Vol. I
No. 9


Wednesday<br>11th March, 1953.

## HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

## Official Report



## HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, 11th March, 1953.
The Assembly met at half past eight of the clock.

- [MR. SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR.]


## Starred Questions and Answers

Mr. Speaker: Let us take up questions.

## Police Excesses

$\dagger^{*} 52(74)$ Shri V. D. Deshpande (Ippaguda): Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:
(a) Whether it is a fact that two constables of Gangaram Police Station raided the village Ramnagar of Bathapalli Sivaru in Madhira taluk, Warangal district on 25-12-1952?
(b) Whether it is also a fact that the said Police constables destroyed the hut the only dwelling place of a peasant by name Motapothula Nagulu and carried away a cart-load of wood under the orders of the Sub-Inspector of Police?
(c) Whether it is true that the above Sub-Inspector necked out Shri Nagulu when he went to the Police Station for representing this case ?
(d) If so, for what reasons?


Police personnel at Congress Session
*53 (75) Shri V. D. Deshpande: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:
(a) the strength of extra police force including the plain clothed men stationed at various Railway Stations for Security purposes in connection with the visit of Ministers and other high personalities during the Congress Session in Janurary, 1953?

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$\dagger^{*}$ Question was originally tabled by Shri Ch. Venkat Rama Rao but was put by Shri V.D. Deshpande under outhorisation.
(b) the amount of money spent on transportation of police personnel from the Districts to the City and on other police arrangements ?




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## Buses on P. W. D. Roads

*59 (70) Shri R. P. Deshmukh : Will the hon, Minister for Home be pleased to state ;

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(a) Whether Government are aware that several applications for permits to run buses on P.D.W. roads in Parbhani district were rejected on 3-2-1953 although, it was said by Government during the last session that there was no monopoly for bus permits ?
(b) Whether Government are also aware of the demand for increased bus services from the public?
(c) Whether Government would arrange for redressal of the grievances of the people?

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( Existing operators, ) (











क्षी. रंगरांप बेलमूच ( ) :-बिन चार दरखास्तों को क्यों ना मंजूर किया गया है ?


\&ौ. रंपराव बेगमूब :- जब मोनापली (Monopoly) नहीं है हो दर्वास्तों क्यों नामंबूल की गयी ?

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श्री. रंगराव देश्रमुख :-जब पष्किक की मांग है की जायद बसेस होनी चाहियें तो तीसरी तारीख को चार बसेस मे से भी क्यों कमीं कर दी गओी?






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هو برائيويل بارُيزل (
भी. रंगराब केश्मुख :-खानगी बसेस को अिजाजत देने का तसफिया कोन करते हैं ?
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शी. रंगंराय केश्रमूब :-मिस्टर स्पीकर सर, हाभुस मे जो सवाल्यात पूछ्छे जाते हैं भुनके सही . बवाब मिलना चाहिये रेकिन जब हमं सवाल करते हैं तो गन्हुमेंटंट अैथारहीज जिनका बराबर जनाब नहीं देतें। जो जवाब दिया गया है वह गलत है। जिस तरह के गलत्त जवाब.
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Starred Questions and Answers
11th March, 1953.
(Private concern) هدايتى كُي


शी. रंगराव देश्रमु खत :-अब तक जिन लोगों ने वसूल करलिया है जिन के मुताल्लुक क्या कारवाधी होगी? क्या अिनको जिनसे वसूल की गओी है रक्कम वापस दिलाओ जायेगी?

Buṣ Contractors
*60 (171) Shri R. P. Desmukh: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:
(a) Whether Government are aware that certain bus contractors in Parbhani district are charging bus fares higher than the rates specified in the permits ?
(b) Whether Government have taken any steps to, punish such offenders ?






शी. रंगराव देशमुख :-अबतक जो जायद पैसा वसूल किया गया है अुसको क्या किया जायेगा ?
شرى دكمبر, راؤبندو- نوجدارى مقدمات دائركئ جاسكتخ هين -
भी. रंगराव देशमुब :-अिसके बाद पोल्डीस ने क्या कारवाओ की ?

धी. रंगराब देशामुब:-देड लाख रुपये जो जायद वसूल किये गये हैं क्या अुनकी वापसी का बितबाम किया जायेगा?
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*61 (172) Shri R. P. Deshmukh: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state :
(a) Whether Government are aware of the fact that certain bus contractors in Parbhani district are engaged in selling their road permits to the villagers with heavy profits?


भी. रंगराब देश्रमुख :-झिनकम टॅक्स दाखल करने पर रोड परमिट दी जाती है। परमिट तो अिजरा होती है लेकिन क्या वजेह्ह है कि अिनकम टैक्स दाखिल करने का दाखिला नहीं होता?

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भी. रंगराव देशमुब :-मालूम करें तो कोली स्टेप नहीं लिया जाता है.

## Arrest of municipal Counctllor

*62 (180) Shri K. Vekatram Rao ( ): Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:
(a) Whether it is a fact that Md. John, Municipal Councillor was arrested on 16th February, 1953, by the S.I. of Nalgonda?
(b) Whether it is also a fact that the aforesaid S.I. refused to release him on bail and that he was taken to the Court with hands tied along the road?
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$\dot{S t a r r e d}$ Questions and Answers 11th March, 1953.
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Mr. Speaker: It is for the Home Minister to make enquiries from particular persons.

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Sendi Trees at Nanalnagate
*6B (2) Shri M. Buchiah (Sirpus) : Willthe wod Minister for Excise, Customs and Forests be pleased to state ;
(a) the total number of Sendhi trees allotted for the supply of Neera at Nanalnagar Sarvodaya Scheme during the A.I.C.C. session in Juanuary, 1953?
(b) Were the trees paid for and numbered?



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Mr. Speaker: That question cannot be allowed.

## Insecticide Spray

$\dagger^{*} 64$ (73) Shri V. D. Deshpande: Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture \& Supply be pleased to State:
(a) Whether the insecticide was sprayed on Chana in Jawaripati village of Sircilla taluks by the District Agricultural Department in the month of December 1952 at the requests of the local peasants?
(b) Whether it is a fact that the crops got completely dried up due to the above spraying?
(c) If so, what steps have been taken by the concerned Department to meet the losses suffered by the peasants?
$\dagger$ This question was originally tabled by Shri Ch. Venkatk ram Rao, but the same was put by Shri V. D. Deshpande authorisation,

The Minister for Agriculture \& Supply
(Dr. M. Chenna Reddy) :
(a) Yes.
(b) No.
(c) The question does not arise.








Mr. Speaker: It is not a question. It is a suggestion.
Dr. M. Chenna Reddy: There is no question of 'Nuksan' at all.

## Collection of Levy

*65 (254) Shri Vishroasrao Patil (Parenda) : Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture and Supply be pleased to state:
(a) Whether the Tahsildar of Parenda, Osmanabad District has issued orders to the patel, patwaris to collect levy (Jowar) compulsorily from the Agriculturists ?
(b) Whether any such orders have been issued by the Supply Department

Dr. M. Chenna Reddy: (a) \& (b) No.

## Temple Funds

## *66 (44) Swt, Si"Ldami Bid, (Banswenda) : What He Hon. Muister for Law and Endowmeato be pledsed to state ;

(a) the amount of collections from temples ?
(b) the manner in which the funds are utilised for the welfare of the State?



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Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Members know the person, why not name him directly?
(Laughter)
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Mr. Speaker: He will enquire into it.

भ्री. फूलचंद गांधी (अुगरगा) :-तुलजापूर के अंबाबाभी देवल की क्या हालत है ? क्या यह देवल झेंडोमेंट के तहत आता है ?.

श्री. फूलचंद गांधी :-क्या अिसके लिये भी नोटीस चाहिये ?
Mr. Speaker: He is not aware of it at present.
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Mr. Speaker : The hon. Members know it.

## Unstarred Questions And Answers

## H.S.R.P. Camps

*54 (134) Shri G. Sreeramulu: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

Whether the Hon'ble Minister for Home is aware that the H.S.R.P. Camps in rural area are causing inconvenience to the people?

Shri D. G. Bindu: No; they are not inconvenience to the peaceful villagers. Only the Anti-social element and law breakers find the existence of these. Camps, a hindrance to the furtherance of their nefarious activities.

Unstarred Questions and Answers' 11th March, 1953. 495

* $_{55}$ (134A) Shri G. Sreeramulu: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:
(a) the taluqs in the State where the H.S.R.P. is stationed?
(b) the period for which these have been stationed?

Shri D. G. Bindu: (1) H.S.R.P. Camps are now in the Districts of Warangal North, Warangal South, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Medak, Hyderabad district and Mahbubnagar. Their location is periodically reviewed according to the situation of law and order.
(2) The period is indefinite and depends on law and order.
*56 (134B) Shri G. Sreeramulu: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:
(a) Whether any non-mulkies have been absorbed in the H.S.R.P. ?
(b) If so, the percentage of outsiders therein?
(c) Whether there is any scheme to train mulkies in H.S.R.P. to replace the non-mulkies ?
(d) Whether there is any proposal to open Police Stations in villages of various taluks after the removal of the H.S. R.P. Camps?

Shri D. G. Bindu: Yes. Recruitment to H.S.R.P. Battalions in the first instance, was open to Ex-servicemen from all parts of the country.
(b) Mulkies . $40 \%$
(c) Non-mulkies $60 \%$

Yes, a scheme for a training Centre for training Mulkies to replace oustiders ultimately is under consideration:
(d) No; at present there is no such scheme under consideration.

[^2]Shri D. G. Bindu: Government has already decided to give one more chance to the candidates to appear in the 1st \& 2nd grade Pleaders Examinations under the Legal Practitioner Act which is being amended to give effect to this decision.

The rules under the Legal Practitioner Act are being scrutinized in the Legal Department. Immediate action will be taken after the Rules are finalised.

58 (159) Shri Srihari: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:

Whether it is a fact that all the appointments of Special Prosecuting Officers in the State are on temporary basis ?
(b) If so, what will be their future?
(c) Whether there is any proposal before the Government to make the posts permanent and pensionable?
(d) If not, why the S.P.Os. are not allowed to practice on the Civil Side?

Shri D. G. Bindu: yes. (b) and (c) This case is under consideration of the Government. (d) Under Art. 14 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, a Government servant, whether temporary or permanent may not engaged in any trade or undertake any employment.

## Police Excesses

26 (35) Shri Ch. Venkat Ram Rao : Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state:
(a) Whether it is a fact that a Police Daffedar, Papayya by name and a constable of Chintakani Police Station beat severely Kamakanti Nagayya and five other Harijans of Pallepadu village on 10-12-1952?
(b) Whether any representation was made to the concerned Deputy S.P. in this reagard?
(c) If so, what action has been taken on the matter?

Shri D. G. Bindu: (a) No, it is not a fact.
(b) Yes.
(c) Enquiries were made by the Deputy Supdt. of Police who found the allegations to be baseless and unfounded.

Arrest warrants
27 (51) Shri Ka Venkat Ram Rao: Will the hon. Minister for Home be pleased to state :
(a) Whether warrants for arrests are pending against the following persons of Nalgonda district?

1. Shri Devulapalli Venkateswara Rao of Suraypet taluk.
2. Shri C. Tirmal Rao, Suraypet taluk.
3. Shri Bhimreddy Narshimhareddy of Suryapet taluk.
4. Shri Dodda Narsayya of Huzurnagar taluk.
5. Shri Madhavarao of Huzurnagar taluk.
6. Shri Arebandi Laxminarayana of Huzurnagar taluk.
7. Shri Medarmatla Mattyya of Huzurnagar taluk.
8. Shri B. Yalmanda of Nalgonda taluk.
9. Shri Palkurti Somayya. of Jangaon taluk.
10. Shri Nermayal Krishna Murty of Jangaon taluk.
11. Shri Venkat Narsimha Reddy of Bhongir taluk.
(b) If so, for what and under which law?
(c) The places where the respective persons are said to. have committed the offences and names of the complaints?

Shri G. D. Bindu: There are no warrants either in Criminal cases or under the Preventive Detention Act or Pu lic Saftey Measures Act, pending against the individuals at Serial Nos. 1 to 10. But there are two warrants pending against the individual at S. No. 11.
(b) and (c). In the case of individual at S. No. 11 the warrants were issued by the Munsiff-Magistrate, Bhongir, in Crime Nos. 20/50 of P.S. Bhongir and 3/50 of Police Station Ramayanpet, both under sections 33 and 37 of D.R.R. and Section 15 of P.S.M, Act.

## Budget-General Discussion

Mr. Speaker: Let us now proceed to item No. 3 : "BudgetGutral Discussion'. We can take up item No, 2 later on,

Was anybody on his legs yesterday when the House was adjourned?
(Pause)
Shri Papi Reddy (Ibrahimpatam-General) : May I continue my speech, Sir? I started my speech only three minutes before the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Speaker: That is why, I particularly asked whether anybody was on his legs?
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## -Budget-General Discussion

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- Budget-General Discussion 11th March, 1953.
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11th March, 1953.


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512 11th March, 1953. Budget-General̀ Discussion.







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 ． ＂توجّ ديبا
 पर दो रोज से मुस्तलिक पार्दी के मेंबरात की जानिब से मुस्तलिक तकरीरें हुआी हैं। कब्ल बिसके किम्म अपने तफसील्यत जिस सिलसिले में अंज़ कर कंद बंतों की सरफ हाबुस की तव़जेह दिलाना जरूरी समझता हूं डिस बजट के ताल्टुक से मुस्तलिफ पाटी की जानिब से जो अेतराजाते और जो，


पिलसिले मे असी बातें कही गभीं जो मै समझ्शता हूं कि अिस असेंब्ली मे तो क्या बाहर भी पब्लिक के सामने न कही जायें। मुमकिन है भुन्होंने अपनी पार्टी प्रोपगंडा के लिये अंसी चीजें कही हों। क्योकि में समझता हूं कि यहां के सब आनरेबल मेंबर्स अिससे वाकिफ है कि हम अुस कान्स्टीटचूशन के तहत यहां चुतकर आये हें जिसे हमने मान लिया है और जिसका अमल करने की हमने यहां कसम खाओी है। यहां पर अससी चीजें बयान करना जो कान्स्टीटचूरून के बाहर हैं या भिस हाभुस या यहां की हृमूत के ओेकतेदारात के बार हं मै नही समझ्झता कि ठोक है। मिसाल के तौर पर यहां पर राज्रमुख के सिलसिले मे बहुत कहा गया है, बातें तो निचली सतह से की गझीं है। मै अैवान को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि अिस पार्टी की जानिब से जो लोग आये हैं वे कोओी खास हमदर्दी या तालुकात यहां के निजाम की खानदान से या यहां जो साबेका रूलर्स थे अुनसे नही रखते हैं। किस हैसीयत से वे यहां मौजूद हैं और अुनकी अिन्स्टोटचूशान क्या है और कान्ट्टीटचूरान की नुकतेनजर क्या है ये सब थीजें अव तक हाधुस के सामते रखी जा चुकी हैं। ये तमाम चीजें जानते हुओे भी मुखालिफ पार्टी अेक फिजा पैदा करने की कोशिरा की जा रही है कि जो रूर्टिस पार्टी है वह अेक साविका हुकूमत की तरह बरतने की कोशिश करती है। अिस किसम के जिल्जामात सही नहों हो सकते और न अिनसे फओी गलतफहमी पैदा करने की कोशिारा भी करें तो पैदा हो सकती है। मुर्तलिक मसायल हैं। जो पार्टी यहां हुक्म्रांन है अुसके सामने ये मसायल हैं । अव्वाम की जानिब से हमको मुख्तलिफ चीजें हल करनी हैं। लेकिन जब हम अमली नुक्तेनजर से भिन मसायल की तरफ देखते है। और अुसका हल बूंडते हैं तो हर मिसल के लिये हैमको यह तय करना पडता है कि अुसको कौनसे मुकाम पर करना चाहिये और किस वक्त अुसको हल करना वाहिये। ये दो चीजें असी हैं जिनके लिये मवाजिने पर गौर करते हुओे हमेशा खियाल मे रखना जहूरी है। मुखालिफ पार्टी की तरफ से बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। जुसके जियादा तफसीलात् मे न जाते हुओे जो मवाजना हमारे सामने पेशा है अुसकी तरफ में अंवान की तवजेह दिलाना चाहता हूं। गुजसता साल जिस मवाजने के ताल्दुक से बहुत सी बातें कही गकीं। अिसको पुल्यिस बजेट के नाम से पुकारा गया और जिसको प्यूड्् बजेट भी कह्हा गया। आज भी अिस मौके पर यह बयान किया गया कि अिसका जो चौंकठ्ठ है दुसको तबदील नहों किया गया हर पार्टी के कुछ खास अुसूल होते हैं और अुनके क्हिहाज से अमल हुआ करता है। कॉग्गेस पार्टी के भी कुछ खास सुसूल हैं। आप कितनी भी तरकीब करते रहें भुसके अितजामी निजाम मे तबदीली राना चाहें तो वह कमी नहीं हो सकता। भुसी चौंकटे के क्हिहाज से बातें हो सकती हैं जिन पर कोँग्रेस पार्टी या कोजी भी पार्टी अेतमाद रखती है । जिसकी खास तारीख है। फिर भी यह कहना कि चौसट्टा विरसा मे मिली है और अुसके ल्हिहाज से यह अमल हो रहा है तो वह किसी तरह् से सही नहीं है। बिस बात्त को आनरेबल मेंबरान जानते हैं कि किसको कौनसी चीज बरसे मे मिली है । अमनोआामान बराब करने की या अुसको कायम रखन की कोशिश काँन कर रहा है औौर काँग्रेस हुकूमत भिस सिष्लसिले मे क्या कर रही है या सब आपके गौर के काबिल है। अुस पर मै अिस वक्त जियादा जोर नहीं देना चाहता हमारी हुकूमत का जो मवाजना होता है अुसका जो आधिदा का प्रोग्राम है अुसको क्बेते का अेक आधीना होता है और भुसको देलने का अेक तरीका होता है। भुस लिह्हाज से अुसकी ठरफ देखना थाहिये सबसे बडा बेतराज यह हुआ कि गुजिशता मवाजिने के अंदर जो रकूमात नेशान




साथ साथ जो दूसरे नेशन बिर्डिडग के मद्द हैं जैसे मेडीकल पब्लिक हेल्य अप्रीकल्वर अुनका अगर गभ भुल्याह्जिज फर्मयियेंगे तो जाहिर होगा कि यह सही नहीं हैं क्योंकि जिनके सिलसिले मे जो साबिका बचं था वह पूरा हो चुका है। सिर्फ अंज्युकेशान के फीगर्स (Figures) मे जो फर्क मालूम हो रहा हैं अुससे गलतफहमी पैदा होने का अिमकान है। साबिका बजेटमे अेज्युकेशान के लिये प्रँट के तौर पर जो रकुमात रखे गये थे अुनको गुजिशता जून के महीने मे मंजुरी दी जा चुकी है और अब कोली मौका बाकी नहीं रहता। लेकिन फिर भी यह कहना कि अुसमे से कुछ रकूमात बचाकर खचं नहीं किये गये किसी तरह से सही नही है। हर वक्त जो रकूमात मंजूर हुओ वह मुल्क की और आमतोर पर अव्वाम की तरक्की के लिये खर्च किये गये हैं । लेकिन जिन पर और जियादा खर्च करने की जरूरत है झुसके बारे मे गौर किया जा रहा है। अुनकी तरफ तवजे होगी।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि जेडमिनिस्ट्रेशान पर बहुत जियादा अखराजात होते हैं। और पुलिस पर बहुत जियादा खर्च होरहा है। यह ठीक है। यहां के जो हाल्लात हैं भुनके लिह्हाज से और यहां की जो तारीख हैं भुसके लिह्हाज से और जिस तरीके पर यहां तबदीली हुआी हैं, यह हुकूमत कायम हुओी है और जो अेकतेदारात जिस हुकूमत को मिले हैं अुसकी खास तारीख है और अिस सिलसिके मे हर मुलक की अलग अलग तारीख हो सकती है। अिवस लिहाज से हर चीज गौर कर के तयक्की जा सकती है। यहां की हुकूमत का मुकाबला बर्मा की हुकूमत से या और किसी मुकाम की हुकूमत से कर के गलतफहमी पैदा करना किसी तरह से सही नहीं हो सकती। वहां पर जो अिन्क्लाब हुआा है वह अल्लग तरीके से हुआ है और यहां पर जो तबदली हुकी है वह अलग तरीके से हुआी है। जिस लिहाज से यह कहना कि बहुत तरकीपसंद अेक्हामात वहां पर किये गये और वे यहां पर नहों किये गये हैं। और अिसलिये अिस बजेट की कोली तारीफ न की जाय अैसा कहना ठीक नहीं है। कम कम मे जिसमे क及ी चीजें अंसी बता सकता हूं जिनको हमे अप्रोशिभेट (Appreciate) करना चाहिये। लेकिन क्या मुखालिक पार्टी के मेंबरान अुसको मानेगे? मै धुनसे यह पूछना चाहतत हूं कि क्या डिस बजेटट मे तमाम निकम्मी बातें है और अच्छाओी का कोओी कदम ही नजर नहीं आता ? मैं समबता हूं कि मुलाल्फिफ पार्टी को जिस दृष्टी से अिस बजेट की तरफ देखना चाहिये अुस दृष्टी वह् नहीं देख रही है और जिस बजेट के साथ वह् नाऊिन्साफी कर रही है। आप कितनी ही मुंखालिफत करते रहे तो भी जो बिस बजेट की खास बातें हैं चे छिपी नहीं रह सकती और आंख से ओझल "नींहं हों सकतीं मे मानता हूं कि तमाम अठ्वाम की भलाओी करने के लियं अुनके तमाम मसायल हलं करने के ळिये जिंसमे पोवीजन नहीं है ओंर न किसी जंग़ अैसा हो सकता है। अगर आप यह त्वक्को करते हैं तो गलत त्वक्को करते हैं। अगर अप्प समझते हैं कि अेक या दो साल के अंदर पूरे मलक के छर के तालीम के और सीह्त वर्गैरह के पूरे मसायक्ए हल होगें तो वह गलत अंदाजा है और बिंस वरह से किसी भी मुल्क ते किसी ने भी हल नहीं किया है। किन चीजों के हल करने का क्रेक







भाप चाहते हैं कि अमराज बढते जायें प्हेग और कालरा बढते जाय और बुनको दूस करने के लिये हम अलग अलग तदाबीर अब्लियार करें जौर अुतके लिये हर साल जियादा रपया सर्च करते रहें अार पर्किक हेल्य के लिये कम सर्चं किया जा रहा है तो वह बुरी की बात है। जिस तरह मे ला अंड आडंर कायम करने के लिये अब अराजात कम किये जायें तो वहु जिस तरह अन्छी चीज की अलामत होती है भुसी तरह से पब्किक हेल्य पर अगर कम सर्च किया जाय तो वह मुलकी खुरहाली की มलामत हो सकती है। बिसखिये म भुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं कि गुजिश्ता साल के अंदर हमारे प. लक मे पेिकक हेल्थ पर कम खर्च करने की जल्रत पडी और भुसमें बचत हुふी। अिसके बाद टेनन्नी ऊँद्ट और पंचसाला योजना और दीगर मसायल के बारे में कहा गया। लेकिन वक्त कम होने की बजह से मे भुसका जायजा युस वक्त लूंग जब कानून की शकल मे यह सवाल हमारे सामने आयंग। डिस बजेट के सिल्लसले मे मे सिर्फे दो तीन चीजें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। हुकूमत के सामने भुन कीजों को रबने की जरूत समझता हूं अिनकी जानिब हुकूमत को तवजह करना जब्री है। महकमे ताल्डीम के सिलसिले में सुमें अर्ज करना है कि हुकूमत की पालिसी है कि खानगी विदारों को बिस बात की विजाजत दी जाय कि के उपने प्राडीमरी स्कूल्स हाबीरकूल्स चला सकें और वे अव्वाम को ताहीमयाफ्ता बना सकें। लिस पालिसी को अेनकरेज (Encourage) करते के लिये भुनको काफी ग्रें और जिमदाद देने की जरुरत है। मे जानता हूं कि बहुत से जिदारे अंसे हे हासकर मराठवाडे के सिलसिले मे मे मे यह कहना चाहता हूं, जिनको काफी पैट नही दी गही है। फोजापरेटि्ह हिपाटंमेंट के सिलसिसे मे में यह्कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस मोहकमे पर कम खर्ं किया जा रहा है। अुसके अफसर और सनिवेसे के सिलिसिले मे मे यह नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन प्रोपणंड के सिलसिले मे कहना चाहता हूं कि गुजिख्ता साल कुछ चीजें गवर्ममंटंट के सामने थीं, बिनको कामयाब बनाने के लिये मेने यह हुस्साया था कि अेक कमेटी मुकर करके खुसको यह काम दिया जाय कि कामों को कामयाव बनाने के हिये वेज अँड मीन्स (ways and means) हो पकते हैं लेकिन अुस पर कोली अमल नहीं हुआ। अिस साए मे देलता हूं कि लिसके लिये जो प्रोबीजन होना चाहिये या वह कम हुजा है। में हुकूमत से अजं कल्ला कि कोजापरेटिव्ह हिपार्टमेंट येक ओसा महकमा है जिसके लिये हमे जियादा से जियादा खरकम देने की जहूत है। बुमीद कि भवर्मंटंट किस पर ध्यान देगी।

जिराबत के पुराने तरीके मे बदल करने की जहरत हैं। भिन चंद बातों को हुकूमत के सामने रंबेते हुषे में आंखिर मे यह कहना चाहृता हूं कि अव्वाम की भलार्भी की कुछ खास अलामात बिसमे मोपूदू हैं यह हम को साफ तोर प्रे जानना चाहिये खिसके लिय में हुकूमतं को मुबारकबाद देना जहली अमबता हैं।

The House, then, adjourned for recess till ten minutes past Eleven of the Clock.)
(The House re-assembled after recess at 10 minutes past Whe clock, Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chait

Motion for increasing the strength of the unemployment Committee.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Before we start discussion on the Budget, the Leader of the House will move a motion.

Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao: Mr. Speaker, Sir I beg to move "That this Assembly grants leave to increase the strength of the Unemployment Committee constituted by the House on 18th July, 1952 from 11 to 12 and to include Shri V. B. Raju as its member '.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved.



 - استفادمكرا ضرو









 ملتى
 رهنا هِاهئغ ، بهز اس (Waive (


























 كرنا هون -

## Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That this Assembly grants leave to increase the strength of the Unemployment Committee constituted by the House on 18th July, 1952 from 11 to 12 and to include Shri V. B. Raju as its member ".

The Motion was adopted.

Budget-General Discussion. . (contd).
धीमती आइाताधी वाघमारे ( वैजापूर) :- माननीय अध्यक्ष महाराज, मी प्रथस अरंबंमंस्यांच्चे अभिनंदन करते, कारण ल्यांनी जे अंदाज पशक सादर केले तें आमच्या अप्रेक्षेक्षां *सम्च कमी तुटीचे आहे. दोन दिवसापासून त्या संबंधी जी चर्चा चाललेली आहे वी वरून असे दिस्तु येते कीं, दुष्काळी परिस्थिती असल्यामुळे अंदाज पत्रक बन्याच तुटीचे पेंझील असे आम्हाल्झा

बाटत होते, पण ते फार्च थोड्या तुवीचे आले आहे. जेठ्हों नवे अंदाजप्रक तयार करावयाने असते तेव्हों संर्वच गोष्टी अंदाज्याने घ्यावयाच्या असतात. जी टीका सध्या सरकारवर होत आहे तींतून अेक गोष्ट मलग स्पष्ट दिसते कीं पोलीसवर गतवर्यीं पेक्षां ३० ऊक्ष रवये कमी बर्च केले जाणार आहेत.

गतवर्वीच्चा आणि या वर्षीच्चा अंदाजपरकांत मुख्यव्वेकर्न जो फरक आहे तो बालील भमाणे
 होणार अहेत, मृणजे रिक्षणासंबंधीच्या बर्चात ३३ लक्ष रपयांची वाठ क्वालेली आहे. मेडिकक
 म्हणजे $\gamma$ लक्ष खपयांची याहि सर्चात वाढ क्ञालेली आहे. तसेच आरोग्यावर गत वर्षी ५३ रक्ष उपय बर्चं झाले होते पण या वष्षीं ६५ लक्ष रपये खर्च होणार आहेत.

या दृष्टीने या वर्षोच्चा अंदाजपरकांत पोलीससिवाय अितर कोकोपयोगी कामांच्या खात्यावर बाह क्ञालेती आहे खाणि अरीहिह आारा करण्यांस हरकत नाहीं की पुठील कांही वर्षात पोलीसबरसा बनं यहूनहि कमी होसील.

रिशक्षण आणि आरोग्य यावर सघ्यां जितका बचं होतो आहे त्यापेक्षा जास्त स्लाल पाहिेे. विशेषत: प्राथमिक शिक्षणासारख्या बाबींबर जास्त भर दिश पाहिजे. परंतु मला असें म्हाणवें लागते कों, मििडिलस्कूल, हायस्सूल जित्यदि सरकारच्या तब्यांत असल्यामुक्ळे त्यावरच जास्त बवें होत आहे, अाणि प्रायमरी रिश्षणावर त्या मानानें कमी सर्च होत अहे. या गेष्टीकडे मी माननीय र्रिक्षण मंप्यांचे उक्ष वेष्ं लिच्छितें. तसेंच जे पेसे रिक्षणावर खर्व होतात त्या पैकीं बहुतेक पुख्यांच्या निक्षणावरच बचं होतात. भुद्वाहरणार्य पावर्षी प्रायमरी र्राक्षणावर २३२ लाख हपये बतं व्हावयाने आहेत, ल्यापैकीं पुर्षांच्या हिशक्षणावर १७६ लक्ष रुपये खर्च व्हावयाचे आहेतें; आण्ण
 रिक्षणानर खचं फारच कमी होणार आहे. मल सांगावयाचे आहे कों, जोपयंत स्वीशिक्षणानके दुर्क्ष केलें जाबील तोपयंत सामाजिक युन्वती शब्दिकच राहील. मला वाटतें कीं सामाजिक प्रगति समाजांत अल्यंत नीतिमान लोक तयार झ्ञाल्याश्रिवाय होत नाहीं अाणि जोपयंत माता सुरिधिकत होणार नहहीं नोपयँत नीतिमान नागरिक सयार होणार नाहींत. सुरिक्षित माता तुम्हाल पाहिले

 भ्रमण़ांत भुत्तम नागरिक तयार होतील. कोणल्याहि राष्ष्टार्ची संभक्ती त्याच्याजवळ किती बरीजा आते यावर अववलंबून नाहों तर त्यांतोल कुत्तम नागरिकांवर अकखंबूने असते; अणि ते त्यार करप्या-



 पोदिनें (टाबचया).







Dr. G. S. Melkote : I have no objection.
Mr. Deputy Speaker : Then, we will continue till 2 p.m. Shri V. B. Raju.

Shri V. B. Raju (Secunderabad-General): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to recall the discussions that took place last year on the Budget presented then and the suggestions made by the Opposition to the Government, for the purpose of establishing that the wishes of the opposition have been respected by the Government. It was said then that though the party in power had committed itself to the people to do so many things, yet physically it would not be possible to fulfil them immediately in view of certain considerations which were beyond the control of the Government and the people. The opposition desired that at least an approach should be made in that direction. I remember I had said then that the party in power was thinking exactly in similar terms and was moving in that direction. I would like to point out that the present budget is a very truthful and correct indication of that approach.

If the actual of 1951-52 are taken and compared with the revised estimates of 1952-53 and the budget estimates of 1953-54, it is evident that a progressive decline has been shown in the non-developmental activity of the Government. For instance, the police expenditure of Rs. 592.9 lakhs in 1951-52 has been cut down to Rs. 338.57 lakhs in the budget estimates for 1953-54. Similarly in respect of jails, though there is a bit of an increase, it is only in respect of ameliorative activity in the jails but it would be noticed that on the administrative side there has been a reduction. On administation it was 96.72 lakhs of rupees in 1951-52 while at the moment it has been cut down to Rs. 90.38 lakhs. Thus, if the figures are studied in a comparative manner, the opposiwill agree that the party in power has moved, though

Apart from this, I would like to throw light on certain fundamental points which need consideration by the opposition also. If the expenditure side is analysed, it will be noticed that round about Rs. 16 crores is the expenditure on non-developmental activity whereas on developmental and nation-building activities it is just about Rs. 12 crores. This balance has to be disturbed in favour of developmental activity. The opposition and the party in power should strive to see that the expenditure on developmental activity should be raised to at least $50 \%$ more by next year. That should be the broad objective for both. I am sure that the party in power will endeavour to do its best in this direction and that the opposition will try to show ways and means to achieve this objective instead of attacking on one item or the other on political grounds. If on financial grounds and on administrative grounds suggestions are forthcoming, I am sure the Government will consider them.

Then another analysis of the budget will reveal that the tax income derived from the State is about Rs. 20 crores out of Rs. 28 crores-I think it is more than 20 crores of rupees. There is the other State tax income which is secured from the Govt. of India to the extent of Rs. 333 lakhs. Thus, the total tax income is the total sum of nearly Rs. 28 crores, whether it is secured through the Central Govt. or through the taxes collected by the State, is just about 23.72 crores of rupees. The Hyderabad Budget does not give the hope that there is any income which has got elasticity and which really exhibits the prosperity of the people. The income that ought to have been derived from commercial undertakings, from industrial undertakings, from power production etc., is not found in the Hyderabad Budget. The Electricity Dept. in Hyderabad has been losing hitherto. For the first time, this year a profit of Rs. 3 lakhs was on the revenue side. The income that was being secured from road transport, which really is the backbone of our future revenues, has declined. This is surprising-why surprising, it is shocking. An expanding concern, a concern which has been built as one of the best in India and which has been properly planned, has given us a shock this year. There is a very big fall in revenue this year through this source. I request the Government to institute an enquiry immediately into this matter and see whether there are wastages etc., or whether there is really a fall in passenger traffic. It has been said that there has been a decline in passenger traffic on the railways
also．If that is the case and if it is true that in Hyderabad there is a fall in the passenger traffic，I shall have to say that there is no prosperity．I do not think that those persons who were formerly making use of the transport services are walking today．It is not the psychology or tendency of the people，when once they have taken to speedy travel and con－ venient transport，to forego that convenience and go by walk．This matter has to be examined thoroughly．I for one feel that the road transport organization has been left vague；neither a corporation has been constituted for mang－ ing it nor a Board Management has been existing ；it is merely a Department of Govt．that is looking after it，which is not very healthy for such commercial activity．

Then I come to the other items，like the State Industries， i．e．industries owned by the State and managed by the State． These industries too are not showing any progress as such and we cannot depend upon them to come to our aid in moments of crisis．Why I am stressing on this point of the commercial undertakings power production and industries is that the content of our budget is mostly made up of excise revenue．As one belonging to the Congress Party，ideologi－ cally convinced and committed to prohibition，I belive we cannot develop our income in this field．It is already said that this income is being contributed by the poor man and the brunt of the burden in being carried by the poor man， we have to given him relief．If we have to increase the pros－ perity of the rural population，we have to check the vice of of drink．Whatever the other political parties may say，in Madras the standard of living of the rural masses has been increased because of prohibition．There might be corrup－ tion and there might be certain malpractices．They are not the things that we should take though they should not be neglected．I do not mean that I am proposing prohibi－ tion here and now，but our structure should not be built on the hope of this excise revenue．Even in that there is a fall． There is a fall in forest revenue；there is a fall in all these tax revenues．Therefore，the Govt．has to endeavour to build up its resources through such concerns which secure profit to the State Exchequer．

The Central Government is giving us assistance for the implementation of our plans．I was discussing this matter with the officers of the Department．In this matter I feel it is my duty to bring to the notice of the House certain lacunæ． We are borrowing from the Central Government $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3 we are hoping to get 5.3 crores this year-for the implementation of plans which will go on for the planning period. The original demand was for 10 crores of rupees as central assistance in the shape of loans. May be, we have to go beyond the amount of Rs. 10 crores, because we cannot borrow from our local markets. Supposing we begin to borrow, there is the interest we have to pay on the amount and at the same time we have to redeem the loan; it might be a loan for 10 years within which period we have to redeem the loan. This redemption amount of the loan and the interest to be paid every year will go into our revenue budget. It is not merely borrowing and expending on capital works. How are we going to meet this liability? What is the source we will find to meet this? Is there any new taxation? I should say that we have reached a saturation point in taxation. If we go on taxing, I think we will be impoverishing the rural people. That is why I have come to the deduction that we have to look to the other sources of income through commercial activity, through industries and through power production and selling the power. How are the amounts to be repaid in respect of loans taken for capital works and the amount of nearly Rs. 10 crores which we have to spend under Revenue Account for nation building activities like education, public health and so on? We have to find out a way. Fortunately, we had secured an additional subvention from the Govt. of India to the tune of Rs. 2.5 crores for the four years of the planning period, which is going to meet the expenditure to the extent of Rs. 10 crores, but it should not be taken that the money which we have is quite sufficient to meet our deficit budget. Even though this budget is balanced, I would say that it ought to have been a deficit budget. If we examine, we find that the moneys that have been provided for the planned items are not in the proportion as scheduled originally, Even though money may be made available, the structure of the Government and the administration is such that any expenditure should be progressive.

The point is how far are we going to implement the plan and to what extent. As I said, our budget ought to have been a deficit budget; it is bound to be like that as long as we don't resort to new taxation or do not find any alternative sources of income. In this respect, we have to convince the Government of India-as originally represented-that they should provide us at least a sum of 1 crore of rupees to balance our budget.

The second point I would like to draw the attention of the House is about the threat of cancellation of export customs duty. We should make strong representations to the Government of India that they should allow us to continue export duty. Even about import duties, I feel that we ought to have gone a bit slowly. I am not making criticisms. What I say is that we must look to the present situation and the psychology of the people to pay taxes. We cannot afford to lose what we are getting. It is very difficult to get new sources of income. In the matter of sales tax also, there is a fall in the income.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. member may please try to finish his speech early.

Shri V. B. Raju: I will only take a couple of minutes, Sir.

The expenditure incurred on R.T.D. is not before us. The expenditure incurred on State trading of foodgrains is also not before us. Both of these involve crores of rupees. The expenditure may go beyond 10 crores of rupees. As this House is not conversant with the details of this expenditure, I would request the Government to lay on the table of the House details in respect of this expenditure. Similarly, we do not know the expenditure incurred on the Electricity department and the Irrigation projects. Even though the sums are shown on the capital side, we do not know details. As we are spending crores of rupees on irrigation projects, power production and State Trading, I would request that enquiries be instituted as to whether the targets have been achieved. The sums allotted for all these major works are not real sums. I am afraid, the House has to be approached for an extra 25 or $50 \%$.

Lastly, I should like to say that procurement and distribution of food should be done on a 'no loss, no profit' basis. When the Government of India withdrew the subsidy, we found that it was justified-at least some of us. Even though s sum of Rs: $12 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs has been provided for this, it has really gome up to Rs. 34 lakhs in the current year. If we analyse the expenditure incurred on the establishment of food procuremeat and distribution, we will notice that it is a constant legure-even though. we have decontrolled jowar and other nillets. We have now only rice and paddy to procure. This Moind we will have to examine carefully. Merely touching
this point from a political point of view will not give us a solution. It is essentially a financial problem and in my opinion the Treasury Benches and the Opposition Benches will have to put their heads together to find a solution. Whether the members are fully represented or not is not the point. In my opinion, only experts-who are still available -can save the Hyderabad finances.

Thank you.
(7) О మనాధం—
§్పీรర్, స్ర్,






 fillip ) కు అనగం (industries) ను ఎక్కువ చేయడ్తిని, అనగా వాటిన అభీవృద్ధ పరచడానికి గా

[^3]


 (Poorer classes) నుంచి వస్తున్న డబ్బు కూడా ఎవః చేతుల్లో
 ₹ది ఒち (broad picture) గా వునం చూస్త్ టెలoస్తంది. $\quad$ (parasitic class ) ขకు మోఠున్న 000 (finances) నo కనీసం (industrial) సంస్థల 20ా


 కేస్తన్నాజు. రామరాజ్యం స్థాపిస్తావన్నారు. దానికోసం ( fight) చేశాము. ఇదీ

 (fight) చేశావు; చేస్తేన్నాముు. అదీ అసలు ( basic) 2షఝరుహుు. ఈనాడు ఉన్న (industries ) 50 (fillip) ఇవ్వాలి. ฮేక పోతే వనకున్నకొశ్దిపాటి ( industries,
 (poorer classes) 20ద టాక్సు (tax) పేసి వసూలు చేసేన డబ్బు ( status quo maintain ) చేసేవాట్ళ చేతల్లో పడులాంది. इైజాముకు డబ్బు ఇస్తున్నారు. ఆ


 చేస మరణించారు. ఆయన మరణణానికి బాధషడి ఏడ్చి నవారున్నారు. బాగుండదని కళ్ูనిళ్y




 నిన్న కూరల దుకాణం పెట్టినగవాడు ఇవ్వాళ్ళ పెట్టడు. నిన్న చింతపండు డుకాణం పెట్టి నవాడ

 సాగ్న్న వర్తకాన్ని (stabilise) చేసుకోవడానికి చ్రస్తారం.

 (last leaf) అన. ఇవాళ ఇది తెలియుక పోవచ్చుు. గాని (Actual reality .) b.




 ( psychology ) డocి. (parasitic classes) ను అట్లా $\vec{\kappa}$ (maintain)

 (move) అవ్వాల సే



 పడుతుంది ఆనుకొం



 ( orderliness ) అ०టూ కూర్చుం పే పన సेగడు. ఈఈ มిధంగం (counter-revolutionery attitude) యో ఉన్నట్ల







धरीमती राजमणी देबी (सिरसिलान्महफूज) :-मिस्टर स्पीकर सर, अर्थमंनी महातायने जो
 घह है कि हैद्राबाद की हुक्मत किस किस को लाभ पहूंचा रही है और वह किस तरह से चल रही है सूसरी चीज वह्ह हैं कि यह हुकूमत हैंदराबाद की जनता के लिये जो की आज बहोत परेशान है, क्या कर रहीं है।

बिस बजेट को देबने के बाद जनता के सुख और शांवि के लिये तथा, प्रगति के लिये कोली. बास चीज मेरी नजर मे नहीं आय़ी कौर न कोबी खास बात मालूम हुबी। किस साल के बेंद मे झोबी ₹२ लास खपये की कमी बतांयींजजारही हैं। जिस बज्जेट मे जिन जिन विभागों पर जियाद़

बर्च होने वाला हैं वे मद धिस प्रकार है लैन्ड रिफार्मंस (Land Reforms) पचसाला फ्लॉन अघिक गल्का अुगावो को सर्काम तालीम, मेडिकल, और हरिजनों की अुन्नति और अुनके सुधार पर सर्च किया जानेवाला है। अिन तमाम बातों पर ठीक तरह् से खर्च करने की और अुसे यशास्वी करने की जिम्मेदारी हम पर ही है अिन सब बातों पर मेरे विचार प्रकट करने के लिये मै खडी हुओी हूं।

सबसे पहले मै लॅन्ड रिफार्मस बिल के बारे मे जो चिफ मिनिस्टर साहबने हमारे सामने पेश किया है अपने विचार रखना चाहती हूं। बडे बडे जमीनदारों के पास जो जमीन है और जिनकी आमदनी 600 रुपये से अधिक है अुनके बारे मे अंक विल पास करके असे लोगों को जिनके पास भूमी नही है अुसे दिलाने की कोशिस आज सरकार की तरफ से की जा रही है। मै गव्व्र्नमेंट से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जिस तरह किसानों को जमीन बाटने से अुनका कोओी लाभ नहीं होता है ।今िससे अुनका कोओी फायदा नही होता है। जिस से आखीर जियादा पैसेवालों का ही लाभ होता है गरीब किसानों को सरकार की तरफ से जमीन दी जाती है तो अुस पर हर चलाने के लिये अुनके पास बेल तक नहीं होते खेतों मे डालने के लिये अुनके पास खाद भी नहीं होती। जिसलिये वे अपनी जरूरत को पूरा नहीं कर सकते किसानों को अिन सब जहूरी चीजों के लिये पैसे की बहूत जरूरत होती है। भाबीर मे अुसी जमींदारसे कर्जा लेने के लिये मजबूर हो जाता है और फिर वह् जमीन अुन्हीं जरीनदारों के पास चलीजाती है। अुनकाही फायदा होता है। मै कहना चाहती हूं किसानों को बैल हेते के लिये कुंवें अादि खोदने के लिये जियादा से जियादा तकारीं देने की जरूरत है । अगर जियादा तकावी दी जायेगी तोहि गरीब किसानों का लाभ होगा।.

किसके बारे मे में दूसरी चीज यह कहना चाहती हूं कि आज भी बेदखलियां हो रहीं हैं। में यह सुप्राना चाहती तूं कि अगर सरकार गरीब किसानों को जमीन व सहायता दे तो अुसका कोली नुकसान नही होनेवाला है सरकार के पास परंपोक बनच्चराओ अादि की जमीन है। अिसके बर खिलाफ अगर यह् जमीन सरकार की ओर से गरीब किसानों को काशत के लिये जमीनात दी जायें तो 'अधिक गल्ला अुगावं की स्कीम जियादा कामियाब होगी। तो ङिसलिये यह जो परंपोक जमीन है वह गरीब किसानों को पट्टेपर दी जानी चाहिये। किस बजेट मे देहातों के सुधार के लिये कुछ नही रखा गया है ओर जो भी रखा गया है वह बहुत कम है। जब हम देहातों मे जाते है तो देखते हैं कि वहां के सडकों की हालत बहुत ही खराब है ऊिन रास्तों को सुधारने की बहुत ही आवश्यकता है। लेकिन अिसकी भोर कुछ्छ भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है अुसी तरह वहां के घर भी ठीक नहीं रहते घर बाधने के लिये बित बजेट मे $५ ०$ हुजार रुपये रखे गये हैं। हमारे स्टेट में २३ हजार गांव हैं तो यह पैसा तो बिलकुल ही कम है। आज तो कितने हैं घर असे हैं कि जिनपर छत तक नहीं है। और बहुत सारे गरीब लोग तो खुली जमीन पर रहते है। गण्हर्मेंमेंट अगर किसी चीज पर सबसे पहले गौर करना है तो वह यह है कि हममरे देहातों की प्रजा मे सुख और शांती कैसे रहेगी। किस बात पर आजकी हुकूमत विक्रुल ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। आज हमारे गरीब जनता के पास खाना नहीं है, कपडा नहीं है लेकिन अह्हरंमेंद के पास देहातों को सुधारणे का कोओ प्लेन नही दिखता है। कोली भी स्कीम बिसके लिये गम्ह्रंमेंट ने अभीतक अमल मे नहीं लाभी है। वैसे तो स्कीम बहुत बनती हैं लेकिन के सब कागजों ए उरही हैं।

हैवराबाद के राजप्रमुख निजाम साह्हेब के पास तो काफी पैसा है। फिर भी भुनको हमारी और क्रि छ़ाबों रपये ह्र साल दिये जा रहे हैं। हमारे सामने आ़ाज जितनी भी नझी स्कीमें आती हैं घुसके

लिये हमे करीब २० करोड छपये की जलरत है। यह हूपया यदि हमको मिला तो वह स्कीमें अच्छी तरह नल सकती हैं। जिसके लिये हमे सेंद्ट्रक से मदद मिल्ती है। लेकिन बह काफी नहीं होती नही होती क्यों न 今िसके लिये निजाम साहवसे रक्रम ली जाया वहां से अगर रक्कम मिल्रकी तो हमारे पलॅनस अच्छी तरह चल सकते हैं। निजाम साहब को दस्सूर के तहत रखा गया है। अेक आँनखेख मेंबर ने अपने भाषण मे कहा कि हमारे डाँक्टर अंबेड्कर साहवने यह भारत का नया विषान बनाया है बात तो सही है बाबासाहब आंबेउकर ने यह विवान र्लंग पार्टीं मे रहकर बनाया है जिसको तो हम भी मानते हैं। लेकिन हम निजाम को बिना कान्टिटचूखान बदले कैसे निकाल सकते हैं हमने जब विषाकको माना है तो राजगभुल़ को भी मानना हमारे लिये लाजमी हो जाता है।






भ्रीमती राजमणी बेवी :-जिसका कुछ देना नहीं चाहती। अव धिस बजेट मे मे देबती हूं कि १६ लाब फुपये शहतों की भलाझी के लिये रसे गये है। हेकिन यह रबम रबते समय देहातों के मजहूरों का कुछ भी खियाल नहीं किया गया। मेरे खियाल मे कम से कम आधी रखम तो किसमे से दे दे तातों के मजनूदों के लिये रखती जररी थी। बिसरे यह प्ता चलता है आपका देहातों की तरक कितना बियाल है।

छोटे तालाओं ओर कुंवोंके लिये जित बजेट में $७ ०$ लाब खुये रसे गये हैं। यह तो बहुत.बन्छी कीजहै। लेकित रसम बचं करसे के लिये प्रदाय विभाग को याने सेप्ठाय डिपटरमेंटं (Supply Dept.) को दी जाय तो जियादा अन्छा होगा। और अुन्ही की तरफ से पह तालाब और कुवों के लिये मदत के तोर पर दी जाय तो ठीक होगा। मोजूंदा पोरीजर अैसा है कि पहले रककम बजेट मे मंजूर होगी फिर फायनान्म डियाटिमेंट से मंजूर होगी और फिर तामिरांत से मंजूर होने के बाद वह बाही जायेगी। डिसमे काफी समय ल्याता है। बिसखिये पह्र रबम सीछे प्रदाय विभाग से दीजानी वाहिये, जिसते जियादा गल्डा भुगाव की एकीस में लिसकी मदद होगी।

२० राब रुपे प्रायमरी बेन्युकेान के लिये रखे गये हैं। किस्सें नये नये प्रायमरी स्बूल्म लोले जायेगे। यह प्रायमरी स्बूल्स अधिक, से अधिक देहातों मे लोलेजाने चाहिये जिससे गरीब किसानों
 करसा जाहिए। और धुसके लिये ही क्पया खर्च होना काहिय।


 सममती है कि अब बिन लोगों की हालत सुषर ग़की है ? मेत तो हुकूमत से यह कहता चाहती है कि


वहहारिनों मे हिं है। अिन्ही की हालत आज बहुत ही खराब है। ये लोग अाज भी जानवरों का मांस <्वाकर रहते है। जिससे बढ़ कर यह बात है कि आज ये लोग अपना आत्मसन्मान खोकर बंढे हैं "योर जो आदमी अपना आत्मसन्मान सोकर बैठता है वह आगे कुछ नहीं कर सकता। अिस्त बजेट मे ोो साइेसात लाख रुपये अिस मद पर रखे गये है बिलकुल ही नाकाफी है।

बिन लोगों ने जितनी मुसीबतें आजतक अुठाओ हैं अुतनी दूसरे किसीने नहीं अुठाधी है। कम्युनिष्ट और रद्नाकारों से अगर किसी को जियादा कष्ट हुवा है तो वह अिन्हीं को हुवा है। हमने देला हैं जब कि तेलंगाना मे गडबड हो रही थी तब वहां के अिन लोगों को काफी मुसीबतों का सामना करना पड्डा है। रातमे आकर कम्बुनिस्टस अिन्हें पीटा करते थे। और दिन मे आकर पुलिस अिन्हें तंग कर के मारपीट किया करती थी। याने दोनो तरफ से लोग कुचले जाते थे। जिन्हीं दिनों हमारे मां बहनोंक जिज्जत ली गओ और अुन्हें बुरी तरह सताया गया। असे लोगों की मदत के लिये सरकार को अवस्य ही जियादा खर्चा करना चाहिये। पहले $१_{0}$ लाख रुपये रखे गये थे। अिस साल सात लास पये ही रबे गये और शायद यह समझ कर की अब अिन लोगों की हालत काफी सुधर गअी है। कगले साल के बजेट मे २-३ लाख रुपयं ही आप रखेगें। अिसका मुझे अभी से डर है। अपने अिस बडेट मे पोलिस पर होने वाला खर्च गये साल के मुखाबिले मे अिस साल कम किया है यह तो अपने बिलकुल ठीक किया। यहां के सभी पार्टीयों की राय थी कि पोलिस का खर्चा बहुत जियादा है। अुये मान कर आपने भुसमे कमी की है अिसके लिये तो धन्यवाद लेकिन फिर भी अितना खर्चा कम होताना चाहिये था भुतना नही किया गया। फिर भी कुछ न कुछ हुवा। ऐोडयुल्ड कास्ट को मदद देने का और अंसे जो दुसरे मद हैं भुनमे से आपने खर्चा कम किया यह्ट बिल्रुल ठीक नही किया। भुसपर जियादा से जियादा खर्चा करनाँ चाहिये अितनाही कहकर मे अपना भाषण समाप्त करती हूं।

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Mr. Speaker : The hon. Finance Minister.
The Minister for Finance (Dr. G. S. Melkote) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the past three days I had listened to speeches made by the hon. members of this House. As the members belong to different political parties, the points raised naturally differed. Before I proceed further, I should say that it is my proud privilege to present the second year's budget to this House. Various members while criticising the Budget Estimates welcomed certain items and even went to the extent of extending kind sentiments to me. I must therefore express my gratitude for those kind sentiments. Grievances no doubt have
been expressed some times in strong and some times in mild terms. Good words have also been spoken. Neither I get elated by appreciative references nor get depressed by the volume of grievances. Budget has to be conceived as a whole, that has been my request. Members returned from various constituencies naturally take particular cognisance of the grievances of their constituencies and as a specialist in medicine, I may mention that when a normal patient goes to specialist, the latter will always look to his abnormality. But a general practitioner will consider the diagnosis of abnormality of the specialists as normal-because he strikes an average--and advises the patient not to resort to any medicine. Position is the same with regard to the Budget. The Members who have specialised knowledge of their constituencies have tried to seek solutions in the Budget, for their grievances but when they were not available they have expressed their dissatisfaction. That is understandable. But I have to say that even the most expert Finance Minister on the face of the earth will not be able to find solutions to all the problems that the members may place before the House. I have attentively listened to the grievances raised, the different loopholes pointed out, and several drawbacks shown; still, I would like to reiterate that the Budget is a sound one. When I say this, naturally I must substantiate my argument with facts and figures; and during the course of my speech, I will place before the House the picture I have in my mind.

I would now like to analyse the different points that have been placed before this House by the various members. There are members who have spoken very critically of the Budget but would I be wrong to say that without taking the financial view of the Budget. I can only say that they have spoken as members of the opposition-opposition for opposition sake. The criticisms that have been levelled against the Budget are wholly and solely from the political angle. Politics is certainly linked with economies; but that is not everything. It has its own limitations, and if one looks at the budget from the political angle, everything would appear to him as twisted. Then there is the economic aspect. Economic features of the Budget may be looked at from various aspects. The Budget, is the statement of Revenue receipts and expenditure. In the preparation of the Budget one has to keep in view the income and the expenditure; and try to ward off defects such as nepotism, corruption, slowness of top heary administrations etc. which are likely to appear in their administration. The deficiencies, the progress made, the need for further progress,高"
the need for money etc.; various development and welfare schemes-Five year plan and the community projects--for nation building activities; together with the overall picture of the Budget, I would like to keep before my mind. In the wake of this, I will try to explain the Budget and meet the various criticisms made by the members. Firstly I will take up criticisms of those members who have held an adverse view just for opposition sake-I will not mention names of those members nor do I remember them-I will take their criticisms for what they are worth. If there is any truth in those criticisms, I will naturally take them into account and try to answer. However, I will like to tell those members who are looking at the Budget from a political angle that the Budget is not a political testament of any party. It is a balance sheet of the income and expenditure-profit and loss-- of the State as such. If one looks at the Budget from a political angle, he will miss this picture altogether and his mind will be diverted from the realities of the situation. I will not dilate further on this point because the time at my disposal is very short. But within the limited time I have got, I shall try to cover the main points about the Budget-

During the discussion on Rajpramukh's Address and general discussion on the Budget the question of Rajpramukh was raised on the ground saying it is an institution over which we are incurring expenditure. I am not sure whether the members were clear in their minds when they spoke about the removal of Rajpramukh. I do not know whether they feel that they are competent to remove the Rajpramukh from where he is today. The institution of the Rajpramukh is there because of the Constitution which the people of India have adopted. As such, the necessary sanction of the different States and the Centre has to be obtained if we want to abolish the institution of Rajpramukh. Let us analyse what the powers of the Rajpramukh are. Is the Rajpramukh the same autocratic ruler who made and unmade laws ? Why should the hon. Members unnecessarily raise a fear complex against the Rajpramukh in their own minds, as well as in the minds of the people at large? This Rajpramukh is our own making; and the moment we do not want him, he will not be there. So long as the institution of Rajpramukh is recognised by the Constitution, he is bound to be there. Necessary sanctions have got to be obtained before we abolish that institution. Several references, have been made by the various parties to the promises and pledges of the Congress Party in this respect during the pre-police Action, I want to tell them definitely
that today, after the Police Action and with the integration of Hyderabad with India, the Rajpramukh has not more associa, tions with the old atuocratic regime.

I drop it there, because this political question can be discussed to any length with no end.

I shall now take up the question of Zamindari and Jagirdari. At the outset, I would like to mention the several epithets used by hon. members in naming the Budget. I tried to note down the epithets are endless. It would really be very interesting to site them. They have called it 's bankrupt budget', 'a capitalist budget', 'a zamindari budget', 'a police budget', ' not a people's budget', 'a status quo budget', 'Old wine in new bottles', 'rich becomes richer and poor becomes poorer' 'Raktanama Samvatsara budget', 'the whole structure needs overhauling', 'lack of Gandhian approach and an evolutionary budget ',... very many epithets. That is why I said each person looks at the budget from his particular angle and tries to give an epithet that suits him. It is for me to say whether that epithet suits the budget or not.

Taking for example the idea of 'a capitalist budget' they have dubbed so because therein comes the reference of Jagirdari and Zamindari-I do not want to digress very much. My friends have been most liberal to me in their sentiment this time. I cannot help saying a few things which are facts. One should remember that a democratic Government has come into being in Hyderabad only last year; and for the past 3 or 4 years those who were in charge of Government tried to bring in measures which would ensure the establishment of a democratic Government. They tried to democratise the whole structure and within this period, whatever achievements were possible were attained. I would ask the hon. members about the achievements of other Countries-I would simply use the words 'progressive country' as some of our opposition members would say. Look at the picture that we are trying to present today over this problem of Jagirdari and Zamindari and other allied matters which hon. members opposite would like to raise more as a political issue. Let me tell them that in the most progressive country of their imagination, after the Revolution of 1920 , they introduced what is called N.E.P., the New Economic Policy. That was cer, tainly not socialistic in structure, leave alone the question of Wheing communistic, because even today that progressive ©quattey does not feel it is fit enough to be called a ' communistic
country' and it calls itself a 'socialist republic '. Immediately after the revolution, when they found that things were not going on well and people were rebelling against the economic policy that was existing, they introduced that New Economic Policy which was nothing else but a capitalistic system of working out the Government. It may be noted that this was in the most progressive revolutionary country and if we analyse what had happened there, there was chaotic condition for a period of 5 or 7 years. The first 5 year plan itself came by 1928; the next 5-year plan was for the period 1933:38; the third, 1938-43 and the fourth for the period 1943-48, during the war period. In all these plans, when they found that it was difficult for them to manage, they wanted the help of technicians and material resources from capitalist countries. They took them from America, from Belgium, from England, from France and other countries. Lenin himslef stated that the economy of their country needed a change in order to go ahead. Considered in the light of this, I ask, what is wrong with mixed economy? What is wrong with compensation? Do not think for a moment that I am trying to protect the interests of the Jagirdars and the Zamindars. That certainly is not my intention. I shall be one with the opposition if they can reduce that compensation to almost nothing. This is a different question altogether. I feel it is for me to say a few things about the politics we adopt and why we adopt them. Along with the question of Jagirdari, the question of SarfeKhas also is there. People have raised the question of compensation, privy purse and all that. These questions of privy purse and compensation did not crop up yesterday or day before ; they were there for many years, say, for more than 70 years. When the State could not find necessary funds to meet the expenses of the Nizam, he was given landed estate. At the time when Police Action took place here, all over India including Madras, Uttar Pradesh and other States measures were in progress for the abolition of Zamindari and Jagirdari. The Government here started thinking on these lines with a view to introducing 'mixed economy'. We have to understand this background. All this was achieved within three or four years from the date of attaining Independence. This is a process which any country has got to go through. Today, China proclaims that it is against capitalism, still it is a mixed economy. It is not wholly socialistic in character. This is the basic truth. If we look at from the other aspect, i.e., from the cconomic aspect; I would like to know from the members sitting on Opposite Benches the position in respect of men, money and material during and after the Revolution what a colossal loss of men, money and material. After all what are
the changes they have effected; what was the amount of time taken by them to achieve the present level. Even the most progressive country to come to the present level has taken 30 years. During the first five years of the revolution, nearly 40 lakhs of people died of starvation. But not even one died in our country. So the question is that of adoptability, that may suit our conditions. People quote Burma; England and other Progressive countries; but I do not like to hear any quotations from any country. This is our Bharat and everything we do, is from our own angle. People may call it good, bad or indifferent, we look at our own requirements and adopt ourselves to the needs of the country. That is certainly the policy of our Government. We are grateful to the Government of India for what all they did for us. We were the first to abolish the Zamindari. I very well remember what was written in papers and the sentiments expressed outside the State regarding taking over of Sarf-e-Khas and Jagirs yielding an income of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ crores. In the course of 10 or 15 years the whole process will be completed.

The people are forling happy that this transition is coming. Those who are responsible for this change over are certainly not the Members of the Opposition. They say that even the pledged word of an individual has to be honoured. If it is so, do they suggest that the State which gives a word should not keep up its word. The State is much more responsible than the individual. The State Government is committed to liquidate the Jagirs and it wants to do this in the most-non-violent manner possible. This process must be completed quickly and efficiently. We are grateful to the Government of India for what it has done. I know there are certain sections who think otherwise. But people who know the situation and who think in a democratic manner and who want to see democracy thrive here, think in an entirely different manner. Hence, even after five years, our plans have not changed, but the conditions are not what they were five years ago. If we can adjust ourselves and plead with the Centre and impress upon them that their policy is not in confirmity with the situation and requires readjustment to suit the spirit of the time, it will be well and good. If We can induce both the Jagirdars and Rajpramukh to adjust to the times and if all these should take place in a most nonviolent manner, how happy 'all will feel. I hope that it can be done and I' also hope the Rajpramukh and the Jagirdars vill understand the spirit of the times. I do not want to may more on this aspect, because I have taken already more
than half an hour. There are various other points to which I would like to refer. I would like to reply adseriatem to the various criticisms made and in the end wind up my speech by giving an over-all picture. I feel that if I take up in an order other than what I envisaged in the beginning, it will take much more time.

Some Members have stated that the income has not come upto expections. They also said that I minced matters in my budget speech. Some of the Members of the opposite benches said that the contingencies have not been shown properly and that we have tried to conceal details. May I request the House that at any time if a Member feels that I have tried to hide anything, he should come to me and I would explain him the position. It is not merely to hon. Mémbers that I am speaking now, but also to the people behind them, the larger sections of the population, the real tax-payers, to whom I am answerable. In presenting this budget this year, I had to follow a certain procedure. In previous year the budget was prepared in the usual, routine manner. But now the Government of India have analysed and classified the different items and have given us directives. The Accountant General also has given certain instructions. If I remember correctly in the Estimates Committee also some Members said that there was no use of mixing up different items. They wanted to know how the contingencies were being utlised. I have met their desire. If the hon. Members are not satisfied, they may tell me their views and I will try to change it, if possible. These are simple matters. In the Explanatory Memorandum we have tried to give the hon. Members the information they required. We have not tried to hide any information.

Some of the hon. Members said that they do not understand the budget because it is in English. I have every sympathy with such Members. But we will have to make mecessary arrangements. This matter will certainly be noted axd considered, both from the point of view of expenditure, as also from the point of view of the convenience of Members. Id not wish to say more at present, but I shall certainly best this in mind.

Orie of the hon. Members called this a "bankrupt budget'. He said that the figures relating to debt, reserves and loans were not complete. I entirely agree. But no mistake has been made. We have given the figures under different heads

Budget-General Discussion. 11th March, 1953. 543

We have not calculated for every rupee. To the extent we could show, we have shown large sums, but smaller items, we have not been able to show because, then the list will run very long. If hon. Members want further details, they can certainly approach me any time.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: There is a difference of one crore of rupees.

- Dr. G. S. Melkote : This is made up of a number of miscellaneous items. To include I would have had to add one or two more pages.

Shri V. D. Deshpande: We find, in the first paragraph to the total comes to 18 crores, but at the end these items together come to 19 crores.

Dr. G. S. Melkote : All these sums are in the shape of assets, so we have not shown them here.

I just now said that the income has not come up to expectation. Various causes have been enumerated, but his mentioning of causes will not satisfy the House, it would much less satisfy me. Because, today, there could be no Finance Minister sitting on his bench, who would not like to increase the income. He cannot with complacency watch the downward trend in income. I do not want to go into details because the budget that I have presented depicts a true picture.

Some of the Opposition Members said that but for the Finance Commission coming to our aid, we would certainly not have made both ends meet. They said that we spread out hands and went begging to the Centre, which gave out doles and we accepted. This is not the case. That money has been taken from us according to a particular arrangement, under the Federal Financial Integration. As I have represented to the House long back, we felt and still feel, that a certain amount of injustice has been done to Hyderabad in the matter of subvention. The revenue gap was not upto the size we expected. We presented a comprebensive memorandum to the Finance Commission and once *gain, I have the pleasure to gratefully acknowledge the *upport extended to me by the House by unanimously passing the Resolution which strengthened my elbows when I pleaded case before the Finance Commission in Delhi. As a *esult of our forceful arguments and various other causes, the subvention we got is, certainly much higher than what
we should have otherwise received. In my budget speech I said that the Finance Commission held that Hyderabad was not a fit case for receiving grants-in-aids. These have not been given to us. Hon. Members said that we should put up a fight. I would like to assure the House that whether or not we get it I will continue the struggle as I feel it my duty. To that last pie that is due to us we should continue the struggle. I assure the House that I will take up the question and certainly try to move the matter with the Centre again.

But what is wrong in accepting the money from the Centre? We are part of India. The Central Financial structure is based on procedure. Taxes are collected from the various States and a portion of them is again distributed to the State according to area, population, backwardness and other needs. There is nothing wrong about this. It is definitely not a question of begging. What is taken from us is given back to us in acordance with a particular decision. But in trying to get the money, if I plead with the Centre, it cannot be said that I am going about with a begging bowl. Let me assure the House that I will not go begging to anybody at any time. We had a just case and we got our due. It certainly is not begging.

One of the hon. Members of the Opposition said that the budget in some respects is an over-estimate, and in another an underestimate and presents a rosy picture in parts. I would like the hon. Member to locate the over and underestimates. Another hon. Member tried to point out that the technical advice given to me was not correct and the téchnical experts were not endowed with correct presight to make a correct appreciation of things to come. I do not know, if there is anybody in this House-unless he be an astrologer -who can read the situation in advance and tell us what the future would be like, how the national and international trade will fare and so on. We have got to plan the budget for a period of nearly an year. During this period many things may happen. Even during last year, the international gold standard varied so widely that from 330 rupees it came down to 270 or even less. Could any body envisage this? There was a time when it was believed that if Korean War ended peace would prevail in the world. Then something croped up again. Only mecently one of the foremost leaders of the world, Marshall Stalin died." No one can anticipate the repurcussions these incidents will produce on the national and international trade situation. Things change due to yarious causes.

There has been trade depression due to various causes. Every one of us as financier would have appreciated those causes, and due to those fluctuations the estimates we have made might have not proved correct. Subvention has been an above estimate. We feel so happy about the subvention. Would we not feel happy if we get more money? But even that we did not exactly know. If any one could have said to us that such an amount would be our subvention, that the amount of money that we would have spent on developmental activities would have been much more than what I had earmarked last year. I am extremely sorry that I had to curtail the expenditure on development activities, but the financial stringency was so great. It would not be wrong to divulge here in the House as to what happened last year when I took charge of the portfolio of Finance.

Just before Police action, there was a reserve of nearly 86 crores of rupees in the State's treasury. About 20 to 25 crores of rupees had been spent away before Police Action by the then Ministry. Subsequently, due to various causes improvements-administrative expenses, law and order position by the time I took over, the amount was roughly about Rs. 14 crores. After setting apart the money for the I.T.F. and other things, I had to run the Government with hardly 2 crores of rupees and the monthly expenses were somewhere about $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 crores of rupees. Every moment was anxious for me. In view of that, if today I am very happy because of bigger subvention $I$ have been able to balance the budget and that the finances of the State are sound, would I be wrong? people do not keep the complete picture of the difficulties that I went through the whole of last year. If, every month, to the treasury I had to say that Government was not in a position to meet its demand, would not the credit of the Govermment be at stake? I have somehow maintained the prestige of this Government. Under these circumstances, was it wrong to cut down a little expenditure of the developments? That is Why I said that one should look at the whole picture and not from narrow angle nor from the point of view of the needs of a particular constituency. We must look at the picture of The finances of the Station, in a broader view.

It has been demanded that Maximum good should result the maximum number of people ensuing maximum social advantage. These are very good maximo and they would yemain "as maximums and they would remain as ideals to be Whyived for. I myself will place this maxim before my minds
eye and try my best to achieve but while preparing the Budget or during its consideration, let us be realistic in our approach. I do not crave for any other indulgence in this question.

Very many Members have said of the excess collections in jagir areas and excess levy on foodgrains. Of course, we are trying to do our very best in this direction. Defects there will always be and to the extent possible, we will strive to improve the situation, but I will only say that whatever defects we notice are our own. The Ministry must bear the brunt. If adminstrators had the advantage of experience and knew how to invest their money and get proper return where corruption would occur, where it had got to be rooted out, where bribery was taking place and all those things, I think things would certainly have been very much better. We had just stepped in and it would have served no purpose to have pleaded our inexperience. We were certainly inexperienced last year. At that time there were four ministers who had experience of the administration for nearly $1 \frac{1}{2}$ years. Look at their record today. They progressed rapidly, because they were able to work hard, and devote more attention to it since there was no legislature here then and they did not have to face this legislature. They could devote all their time morning and evening gathering information, gaining experience and understanding things from the colleagues who had already an administrative experience of 20 to 30 years. Our own colleagues became tutos to some of us, youngesters. Do the hon. Members want me to put my knife in the dark. No surgeon would do it. I would rather commit an omission and try to rectify it later and not try to cut into the main artery and kill a person. What is the wrong that we have done? Have we committed any big mistake for which you should thrash us? Are we not trying to understand administration?

We certainly give credit to the civil service. Many people haye said that as Ministers and as Chief Minister we have been drawing only Rs. $1200 /-$ whereas some of the Secretaries are drawing Rs. 2000/- and above. Certainly this should not be the case. We have been moving in the matter. Because some references to other countries had been made, I would like to mention certain things. What is Burma today after all. I do not like to make comparisons between one country and another. It would be wrong on my part sitting on the treasury benches to do so.

I personally feel that this should be of the record as far as the Press is concerned, but to the House I would say that today India's prestige is the highest in the world. Take the -question of rehabilitation of refugees. Immediately on the advent of independence, from among the services, the English I.C.S. Officers retired and some opted out to Pakistan and only $15 \%$ remained. And what is it that out Civil Services have not done? They might have received salary, but had they not been loyal to the country? One crore of refugees came into the country, the like of which the world had not seen, and inspite of that no epedimic broke in the country. Could we not give credit to the medical services for their glorious achievements? Within a period of six months or more 600 Rajahs and Maharajahs were liquidated. Should we not give credit to our police officers for maintaining law and order without any untoward incident? Is it not again the same Civil Service who contributed to the glorious chapter in the history of Kashmir ?

Is not our own country men who tried their best in not allowing to occur a single case of starvation though the food question was so very embarassing? Did we not draft our constitution with the assistance of the ablest men in the country such as Dr. Ambedkar, who were not in the Congress. Congress which was in power could have excluded them. It did not do so because the constitution pertain to the entire country. Even today our neighbour has yet to draft the Constitution and hold elections. I do not mean any disparagement. What I intend telling the House is Why should we underrate ourselves? I give credit to all the personnel Civil service, who have done marvellous work. I have spoken to several of them and they have said. Well Sir, if the whole country wants to reduce our salaries we are for it. That is the spirit with which they are working. They have a spirit of loyalty and the hon. Members of the Opposition always speaking disparagingly about their work. It does not behave us to talk in such a tone. We should appreciate good and always encourage them. Some of us always look to the other country as if we are their pawn. Let us take pride of what we have achieved.

Inefficiency there has been and there is bound to be. As I said, I would like to take on myself the responsibility for the ineffeiency of the administration of my Department. I am imexperienced. I would try to learn more. This year hope to do better provided you give me courage and provided Hou strengthen my hands. If I am worng, certainly pull me ${ }^{*}, 9$
down; I have no right to sit in this House and speak on behalf of the people. I am really very sorry to express this. We are here as a Congress Government. I want this Congress Govt., of ours to leave its imprest on the adminstration and first and foremost is the question of honesty and integrity. Believe me, within this period of one year, whatever has been possible for me and my colleagues we have done. It is therefore justifiable that we should take up the challenge thrown regarding the integrity and the honesty of the Ministers themselves. It would be wrong to think that we are sitting quiet. None of us wants dishonest people. We would strive out very best to improve the situation. With regard to the inefficiency particular reference to the death of a chaprasi, I have to mention one or two things.' Do not think that the person who died was a chaprassi I do not mind it because he was an insignificant person. It is a matter, of which I am ashamed. That is the spirit which pervades the whole administration. I am going to enquire into the matter and assure the House that I will do my best.

Regarding the question of the status quo-administration it has been said that the structure is the same, it is passive, it is insensible, it is not trying to understand the people, and it has lost contact with the people etc. I do not belive that any of these are correct, although much of our time might be consumed by the desk work. Many of the members not necessarily from the Treasury benches came to me on several occasions and I heard their representations. I do not think any minister has ever refused to meet any representative just because he came from a particular quarter. Irresp ective of their party affliations they will be given full hearing because they have behind them the people. May be in some matters replies were not sent promptly. We have ourselves taken much time in some cases. I must confess that some of the files had been lying with me for months. I had to under: stand them. The hon. Members would have done the same thing if they wese in my place. Some lapses might have occured in the beginning, But now, things are moving very swift. The Secretariats have been cautioned for the speedy movement of files, spaning which they have to furnish explanation. This applief frgm tha lopmest to the highest ranksy Wie are going pum bestand, withmpre experience we pope to serve the. peaple bettery forpe, potphers made feferenoe to renaision to collection of taxes nemaitted.

[^4]Dr. G. S. Melkote : I will come to that.
We have already moved in the matter. The hon. Member , is perhaps, aware that the Govt. of Madras wanted io scale down the salaries of officials. I myself have tried to examine the position. As a matter of fact many of us made a strong plea about this at the Conference of the Finance Ministers held recently at Delhi. I think, the Centre is gathoring information. In this connection, the Central Finance Minister, Shri Deshmukh, has been reported to have said day bcfore yesterday that by scaling down the salaries of high officials, the poor will not become rich. Any way, I have not read his statement and, therefore, it would be wrong on my part to say anything about this. It is not a question of rich becoming poor or poor becoming rich; it is a question of principle. I should not say any thing about the Central Finance Minister's remarks, but I can tell this much that the Centre has already moved in the matter. Now, the ceilings of the salary of I.A.S. officers has been reduced from Rs. 1,800 to 1,400 . I had occasion to discuss this matter with some leaders at Delhi. They held a different view altogether not that they dont want to achieve the level of China. But my enquiries show that apart from Rs. 600 received by the officials as salary there are various allowances like house rent, motor car etc. Should we adopt that thing here? We can also show Rs. 600 towards salary and remaining amount under different items. I may tell hon. Members that we like to conduct our affairs in the Gandhian way. Scaling down of salaries will take some time. while all these things are being said one should bear in mind that India is mainly an agricultural country. We can take pride in the fact that we are the first to fix basic holding and family holding. A rich person today cannot, on an average, earn more than Rs. 2,500 per annum about 200 a month-as things stand today and that too with the greatest difficulty. At best he may be able to send one son to the college. The other sons will have no education. That is the present situation. If $90 \%$ of the agricultural population in the rural area are subjected to such a standard of life, can we think that the situation in the cities will continue as it is? Will they sit quiet and see us moving in good cars, wearing good white shirts, living in palatial bunglows? Will they permit aft these things? A silent discontent will start. This is bound to happen sooner than later. The main structure in THdia is that of agriculture and if we change that economy orice" the entire economic structure of India will have to be chindtyd.' We will achieve this not in a revolutionary manner
in which it is being desired to do. All this talk is unnecessary here? What is required now is hard work and that too in the right direction. That is what we are doing today and as I said the scaling down of salaries will take place in the right time.

Dr. G. S. Melkote : How much time will you allow me Sir?

Mr. Speaker: You can continue upto 2 p.m.
Dr. G.S. Melkote : As a matter of fact, I will require another 2 hours ; but since the Members are tired, I will try to conclude my spcech as early as possible. I will summarise it as far as possible and give only such facts and figures as will disprove the criticisms levelled against many items.

Members estimated that the expenditure on maintenance of law and order is about $40 \%$. I have collected data in this respect for the years 1948/49, 1949/50, 1950/51 and 1951/52. For this purpose, I have taken into account; General Administration, Police, Jails, Administration of Justice etc.

Amount spent Rs. lakhs.

| $1948 / 49$ | . | . | . | .. | 332 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1949 / 50$ | . | . | . | .. | 334 |
| $1950 / 51$ | . | . | . | . | 736 |
| $1951 / 52$ | . | . | . | .. | 784 |
| $1952 / 53$ | . | - | . | . | 604 |
| $1953 / 54$ | . | . | . | . | 559 |

This works out to $19.97 \%$ on the total revenue. In Bombay, the Government is spending Rs. 1974 lakhs as against the sum of Rs. 559 lakhs which we are spending here. Bombay revenues are double the revenue estimates of ours. It is evident from this that the Bombay Government is spending nearly four times the amount which we spent last year, on maintenance of law and order. Madhya Pradesh which is about the size of Hyderabad is spending about Rs. 594 lakhs. Many of the hon. Members have said that we are not spending sufficient amounts on nation building activities. I may assure the House that we are prepared to spend almost every pie of what we are getting provided there is complete law and order.

But is that prevailing today? Of course, comparatively, the condition is better, and that is why we were able to curtail the expenditure on Police substantially. But even today some members have said that there is lawlessness in the village parts. As people were peace loving, a few constables were able to maintain law and order before. But today for every small demand people are made to agitate and any occurrence in rural areas is taken advantage of with the result that some members even hold out the threat of a revolution. I would ask, whether there are no underground heroes roaming about? Do we not still hear persons going about in the rural areas with arms? Do we not hear instances of houses being burnt down in the villages? To the extent that such things will not happen and to the extent the people will take to constitutional methods, money will be spent on development activities. I am prepared to cut down the police expenditure to the minimum provided law and order situation comes to normal. Since some members have characterised this budget as a police budget, I would like to take the House to the pre-police action days and show the figures regarding the expenditure incurred on police then. At that time, the so called army was a super police. That army was thrust into service--as many of the members from the opposition benches may be aware-inNalgonda in the year 1946. They were used as adjunct to the police. The army budget was also there at that time. $40 \%$ of the State area comprised Jagir and Sarif-e-khas. There was also the Nazme-Jamiat. All these things are to be taken into account when examining the police expenditure for the years before police action and after the police action. After all, we are spending much less than what was spent in 1946. I shall give the figures. In 1947/48 about Rs. 160 lakhs were spent when the pay and service commission revised the whole scales. In 1948/49 after the revision of the scales of pay Rs. 347 lakhs were spent. I am only striving to prove that this government in spite of handicaps is trying to reach the level of the pre-police action expenditure on police as desired by the hon. members. Since I have accepted their suggestion, I hope they will try to help me in maintaining law and order in the State. The percentage of expenditure incurred on the police in the neighbouring States is as follows:-

|  | Bombay | 14. $9 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Madras | 6.10\% |
| br | - Madhya Pradesh | 10.07\% |
| ! | Bihar | 12.19\% |
|  | Hyderabad | 14\% |

That shows, our expenditure on police is less than in Bombay and slightly higher than other States.

Regarding unemployment I would like to assure that efforts will be made to absorb all the retrenched persons. In the Customs Dept., about 3 to 5 thousand yet to be wound up in the Supply Dept., about 5 thousand have to be retrenched. In this way, about 10 to 15 thousand pcople have got to be absorbed. I am glad to say that the Government has been able to see that these people do not fall in the hands of the Opposition. The number of Gazetted and non-Gazetted and menial staff for the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 given below will give an Idea, how the gazetted posts are being reduced and a saving of more than one crore and 20 lakhs is effected.

|  | No. of Gazetted posts | No. of Non-Gazetted posts Establishment | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950-51 | 2,338 | 65,726 ${ }^{\text {] }}$ 35,594 | 1,03,658 |
| 1951-52 | 2,027 | 81,181 \} 34,735 | 1,17,893 |
| 1952-58 | 1,896 | 1,12,485 | 1,14,381 |
|  |  | (including menials) | ( a : Execu- |
|  |  | Sup | tive of |

As promised we did not touch the non-gazetted and menial staff. Many Members last year felt that the administration was wooden, and static. These will dispel the misapprehension. The Chief Minister has dealt with the measures we have taken to meet the conditions in famine areas. It is a long range plan. The Bombay Government has assured the people that they would fight famine. I would go a step further and say that we have already girded our loin, we shall not allow famine to occur. This question will receive priority; and we have been working in that direction. Even before I could hear about subvention from the Centre and inspite of deficit budget I provided the necessary relief in the famine areas. The Agricultural Department will attend to the details and I assure the House we will not be passive in the matter.

Agricultural income-tax is one of the items under which only one or two lakhs of rupees were collected. Unfortunately, the tax structure is so forged that it would not yield very much. I looked into this matter. We could have raised the
income by 7 or 8 lakhs. But due to the pressure of friends on this side and equally from other side, we have brought before the House the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act (Amendment) Bill, as a result of which any hope of raising income under this head is gone for ever and we are not going to get anything out of that.

Last year, I tried to know the reaction of the House regarding the multiple and single point tax. The Members of the Opposition felt shy to be associated with the Merchant community. They felt shy because people would call them 'Capitalistic.' Today a sudden change as come over, perhaps due to the tactics of the Opposition Benches. Whenever it is inconvenient to them they introduce new tactics. Bombay has made certain alterations at the first point and the last point. My mind is not rigid. I would agree to these changes. Next ycar, we will have to forego another $3 \frac{1}{2}$ crores by abolition of export customs. Taxes are already high, agricultural income tax is not there; sales tax is an indirect tax. So unless as suggested by my friend, Shri Raju, we develop our industries other sources of revenue and further avenues of taxtion will not be available. Reliance merely on land revenue and often taxes unconsciously paid by a poor buyer is not good.

If anybody wants a luxury, he is conscious of it but the poor buyer of a necessary commodity pays more tax unconsciously. The Congress is not wedded to encumber the poor. This state of affairs should improve. Multiple point sales tax yields more income. In Russia, today 53.6 percent is the yield. In the first two years, people worked for 15 hours there and even now, whenever the State needs money, one month's pay is compulsorily taken off. We have not done änything like that. We have to forego customs, surcharge etc. All of us have to put our heads together and achieve this.

## Shrimati Lakshmi Bai: There is no opposition party in Russia.

Dr. G.S. Melkote: I would like to do away with the export and surcharge, provided we get sufficient income. What is \#ring'if I levy a betterment tax. Today how much am I guthg to get by this; $\mathbf{1 . 5}$ lakhs or so as against an annual expenditure of nearly 7 crores on capital expenditure. I mppove"the social and economic condition of the people in
those areas. I get money from other areas and put it thera for their improvement. Will they not pay back at least to those areas? What is wrong about it. Similarly, with the industries also : the industrial structure has got to be changed. My hon. friend, the Minister in-charge will speak on the industrial policy etc. If there is trouble, it is certainly not due to us. I have called the Members of Opposition and told them: "Do not rake up trouble with regard to Hatti Gold Mines. They are already working on loss". We are anxious that housing conditions should be improved. I went there in last April. I asked the management to take up the matter with the Centre and see to what extent we could ameliorate their condition. But before anything could be done and in spite of my giving the necessary information-I should not call it warning, they did not heed my word. To me, labour is labour irrespective of their ideologies and irrespective of their affiliations to different political parties and I would like to do every thing that is possible for them. But in order to miantain their hold on the labourers, many things are said vociferously here. I should like to tell the House that I have made arrangements for a few lakhs of rupees and at present about 30 or 40 houses are being constructed. To whatever party we may belong, economics is economics. Housing condition is difficult but this Government will do every thing that is possible.

I was talking about the tax structure. It is only in relation to petrol and some spare parts of motor cars Government of India have fixed particular rates after going into the question in detail. So I thought of taxing the sugarcane at the entry of the factory when it goes to be crushed. Thus, on the earnings of the factory $I$ intend levying 2 rupees per ton. In other words, I am trying to earn from the savings of the factory and not to effect the income of the sugarcane growers. Is this wrong? Any tax that has got to be imposed in this sphere will have to be on the savings of the management. Otherwise, it will tell upon the people and if health of the people is disturbed the economy of the State gets dislocated. Hence, I would like to tax the factory people, and tax their savings and not the income of the sugarcane growers.

Regarding wasteful items of expenditure, I have not much time to deal with all the items here, though I am prepared to answer everyone of them satisfactorily. About the currency problem I have to say a few words, beacuse it is
very important. Hyderabad has integrated itself with the rest of India. So many changes took place before we took charge of Government. But since we took charge, one of the important items that we attended to was the abolition of customs duty on imports. Since then various bills have been introduced in this house with a vipw to bringing Hyderabad to the level of neighbouring States. Two important malters are still to be aitended to, one is the currency and the other is customs duty and surcharge on exports. The Government of India have taken decision for demonetising the O.S. Currency from Ist April and this Government has also agreed to it. But, how is this change going to take place? How is it going to affect the man in the street. tarious representations have been made-I would not call them 'threats' but a few dire consequences if certain things are not attended to have been pointed out. I would like to know for whose sake they are pleading-obviously on behalf of the labour and the non-gazetted staff-the proletariat, which is always amenable to their advice is made to agitate. The pleading is not for the Kisans, or for the villagers. The entire population in the State is going to be affected by this change over. The non-gazetted ranks may be less than one lakh and the labouring class, one lakh. The pleading is for 2 lakhs only out of 200 lakhs, i.e., $1 \%$ of the population. To please these two lakhs Government has been asked to pay in equal amount in I.G. If I agree will it not cause inflation. The Members of the Opposition may say 'No' . It is agreed that the common man, the man who sells pans, beedies, vegitables, the milkman, the house-owner and people of such class would expect equival payment in I.G. I feel that this $1 \%$ of the people are trying to shelve off their responsibility because there is somebody else, to shoulder it i.e. the Government and the Industrialists. But I ask, what about the rest of the population? Do the hon. Members suggest that the Government should equalise the taxes or else how can I meet the situation? Even supposing I give in I.G. currency, then these people are not going to pay their house rent at par. They will resist it at every point. We all of us shout against black marketting and we want the morale of the nation to be such that they would resist such inroads and corrupt practices. Does this Government represent all the people or only the mon-gazetted ranks and the industrial labour. Nobody would pay rent in I.G. on par with O.S. They would say to the house owaer 'Look here, I used to pay 30 rupees H.S. which come构, L.G. and therefore I would pay only this much. If Weu are not satisfied, go to the Court of Law" The eviction
is so difficult, that the house owner cannot do anything. People are resisting this inroad and corruption. By paying equal sums in I.G. Govt. will incur only an expenditure of 1 crore. But what about the Kisans? Shall I convert their taxes also into I.G. i.e., increase it by $16 \frac{2}{3} \%$ ? The industrialists will also say the same thing. I am not in sympathy with the industrialists, but with the industrics. How will they compete with the industries in the neighbouring States? Should no the Members help this Government. Which is trying to help the people in resisting these corrupt practices or shall I give one crore because there is pleading for that? We have examined every one of these items and found that this Government should remain firm. I would plead with hon. Members to consider this problem sympathetically. I am always open to correction. I would like to stand by the people. If I cannot help the people I cannot help the nongazetted ranks or anybody else. That is the stand Government has taken and if the stand is correct, I am sure the Members of this House and the people outside will support the Government and see that the changeover comes as smoothly as possible, for the well being of the State.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do notknow how much time is left for me. I have got to speak about the five year plan, the budget and so on. If the House is tired, I will stop if the House wants I will continue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : The hon. Minister has already taken much time.

## Dr. G. S. Melkote : I Will sum-up in five minutes.

So many criticisms have been made and I am in a position to answer each one of them satisfactorily. If any point remains unanswered hon. Members may raise them during the discussion on cut-motions. Or, If any hon. Member is anixous, he can come to me and I will give him all facts at my disposal. This is a period of transition. There is the question of mixed economy. We are in the process of nonviolent revolution. Our Government have done their best. We are aiming at an welfare State, and we are to do the maximum good to the maximum number of people. If the principle of Welfare State is accepted, then planning must necessarily come in. If it is a question of appointing a few relatives, then planning is not necessary. If the lot of the people in the State, has to be improved socially and economically then
planning is indispensable. While we nlan, we must necessarily keep in mind the money we mmmand. We cannot immediately attend to all the needs of wery village, though this is out ultimate objective. Thure are divergent views on this. I myself felt at one time, thast after freedom our first duty would be to stand by the petple. Crores of rupees should be spent towards impromement in rural areds. Their needs are first waters, seromi runls. third schools, fourth hospitals, fifth restoration of tanks and wells and sixth improvement of agriculture. About 1.5 ,r 20 crores or a little more have been allotted for his jurpose over a period of 8 years. I can tell the villurs, what ircedom is. May be, after all their needs are attorided to, sy after the next ten years or so, I thought I eould altemi to Tingabhdra and other projects, but the immediate neressity of time of food. We cannot go on importing ford from ontsicle, at a heavy cost. The prime need of any people is finol. That is the reason why agriculture has received the priority. If the villagers are contented, I need not tax them any more. I can tax them in different ways. Is not hibour itself a form of tax? We can ask them to build ronds, hospitals and so on with their own labour. I can ask them to repair the tanks. That will be easy. This is another aspect of looking at the five year plan. The Central Government and the Planning Commission thought that in the present context, when the world is being threatened with another international turmoil, we must be self-sufficient in food.

For the repairs and restoration of tanks in Hyderabad, for the next three years, the Govt. of India has given 210 lakhs. We ourselves are spending large amounts. On education alone, we have been spending several lakhs. About the community projects, it has been said that Marathwada has not been paid sufficient attention. We are pleading with the centre for starting more community projects in Hyderabad. If they agree, we can start some in Marathwada. I has been stated that the community projects have not been located at proper centres. These are matters of difference of opinion. We are going to introduce compulsory primary education in the community project areas. We cannot introduce it for the whole State. If people live very well, and when social and economic conditions in the cormanity project areas, improve, the people in these areas wil be the first to efucate their children: The farmers are not 1, thte to send the children to schools, because they have, 19 , bit wage to Weep the family going If conditions imprife, they will紋緮
certainly educate the children. If the experiment succeeds in the community project areas, we can expand the facilities to other areas. If I have all the money I require by levying more taxes, I can give you everything. Members are against taxation, they want to create umrest in labour and break the peace. In spite of all these things I have been able to save 1 crore and odd. Our pension contribution is 2.6 , normally it should have been 1.4, but what is the value of 1 crore campared to the freedom we are enjoying.

I have tried to place before you the economic conditions, and budgetary position. What is it we can not achieve with the co-operation of intelligent workers. I hold that the finances of the State are sound. The pepole are living in a healthy climate now. Last year I showed deficit and this year it has been balanced. The credit of Hyderabad has gone high here and in the neighbouring States. I can go to the market and ask them loans, District-wise and State-wise. I can say that I will reinvest the money collected from each district, in the same district or over the State, if I collect it from all the people of the State. The capitalist spends money in the hope of making profits. Even from that point of view-form the jagirdars or capitalist's point of view-what is that I can get if I invest in education, I do not get any profits. I would like to collect all the moneys not as a tax hoarder, but in order to repay to the State every pie that is collected in some form or other. I have presented a balanced budget, so that our prestige goes high and I would be able to tell the people that our financial position is sound. The Members will see within three or four years the progress that we will make, we will have green fields, to abundant electricity, several factories in running condition and unemployment gone to the minimum. No country would be able to do all these things in a short time. Imagine the conditions that prevailed in Russia during 1928-1930, there was great unemployment and so on. Imagine the position of China before the present revolution. I have also got figures in this regard, but I do not want to say anything more. What is it that we in India cannot do? I assure the hon. Members that we will go ahead like any other nation.

Thank you. .
The House then adjourned till half past eight of the Clock on Thursday the 12th March, 1953.


[^0]:    †*Question was originally tabled by Shri Ch. Venkat Rama Rao but was put by Shri V.D. Deshpande under outhorisation,

[^1]:    Answers to starred Questions Nos. 54 (134), 55 (184-4), 56 (134-B); 57 (134) and 58 (159) under unstarred Questions and Answers.

[^2]:    *57 (135) Shri G. Sreeramulu: Will the hon. Minister for Hone be pleased to state :

    Whether any proposal to give some more chances to the failed candidates to appear for the High Court Pleader's examination is under the active consideration of the Government?

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     150.
    

[^4]:    

