous mistake of changing its tactics after the Police Action. He has said that the biggest mistake that the Communist Party in Hyderabad made was that of considering the Nehru-Patel Government as an opposite

camp or as a Government against which they should rise. He has called this change of policy, made by the Communist Party after the Police Action, in their own terms, a phraseology which I perhaps cannot fully repeat—he calls it—"the Adventurous Trotsrite Military Organization." These are not my words ; they are the words of the Leaders of the Communist Party to which my friend belongs. He has said in his report—he has quoted—the barbarous atrocities that were committed in the name of the peasants' struggle. The poor peasants ! I pity them. Their name is being exploited and thrown out to the world as if it was their struggle ! The violent struggle, the Communist menace which the Government was bound to suppress and which, I say, even today we are bound to suppress, is not the peasants' struggle for land, not the struggle against the Zamin-dar,—that is not the struggle. The struggle that is misnomered as the peasants' struggle is the struggle of their V. Gs., dalams. Need I repeat things, Sir, that the whole of this Assembly knows. Pregnant women were hacked to pieces merely on the suspicion that they had carried some information about the Communist Party to the Police. The cattle belonging to those who were termed "vyathirekes" (opponents) were speared through the back ; and how many haystacks were burnt, how many crops were destroyed ? Is that a peasants' struggle ?

Mr. Speaker : I think, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister is Surpassing the subject.

The Hon'ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao (Chief Minister) : I am myself feeling it, Sir. I would not have been provoked to say anything that does not really concern but for the remarks of my Hon'ble friend on the other side. It does not really relate to the object with which we are discussing the Appropriation Bill. That is why I refrain from giving more details, but whatever it is, so far as the Appropriation Bill, the Police Expenditure, are concerned I have already said what the attitude of the Government is.

I am sure, there is a change of attitude. I am indebted to the Leader of the Opposition for again reassuring me that there is a change of attitude. He has also read an extract from what he calls the Visalandhra Communist Party's statement which, it is alleged, is a directive to surrender arms. But there is a pre-condition. The pre-condition is what my learned friend the Leader of the Opposition apparently supports ; the demand of the Vishalandhra Communist Party is to get a commitment, to get the Government to agree to cancel the warrants against such

people of the Communist Party or the U.Gs. who have thousands of murders to their credit. I do not think any Government will be prepared to go such a long way to accommodate the Communist Party as to agree to cancel the warrants before any such thing as the surrender of arms is made. Let those people who are prepared to surrender their arms surrender and then look for leniency from the Government, and not before. The Government will not be able to agree to any pre-condition of this sort in their treatment with people who have not really led a peasants' struggle but who were actually bent upon carrying on an armed struggle against the Government, according to their own leaders' admission. I would not refer to these matters at any length, but I take it that the Hon'ble leader of the Opposition has given an indication of the preparedness of those who are supposed to be underground to deliver up their arms. That will be certainly considered. As I have already made a statement before, I do not want to repeat the same. But, certainly, an indication of this sort is welcome and it will receive due consideration at the hands of the Government. When my Hon'ble friend asks for an assurance that the amount which is going to be appropriated on the Police will not be used for putting my friend in jail or some thing like that, I can assure him that as long as he is an Hon'ble member of this House and as he holds out promises for peace, contentment and order in the State, there will be nobody to tackle him in that way, not only he, but his other colleagues who are Hon'ble Members of this House and also those who are even outside. The Government today is not prepared to utilise the amount that is at its disposal for suppression of any political party. We are out for democracy, as long as any party believes in true democracy ; Government is prepared to co-operate with it and will not suppress it. That assurance I can broadly give to my Hon'ble friend in all sincerity and without any reservation, but beyond that, I do not think, any commitment or promise can be asked or reasonably expected of me on a general discussion like this on the Appropriation Bill. I hope, Sir, that the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition has understood me in the correct perspective and, I am sure, he is not going to misjudge me or the Treasury Benches if we are not able to give him any categorical assurance on the demands made by him. After understanding these in the right spirit, I am sure, Sir, he will have that spirit of co-operation which should inspire him to come forward freely and sincerely and withdraw his opposition to the Appropriation Bill. I invite your co-operation. Come along—I am sorry, I am again addressing in the second person. I am inviting the co-operation of all my Hon'ble friends in the most sincere spirit and not

with any mental reservations. But, I must make it clear at the same time that I cannot be expected to compromise with elements of disorder, elements which have done sufficient harm to the peace and contentment of the country and which—I must repeat my colleague, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister's remark had considerably delayed the advent of democracy. I repeat that with these elements I cannot have compromise of any sort; a compromise which will not result in any good. With these remarks, Sir, I again appeal to the Hon'ble Members of Opposition to withdraw their opposition to the Appropriation Bill. The vote on account motion has already been passed and I think the Hon'ble Leader of Opposition only wanted to take this opportunity of again expressing his views and appealing to the Government to take, according to him, a better sense. If that is so, the purpose has been served. He has expressed his opinions and I have certainly given him an assurance not only in this House, but even a personal assurance. I had the pleasure of giving him a personal assurance yesterday that all the matters referred to by him, would be sympathetically considered by the Hon'ble the Home Minister and myself, who have after all had the privilege of working with him. Rather, I should say, the Hon'ble Member was working with us in the State Congress to which he made a reference. With this, I conclude my remarks and would again appeal that the Appropriation Bill might be passed without any opposition. That would give grace to this Assembly and we will be taking a very appropriate step to better mutual understanding.

شری ادھو راؤ پٹیل (عثمان آباد - عام) - میں کوئی تقریر کرنا نہیں چاہتا لیکن یہ عرض کرونگا کہ

مسٹر اسپیکر - جب آپ تقریر کرنا نہیں چاہتے تو پھر کیوں ...

شری ادھو راؤ پٹیل - میرا مطلب یہ ہے کہ کسان مزدور پارٹی کی جانب سے اب تک ہمیں اپنے پوائنٹ آف ویو (Point of View) کے اظہار کا موقع نہیں ملا -
مسٹر اسپیکر - اب کوئی تقریر کا موقع نہیں ہے -

An Hon'ble Member : I rise on a point of information, Sir. The Hon'ble the Chief Minister during his discourse has been persistently referring to the leader of Opposition ... I want to know.

Mr. Speaker : Now there is no occasion for clarification.

Question put "that the Hyderabad State Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1952, be read a second time" and agreed to.

*The Hyderabad
State Appropriation (Vote
on Account) Bill.*

Mr. Speaker : We shall now proceed to the clause by clause stage. There are no amendments and there can be none under the Statute. [Clauses 1 to 3 ordered to stand part of the Bill.]

The Schedule ordered to stand part of the Bill.

The preamble ordered to stand part of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Dr. G.S. Melkote : Mr. Speaker, Sir. I beg to move that "the Hyderabad State Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1952," be read a third time and passed.

Question put and agreed to.

Mr. Speaker : "The Hyderabad State Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1952" is read a third time and passed. So we have completed the business for the day. I am very glad that all the Hon'ble Members helped me in doing so.

مسٹر اسپیکر - کل اتوار ہے اجلاس نہ ہوگا۔ پرسوں ۲ - ۳ کمیٹیاں تشکیل دینی ہیں۔ یعنی پینل آف چیئرمین - (Panel of chairmen) (پیش کش کمیٹی) Petitions Committee (پری ویلیجس کمیٹی) (Privileges Committee) اسٹیمس کمیٹی (Estimates Committee) اور پبلک اکاؤنٹس کمیٹی (Public Accounts Committee) کے لئے الیکشنس منڈے کے روز ہونگے۔ ان میں سے پہلی تین کمیٹیاں اسپیکر کی اختیاری ہیں۔ ان کا اعلان میں اسی روز کرونگا۔

ہم ہاؤز کے لئے کوئی وقت مقرر کر لیں تو مناسب ہے۔ اب تک تو بجٹ کی منظوری کے لئے بلا لحاظ وقت کام کیا گیا۔ چند آنریبل ممبرس نے توجہ دلائی ہے کہ کوئی ایک وقت مقرر کیا جائے تو بہتر ہوگا۔

منڈے کے روز ووٹ آف تھینکس (Vote of Thanks) کا رزلوشن پیش ہوگا جس پر ڈسکشن ہوگا۔ اس کے علاوہ میں آنریبل ممبرس کے الوننس (Allowances) منسٹرس، اسپیکر و ڈپٹی اسپیکر کی سلیاریز (Salaries) کے بلس (Bills) پر بھی غور کرنا ہے۔ اس لئے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمیں کوئی نہ کوئی وقت مقرر کرنا چاہئے۔ اگر صبح سے کام کرنا مقصود ہو تو نوویا ساڑھے نو بجے سے وقت مقرر کیا جاسکتا ہے اور اگر دوپہر سے کام کرنا منظور ہو تو ۲ بجے سے کام شروع کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ بہر حال ہمیں ایسا وقت مقرر کرنا چاہئے جو سب کی سہولت کا باعث ہو۔

Shri Annaji Rao (Parbhani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is better if the House assembles from 8 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Hon'ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao (Chief Minister) : Mr. Speaker Sir, we shall meet from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

شری نویندر جی (کاروان)۔۔ بیٹی میں ۲ بجے سے ۷ بجے کا وقت مقرر ہے۔ کیونکہ
منسٹروں کو بیٹی اپنے متعلقہ کام کرنے میں سہولت ہوتی ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ۲ سے
۷ بجے تک وقت مقرر کیا جائے تو مناسب ہے۔

Shri V. D. Deshpande (Ippaguda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think this matter needs to be discussed. You have earlier proposed Sir, that the leaders of the different parties in House may sit together and decide the working hours. I think that will be a better course, as the timings can be fixed to suit to the convenience of all.

The Hon'ble Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao (Chief Minister) : I agree with the suggestion made by my Hon'ble friend. This matter can be decided later, in consultation with the leaders of the different parties in the House.

Mr. Speaker : We shall do so later. We shall meet on Monday at 2 p.m.

The Assembly then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Monday the 31st March, 1952.

